

## ADR360/ADR361/ADR363/ADR364/ADR365/ADR366

### FEATURES

Compact TSOT packages

Low temperature coefficient

**B grade: 9 ppm/°C**

**A grade: 25 ppm/°C**

Initial accuracy

**B grade: ±3 mV maximum**

**A grade: ±6 mV maximum**

Ultralow output noise: 6.8  $\mu$ V p-p (0.1 Hz to 10 Hz)

Low dropout: 300 mV

Low supply current: 190  $\mu$ A maximum

No external capacitor required

Output current: +5 mA/−1 mA

Wide temperature range: −40°C to +125°C

### APPLICATIONS

Battery-powered instruments

Portable medical instruments

Data acquisition systems

Industrial process controls

Automotive

### PIN CONFIGURATION

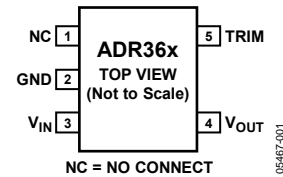


Figure 1. 5-Lead TSOT (UJ)

Table 1.

Model	V <sub>OUT</sub> (V) <sup>1</sup>	Temperature Coefficient (ppm/°C)	Accuracy (mV)
ADR360B	2.048	9	±3
ADR360A	2.048	25	±6
ADR361B	2.5	9	±3
ADR361A	2.5	25	±6
ADR363B	3.0	9	±3
ADR363A	3.0	25	±6
ADR364B	4.096	9	±4
ADR364A	4.096	25	±8
ADR365B	5.0	9	±4
ADR365A	5.0	25	±8
ADR366B	3.3	9	±4
ADR366A	3.3	25	±8

<sup>1</sup> Contact Analog Devices, Inc., for other voltage options.

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADR360/ADR361/ADR363/ADR364/ADR365/ADR366 are precision 2.048 V, 2.5 V, 3.0 V, 4.096 V, 5.0 V, and 3.3 V band gap voltage references that offer low power and high precision in tiny footprints. Using patented temperature drift curvature correction techniques from Analog Devices, Inc., the ADR36x references achieve a low temperature drift of 9 ppm/°C in a TSOT package.

The ADR36x family of micropower, low dropout voltage references provides a stable output voltage from a minimum supply of 300 mV above the output. Their advanced design eliminates the need for external capacitors, which further reduces board space and system cost. The combination of low power operation, small size, and ease of use makes the ADR36x precision voltage references ideally suited for battery-operated applications.

#### Rev. B

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## REVISION HISTORY

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### 4/05—Revision 0: Initial Version

## SPECIFICATIONS

### ADR360 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{IN} = 2.35 \text{ V to } 15 \text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

**Table 2.**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OUTPUT VOLTAGE	$V_{OUT}$	A grade	2.042	2.048	2.054	V
		B grade	2.045	2.048	2.051	V
INITIAL ACCURACY	$V_{OUTERR}$	A grade			$\pm 6$	mV
		A grade			$\pm 0.29$	%
		B grade			$\pm 3$	mV
		B grade			$\pm 0.15$	%
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT	$TCV_{OUT}$	A grade, $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			25	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
		B grade, $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			9	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
SUPPLY VOLTAGE HEADROOM	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$		300			mV
LINE REGULATION	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	$V_{IN} = 2.45 \text{ V to } 15 \text{ V}$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			0.105	mV/V
LOAD REGULATION	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{LOAD}$	$I_{LOAD} = 0 \text{ mA to } 5 \text{ mA}$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{IN} = 3 \text{ V}$			0.37	mV/mA
		$I_{LOAD} = -1 \text{ mA to } 0 \text{ mA}$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{IN} = 3 \text{ V}$			0.82	mV/mA
QUIESCENT CURRENT	$I_{IN}$	$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$		150	190	$\mu\text{A}$
VOLTAGE NOISE	$e_{N \text{ p-p}}$	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		6.8		$\mu\text{V p-p}$
TURN-ON SETTLING TIME	$t_R$			25		$\mu\text{s}$
LONG-TERM STABILITY <sup>1</sup>	$\Delta V_{OUT}$	1000 hours		50		ppm
OUTPUT VOLTAGE HYSTERESIS	$\Delta V_{OUT\_HYS}$			100		ppm
RIPPLE REJECTION RATIO	RRR	$f_{IN} = 60 \text{ kHz}$		70		dB
SHORT CIRCUIT TO GND	$I_{SC}$	$V_{IN} = 5 \text{ V}$		25		mA
		$V_{IN} = 15 \text{ V}$		30		mA

<sup>1</sup> The long-term stability specification is noncumulative. The drift after the first 1000 hours is significantly lower than it is in the first 1000 hours.

# ADR360/ADR361/ADR363/ADR364/ADR365/ADR366

## ADR361 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{IN} = 2.8 \text{ V to } 15 \text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OUTPUT VOLTAGE	$V_{OUT}$	A grade	2.494	2.500	2.506	V
		B grade	2.497	2.500	2.503	V
INITIAL ACCURACY	$V_{OUTERR}$	A grade			$\pm 6$	mV
		A grade			$\pm 0.24$	%
		B grade			$\pm 3$	mV
		B grade			$\pm 0.12$	%
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT	$TCV_{OUT}$	A grade, $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			25	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
		B grade, $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			9	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
SUPPLY VOLTAGE HEADROOM	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$		300			mV
LINE REGULATION	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	$V_{IN} = 2.8 \text{ V to } 15 \text{ V}$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			0.125	mV/V
LOAD REGULATION	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{LOAD}$	$I_{LOAD} = 0 \text{ mA to } 5 \text{ mA}$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{IN} = 3.5 \text{ V}$			0.45	mV/mA
		$I_{LOAD} = -1 \text{ mA to } 0 \text{ mA}$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{IN} = 3.5 \text{ V}$			1	mV/mA
QUIESCENT CURRENT	$I_{IN}$	$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$		150	190	$\mu\text{A}$
VOLTAGE NOISE	$e_{N \text{ p-p}}$	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		8.25		$\mu\text{V p-p}$
TURN-ON SETTLING TIME	$t_R$			25		$\mu\text{s}$
LONG-TERM STABILITY <sup>1</sup>	$\Delta V_{OUT}$	1000 hours		50		ppm
OUTPUT VOLTAGE HYSTERESIS	$\Delta V_{OUT\_HYS}$			100		ppm
RIPPLE REJECTION RATIO	RRR	$f_{IN} = 60 \text{ kHz}$		70		dB
SHORT CIRCUIT TO GND	$I_{SC}$	$V_{IN} = 5 \text{ V}$		25		mA
		$V_{IN} = 15 \text{ V}$		30		mA

<sup>1</sup> The long-term stability specification is noncumulative. The drift after the first 1000 hours is significantly lower than it is in the first 1000 hours.

