LM4040-N/-Q1 Precision Micropower Shunt Voltage Reference

1 Features

- SOT-23 AEC Q-100 Grades 1 and 3 Available
- Small Packages: SOT-23, TO-92, and SC70
- No Output Capacitor Required
- Tolerates Capacitive Loads
- Fixed Reverse Breakdown Voltages of 2.048 V, 2.5 V, 3 V, 4.096 V, 5 V, 8.192 V, and 10 V
- Key Specifications (2.5-V LM4040-N)
  - Output Voltage Tolerance (A Grade, 25°C): ±0.1% (Maximum)
  - Low Output Noise (10 Hz to 10 kHz): 35 μV_{rms} (Typical)
  - Wide Operating Current Range: 60 µA to 15 mA
  - Industrial Temperature Range: −40°C to +85°C
  - Extended Temperature Range: −40°C to +125°C
  - Low Temperature Coefficient: 100 ppm/°C (Maximum)

2 Applications

- Portable, Battery-Powered Equipment
- Data Acquisition Systems
- Instrumentation
- Process Controls
- Energy Management
- Product Testing
- Automotives
- Precision Audio Components

3 Description

Ideal for space-critical applications, the LM4040-N precision voltage reference is available in the sub-miniature SC70 and SOT-23 surface-mount package. The advanced design of the LM4040-N eliminates the need for an external stabilizing capacitor while ensuring stability with any capacitive load, thus making the LM4040-N easy to use. Further reducing design effort is the availability of several fixed reverse breakdown voltages: 2.048 V, 2.5 V, 3 V, 4.096 V, 5 V, 8.192 V, and 10 V. The minimum operating current increases from 60 µA for the 2.5-V LM4040-N to 100 µA for the 10-V LM4040-N. All versions have a maximum operating current of 15 mA.

The LM4040-N uses a fuse and Zener-zap reverse breakdown voltage trim during wafer sort to ensure that the prime parts have an accuracy of better than ±0.1% (A grade) at 25°C. Bandgap reference temperature drift curvature correction and low dynamic impedance ensure stable reverse breakdown voltage accuracy over a wide range of operating temperatures and currents.

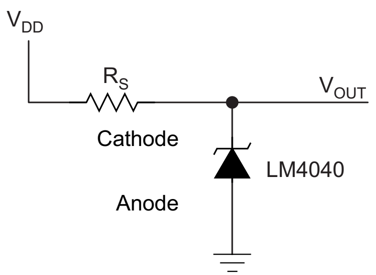
Also available is the LM4041-N with two reverse breakdown voltage versions: adjustable and 1.2 V. See the LM4041-N data sheet (SNOS641).

Device Information[(1)]

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
LM4040-N	TO-92 (3)	4.30 mm × 4.30 mm
	SC70 (5)	2.00 mm × 1.25 mm
	SOT-23 (3)	2.92 mm × 1.30 mm
LM4040-N-Q1	SOT-23 (3)	2.92 mm × 1.30 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.

Shunt Reference Application Schematic



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4 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

Changes from Revision J (August 2015) to Revision K	Page
• Updated pinout diagrams	4

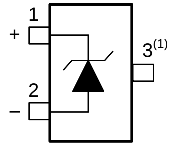
Changes from Revision I (April 2015) to Revision J	Page
• Added *ESD Ratings* table, *Feature Description* section, *Device Functional Modes* section, *Application and Implementation* section, *Power Supply Recommendations* section, *Layout* section, *Device and Documentation Support* section, and *Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information* section	1

Changes from Revision H (April 2013) to Revision I	Page
• Added some of the latest inclusions from new TI formatting and made available of the automotive grade for the SOT-23 package	1

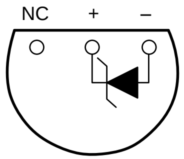
Changes from Revision G (July 2012) to Revision H	Page
• Changed layout of National Data Sheet to TI format	1

