

General Description

The MAX6001-MAX6005 family of SOT23, low-cost series voltage references meets the cost advantage of shunt references and offers the power-saving advantage of series references, which traditionally cost more. Unlike conventional shunt-mode (two-terminal) references that must be biased at the load current and require an external resistor, these devices eliminate the need for an external resistor and offer a supply current that is virtually independent of the supply voltage.

These micropower, low-dropout, low-cost devices are ideal for high-volume, cost-sensitive 3V and 5V batteryoperated systems with wide variations in supply voltage that require very low power dissipation. Additionally, these devices are internally compensated and do not require an external compensation capacitor, saving valuable board area in space-critical applications.

Applications

Portable/Battery-Powered Equipment

Notebook Computers

PDAs, GPSs, and DMMs

Cellular Phones

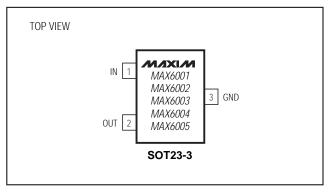
Pagers

Hard-Disk Drives

Selector Guide

PART	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	INPUT VOLTAGE (V)
MAX6001	1.250	2.5 to 12.6
MAX6002	2.500	(V _{OUT} + 200mV) to 12.6
MAX6003	3.000	(V _{OUT} + 200mV) to 12.6
MAX6004	4.096	(V _{OUT} + 200mV) to 12.6
MAX6005	5.000	(V _{OUT} + 200mV) to 12.6

Pin Configuration



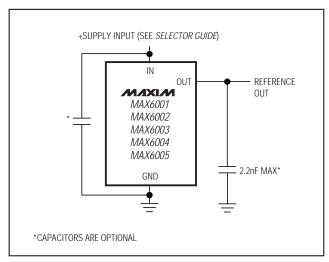
Features

- ♦ 1% max Initial Accuracy
- ♦ 100ppm/°C max Temperature Coefficient
- ♦ 45µA max Quiescent Supply Current
- ♦ 0.8µA/V Supply Current Variation with V_{IN}
- ♦ ±400µA Output Source and Sink Current
- ♦ 100mV Dropout at 400µA Load Current
- ♦ 0.12µV/µA Load Regulation
- ♦ 8µV/V Line Regulation
- ♦ Stable with CLOAD = 0 to 2.2nF

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN- PACKAGE	SOT TOP MARK
MAX6001EUR-T	-40°C to +85°C	3 SOT23-3	FZCW
MAX6002EUR-T	-40°C to +85°C	3 SOT23-3	FZCX
MAX6003EUR-T	-40°C to +85°C	3 SOT23-3	FZDK
MAX6004EUR-T	-40°C to +85°C	3 SOT23-3	FZCY
MAX6005EUR-T	-40°C to +85°C	3 SOT23-3	FZCZ

Typical Operating Circuit



MIXIM

Maxim Integrated Products 1

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Voltages Referenced to GND	Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70$ °C)
IN0.3V to +13.5V	SOT23-3 (derate 4.0mW/°C above +70°C)320mW
OUT0.3V to (V _{IN} + 0.3V)	Operating Temperature Range40°C to +85°C
Output Short Circuit to GND or IN (V _{IN} < 6V)Continuous	Storage Temperature Range65°C to +150°C
Output Short Circuit to GND or IN $(V_{IN} \ge 6V)$ 60sec	Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec)+300°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—MAX6001