# ADR360/ADR361/ADR363/ADR364/ADR365/ADR366

## ADR363 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V to }15\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

**Table 4.**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OUTPUT VOLTAGE	$V_{OUT}$	A grade	2.994	3.000	3.006	V
		B grade	2.997	3.000	3.003	V
INITIAL ACCURACY	$V_{OUTERR}$	A grade			$\pm 6$	mV
		A grade			$\pm 0.2$	%
		B grade			$\pm 3$	mV
		B grade			$\pm 0.1$	%
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT	$TCV_{OUT}$	A grade, $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			25	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
		B grade, $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			9	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
SUPPLY VOLTAGE HEADROOM	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$		300			mV
LINE REGULATION	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	$V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V to }15\text{ V}$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			0.15	mV/V
LOAD REGULATION	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{LOAD}$	$I_{LOAD} = 0\text{ mA to }5\text{ mA}$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{IN} = 4\text{ V}$			0.54	mV/mA
		$I_{LOAD} = -1\text{ mA to }0\text{ mA}$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{IN} = 4\text{ V}$			1.2	mV/mA
QUIESCENT CURRENT	$I_{IN}$	$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$		150	190	$\mu\text{A}$
VOLTAGE NOISE	$e_{N\text{ p-p}}$	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		8.7		$\mu\text{V p-p}$
TURN-ON SETTLING TIME	$t_R$			25		$\mu\text{s}$
LONG-TERM STABILITY <sup>1</sup>	$\Delta V_{OUT}$	1000 hours		50		ppm
OUTPUT VOLTAGE HYSTERESIS	$\Delta V_{OUT\_HYS}$			100		ppm
RIPPLE REJECTION RATIO	RRR	$f_{IN} = 60\text{ kHz}$		70		dB
SHORT CIRCUIT TO GND	$I_{SC}$	$V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$		25		mA
		$V_{IN} = 15\text{ V}$		30		mA

<sup>1</sup> The long-term stability specification is noncumulative. The drift after the first 1000 hours is significantly lower than it is in the first 1000 hours.

# ADR360/ADR361/ADR363/ADR364/ADR365/ADR366

## ADR364 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{IN} = 4.4 \text{ V}$  to  $15 \text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

Table 5.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OUTPUT VOLTAGE	$V_{OUT}$	A grade	4.088	4.096	4.104	V
		B grade	4.092	4.096	4.100	V
INITIAL ACCURACY	$V_{OUTERR}$	A grade			$\pm 8$	mV
		A grade			$\pm 0.2$	%
		B grade			$\pm 4$	mV
		B grade			$\pm 0.1$	%
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT	$TCV_{OUT}$	A grade, $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			25	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
		B grade, $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			9	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
SUPPLY VOLTAGE HEADROOM	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$		300			mV
LINE REGULATION	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	$V_{IN} = 4.4 \text{ V}$ to $15 \text{ V}$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			0.205	mV/V
LOAD REGULATION	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{LOAD}$	$I_{LOAD} = 0 \text{ mA}$ to $5 \text{ mA}$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{IN} = 5 \text{ V}$			0.735	mV/mA
		$I_{LOAD} = -1 \text{ mA}$ to $0 \text{ mA}$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{IN} = 5 \text{ V}$			1.75	mV/mA
QUIESCENT CURRENT	$I_{IN}$	$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$		150	190	$\mu\text{A}$
VOLTAGE NOISE	$e_{N \text{ p-p}}$	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		11		$\mu\text{V p-p}$
TURN-ON SETTLING TIME	$t_R$			25		$\mu\text{s}$
LONG-TERM STABILITY <sup>1</sup>	$\Delta V_{OUT}$	1000 hours		50		ppm
OUTPUT VOLTAGE HYSTERESIS	$\Delta V_{OUT\_HYS}$			100		ppm
RIPPLE REJECTION RATIO	RRR	$f_{IN} = 60 \text{ kHz}$		70		dB
SHORT CIRCUIT TO GND	$I_{SC}$	$V_{IN} = 5 \text{ V}$		25		mA
		$V_{IN} = 15 \text{ V}$		30		mA

<sup>1</sup> The long-term stability specification is noncumulative. The drift after the first 1000 hours is significantly lower than it is in the first 1000 hours.

## ADR365 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{IN} = 5.3\text{ V to }15\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

**Table 6.**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OUTPUT VOLTAGE	$V_{OUT}$	A grade	4.992	5.000	5.008	V
		B grade	4.996	5.000	5.004	V
INITIAL ACCURACY	$V_{OUTERR}$	A grade			$\pm 8$	mV
		A grade			$\pm 0.16$	%
		B grade			$\pm 4$	mV
		B grade			$\pm 0.08$	%
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT	$TCV_{OUT}$	A grade, $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			25	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
		B grade, $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			9	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
SUPPLY VOLTAGE HEADROOM	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$		300			mV
LINE REGULATION	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	$V_{IN} = 5.3\text{ V to }15\text{ V}$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			0.25	mV/V
LOAD REGULATION	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{LOAD}$	$I_{LOAD} = 0\text{ mA to }5\text{ mA}$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{IN} = 6\text{ V}$			0.9	mV/mA
		$I_{LOAD} = -1\text{ mA to }0\text{ mA}$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{IN} = 6\text{ V}$			2	mV/mA
QUIESCENT CURRENT	$I_{IN}$	$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$		150	190	$\mu\text{A}$
VOLTAGE NOISE	$e_{N\text{ p-p}}$	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		12.8		$\mu\text{V p-p}$
TURN-ON SETTLING TIME	$t_R$			20		$\mu\text{s}$
LONG-TERM STABILITY <sup>1</sup>	$\Delta V_{OUT}$	1000 hours		50		ppm
OUTPUT VOLTAGE HYSTERESIS	$\Delta V_{OUT\_HYS}$			100		ppm
RIPPLE REJECTION RATIO	RRR	$f_{IN} = 60\text{ kHz}$		70		dB
SHORT CIRCUIT TO GND	$I_{SC}$	$V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$		25		mA
		$V_{IN} = 15\text{ V}$		30		mA

<sup>1</sup> The long-term stability specification is noncumulative. The drift after the first 1000 hours is significantly lower than it is in the first 1000 hours.

# ADR360/ADR361/ADR363/ADR364/ADR365/ADR366

## ADR366 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V to }15\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

Table 7.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OUTPUT VOLTAGE	$V_{OUT}$	A grade	3.292	3.300	3.308	V
		B grade	3.296	3.300	3.304	V
INITIAL ACCURACY	$V_{OUTERR}$	A grade			$\pm 8$	mV
		A grade			$\pm 0.25$	%
		B grade			$\pm 4$	mV
		B grade			$\pm 0.125$	%
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT	$TCV_{OUT}$	A grade, $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			25	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
		B grade, $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			9	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
SUPPLY VOLTAGE HEADROOM	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$		300			mV
LINE REGULATION	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	$V_{IN} = 3.6\text{ V to }15\text{ V}$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$			0.165	mV/V
LOAD REGULATION	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{LOAD}$	$I_{LOAD} = 0\text{ mA to }5\text{ mA}$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{IN} = 4.2\text{ V}$			0.6	mV/mA
		$I_{LOAD} = 0\text{ mA to }8\text{ mA}$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{IN} \geq 4.75\text{ V}$			0.6	mV/mA
		$I_{LOAD} = -1\text{ mA to }0\text{ mA}$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{IN} = 4.2\text{ V}$			1.35	mV/mA
QUIESCENT CURRENT	$I_{IN}$	$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +125^\circ\text{C}$		150	190	$\mu\text{A}$
VOLTAGE NOISE	$e_{N\text{ p-p}}$	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		9.3		$\mu\text{V p-p}$
TURN-ON SETTLING TIME	$t_R$			25		$\mu\text{s}$
LONG-TERM STABILITY <sup>1</sup>	$\Delta V_{OUT}$	1000 hours		50		ppm
OUTPUT VOLTAGE HYSTERESIS	$\Delta V_{OUT\_HYS}$			100		ppm
RIPPLE REJECTION RATIO	RRR	$f_{IN} = 60\text{ kHz}$		70		dB
SHORT CIRCUIT TO GND	$I_{SC}$	$V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$		25		mA
		$V_{IN} = 15\text{ V}$		30		mA

<sup>1</sup> The long-term stability specification is noncumulative. The drift after the first 1000 hours is significantly lower than it is in the first 1000 hours.



## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.

Table 8.

Parameter	Rating
Supply Voltage	18 V
Output Short-Circuit Duration to GND	
V <sub>IN</sub> < 15 V	Indefinite
V <sub>IN</sub> > 15 V	10 sec
Storage Temperature Range	–65°C to +125°C
Operating Temperature Range	–40°C to +125°C
Junction Temperature Range	–65°C to +125°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 60 sec)	300°C

Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## THERMAL RESISTANCE

θ<sub>JA</sub> is specified for the worst-case conditions, that is, a device soldered in a circuit board for surface-mount packages.

Table 9. Thermal Resistance

Package Type	θ <sub>JA</sub>	θ <sub>JC</sub>	Unit
5-Lead TSOT (UJ)	230	146	°C/W

## ESD CAUTION



**ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device.** Charged devices and circuit boards can discharge without detection. Although this product features patented or proprietary protection circuitry, damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy ESD. Therefore, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

## TERMINOLOGY

### Temperature Coefficient

The change of output voltage with respect to operating temperature changes normalized by the output voltage at 25°C. This parameter is expressed in ppm/°C and can be determined by

$$TCV_o[\text{ppm}/^\circ\text{C}] = \frac{V_o(T_2) - V_o(T_1)}{V_o(25^\circ\text{C}) \times (T_2 - T_1)} \times 10^6$$

where:

$V_{OUT}(25^\circ\text{C}) = V_{OUT}$  at 25°C.

$V_{OUT}(T_1) = V_{OUT}$  at Temperature 1.

$V_{OUT}(T_2) = V_{OUT}$  at Temperature 2.

### Line Regulation

The change in output voltage due to a specified change in input voltage. This parameter accounts for the effects of self-heating. Line regulation is expressed in either percent per volt, parts-per-million per volt, or microvolts per volt change in input voltage.

### Load Regulation

The change in output voltage due to a specified change in load current. This parameter accounts for the effects of self-heating. Load regulation is expressed in either microvolts per milliampere, parts-per-million per milliampere, or ohms of dc output resistance.

### Long-Term Stability

Typical shift of output voltage at 25°C on a sample of parts subjected to a test of 1000 hours at 25°C.

$$\Delta V_o = V_o(t_0) - V_o(t_1)$$

$$\Delta V_o[\text{ppm}] = \left( \frac{V_o(t_0) - V_o(t_1)}{V_o(t_0)} \times 10^6 \right)$$

where:

$V_{OUT}(t_0) = V_{OUT}$  at 25°C at Time 0.

$V_{OUT}(t_1) = V_{OUT}$  at 25°C after 1000 hours operation at 25°C.

### Thermal Hysteresis

The change of output voltage after the device is cycled from +25°C to -40°C to +125°C and back to +25°C. This is a typical value from a sample of parts put through such a cycle.

$$V_{O\_HYS} = V_o(25^\circ\text{C}) - V_{O\_TC}$$

$$V_{O\_HYS}[\text{ppm}] = \frac{V_o(25^\circ\text{C}) - V_{O\_TC}}{V_o(25^\circ\text{C})} \times 10^6$$

where:

$V_{OUT}(25^\circ\text{C}) = V_{OUT}$  at 25°C.

$V_{OUT\_TC} = V_{OUT}$  at 25°C after temperature cycle at +25°C to -40°C to +125°C and back to +25°C.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