5 Pin Configuration and Functions

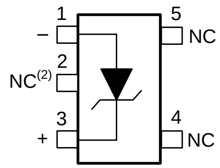
DBZ Package
3-Pin SOT-23
Top View



LP Package
3-Pin TO-92
Bottom View



DCK Package
5-Pin SC70
Top View



Pin Functions

PIN				I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	SOT-23	TO-92	SC70		
Anode	2	1	1	O	Anode pin, normally grounded
Cathode	1	2	3	I/O	Shunt Current/Output Voltage
NC	3 [1]	—	2 [2]	—	Must float or connect to anode
NC	—	3	4, 5	—	No connect

(1) This pin must be left floating or connected to pin 2.
(2) This pin must be left floating or connected to pin 1.

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1)(2)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Reverse current			20	mA
Forward current			10	mA
Power dissipation (T_A = 25°C)(3)	SOT-23 (M3) package		306	mW
	TO-92 (Z) package		550	mW
	SC70 (M7) package		241	mW
Soldering temperature(4)	SOT-23 (M3) Package Peak Reflow (30 sec)		260	°C
	TO-92 (Z) Package Soldering (10 sec)		260	°C
	SC70 (M7) Package Peak Reflow (30 sec)		260	°C
Storage temperature		–65	150	°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
(2) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the Texas Instruments Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.
(3) The maximum power dissipation must be derated at elevated temperatures and is dictated by T_{Jmax} (maximum junction temperature), $R_{\theta JA}$ (junction to ambient thermal resistance), and T_A (ambient temperature). The maximum allowable power dissipation at any temperature is $PD_{max} = (T_{Jmax} - T_A)/R_{\theta JA}$ or the number given in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*, whichever is lower. For the LM4040-N, T_{Jmax} = 125°C, and the typical thermal resistance ($R_{\theta JA}$), when board mounted, is 326°C/W for the SOT-23 package, and 180°C/W with 0.4″ lead length and 170°C/W with 0.125″ lead length for the TO-92 package and 415°C/W for the SC70 Package.
(4) For definitions of Peak Reflow Temperatures for Surface Mount devices, see the TI *Absolute Maximum Ratings for Soldering Application Report* (SNOA549).

6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001(1)	±2000	V
		Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101(2)	±200	

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1)(2)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Temperature ($T_{min} \le T_A \le T_{max}$)	Industrial Temperature	–40°C ≤ T_A ≤ 85		°C
	Extended Temperature	–40 ≤ T_A ≤ 125°C		°C
Reverse Current	LM4040-N-2.0	60	15	µA to mA
	LM4040-N-2.5	60	15	µA to mA
	LM4040-N-3.0	62	15	µA to mA
	LM4040-N-4.1	68	15	µA to mA
	LM4040-N-5.0	74	15	µA to mA
	LM4040-N-8.2	91	15	µA to mA
	LM4040-N-10.0	100	15	µA to mA

(1) *Absolute Maximum Ratings* indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. *Recommended Operating Conditions* indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not ensure specific performance limits. For ensured specifications and test conditions, see the *Electrical Characteristics*. The ensured specifications apply only for the test conditions listed. Some performance characteristics may degrade when the device is not operated under the listed test conditions.
(2) The maximum power dissipation must be derated at elevated temperatures and is dictated by T_{Jmax} (maximum junction temperature), $R_{\theta JA}$ (junction to ambient thermal resistance), and T_A (ambient temperature). The maximum allowable power dissipation at any temperature is $PD_{max} = (T_{Jmax} - T_A)/R_{\theta JA}$ or the number given in the Absolute Maximum Ratings, whichever is lower. For the LM4040-N, T_{Jmax} = 125°C, and the typical thermal resistance ($R_{\theta JA}$), when board mounted, is 326°C/W for the SOT-23 package, and 180°C/W with 0.4″ lead length and 170°C/W with 0.125″ lead length for the TO-92 package and 415°C/W for the SC70 package.

