

Low-Power, Low-Drift, +2.5V/+5V/+10V Precision Voltage References

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

IN to GND-0.3V to +20V
 OUT, TRIM, TEMP, TEST- 0.3V to (IN + 0.3V)
 Output Short-Circuit Duration (to GND).....5s
 Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70^\circ\text{C}$)
 SO (derate 5.88mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$ above $+70^\circ\text{C}$).....471mW

Operating Temperature Ranges:

MAX87__E_A-40 $^\circ\text{C}$ to +85 $^\circ\text{C}$
 Storage Temperature Range-65 $^\circ\text{C}$ to +150 $^\circ\text{C}$
 Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)+300 $^\circ\text{C}$
 Junction Temperature (T_J)+150 $^\circ\text{C}$

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MAX873

($V_{IN} = +5\text{V}$, $I_L = 0\text{mA}$, $C_{LOAD} < 100\text{pF}$, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Voltage	V _{OUT}	T _A = +25°C	MAX873A (0.06%)	2.4985	2.5000	2.5015	V
			MAX873B (0.10%)	2.4975	2.5000	2.5025	
Output-Voltage Drift (Note 1)	TCV _{OUT}	MAX873A		2		7	ppm/°C
		MAX873B		5		20	
Output-Noise Voltage	e _n	T _A = +25°C	0.1Hz to 10Hz	3.8			μV _{P-P}
			10Hz to 1kHz	6.8			μV _{RMS}
Line Regulation		V _{IN} = 4.5V to 18V	T _A = +25°C	1		4.0	ppm/V
			T _A = -40°C to +85°C	2		6	
Load Regulation		I _L = 0 to 10mA (source)	T _A = +25°C	3		15	ppm/mA
			T _A = -40°C to +85°C	3		20	
		I _L = 0 to -1mA (sink)	T _A = +25°C	100		900	
			T _A = -40°C to +85°C	150		1900	
Quiescent Supply Current	I _Q	T _A = +25°C		300		450	μA
		T _A = -40°C to +85°C		300		600	
Short-Circuit Output Current	I _{SC}	Output shorted to GND		60			mA
V _{OUT} Adjust Range				±100			mV
Long-Term Output Drift				50			ppm/kh
TEMP PIN							
Voltage Output	V _{TEMP}	T _A = +25°C		570			mV
Temperature Sensitivity	TCV _{TEMP}			1.9			mV/°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MAX875

($V_{IN} = +15\text{V}$, $I_L = 0\text{mA}$, $C_{LOAD} < 100\text{pF}$, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}	$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$	MAX875A (0.04%)	4.998	5.000	5.002	V
			MAX875B (0.06%)	4.997	5.000	5.003	
Output Voltage Drift (Note 1)	TCV_{OUT}	MAX875A		2		7	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
		MAX875B		5		20	
Output-Noise Voltage	e_n	$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$	0.1Hz to 10Hz	9			μV_{P-P}
			10Hz to 1kHz	14.5			μV_{RMS}
Line Regulation		$V_{IN} = 7\text{V}$ to 18V	$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$	1		4.0	ppm/V
			$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$	2		6	

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MAX875 (continued)

($V_{IN} = +15V$, $I_L = 0mA$, $C_{LOAD} < 100pF$, $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Load Regulation		I _L = 0 to 10mA (source)	T _A = +25°C		3	15	ppm/mA
			T _A = -40°C to +85°C		3	20	
		I _L = 0 to -1mA (sink)	T _A = +25°C		100	900	
			T _A = -40°C to +85°C		150	1900	
Quiescent Supply Current	I _Q	T _A = +25°C			320	550	μA
		T _A = -40°C to +85°C			320	700	
Short-Circuit Output Current	I _{SC}	Output shorted to GND			60		mA
V _{OUT} Adjust Range					±300		mV
Long-Term Output Drift					50		ppm/kh
TEMP PIN							
Voltage Output	V _{TEMP}	T _A = +25°C			630		mV
Temperature Sensitivity	TCV _{TEMP}				2.1		mV/°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MAX876

($V_{IN} = +15V$, $I_L = 0mA$, $C_{LOAD} < 100pF$, $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.)

