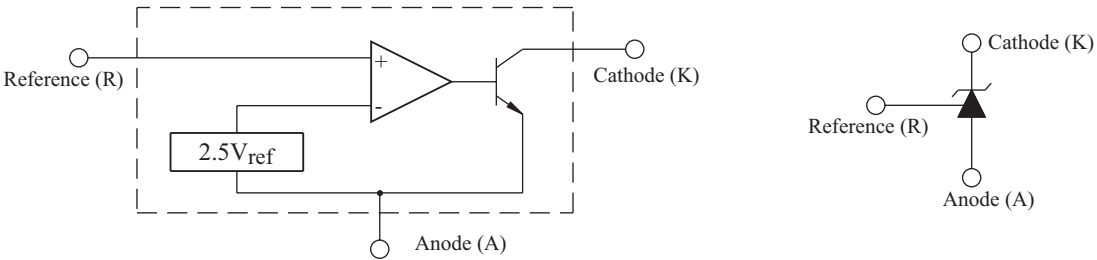
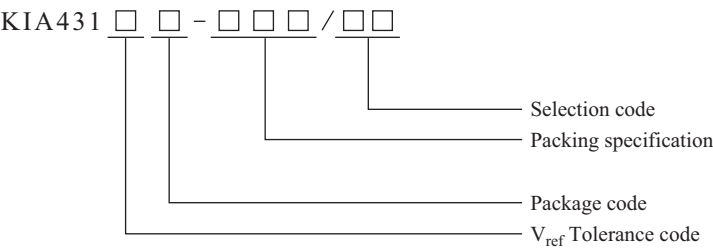


KIA431 Series

BLOCK DIAGRAM



ORDERING INFORMATION



V _{ref} Tolerance code		Package Code		Selection Code	
Blank	± 2.2%	Blank	TO-92	P/PS	Pb-Free
Z	± 1.5%	F	SOT-89	H	Halogen-Free
A	± 1.0%	M	SOT-23		
B	± 0.5%				

Packing Specification	TO-92	AT : Taping of AMMO PACK type
	SOT-89	RTF : RTF type
	SOT-23	RTK : RTK type

KIA431 Series

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta=25 °C)

(Full operating ambient temperature range applies unless otherwise noted.)

CHARACTERISTIC		SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Cathode To Anode Voltage		V_{KA}	37	V
Cathode Current Range, Continuous		I_K	-100 150	mA
Reference Input Current Range, Continuous		I_{ref}	-0.05 10	mA
Operating Junction Temperature		T_j	150	
Operating Temperature		T_{opr}	-40 85	
Storage Temperature		T_{stg}	-65 150	
Total Power Dissipation	KIA431	P_D	700	mW
	KIA431F		800	
	KIA431M (Note1)		350	
Thermal Resistance	KIA431	$R_{th(j-a)}$	179	/W
	KIA431F		156	
	KIA431M (Note1)		357	

Note1) Package mounted on 99.5% Alumina $10 \times 8 \times 0.6\text{mm}$

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta=25 °C)

CHARACTERISTICS		SYMBOL	TEST CIRCUIT	TEST CONDITION		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Reference Input Voltage	KIA431	V_{ref}	Figure 1	$V_{\text{KA}}=V_{\text{ref}}, I_{\text{K}}=10\text{mA}$		2.440	2.495	2.550	V
	KIA431Z					2.458	2.495	2.532	V
	KIA431A					2.470	2.495	2.520	V
	KIA431B					2.4825	2.495	2.5075	V
Reference Input Voltage Deviation Over Temperature Range		ΔV_{ref}	Figure 1 (Note 1)	$V_{\text{KA}}=V_{\text{ref}}, I_{\text{K}}=10\text{mA}$		-	7.0	30*	mV
						-	7.0	40	
Ratio of Change in Reference Input Voltage to Change in Cathode to Anode Voltage		$\Delta V_{\text{ref}}/\Delta V_{\text{KA}}$	Figure 2	$I_{\text{K}}=10\text{mA}$	$\Delta V_{\text{KA}}=10\text{V}$ V_{ref}	-	-1.4	-2.7	mV/V
					$\Delta V_{\text{KA}}=36\text{V}$ 10V	-	-1.0	-2.0	
Reference Input Current	Ta=25	I_{ref}	Figure 2	$I_{\text{K}}=10\text{mA}$, $R1=10\text{k}\Omega$, $R2=\infty$		-	1.8	4.0	μA
	Ta=T _{opr}					-	-	6.5	
Reference Input Current Deviation Over Temperature Range		ΔI_{ref}	Figure 2	$I_{\text{K}}=10\text{mA}$, $R1=10\text{k}\Omega$, $R2=\infty$		-	0.8	2.5	μA
Minimum Cathode Current For Regulation		I_{min}	Figure 1	$V_{\text{KA}}=V_{\text{ref}}$		-	0.5	1.0	mA
Off-State Cathode Current		I_{off}	Figure 3	$V_{\text{KA}}=36\text{V}$, $V_{\text{ref}}=0\text{V}$		-	2.6	1000	nA
Dynamic Impedance		Z_{ka}	Figure 1 (Note 2)	$V_{\text{KA}}=V_{\text{ref}}$, $I_{\text{K}}=1.0 \sim 100\text{mA}$, f 1.0kHz		-	0.22	-	Ω