(VIN = +5V, I_{OUT} = 0, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
OUTPUT	'					1
Output Voltage	Vout	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	1.237	1.250	1.263	V
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 2)	TCV _{OUT}			20	100	ppm/°C
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/$ ΔV_{IN}	2.5V ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 12.6V		8	120	μV/V
Load Regulation	ΔV _{OUT} /	Sourcing: 0 ≤ I _{OUT} ≤ 400µA		0.12	0.8	\//^
Load Regulation	Δ lout	Sinking: $-400\mu A \le I_{OUT} \le 0$		0.15	1.0	- μV/μΑ
OUT Short-Circuit Current	Isc	Short to GND		4		mA
OUT SHORT-CIRCUIT CUITER	ISC	Short to IN		4		mA
Temperature Hysteresis (Note 3)				130		ppm
Long-Term Stability	ΔV _{OUT} / time	1,000 hours at T _A = +25°C		50		ppm/ 1,000hrs
DYNAMIC	1		"			
Noise Voltage	00117	f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz		25		μVр-р
Noise voitage	eout	f = 10Hz to 10kHz		65		μV _{RMS}
Ripple Rejection	ΔV _{OUT} / ΔV _{IN}	V _{IN} = 5V ±100mV, f = 120Hz		86		dB
Turn-On Settling Time	t _R	To V _{OUT} = 0.1% of final value, C _{OUT} = 50pF		30		μs
Capacitive-Load Stability Range	Cout	(Note 4)	0		2.2	nF
INPUT						
Supply Voltage Range	VIN	Guaranteed by line-regulation test	2.5		12.6	V
Quiescent Supply Current	l _{IN}			27	45	μΑ
Change in Supply Current	I _{IN} /V _{IN}	$2.5V \le V_{IN} \le 12.6V$		0.8	2.6	μA/V

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MAX6002

 $(V_{IN} = +5V, I_{OUT} = 0, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted.}$ Typical values are at $T_A = +25$ °C.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
OUTPUT			ı			
Output Voltage	Vout	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	2.475	2.500	2.525	V
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 2)	TCV _{OUT}			20	100	ppm/°C
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/$ ΔV_{IN}	$(V_{OUT} + 0.2V) \le V_{IN} \le 12.6V$		15	200	μV/V
Load Regulation	ΔV _{OUT} /	Sourcing: 0 ≤ I _{OUT} ≤ 400µA		0.14	0.90	μV/μΑ
Load Regulation	Δ l $_{ m OUT}$	Sinking: $-400\mu A \le I_{OUT} \le 0$		0.18	1.10	μν/μΑ
Dropout Voltage (Note 5)	V _{IN} - V _{OUT}	I _{OUT} = 400μA		100	200	mV
OUT Short-Circuit Current	laa	Short to GND		4		m A
OUT SHORT-CITCUIT CUITETI	I _{SC}	Short to IN		4		- mA
Temperature Hysteresis (Note 3)	ΔV _{OUT} / time			130		ppm
Long-Term Stability	ΔV _{OUT} / time	1,000 hours at T _A = +25°C		50		ppm/ 1,000hrs
DYNAMIC			1			
Noise Voltage	0.0117	f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz		60		µVр-р
Noise Voltage	eout	f = 10Hz to 10kHz		125		μV _{RMS}
Ripple Rejection	$\Delta V_{OUT}/$ ΔV_{IN}	V _{IN} = 5V ±100mV, f = 120Hz		82		dB
Turn-On Settling Time	t _R	To V _{OUT} = 0.1% of final value, C _{OUT} = 50pF		85		μs
Capacitive-Load Stability Range	Cout	(Note 4)	0		2.2	nF
INPUT						
Supply Voltage Range	VIN	Guaranteed by line-regulation test	Vout + (0.2	12.6	V
Quiescent Supply Current	I _{IN}			27	45	μΑ
Change in Supply Current	I _{IN} /V _{IN}	$(V_{OUT} + 0.2V) \le V_{IN} \le 12.6V$		0.8	2.6	μA/V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MAX6003