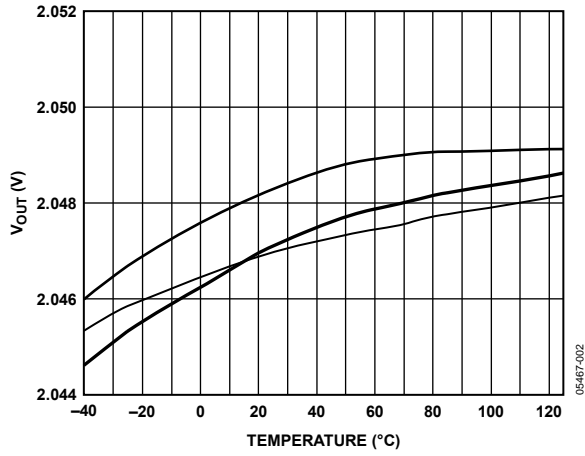


Figure 2. ADR360 Output Voltage vs. Temperature

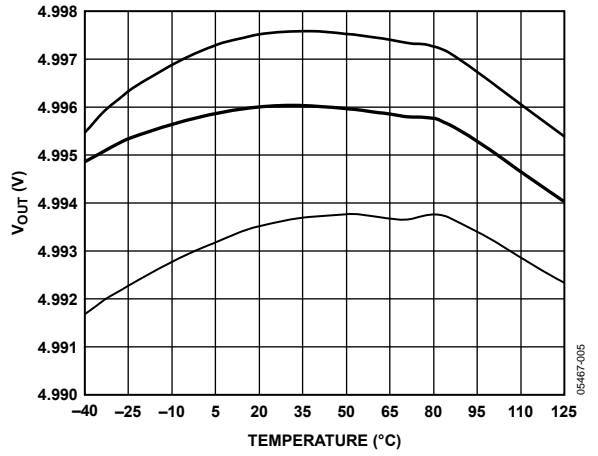


Figure 5. ADR365 Output Voltage vs. Temperature

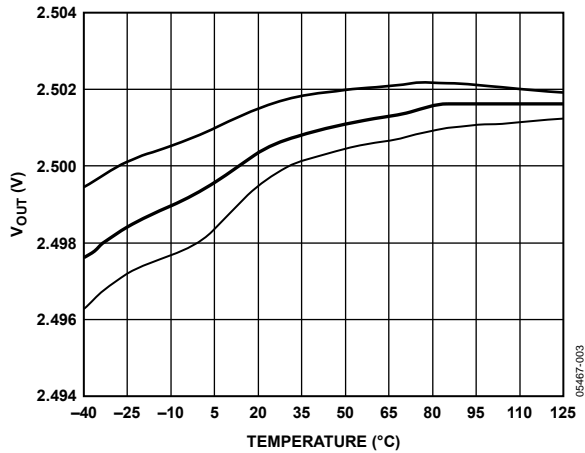


Figure 3. ADR361 Output Voltage vs. Temperature

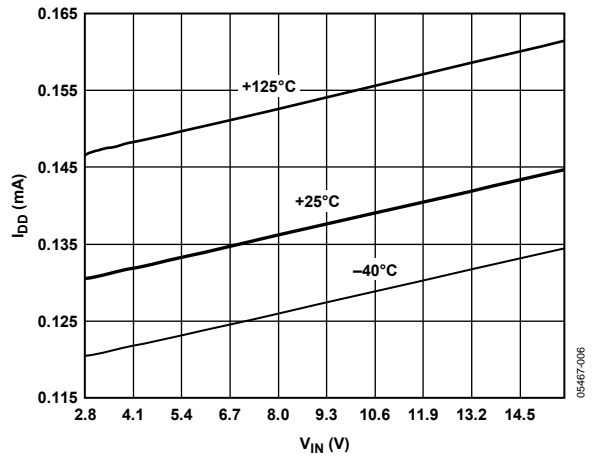


Figure 6. ADR361 Supply Current vs. Input Voltage

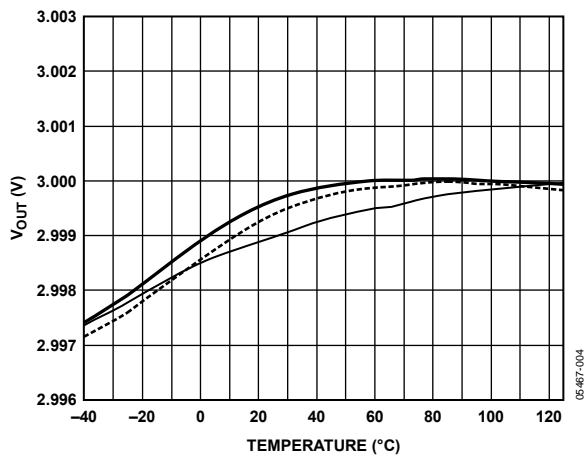


Figure 4. ADR363 Output Voltage vs. Temperature

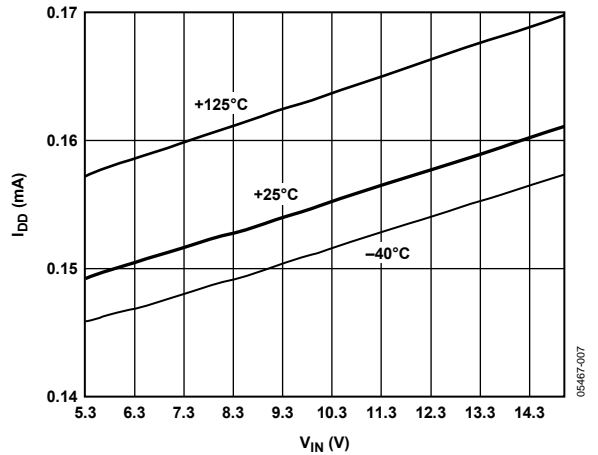


Figure 7. ADR365 Supply Current vs. Input Voltage

# ADR360/ADR361/ADR363/ADR364/ADR365/ADR366

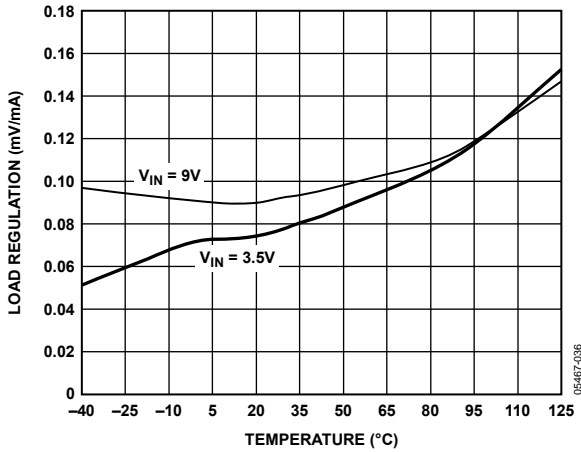


Figure 8. ADR361 Load Regulation vs. Temperature

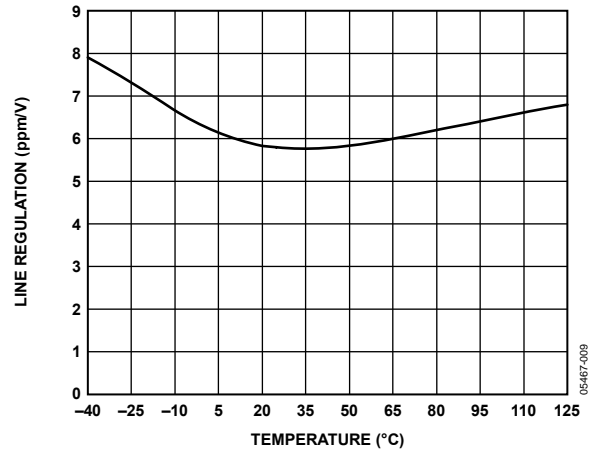


Figure 11. ADR361 Line Regulation vs. Temperature,  $V_{IN} = 2.8\text{ V to }15\text{ V}$

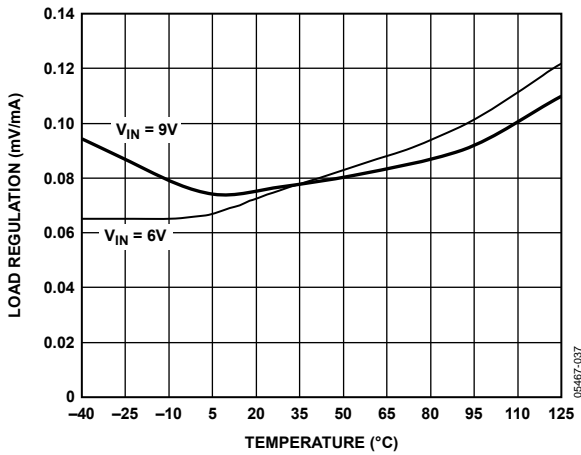


Figure 9. ADR365 Load Regulation vs. Temperature

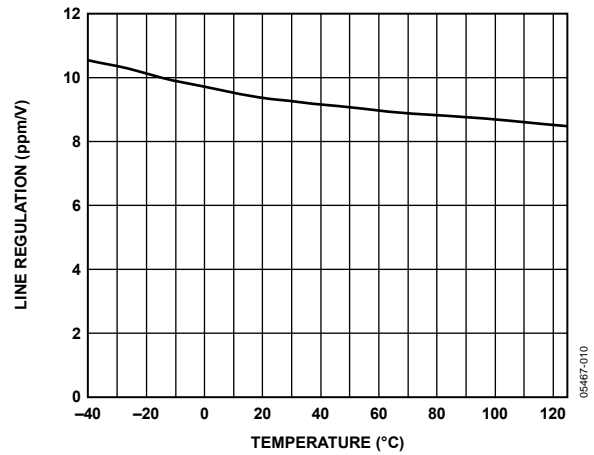


Figure 12. ADR365 Line Regulation vs. Temperature,  $V_{IN} = 5.3\text{ V to }15\text{ V}$

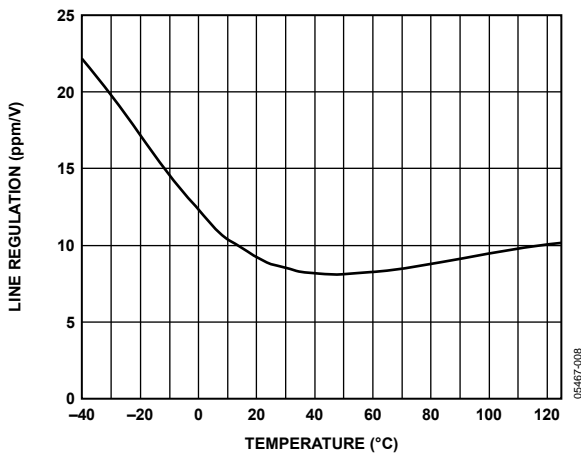


Figure 10. ADR360 Line Regulation vs. Temperature,  $V_{IN} = 2.45\text{ V to }15\text{ V}$