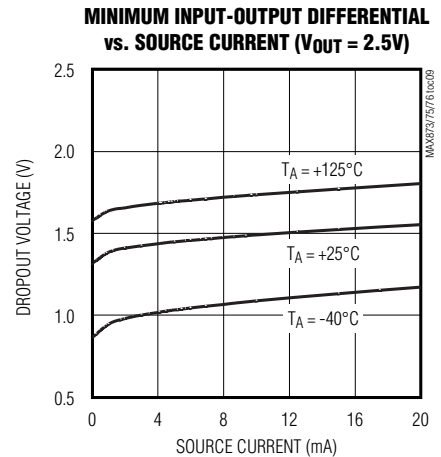
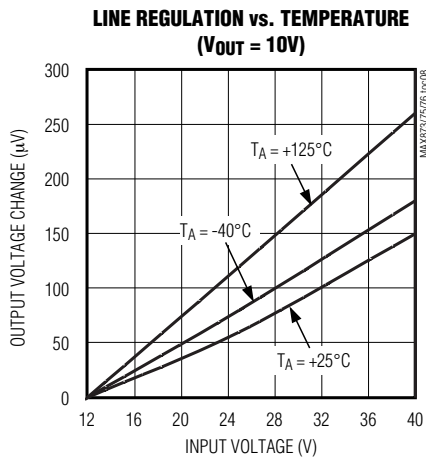
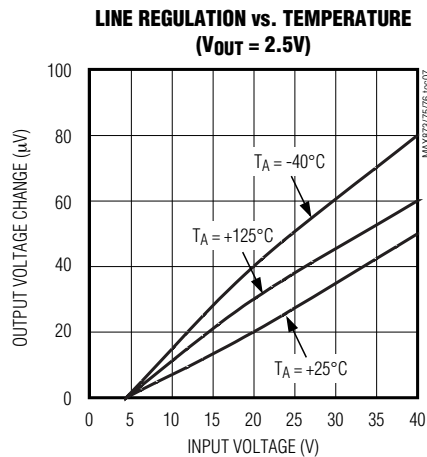
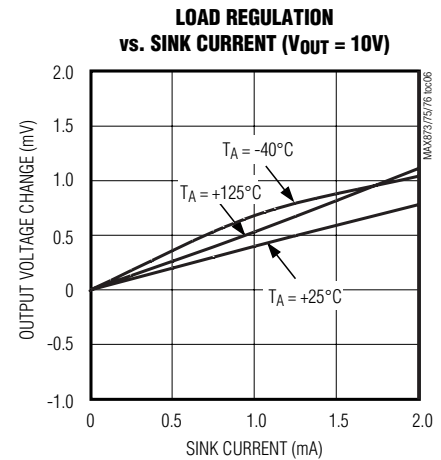
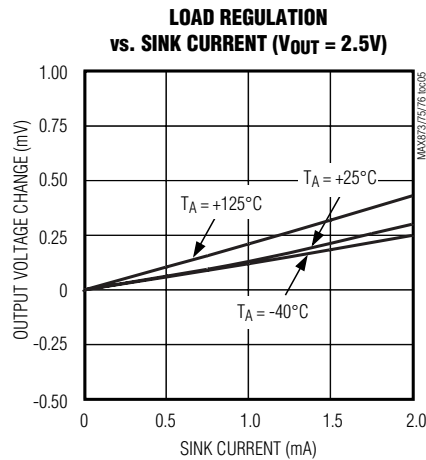
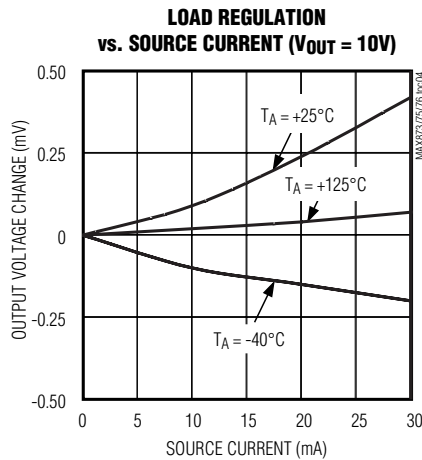
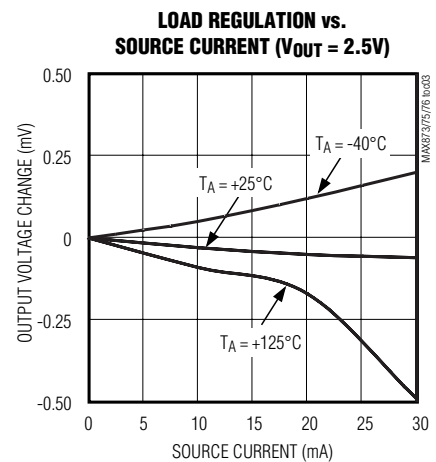
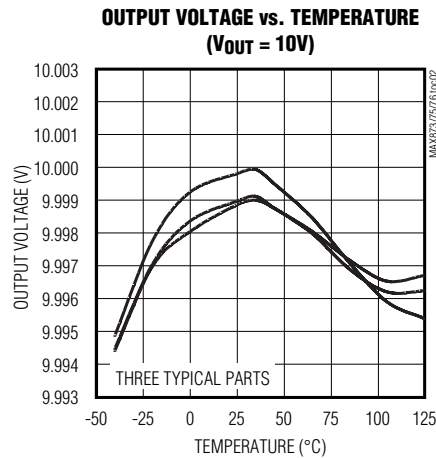
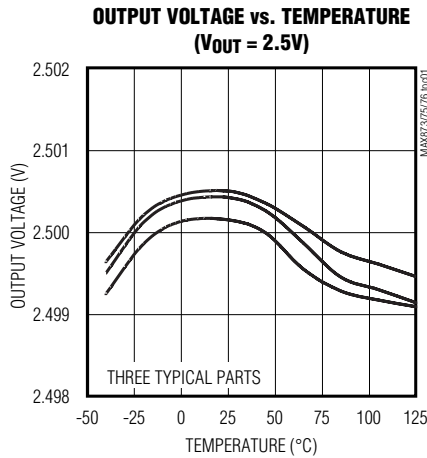
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Voltage	V _{OUT}	T _A = +25°C	MAX876A (0.03%)	9.997	10.000	10.003	V
			MAX876B (0.05%)	9.995	10.000	10.005	
Output Voltage Drift (Note 1)	TCV _{OUT}	MAX876A		2		7	ppm/°C
		MAX876B		5		20	
Output-Noise Voltage	e _n	T _A = +25°C	0.1Hz to 10Hz	18			μV _{P-P}
			10Hz to 1kHz	29			μV _{RMS}
Line Regulation		V _{IN} = 12V to 18V	T _A = +25°C	1		4.0	ppm/V
			T _A = -40°C to +85°C	1		6	
Load Regulation		I _L = 0 to 10mA (source)	T _A = +25°C	1		15	ppm/mA
			T _A = -40°C to +85°C	1		20	
		I _L = 0 to -1mA (sink)	T _A = +25°C	100		900	
			T _A = -40°C to +85°C	150		1900	
Quiescent Supply Current	I _Q	T _A = +25°C		320		550	μA
		T _A = -40°C to +85°C		340		700	
Short-Circuit Output Current	I _{SC}	Output shorted to GND		60			mA
V _{OUT} Adjust Range				±600			mV
Long-Term Output Drift				50			ppm/kh
TEMP PIN							
Voltage Output	V _{TEMP}	T _A = +25°C		630			mV
Temperature Sensitivity	TCV _{TEMP}			2.1			mV/°C

Note 1: Temperature coefficient is defined as maximum ΔV_{OUT} divided by maximum ΔT of the temperature range.