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC(1)		LM4040-N/LM4040-N-Q1			UNIT
		DBZ (SOT-23)	LP (TO-92)	DCK (SC70)	
		3 PINS	3 PINS	5 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	291.9	166	267	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	114.3	88.2	95.6	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	62.3	145.2	48.1	°C/W
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	7.4	32.5	2.4	°C/W
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	61	N/A	47.3	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, SPRA953.

6.5 Electrical Characteristics: 2-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'A' And 'B'; Temperature Grade 'I'

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades A and B designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.1% and ±0.2%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN(1)	TYP	MAX(1)	UNIT
V_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	I_R = 100 µA				2.048		V
	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance(2)	I_R = 100 µA	LM4040AIM3 LM4040AIZ				±2	mV
			LM4040BIM3 LM4040BIZ LM4040BIM7				±4.1	mV
			LM4040AIM3 LM4040AIZ	$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±15	mV
			LM4040BIM3 LM4040BIZ LM4040BIM7	$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±17	mV
I_{RMIN}	Minimum Operating Current		$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			45	60	µA
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}				65	µA
$\Delta V_R/\Delta T$	Average Reverse Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient(2)	I_R = 10 mA				±20		ppm/°C
		I_R = 1 mA	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±15		ppm/°C
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}				±100	ppm/°C
		I_R = 100 µA				±15		ppm/°C
$\Delta V_R/\Delta I_R$	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Change with Operating Current Change(3)	$I_{RMIN} \le I_R \le 1$ mA	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			0.3	0.8	mV
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}				1	mV
		1 mA ≤ I_R ≤ 15 mA	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			2.5	6	mV
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}				8	mV
Z_R	Reverse Dynamic Impedance	I_R = 1 mA, f = 120 Hz, $I_{AC} = 0.1\ I_R$				0.3	0.8	Ω
e_N	Wideband Noise	I_R = 100 µA, 10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 10 kHz				35		μV_{rms}
ΔV_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Long Term Stability	t = 1000 hrs, T = 25°C ±0.1°C, I_R = 100 µA				120		ppm
V_{HYST}	Thermal Hysteresis(4)	ΔT = –40°C to 125°C				0.08%		

(1) Limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over temperature are ensured through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. The limits are used to calculate AOQL.
(2) The overtemperature limit for Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance is defined as the room temperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance $\pm[(\Delta V_R/\Delta T)(\max\Delta T)(V_R)]$. Where, $\Delta V_R/\Delta T$ is the V_R temperature coefficient, maxΔT is the maximum difference in temperature from the reference point of 25°C to T_{MIN} or T_{MAX}, and V_R is the reverse breakdown voltage. The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the industrial temperature range where maxΔT = 65°C is shown below:
A-grade: ±0.75% = ±0.1% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
B-grade: ±0.85% = ±0.2% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
C-grade: ±1.15% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
D-grade: ±1.98% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
E-grade: ±2.98% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the extended temperature range where max ΔT = 100 °C is shown below:
C-grade: ±1.5% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 100°C
D-grade: ±2.5% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
E-grade: ±3.5% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
Therefore, as an example, the A-grade 2.5-V LM4040-N has an overtemperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerance of ±2.5 V × 0.75% = ±19 mV.
(3) Load regulation is measured on pulse basis from no load to the specified load current. Output changes due to die temperature change must be taken into account separately.
(4) Thermal hysteresis is defined as the difference in voltage measured at 25°C after cycling to temperature -40°C and the 25°C measurement after cycling to temperature 125°C.