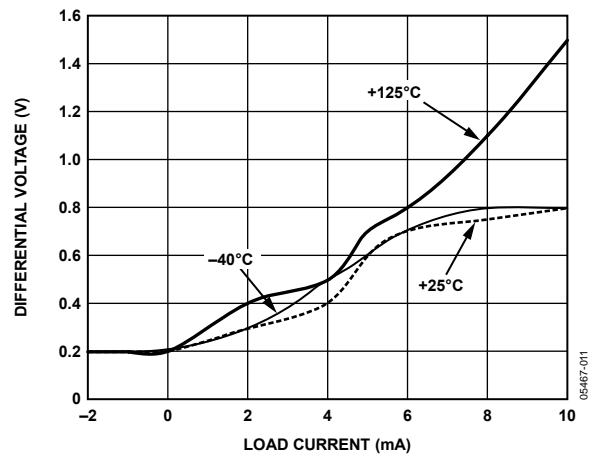


Figure 13. ADR361 Differential Voltage vs. Load Current

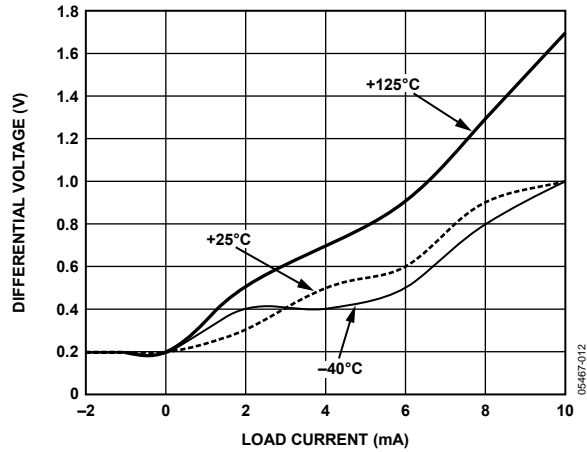


Figure 14. ADR365 Differential Voltage vs. Load Current

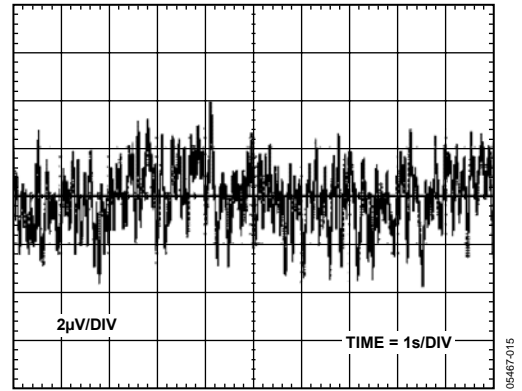


Figure 17. ADR363 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz Noise

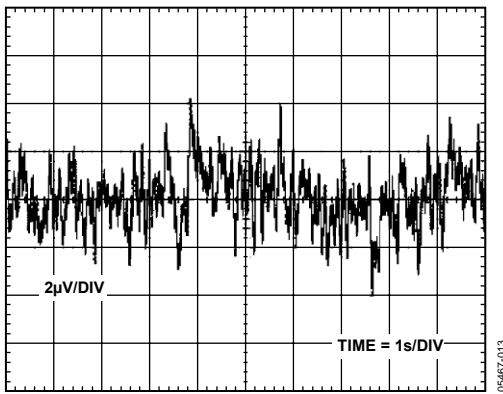


Figure 15. ADR361 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz Noise

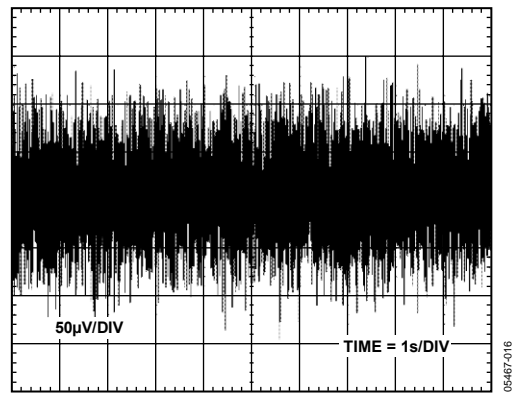


Figure 18. ADR363 10 Hz to 10 kHz Noise

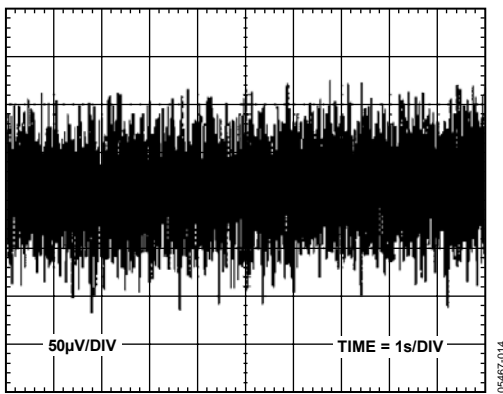


Figure 16. ADR361 10 Hz to 10 kHz Noise

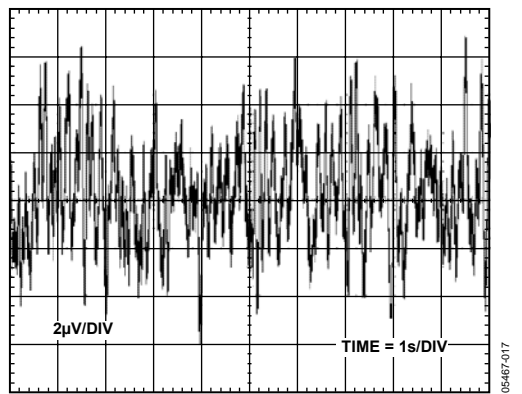


Figure 19. ADR365 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz Noise

# ADR360/ADR361/ADR363/ADR364/ADR365/ADR366

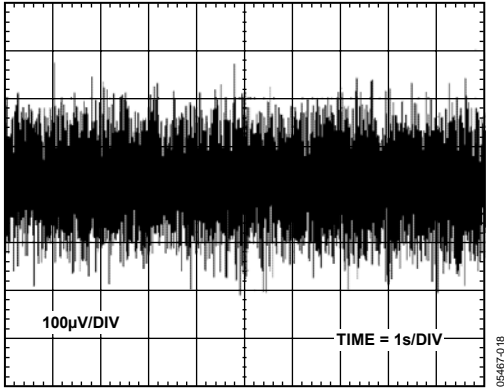


Figure 20. ADR365 10 Hz to 10 kHz Noise

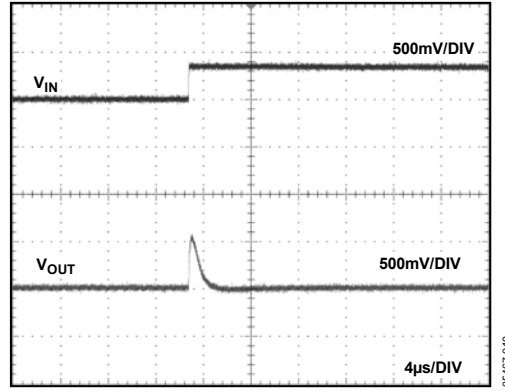


Figure 23. ADR361 Line Transient Response (Increasing), No Capacitors

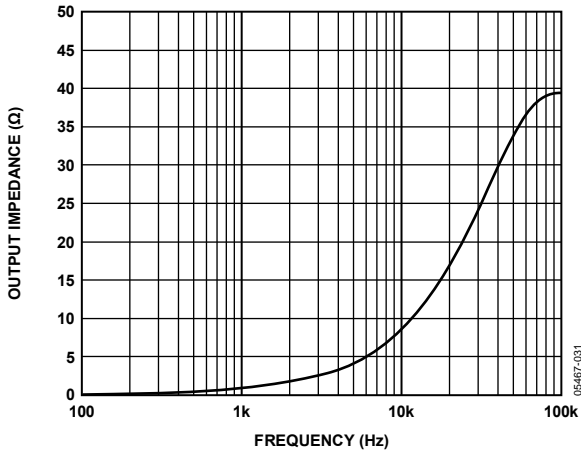


Figure 21. Output Impedance vs. Frequency

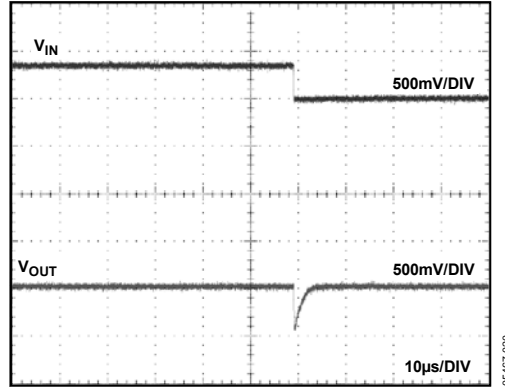


Figure 24. ADR361 Line Transient Response (Decreasing), No Capacitors

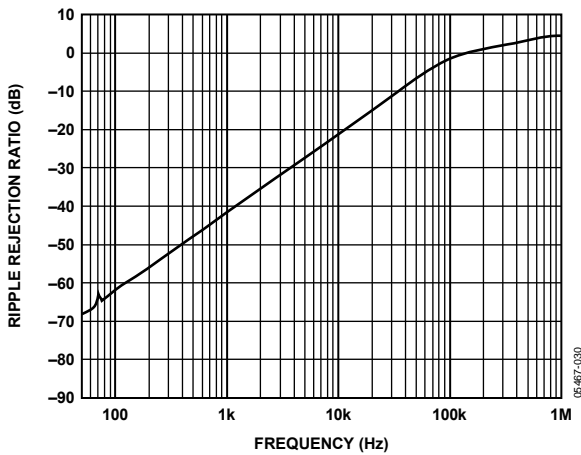


Figure 22. Ripple Rejection Ratio vs. Frequency

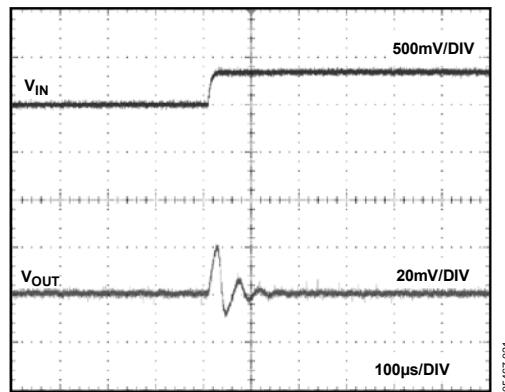


Figure 25. ADR361 Line Transient Response, 0.1 µF Input Capacitor

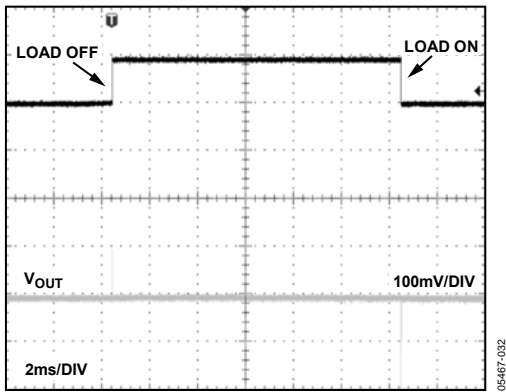


Figure 26. ADR361 Load Transient Response

05467-032

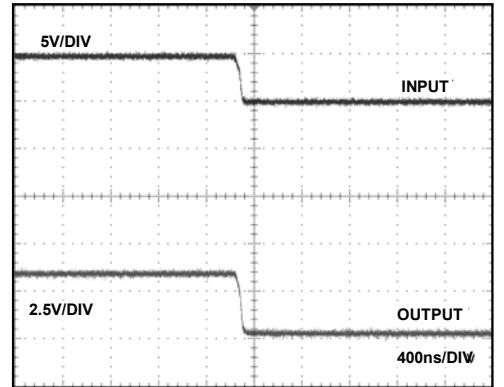


Figure 29. ADR361 Turn-Off Response Time at 5 V

05467-032

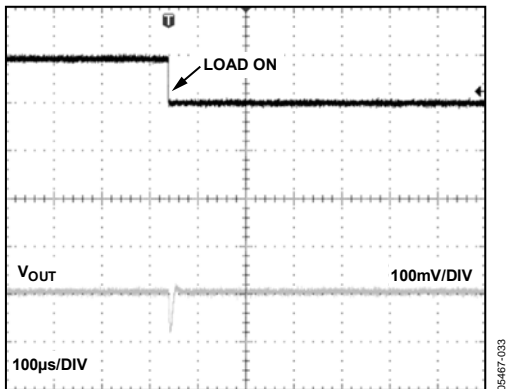


Figure 27. ADR361 Load Transient Response with 0.1  $\mu$ F Output Capacitor

05467-033

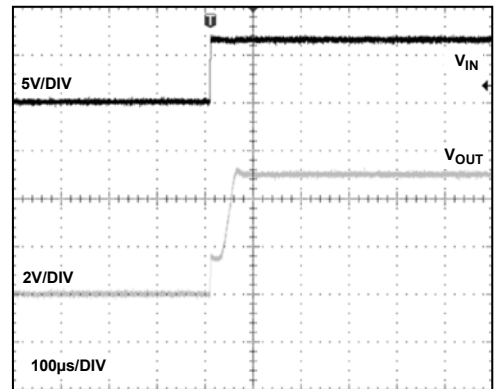


Figure 30. ADR361 Turn-On Response Time, 0.1  $\mu$ F Output Capacitor

05467-034

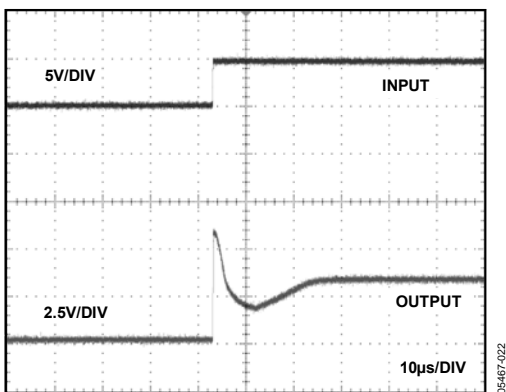


Figure 28. ADR361 Turn-On Response Time at 5 V

05467-032

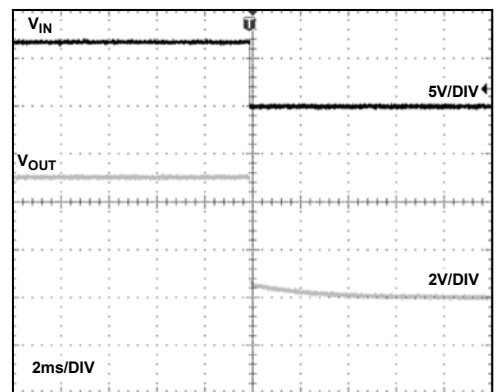


Figure 31. ADR361 Turn-Off Response Time, 0.1  $\mu$ F Output Capacitor

05467-035