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Typical Operating Characteristics

($V_{IN} = +5V$ for $V_{OUT} = +2.5V$, $V_{IN} = +15V$ for $V_{OUT} = +10V$, $I_{OUT} = 0$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

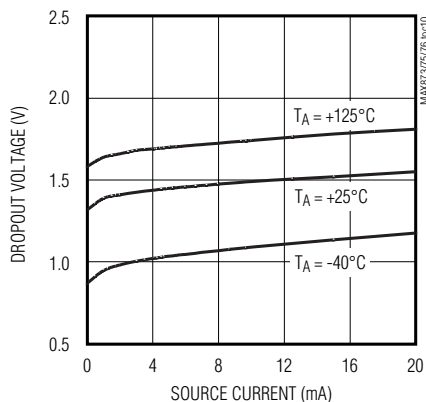


Low-Power, Low-Drift, +2.5V/+5V/+10V Precision Voltage References

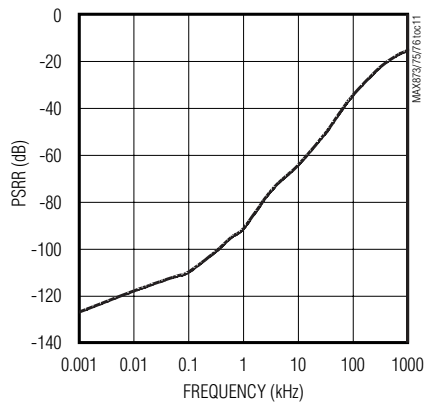
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{IN} = +5V$ for $V_{OUT} = +2.5V$, $V_{IN} = +15V$ for $V_{OUT} = +10V$, $I_{OUT} = 0$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

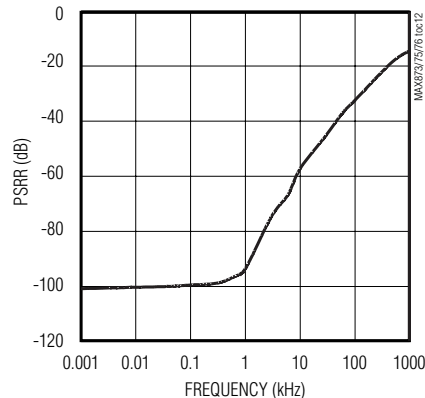
MINIMUM INPUT-OUTPUT DIFFERENTIAL vs. SOURCE CURRENT ($V_{OUT} = 10V$)



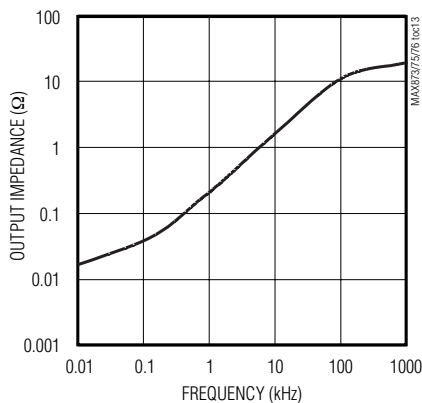
POWER-SUPPLY REJECTION RATIO vs. FREQUENCY ($V_{OUT} = 2.5V$)



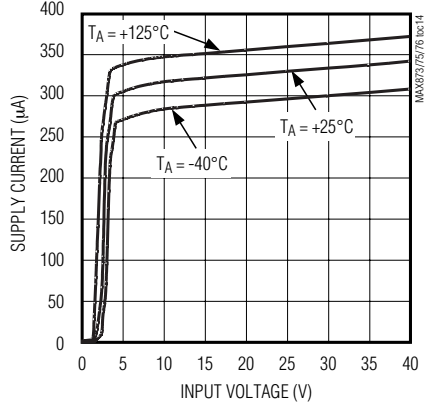
POWER-SUPPLY REJECTION RATIO vs. FREQUENCY ($V_{OUT} = 10V$)



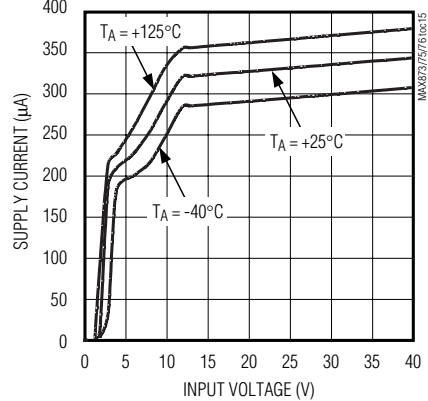
OUTPUT IMPEDANCE vs. FREQUENCY ($V_{OUT} = 2.5V$)



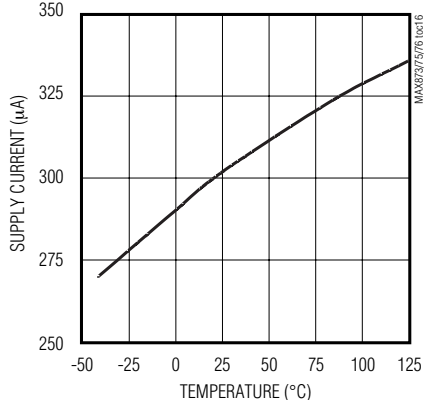
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. INPUT VOLTAGE ($V_{OUT} = 2.5V$)



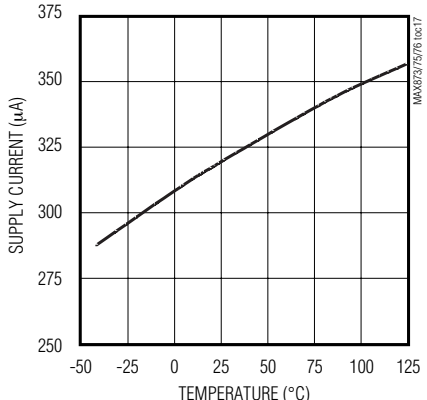
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. INPUT VOLTAGE ($V_{OUT} = 10V$)