 $(V_{IN} = +5V, I_{OUT} = 0, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted.}$ Typical values are at $T_A = +25$ °C.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
OUTPUT							
Output Voltage	Vout	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	2.97	3.00	3.03	V	
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 2)	TCV _{OUT}			20	100	ppm/°C	
Line Regulation	ΔV _{OUT} / ΔV _{IN}	$(V_{OUT} + 0.2V) \le V_{IN} \le 12.6V$		20	220	μV/V	
Load Regulation	ΔV _{OUT} /	Sourcing: 0 ≤ I _{OUT} ≤ 400µA		0.14	0.90	\//^	
Load Regulation	Δ l $_{ m OUT}$	Sinking: $-400\mu A \le I_{OUT} \le 0$		0.18	1.10	μV/μΑ	
Dropout Voltage (Note 5)	V _{IN} - V _{OUT}	Ι _Ο υΤ = 400μΑ		100	200	mV	
OUT Short-Circuit Current	loo	Short to GND		4		mA	
Our short-circuit Current	I _{SC}	Short to IN		4		- MA	
Temperature Hysteresis (Note 3)	ΔV _{OUT} / time			130		ppm	
Long-Term Stability	ΔV _{OUT} / time	1,000 hours at T _A = +25°C		50		ppm/ 1,000hrs	
DYNAMIC							
Naiss Valtage	_	f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz		75		µVp-p	
Noise Voltage	eout	f = 10Hz to 10kHz		150		μV _{RMS}	
Ripple Rejection	$\Delta V_{OUT}/$ ΔV_{IN}	V _{IN} = 5V ±100mV, f = 120Hz		80		dB	
Turn-On Settling Time	t _R	To V _{OUT} = 0.1% of final value, C _{OUT} = 50pF		100		μs	
Capacitive-Load Stability Range	Cout	(Note 4)	0		2.2	nF	
INPUT	•		•			•	
Supply Voltage Range	VIN	Guaranteed by line-regulation test	Vout + (0.2	12.6	V	
Quiescent Supply Current	I _{IN}			27	45	μΑ	
Change in Supply Current	I _{IN} /V _{IN}	$(V_{OUT} + 0.2V) \le V_{IN} \le 12.6V$		0.8	2.6	μΑ/V	

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MAX6004

 $(V_{IN} = +5V, I_{OUT} = 0, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted.}$ Typical values are at $T_A = +25$ °C.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
ОИТРИТ	'					1
Output Voltage	Vout	T _A = +25°C	4.055	4.096	4.137	V
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 2)	TCV _{OUT}			20	100	ppm/°C
Line Regulation	ΔV _{OUT} / ΔV _{IN}	$(V_{OUT} + 0.2V) \le V_{IN} \le 12.6V$		25	240	μV/V
Load Regulation	ΔV _{OUT} /	Sourcing: 0 ≤ I _{OUT} ≤ 400µA		0.15	1.00	- μV/μΑ
Load Regulation	$\Delta I_{ ext{OUT}}$	Sinking: $-400\mu A \le I_{OUT} \le 0$		0.20	1.20	μν/μΑ
Dropout Voltage (Note 5)	V _{IN} - V _{OUT}	Ιουτ = 400μΑ		100	200	mV
OUT Short-Circuit Current	loo	Short to GND		4		mA
OUT SHORT-CITCUIT CUITERI	I _{SC}	Short to IN		4		mA
Temperature Hysteresis (Note 3)	$\Delta V_{OUT}/$ time	1,000 hours at T _A = +25°C		130		ppm
Long-Term Stability	ΔV _{OUT} / time	1,000 hours at T _A = +25°C		50		ppm/ 1,000hrs
DYNAMIC						
Niele - Melle	0.0117	f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz		100		µVp-р
Noise Voltage	eout	f = 10Hz to 10kHz		200		μV _{RMS}
Ripple Rejection	ΔV _{OUT} / ΔV _{IN}	V _{IN} = 5V ±100mV, f = 120Hz		77		dB
Turn-On Settling Time	t _R	To $V_{OUT} = 0.1\%$ of final value, $C_{OUT} = 50pF$		160		μs
Capacitive-Load Stability Range	COUT	(Note 4)	0		2.2	nF
INPUT	•		•			•
Supply Voltage Range	VIN	Guaranteed by line-regulation test	Vout + (0.2	12.6	V
Quiescent Supply Current	I _{IN}			27	45	μΑ
Change in Supply Current	I _{IN} /V _{IN}	$(V_{OUT} + 0.2V) \le V_{IN} \le 12.6V$		0.8	2.6	μ A /V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MAX6005