# ADR360/ADR361/ADR363/ADR364/ADR365/ADR366

## THEORY OF OPERATION

Band gap references are the high performance solution for low supply voltage and low power voltage reference applications, and the ADR36x family is no exception. The uniqueness of these products lies in their architecture. The ideal zero TC band gap voltage is referenced to the output, not to ground (see Figure 32). Therefore, if noise exists on the ground line, it is greatly attenuated on  $V_{OUT}$ . The band gap cell consists of the PNP pair Q53 and Q52 running at unequal current densities. The difference in  $V_{BE}$  results in a voltage with a positive TC, which is amplified by a ratio of

$$2 \times \frac{R59}{R54}$$

This PTAT voltage, combined with the  $V_{BE}$  of Q53 and Q52, produces the stable band gap voltage.

Reduction in the band gap curvature is performed by the ratio of Resistor R44 and Resistor R59, one of which is linearly temperature dependent. Precision laser trimming and other patented circuit techniques are used to further enhance the drift performance.

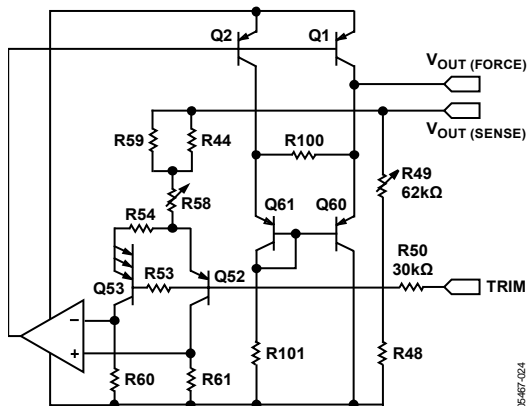


Figure 32. Simplified Schematic

## DEVICE POWER DISSIPATION CONSIDERATIONS

The ADR36x family is capable of delivering load currents to 5 mA with an input voltage ranging from 2.348 V (ADR360 only) to 18 V. When this device is used in applications with large input voltages, care should be taken to avoid exceeding the specified maximum power dissipation or junction temperature because it may result in premature device failure. Use the following formula to calculate a device's maximum junction temperature or dissipation:

$$P_D = \frac{T_J - T_A}{\theta_{JA}}$$

where:

$T_J$  and  $T_A$  are the junction and ambient temperatures, respectively.

$P_D$  is the device power dissipation.

$\theta_{JA}$  is the device package thermal resistance.

## INPUT CAPACITOR

Input capacitors are not required on the ADR36x. There is no limit for the value of the capacitor used on the input, but a 1  $\mu$ F to 10  $\mu$ F capacitor on the input improves transient response in applications where the supply suddenly changes. An additional 0.1  $\mu$ F capacitor in parallel also helps reduce noise from the supply.