6.6 Electrical Characteristics: 2-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'C', 'D', And 'E'; Temperature Grade 'I'

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades C, D and E designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.5%, ±1% and ±2%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN(1)	TYP(2)	MAX(1)	UNIT
V_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	I_R = 100 µA				2.048		V
	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance(3)	I_R = 100 µA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±10	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±23	mV
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±20	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±40	mV
			LM4040EIZ LM4040EIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±41	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±60	mV
I_{RMIN}	Minimum Operating Current		LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		45	60	µA
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			65	µA
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		45	65	µA
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			70	µA
			LM4040EIZ LM4040EIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		45	65	µA
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			70	µA
$\Delta V_R/\Delta T$	Average Reverse Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient(3)	I_R = 10 mA				±20		ppm/°C
		I_R = 1 mA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		±15		ppm/°C
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±100	ppm/°C
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		±15		ppm/°C
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±150	ppm/°C
			LM4040EIZ LM4040EIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		±15		ppm/°C
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±150	ppm/°C
		I_R = 100 µA				±15		ppm/°C

(1) Limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over temperature are ensured through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. The limits are used to calculate AOQL.
(2) Typicals are at T_J = 25°C and represent most likely parametric norm.
(3) The overtemperature limit for Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance is defined as the room temperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance $\pm[(\Delta V_R/\Delta T)(\max\Delta T)(V_R)]$. Where, $\Delta V_R/\Delta T$ is the V_R temperature coefficient, maxΔT is the maximum difference in temperature from the reference point of 25°C to T_{MIN} or T_{MAX}, and V_R is the reverse breakdown voltage. The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the industrial temperature range where maxΔT = 65°C is shown below:
A-grade: ±0.75% = ±0.1% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
B-grade: ±0.85% = ±0.2% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
C-grade: ±1.15% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
D-grade: ±1.98% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
E-grade: ±2.98% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the extended temperature range where max ΔT = 100 °C is shown below:
C-grade: ±1.5% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 100°C
D-grade: ±2.5% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
E-grade: ±3.5% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
Therefore, as an example, the A-grade 2.5-V LM4040-N has an overtemperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerance of ±2.5V × 0.75% = ±19 mV.

Electrical Characteristics: 2-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'C', 'D', And 'E'; Temperature Grade 'I' (continued)

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades C, D and E designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.5%, ±1% and ±2%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN[(1)]	TYP[(2)]	MAX[(1)]	UNIT
$\Delta V_R/\Delta I_R$	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Change with Operating Current Change[(4)]	$I_{RMIN} \le I_R \le 1$ mA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		0.3	0.8	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1	
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		0.3	1	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1.2	
			LM4040EIZ LM4040EIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		0.3	1	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1.2	
		1 mA ≤ I_R ≤ 15 mA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		2.5	6	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			8	
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		2.5	8	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			10	
			LM4040EIZ LM4040EIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		2.5	8	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			10	
Z_R	Reverse Dynamic Impedance	I_R = 1 mA, f = 120 Hz $I_{AC} = 0.1\ I_R$	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM7			0.3	0.9	Ω
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM7			0.3	1.1	
			LM4040EIZ LM4040EIM7			0.3	1.1	
e_N	Wideband Noise	I_R = 100 µA 10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 10 kHz				35		μV_{rms}
ΔV_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Long Term Stability	t = 1000 hrs T = 25°C ±0.1°C I_R = 100 µA				120		ppm
V_{HYST}	Thermal Hysteresis[(5)]	ΔT = −40°C to 125°C				0.08%		

(4) Load regulation is measured on pulse basis from no load to the specified load current. Output changes due to die temperature change must be taken into account separately.
(5) Thermal hysteresis is defined as the difference in voltage measured at 25°C after cycling to temperature –40°C and the 25°C measurement after cycling to temperature 125°C.