 $(V_{IN} = +5.5V, I_{OUT} = 0, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at } T_A = +25^{\circ}C.)$ (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
OUTPUT	OUTPUT						
Output Voltage	V _{OUT}	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	4.950	5.000	5.050	V	
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 2)	TCV _{OUT}			20	100	ppm/°C	
Line Regulation	ΔV _{OUT} / ΔVIN	$(V_{OUT} + 0.2V) \le V_{IN} \le 12.6V$		25	240	μV/V	
Load Regulation	ΔV _{OUT} /	Sourcing: 0 ≤ I _{OUT} ≤ 400µA		0.17	1.00	\//^	
Load Regulation	Δ l $_{ m OUT}$	Sinking: $-400\mu A \le I_{OUT} \le 0$		0.24	1.20	- μV/μΑ	
Dropout Voltage (Note 5)	V _{IN} - V _{OUT}	Ι _Ο = 400μΑ		100	200	mV	
OUT Short-Circuit Current	loo	Short to GND		4		mA	
OUT SHOIT-CITCUIT CUITEIN	I _{SC}	Short to IN		4		IIIA	
Temperature Hysteresis (Note 3)				130		ppm	
Long-Term Stability	ΔV _{OUT} / time	1,000 hours at T _A = +25°C		50		ppm/ 1,000hrs	
DYNAMIC							
Noise Voltage	00117	f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz		120		µVp-р	
Noise voitage	eout	f =10Hz to 10kHz		240		μV _{RMS}	
Ripple Rejection	ΔV _{OUT} / ΔV _{IN}	V _{IN} = 5V ±100mV, f = 120Hz		72		dB	
Turn-On Settling Time	t _R	To V _{OUT} = 0.1% of final value, C _{OUT} = 50pF		220		μs	
Capacitive-Load Stability Range	Cout	(Note 4)	0		2.2	nF	
INPUT							
Supply Voltage Range	VIN	Guaranteed by line-regulation test	Vout + (0.2	12.6	V	
Quiescent Supply Current	I _{IN}			27	45	μΑ	
Change in Supply Current	I _{IN} /V _{IN}	$(V_{OUT} + 0.2V) \le V_{IN} \le 12.6V$		8.0	2.6	μA/V	

Note 1: All devices are 100% production tested at $T_A = +25$ °C and are guaranteed by design for $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , as specified.

Note 2: Temperature coefficient is measured by the "box" method; i.e., the maximum ΔV_{OUT} is divided by the maximum Δt .

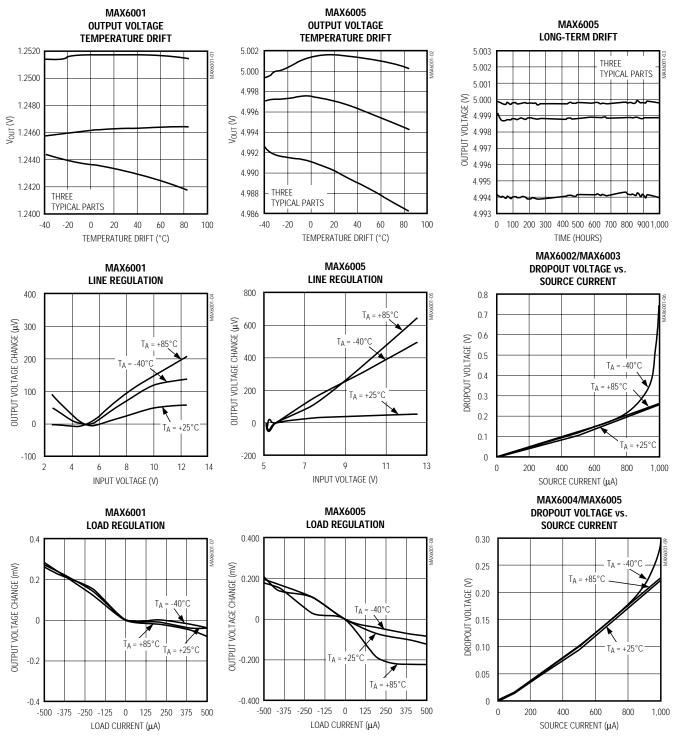
Note 3: Thermal hysteresis is defined as the change in $+25^{\circ}$ C output voltage before and after cycling the device from T_{MIN} to T_{MAX} .

Note 4: Not production tested. Guaranteed by design.

Note 5: Dropout voltage is the minimum input voltage at which V_{OUT} changes $\leq 0.2\%$ from V_{OUT} at $V_{IN} = 5.0 V$ ($V_{IN} = 5.5 V$ for MAX6005).