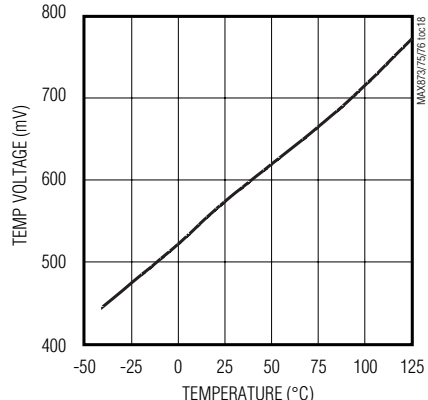
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE ($V_{OUT} = 2.5V$)



SUPPLY CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE ($V_{OUT} = 10V$)



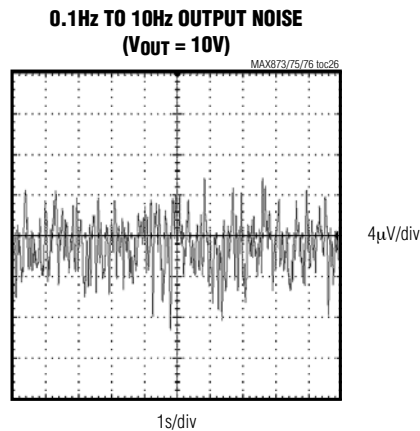
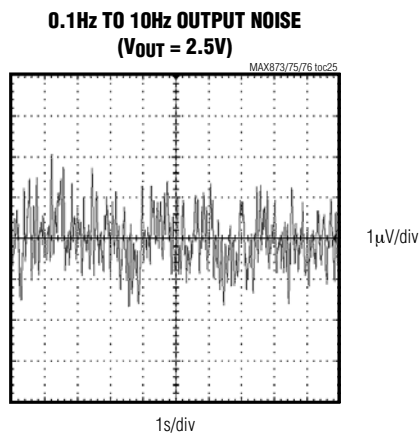
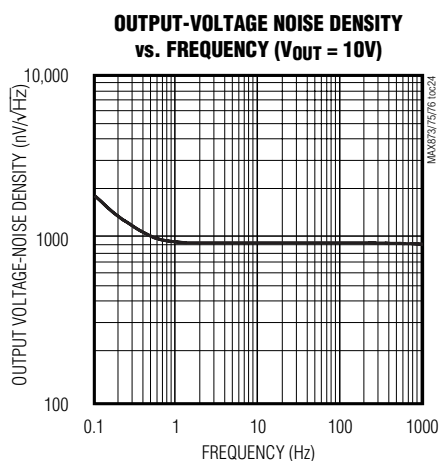
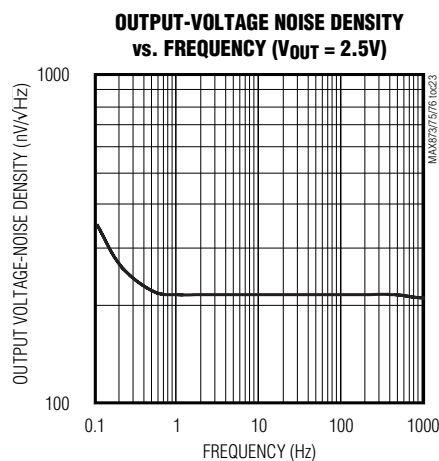
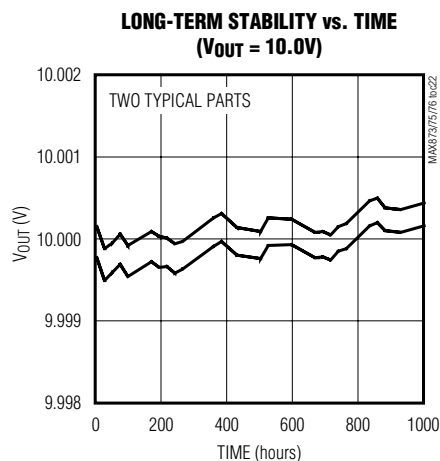
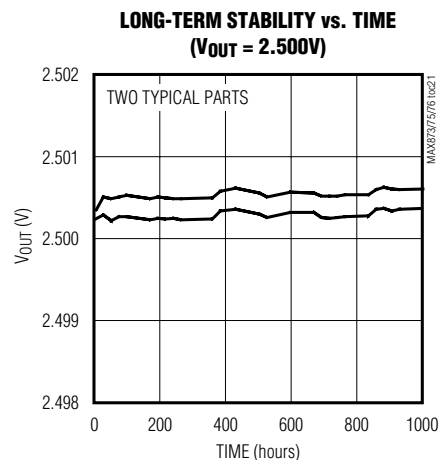
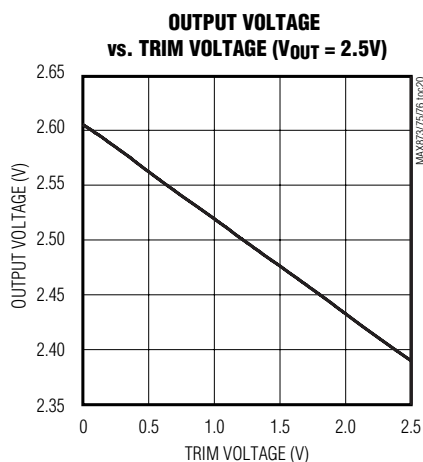
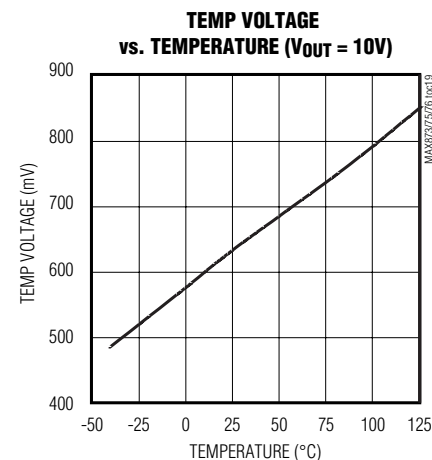
TEMP VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE ($V_{OUT} = 2.5V$)