## OUTPUT CAPACITOR

The ADR36x does not require output capacitors for stability under any load condition. An output capacitor, typically 0.1  $\mu$ F, filters out low level noise voltage and does not affect the operation of the part. On the other hand, the load transient response can improve with an additional 1  $\mu$ F to 10  $\mu$ F output capacitor placed in parallel with the 0.1  $\mu$ F capacitor. The additional capacitor acts as a source of stored energy for a sudden increase in load current, and the only parameter that degrades is the turn-on time. The amount of degradation depends on the size of the capacitor chosen.



## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### BASIC VOLTAGE REFERENCE CONNECTION

The circuit in Figure 33 illustrates the basic configuration for the ADR36x family. Decoupling capacitors are not required for circuit stability. The ADR36x family is capable of driving capacitive loads from 0  $\mu$ F to 10  $\mu$ F. However, a 0.1  $\mu$ F ceramic output capacitor is recommended to absorb and deliver the charge, as is required by a dynamic load.

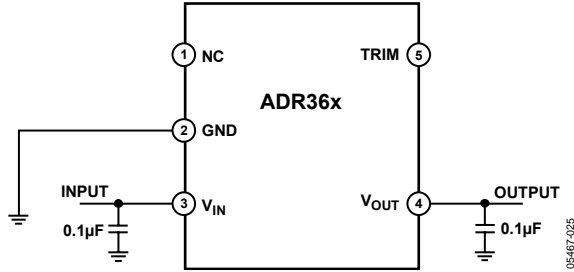


Figure 33. Basic Configuration for the ADR36x Family

### Stacking Reference ICs for Arbitrary Outputs

Some applications require two reference voltage sources, which are a combined sum of standard outputs. Figure 34 shows how this stacked output reference can be implemented.

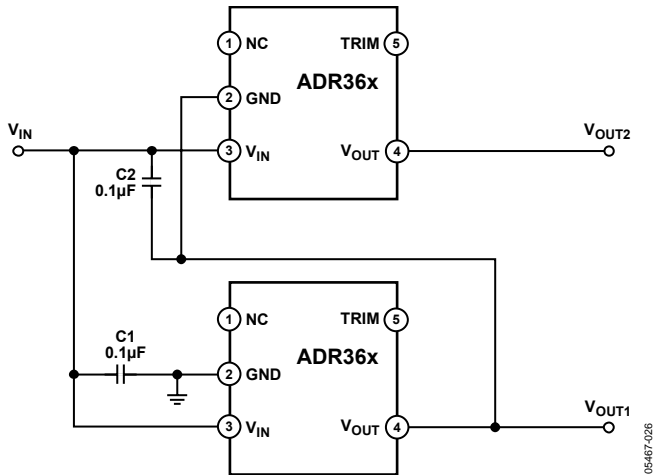


Figure 34. Stacking Voltage References with the ADR36x

Two reference ICs are used and fed from an unregulated input,  $V_{IN}$ . The outputs of the individual ICs are connected in series, which provides two output voltages,  $V_{OUT1}$  and  $V_{OUT2}$ .  $V_{OUT1}$  is the terminal voltage of U1, and  $V_{OUT2}$  is the sum of this voltage and the terminal voltage of U2. U1 and U2 are chosen for the two voltages that supply the required outputs (see Table 10). For example, if both U1 and U2 are ADR361s,  $V_{OUT1}$  is 2.5 V and  $V_{OUT2}$  is 5.0 V.

Table 10. Output

U1/U2	$V_{OUT1}$	$V_{OUT2}$
ADR361/ADR365	2.5	7.5
ADR361/ADR361	2.5	5.0
ADR365/ADR361	5	7.5

### Negative Precision Reference Without Precision Resistors

A negative reference is easily generated by adding an op amp, A1 (see Figure 35).  $V_{OUTF}$  and  $V_{OUTS}$  are at virtual ground and therefore the negative reference can be taken directly from the output of the op amp. The op amp must be dual-supply, low offset, and rail-to-rail if the negative supply voltage is close to the reference output.