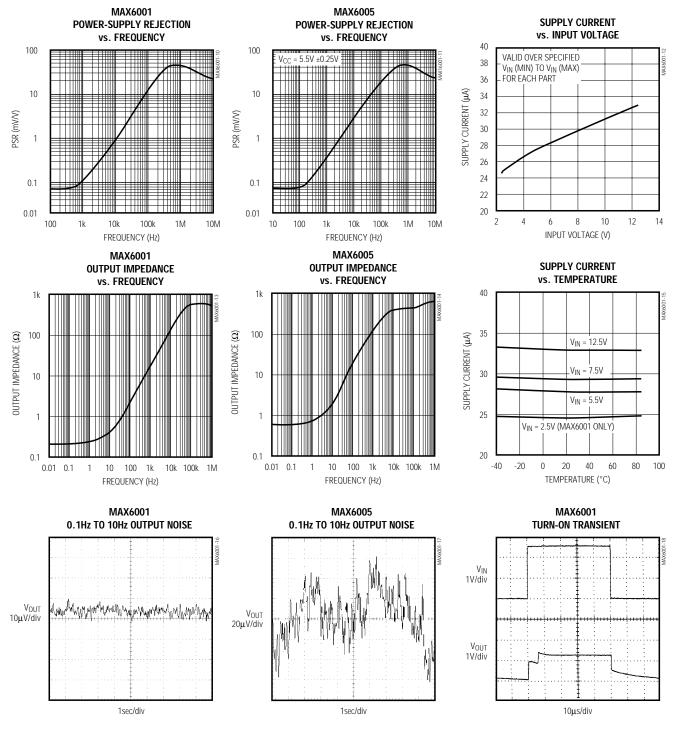
Typical Operating Characteristics

 $(V_{IN} = +5V \text{ for MAX6001-MAX6004}, V_{IN} = +5.5V \text{ for MAX6005}; I_{OUT} = 0; T_{A} = +25^{\circ}\text{C}; unless otherwise noted.) (Note 6)$



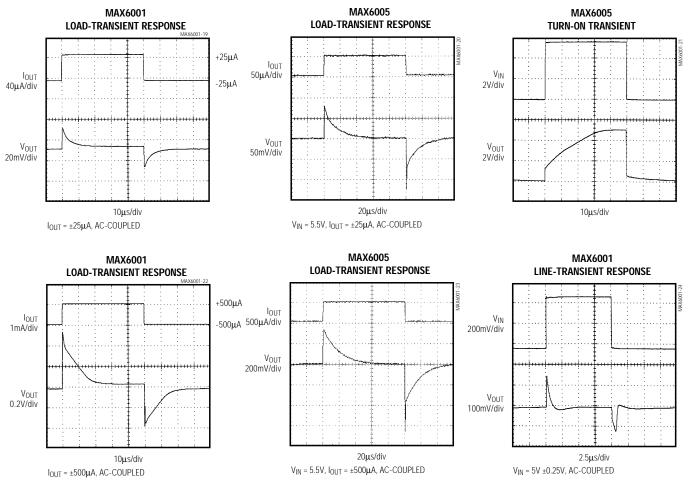
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

 $(V_{IN} = +5V \text{ for MAX6001-MAX6004}, V_{IN} = +5.5V \text{ for MAX6005}; I_{OUT} = 0; T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}; unless otherwise noted.) (Note 6)$

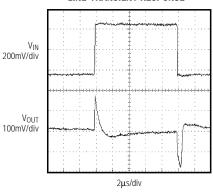


Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

 $(V_{IN} = +5V \text{ for MAX6001-MAX6004}, V_{IN} = +5.5V \text{ for MAX6005}; I_{OUT} = 0; T_A = +25^{\circ}C; unless otherwise noted.) (Note 6)$







 $V_{IN} = 5.5V \pm 0.25V$, AC-COUPLED

Note 6: Many of the *Typical Operating Characteristics* of the MAX6001 family are extremely similar. The extremes of these characteristics are found in the MAX6001 (1.2V output) and MAX6005 (5.0V output) devices. The *Typical Operating Characteristics* of the remainder of the MAX6001 family typically lie between these two extremes and can be estimated based on their output voltage.