Low-Power, Low-Drift, +2.5V/+5V/+10V Precision Voltage References

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

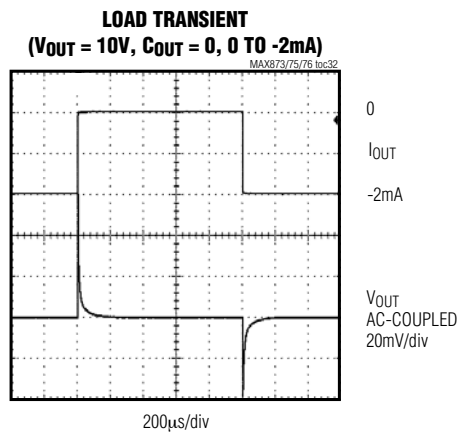
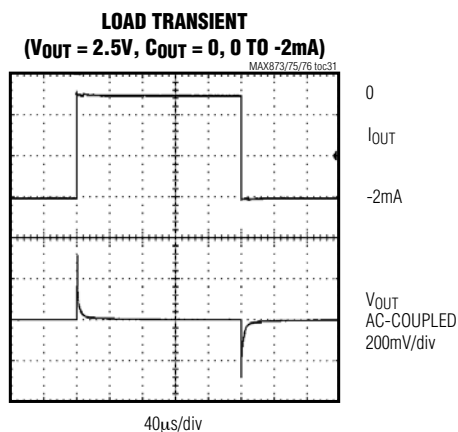
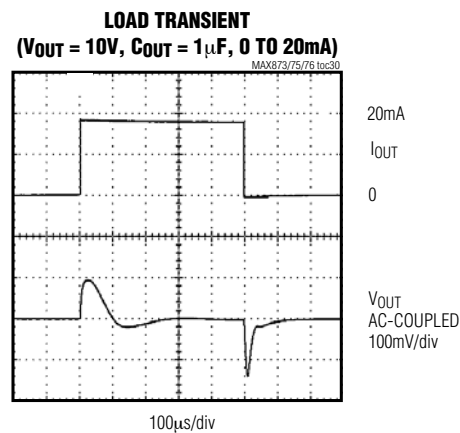
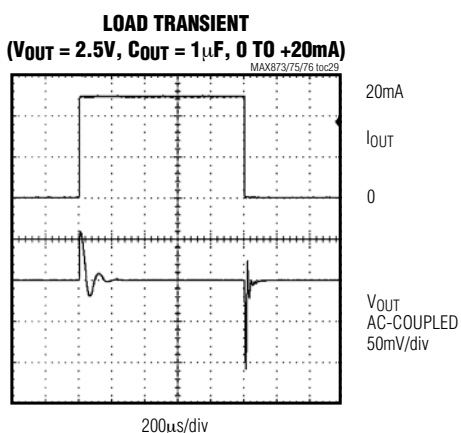
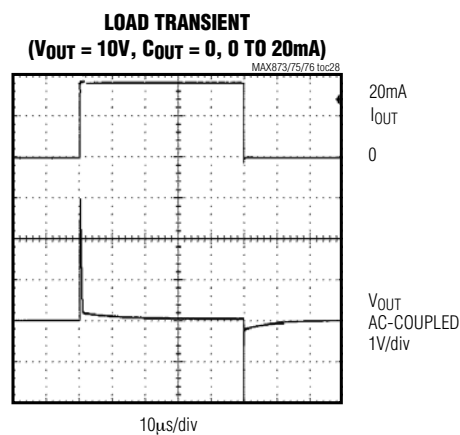
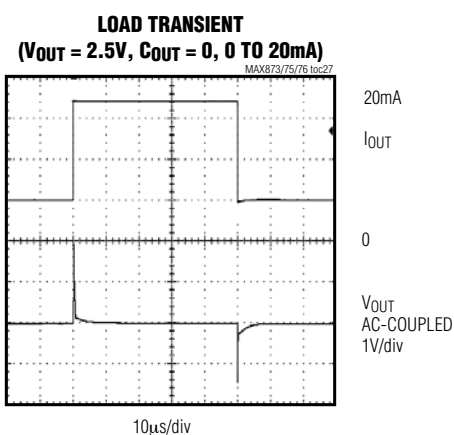
($V_{IN} = +5V$ for $V_{OUT} = +2.5V$, $V_{IN} = +15V$ for $V_{OUT} = +10V$, $I_{OUT} = 0$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)