* : Selection Code (PS)

FIGURE 1-TEST CIRCUIT FOR $V_{KA} = V_{ref}$

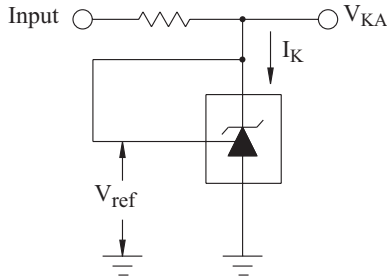
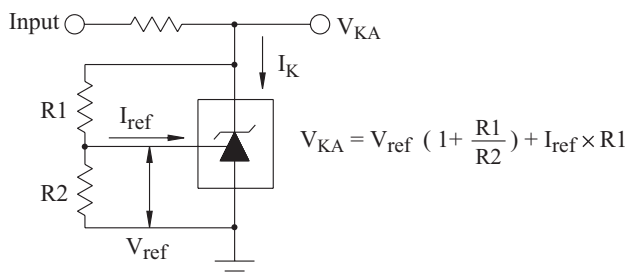
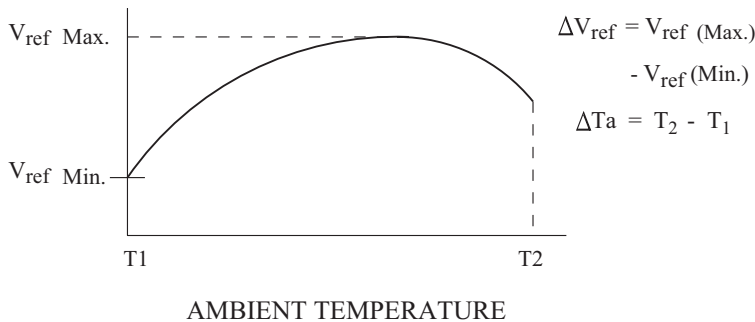


FIGURE 2-TEST CIRCUIT FOR $V_{KA} > V_{ref}$



Note 1:

The deviation parameter ΔV_{ref} is defined as the differences between the maximum and minimum values obtained over the full operating ambient temperature range that applies.



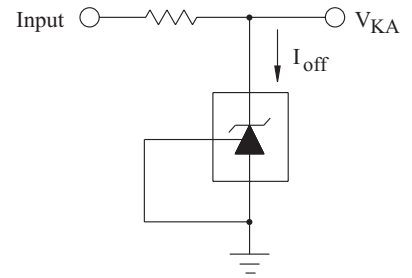
The average temperature coefficient of the Reference input voltage, ΔV_{ref} , is defined as:

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

$$= \frac{\Delta V_{ref} \times 10^6}{\Delta T_a (V_{ref} \text{ at } 25)}$$

αV_{ref} can be positive or negative depending on whether $V_{ref} \text{ Min.}$ or $V_{ref} \text{ Max.}$ occurs at the lower ambient temperature.