Pin Description

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	IN	Supply Voltage Input
2	OUT	Reference Voltage Output
3	GND	Ground

Detailed Description

The MAX6001–MAX6005 bandgap references offer a temperature coefficient of <100ppm/°C and initial accuracy of better than 1%. These devices can sink and source up to 400 μ A with <200mV of dropout voltage, making them attractive for use in low-voltage applications.

Applications Information Output/Load Capacitance

Devices in this family do not require an output capacitance for frequency stability. They are stable for capacitive loads from 0 to 2.2nF. However, in applications where the load or the supply can experience step changes, an output capacitor will reduce the amount of overshoot (or undershoot) and assist the circuit's transient response. Many applications do not need an external capacitor, and this family can offer a significant advantage in these applications when board space is critical.

Supply Current

The quiescent supply current of these series-mode references is a maximum of $45\mu A$ and is virtually independent of the supply voltage, with only a $0.8\mu A/V$ variation with supply voltage. Unlike shunt-mode references, the load current of these series-mode references is drawn from the supply voltage only when required, so supply current is not wasted and efficiency is maximized over the entire supply voltage range. This improved efficiency can help reduce power dissipation and extend battery life.

When the supply voltage is below the minimum specified input voltage (as during turn-on), the devices can draw up to $200\mu A$ beyond the nominal supply current. The input voltage source must be capable of providing this current to ensure reliable turn-on.

Output Voltage Hysteresis

Output voltage 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 temperature hysteresis value is 130ppm.

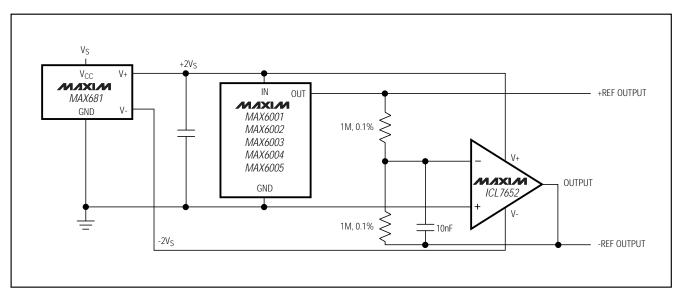


Figure 1. Positive and Negative References from Single +3V or +5V Supply

MAX6001-MAX6005

Low-Cost, Low-Power, Low-Dropout, SOT23-3 Voltage References

Turn-On Time

These devices typically turn on and settle to within 0.1% of their final value in 30µs to 220µs depending on the device. The turn-on time can increase up to 1.5ms with the device operating at the minimum dropout voltage and the maximum load.

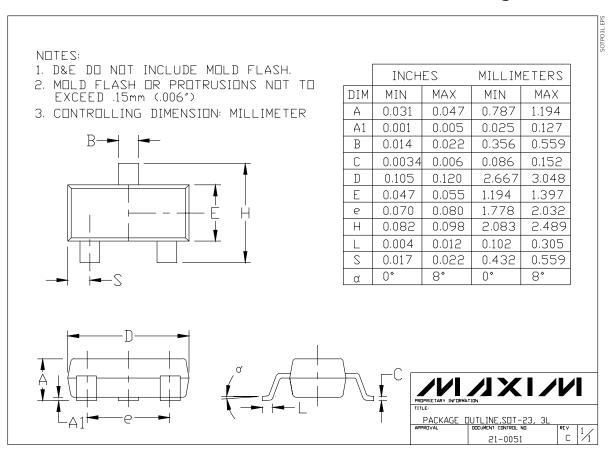
Positive and Negative Low-Power Voltage Reference

Figure 1 shows a typical method for developing a bipolar reference. The circuit uses a MAX681 voltage doubler/inverter charge-pump converter to power an ICL7652, thus creating a positive as well as a negative reference voltage.

_____ Chip Information

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 70

Package Information



Maxim cannot assume responsibility for use of any circuitry other than circuitry entirely embodied in a Maxim product. No circuit patent licenses are implied. Maxim reserves the right to change the circuitry and specifications without notice at any time.

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