Low-Power, Low-Drift, +2.5V/+5V/+10V Precision Voltage References

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

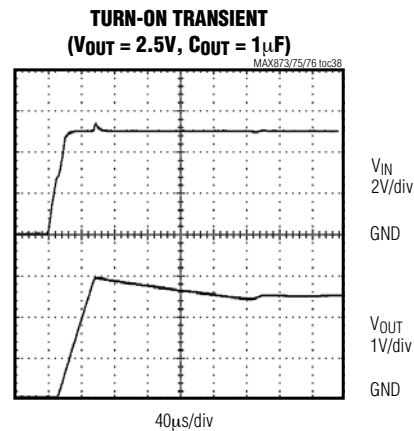
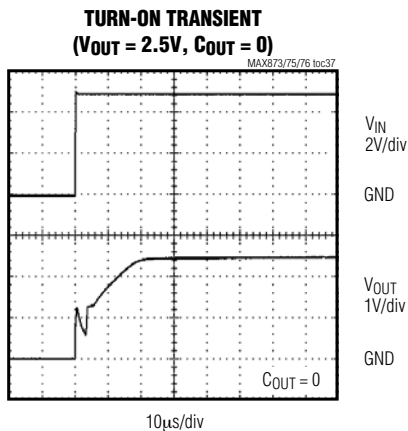
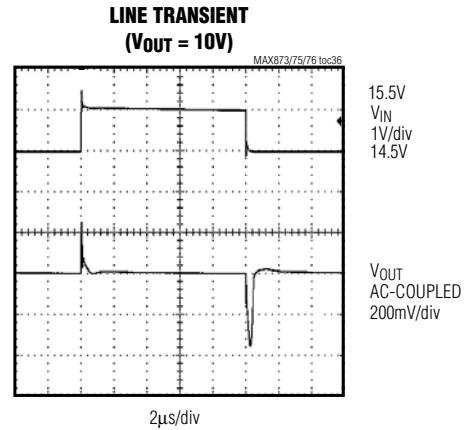
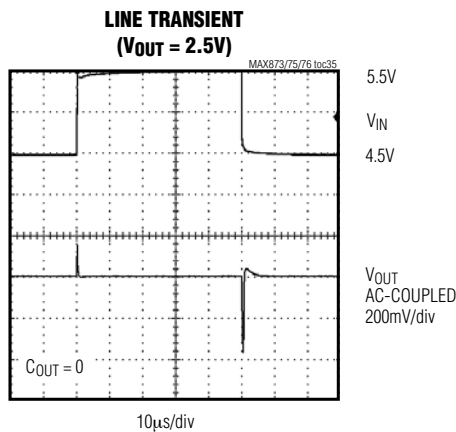
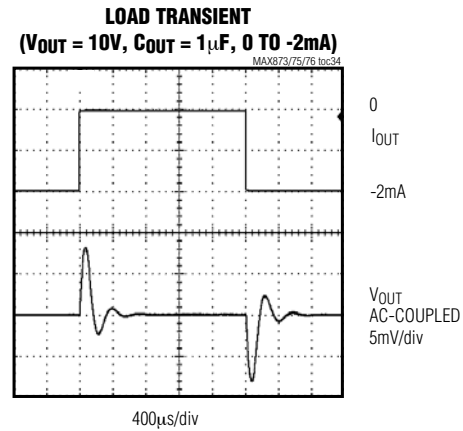
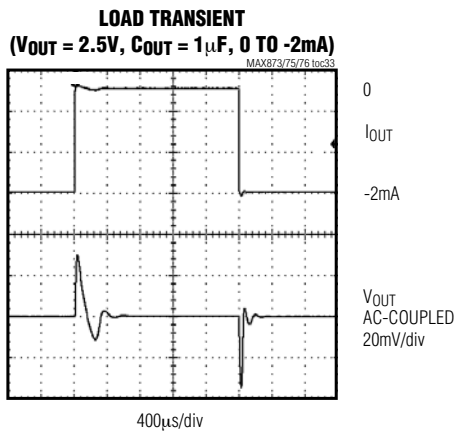
($V_{IN} = +5V$ for $V_{OUT} = +2.5V$, $V_{IN} = +15V$ for $V_{OUT} = +10V$, $I_{OUT} = 0$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)



Low-Power, Low-Drift, +2.5V/+5V/+10V Precision Voltage References

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

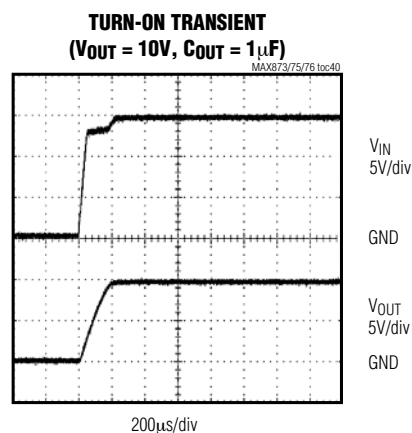
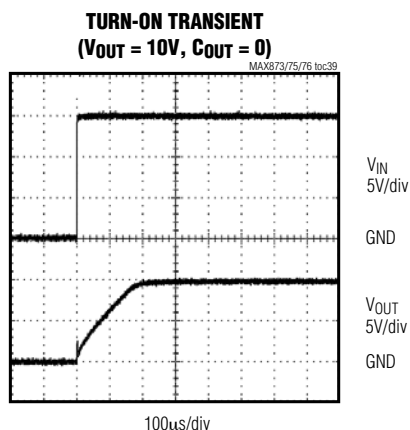
($V_{IN} = +5V$ for $V_{OUT} = +2.5V$, $V_{IN} = +15V$ for $V_{OUT} = +10V$, $I_{OUT} = 0$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)



Low-Power, Low-Drift, +2.5V/+5V/+10V Precision Voltage References

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{IN} = +5V$ for $V_{OUT} = +2.5V$, $V_{IN} = +15V$ for $V_{OUT} = +10V$, $I_{OUT} = 0$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)



Pin Description

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1, 8	I.C.	Internally Connected. Do not connect externally.
2	IN	Positive Power-Supply Input
3	TEMP	Temperature Proportional Output Voltage. TEMP generates an output voltage proportional to the die temperature.
4	GND	Ground
5	TRIM	Output Voltage Trim. Connect TRIM to the center of a voltage-divider between OUT and GND for trimming. Leave unconnected to use the preset output voltage.
6	OUT	Output Voltage
7	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.

Detailed Description

The MAX873/MAX875/MAX876 precision voltage references provide accurate preset +2.5V, +5.0V, and +10V reference voltages from up to +40V input voltages. These devices feature a proprietary temperature-coefficient curvature-correction circuit and laser-trimmed thin-film resistors that result in a very low 3ppm/ $^\circ C$ temperature coefficient and excellent 0.05% initial accuracy. The MAX873/MAX875/MAX876 draw 340µA of supply current and source 30mA or sink 2mA of load current.

Trimming the Output Voltage

Trim the factory-preset output voltage on the MAX873/MAX875/MAX876 by placing a resistive divider network between OUT, TRIM, and GND.