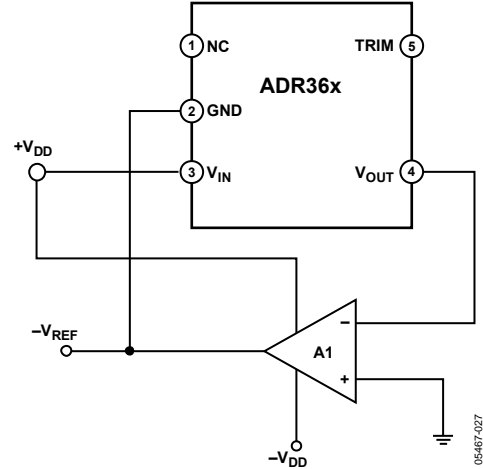


Figure 35. Negative Reference

# ADR360/ADR361/ADR363/ADR364/ADR365/ADR366

## General-Purpose Current Source

Often in low power applications, the need arises for a precision current source that can operate on low supply voltages. The ADR36x can be configured as a precision current source (see Figure 36). The circuit configuration illustrated is a floating current source with a grounded load. The output voltage of the reference is bootstrapped across  $R_{SET}$ , which sets the output current of the load. With this configuration, circuit precision is maintained for load currents ranging from the reference's supply current, typically 150  $\mu\text{A}$ , up to approximately 5 mA.

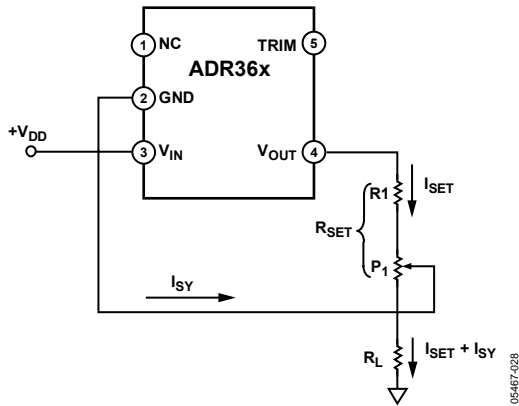


Figure 36. Precision Current Source

## Trim Terminal

The ADR36x trim terminal can be used to adjust the output voltage over a nominal voltage. This feature allows a system designer to trim system errors by setting the reference to a voltage other than the standard voltage option. Resistor R1 is used for fine adjustments and can be omitted if desired. The resistor values should be carefully chosen to ensure that the maximum current drive of the part is not exceeded.

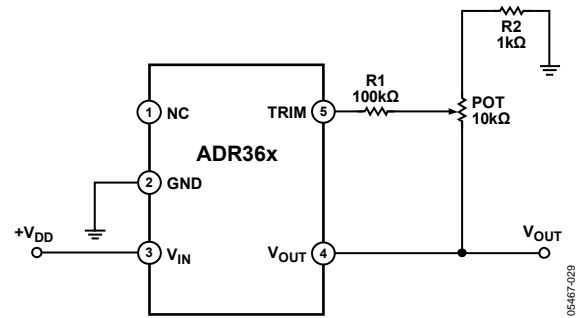
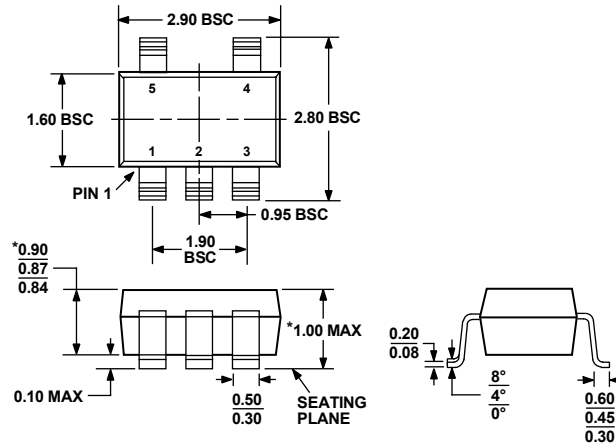


Figure 37. ADR36x Trim Configuration

# ADR360/ADR361/ADR363/ADR364/ADR365/ADR366

## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



\*COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-193-AB WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PACKAGE HEIGHT AND THICKNESS.

Figure 38. 5-Lead Thin Small Outline Transistor Package [TSOT] (UJ-5)

Dimensions shown in millimeters

## ORDERING GUIDE

Models	Output Voltage (V <sub>OUT</sub> )	Initial Accuracy, ±		Temperature Coefficient (ppm/°C)	Package Description	Package Option	Temperature Range	Ordering Quantity	Branding
		(mV)	(%)						
ADR360AUJZ-REEL7 <sup>1</sup>	2.048	6	0.29	25	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	3,000	ROC
ADR360AUJZ-R2 <sup>1</sup>	2.048	6	0.29	25	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	250	ROC
ADR360BUJZ-REEL7 <sup>1</sup>	2.048	3	0.15	9	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	3,000	ROD
ADR360BUJZ-R2 <sup>1</sup>	2.048	3	0.15	9	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	250	ROD
ADR361AUJZ-REEL7 <sup>1</sup>	2.5	6	0.24	25	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	3,000	ROE
ADR361AUJZ-R2 <sup>1</sup>	2.5	6	0.24	25	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	250	ROE
ADR361BUJZ-REEL7 <sup>1</sup>	2.5	3	0.12	9	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	3,000	ROF
ADR361BUJZ-R2 <sup>1</sup>	2.5	3	0.12	9	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	250	ROF
ADR363AUJZ-REEL7 <sup>1</sup>	3.0	6	0.2	25	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	3,000	ROG
ADR363AUJZ-R2 <sup>1</sup>	3.0	6	0.2	25	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	250	ROG
ADR363BUJZ-REEL7 <sup>1</sup>	3.0	3	0.1	9	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	3,000	ROH
ADR363BUJZ-R2 <sup>1</sup>	3.0	3	0.1	9	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	250	ROH
ADR364AUJZ-REEL7 <sup>1</sup>	4.096	8	0.2	25	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	3,000	ROJ
ADR364AUJZ-R2 <sup>1</sup>	4.096	8	0.2	25	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	250	ROJ
ADR364BUJZ-REEL7 <sup>1</sup>	4.096	4	0.1	9	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	3,000	ROK
ADR364BUJZ-R2 <sup>1</sup>	4.096	4	0.1	9	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	250	ROK
ADR365AUJZ-REEL7 <sup>1</sup>	5.0	8	0.16	25	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	3,000	ROL
ADR365AUJZ-R2 <sup>1</sup>	5.0	8	0.16	25	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	250	ROL
ADR365BUJZ-REEL7 <sup>1</sup>	5.0	4	0.08	9	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	3,000	ROM
ADR365BUJZ-R2 <sup>1</sup>	5.0	4	0.08	9	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	250	ROM
ADR366AUJZ-REEL7 <sup>1</sup>	3.3	8	0.25	25	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	3,000	RO8
ADR366AUJZ-R2 <sup>1</sup>	3.3	8	0.25	25	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	250	RO8
ADR366BUJZ-REEL7 <sup>1</sup>	3.3	4	0.125	9	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	3,000	RO9
ADR366BUJZ-R2 <sup>1</sup>	3.3	4	0.125	9	5-Lead TSOT	UJ-5	-40°C to +125°C	250	RO9

<sup>1</sup> Z = Pb-free part.

**NOTES**