FIGURE 3-TEST CIRCUIT FOR I_{off}



Example : $\Delta V_{ref} = 8.0\text{mV}$ and slope is positive,
 $V_{ref} \text{ at } 25 = 2.495\text{V}$, $\Delta T_a = 70$

$$\alpha V_{ref} = \frac{0.008 \times 10^6}{70 \times (2.495)} = 45.8 \text{ ppm/}$$

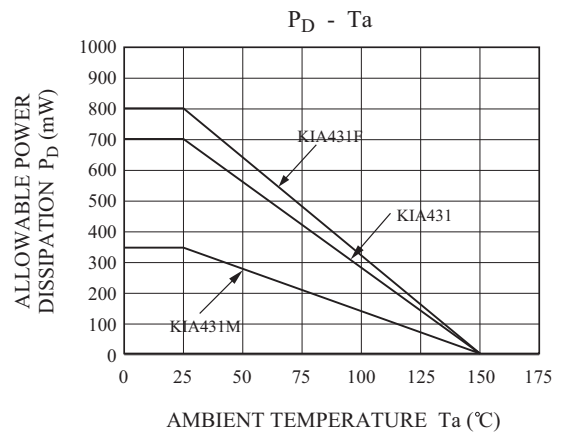
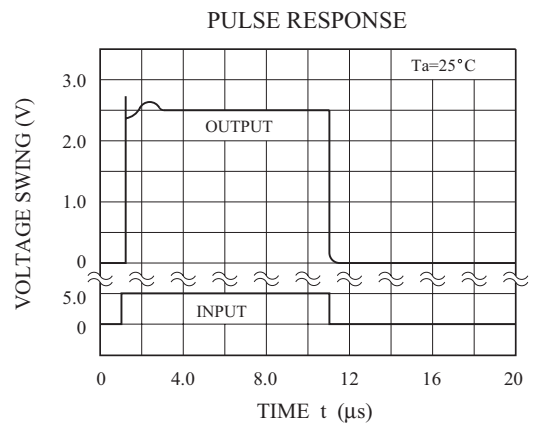
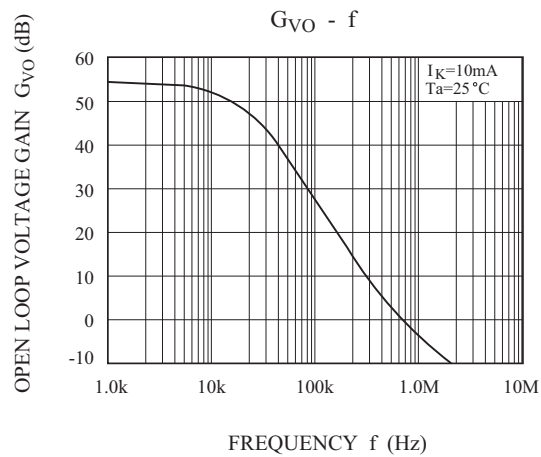
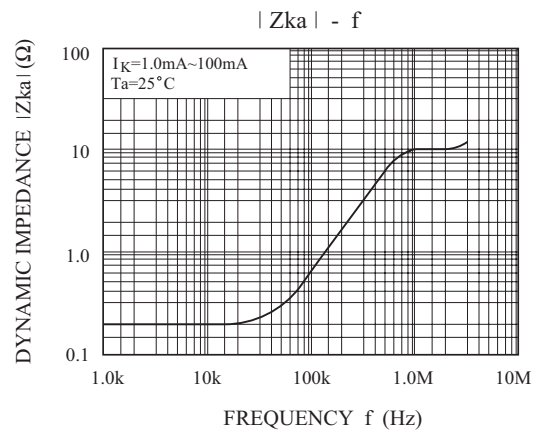
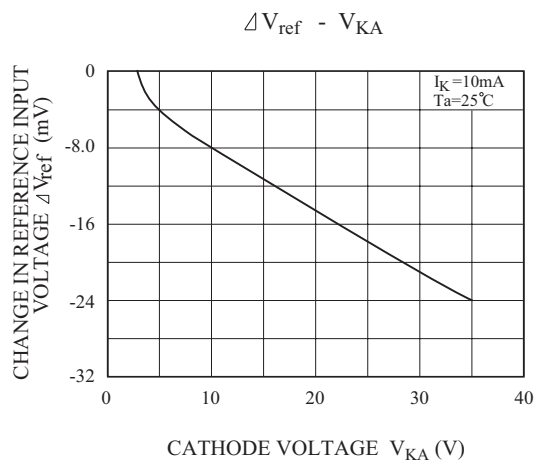
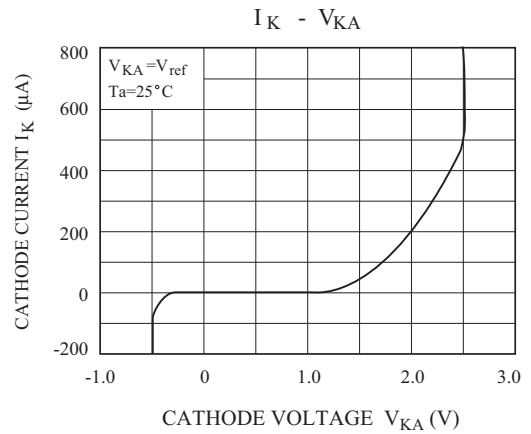
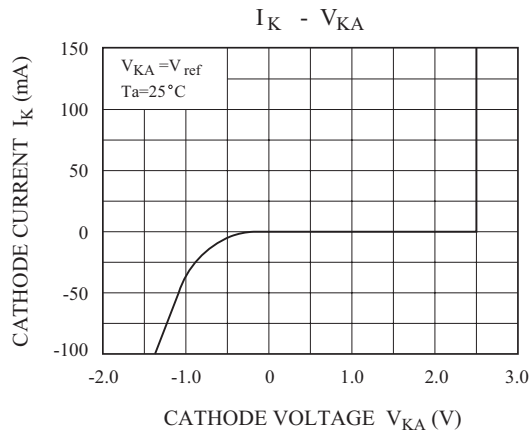
Note 2: The dynamic impedance Z_{ka} is defined as:

$$|Z_{ka}| = \frac{\Delta V_{KA}}{\Delta I_K}$$

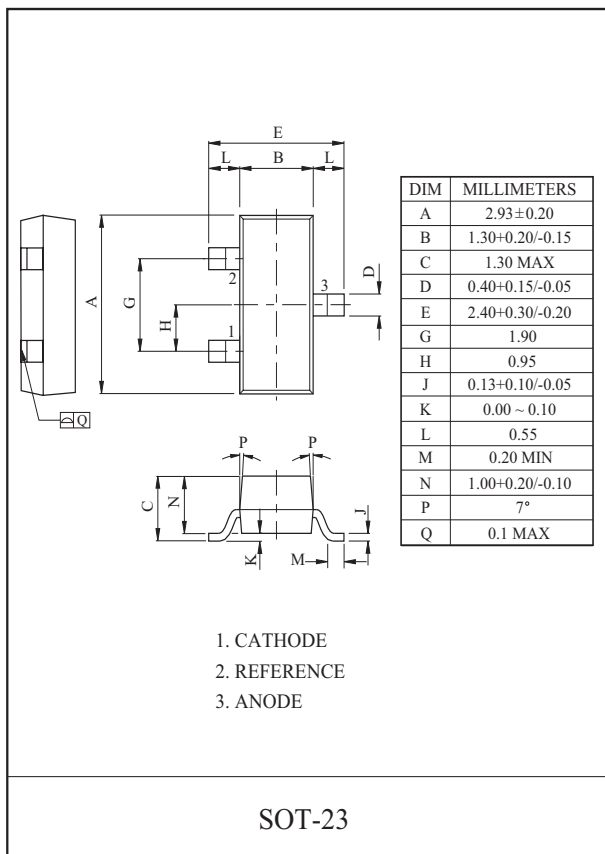
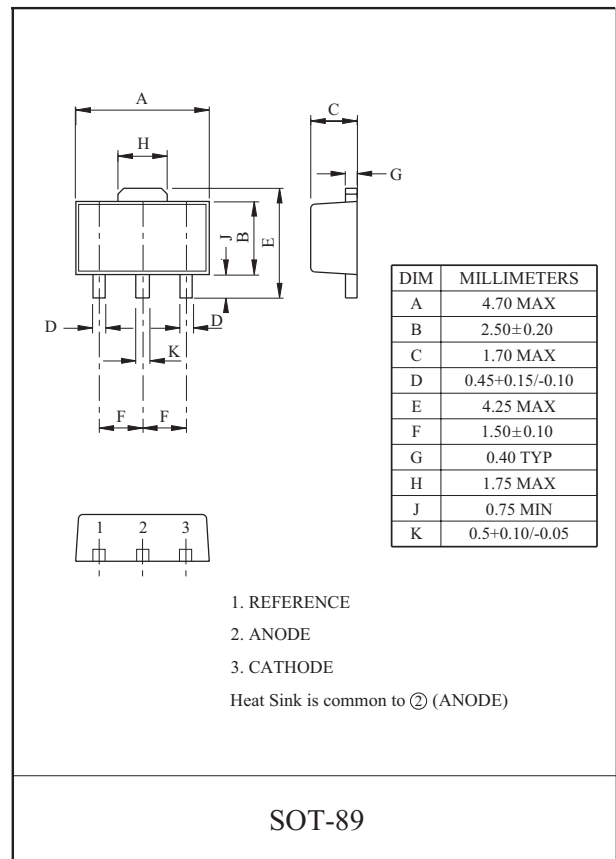
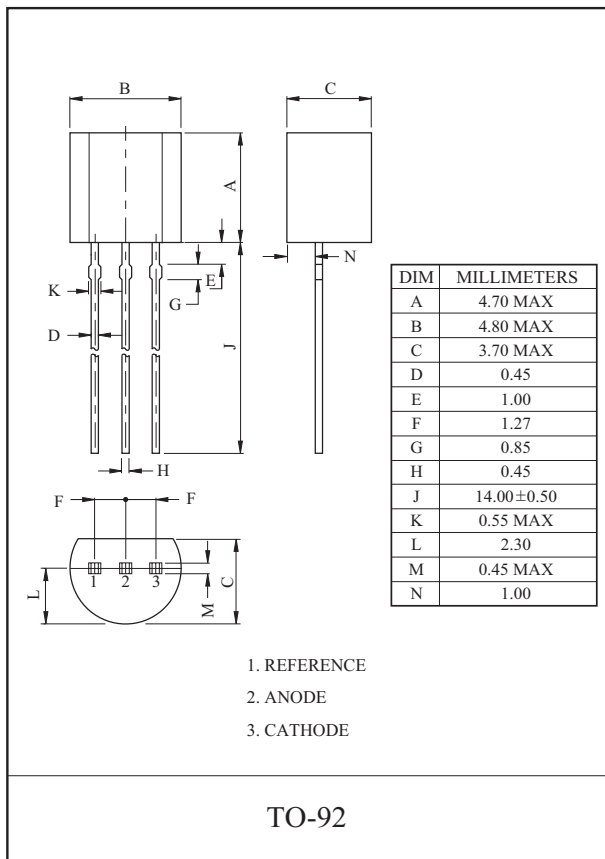
When the device is programmed with two external resistors, R1 and R2, (refer to Figure 2) the total dynamic impedance of the circuit is defined as:

$$|Z_{ka}| = |Z_{ka}| \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2} \right)$$

KIA431 Series



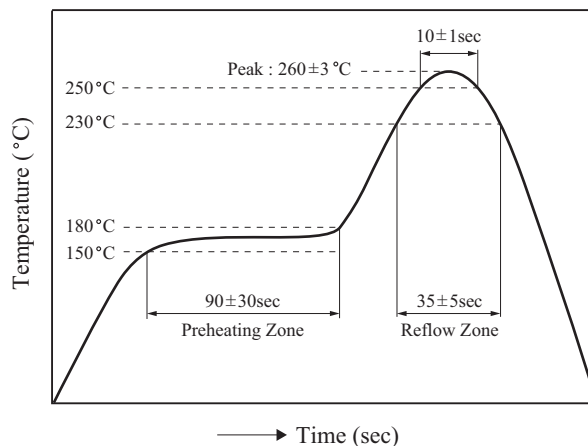
KIA431 Series



PRECAUTION FOR USE

Lead-Free Soldering Condition.

Elements mounting styles of electronic devices are gaining in further diversification over recent years, and needs for components are all the more expanding in varieties. Especially, surface mounting is steadily penetrating into industrial segments as a world-wide popular technical trend. Although exposure to high temperature is inevitable during soldering we recommend limiting the soldering temperature to low levels as shown in figure for the sake of retaining inherent excellent reliability.



[Lead-Free Soldering Temperature Profile]

1. When employing solder reflow method

1) Soldering Condition

Standard Condition : 250 (Temperature), 10 ± 1sec. (Time)

Peak Condition : 260 ± 3

2) Recommend temperature profile

3) Precautions on heating method

When resin is kept exposed to high temperature for a long time, device reliability may be marred.

Therefore, it is essential to complete soldering in the shortest time possible to prevent temperature of resin from rising.

2. When employing halogen lamps or infrared-ray heaters

When halogen lamps or infrared-ray heaters are used, avoid direct irradiation onto resin surfaces; such devices cause extensive localized temperature rise.

Please keep a reflow solder operating when Surface Mount Package s Soldering.