Use the following formula to calculate the change in output voltage from its preset value:

$$\Delta V_{OUT} = 2 \times (V_{TRIM} - V_{TRIM (open)}) \times k$$

where:

$$V_{TRIM} = 0V \text{ to } V_{OUT}$$

$$V_{TRIM (open)} = V_{OUT (nominal)} / 2 \text{ (typ)}$$

$$k = \pm 6\% \text{ (typ)}$$

For example, use a 50kΩ potentiometer (such as the MAX5436) between OUT, TRIM, and GND with the potentiometer wiper connected to TRIM (see Figure 2). As the TRIM voltage changes from V_{OUT} to GND, the output voltage changes accordingly. Set R_2 to 1MΩ or less. Currents through resistors R_1 and R_2 add to the quiescent supply current.

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Temp Output

The MAX873/MAX875/MAX876 provide a temperature output proportional to die temperature. TEMP can be calculated from the following formula:

$$\text{TEMP (V)} = T_J (^{\circ}\text{K}) \times n$$

where T_J = the die temperature,

n = the temperature multiplier,

$$n = \frac{V_{\text{TEMP}}(\text{at } T_J = T_0)}{T_0} \cong 1.9\text{mV}/^{\circ}\text{K}$$

T_A = the ambient temperature.

Self-heating affects the die temperature and conversely, the TEMP output. The TEMP equation assumes the output is not loaded. If device power dissipation is negligible, then $T_J \approx T_A$.

Applications Information

Bypassing/Output Capacitance

For the best line-transient performance, decouple the input with a 0.1 μF ceramic capacitor as shown in the *Typical Operating Circuit*. Place the capacitor as close to IN as possible. When transient performance is less important, no capacitor is necessary.

The MAX873/MAX875/MAX876 do not require an output capacitor for stability and are stable with capacitive loads up to 100 μF . In applications where the load or the

supply can experience step changes, a larger output capacitor reduces the amount of overshoot (undershoot) and improves the circuit's transient response. Place output capacitors as close to the devices as possible for best performance.

Supply Current

The MAX873/MAX875/MAX876 consume 320 μA (typ) of quiescent supply current. This improved efficiency reduces power dissipation and extends battery life.

Thermal Hysteresis

Thermal hysteresis is the change in the output voltage at $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ before and after the device is cycled over its entire operating temperature range. Hysteresis is caused by differential package stress appearing across the bandgap core transistors. The typical thermal hysteresis value is 120ppm.

Turn-On Time

The MAX873/MAX875/MAX876 typically turn on and settle to within 0.1% of the preset output voltage in 150 μs (2.5V output). The turn-on time can increase up to 150 μs with the device operating with a 1 μF load.

Short-Circuited Outputs

The MAX873/MAX875/MAX876 feature a short-circuit-protected output. Internal circuitry limits the output current to 60mA when short circuiting the output to ground. The output current is limited to 3mA when short circuiting the output to the input.

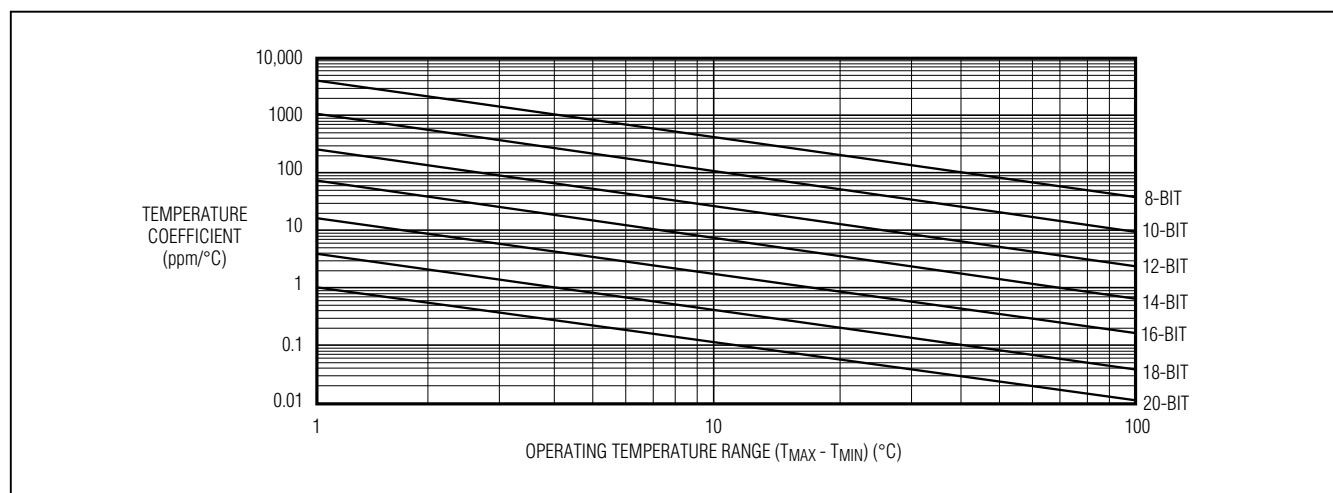


Figure 1. Temperature Coefficient vs. Operating Temperature Range for a 1 LSB Maximum Error

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Temperature Coefficient vs. Operating Temperature Range for a 1 LSB Maximum Error

In a data converter application, the reference voltage of the converter must stay within a certain limit to keep the error in the data converter smaller than the resolution limit through the operating temperature range. Figure 1 shows the maximum allowable reference-voltage temperature coefficient to keep the conversion error to less than 1 LSB, as a function of the operating temperature range ($T_{MAX} - T_{MIN}$) with the converter resolution as a parameter. The graph assumes the reference-voltage temperature coefficient as the only parameter affecting accuracy.

In reality, the absolute static accuracy of a data converter is dependent on the combination of many parameters such as integral nonlinearity, differential nonlinearity, offset error, gain error, as well as voltage-reference changes.

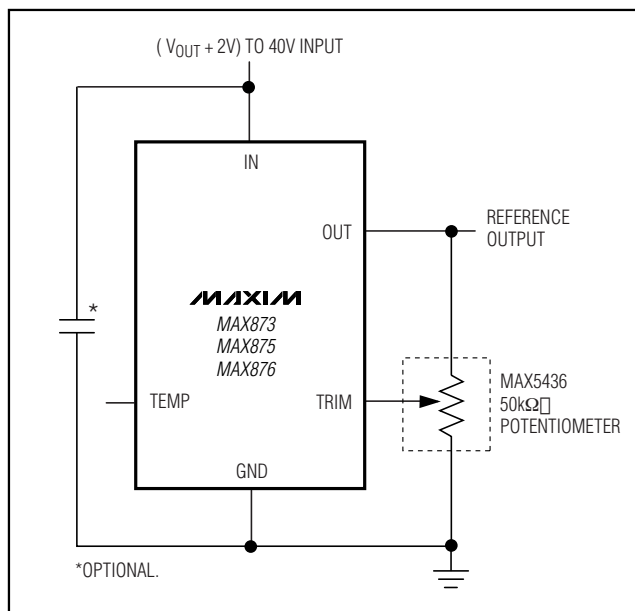
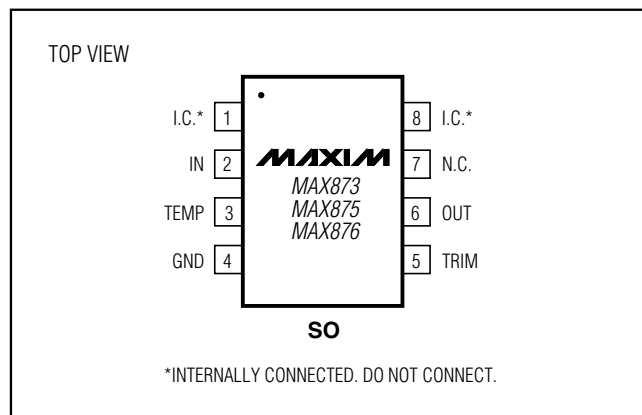


Figure 2. Applications Circuit Using the MAX5436 Potentiometer

Pin Configuration



Chip Information

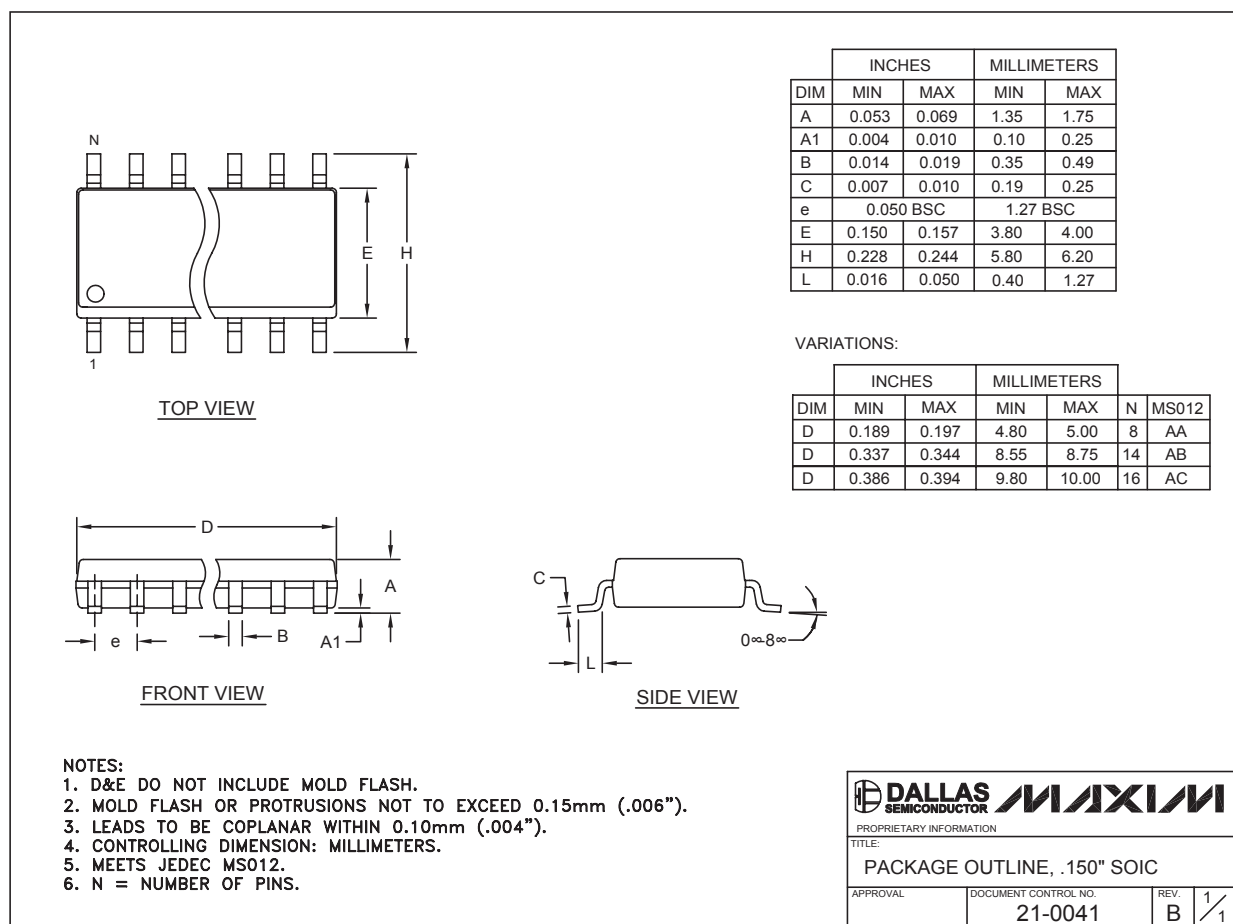
TRANSISTOR COUNT: 429

PROCESS: BiCMOS

Low-Power, Low-Drift, +2.5V/+5V/+10V Precision Voltage References

Package Information

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.)



SOICN .EPS

Revision History

Pages changed at Rev 3: 1-12

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