6.7 Electrical Characteristics: 2-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'C', 'D', And 'E'; Temperature Grade 'E'

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades C, D and E designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.5%, ±1% and ±2%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN[(1)]	TYP[(2)]	MAX[(1)]	UNIT
V_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	I_R = 100 µA				2.048		V
	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance[(3)]	I_R = 100 µA	LM4040CEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±10	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±30	
			LM4040DEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±20	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±50	
			LM4040EEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±41	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±70	
I_{RMIN}	Minimum Operating Current		LM4040CEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		45	60	µA
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			68	
			LM4040DEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		45	65	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			73	
			LM4040EEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		45	65	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			73	
$\Delta V_R/\Delta T$	Average Reverse Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient[(3)]	I_R = 10 mA				±20		ppm/°C
		I_R = 1 mA	LM4040CEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		±15		
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±100	
			LM4040DEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		±15		
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±150	
			LM4040EEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		±15		
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±150	
		I_R = 100 µA				±15		
$\Delta V_R/\Delta I_R$	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Change with Operating Current Change[(4)]	$I_{RMIN} \le I_R \le 1$ mA	LM4040CEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		0.3	0.8	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1	
			LM4040DEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		0.3	1	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1.2	
			LM4040EEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		0.3	1	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1.2	
		1 mA ≤ I_R ≤ 15 mA	LM4040CEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		2.5	6	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			8	
			LM4040DEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		2.5	8	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			10	
			LM4040EEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		2.5	8	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			10	

(1) Limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over temperature are ensured through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. The limits are used to calculate AOQL.
(2) Typicals are at T_J = 25°C and represent most likely parametric norm.
(3) The overtemperature limit for Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance is defined as the room temperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance ±[($\Delta V_R/\Delta T$)(maxΔT)(V_R)]. Where, $\Delta V_R/\Delta T$ is the V_R temperature coefficient, maxΔT is the maximum difference in temperature from the reference point of 25°C to T_{MIN} or T_{MAX}, and V_R is the reverse breakdown voltage. The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the industrial temperature range where maxΔT = 65°C is shown below:
A-grade: ±0.75% = ±0.1% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
B-grade: ±0.85% = ±0.2% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
C-grade: ±1.15% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
D-grade: ±1.98% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
E-grade: ±2.98% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the extended temperature range where max ΔT = 100 °C is shown below:
C-grade: ±1.5% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 100°C
D-grade: ±2.5% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
E-grade: ±3.5% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
Therefore, as an example, the A-grade 2.5-V LM4040-N has an overtemperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerance of ±2.5V × 0.75% = ±19 mV.
(4) Load regulation is measured on pulse basis from no load to the specified load current. Output changes due to die temperature change must be taken into account separately.

Electrical Characteristics: 2-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'C', 'D', And 'E'; Temperature Grade 'E' (continued)

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades C, D and E designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.5%, ±1% and ±2%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN[1]	TYP[2]	MAX[1]	UNIT
Z_R	Reverse Dynamic Impedance	I_R = 1 mA, f = 120 Hz, I_{AC} = 0.1 I_R	LM4040CEM3		0.3	0.9	Ω
			LM4040DEM3		0.3	1.1	
			LM4040EEM3		0.3	1.1	
e_N	Wideband Noise	I_R = 100 µA 10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 10 kHz			35		μV_{rms}
ΔV_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Long Term Stability	t = 1000 hrs T = 25°C ±0.1°C I_R = 100 µA			120		ppm
V_{HYST}	Thermal Hysteresis[5]	ΔT = −40°C to 125°C			0.08%		

(5) Thermal hysteresis is defined as the difference in voltage measured at 25°C after cycling to temperature –40°C and the 25°C measurement after cycling to temperature 125°C.

6.8 Electrical Characteristics: 2.5-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'A' And 'B'; Temperature Grade 'I' (AEC Grade 3)

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades A and B designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.1% and ±0.2%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN[1]	TYP[2]	MAX[1]	UNIT
V_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	I_R = 100 µA				2.5		V
	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance[3]	I_R = 100 µA	LM4040AIM3 LM4040AIZ LM4040AIM3	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C			±2.5	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±19	
			LM4040BIM3 LM4040BIZ LM4040BIM7 LM4040QBIM3	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C			±5	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±21	
I_{RMIN}	Minimum Operating Current		$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C			45	60	µA
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}				65	
$\Delta V_R/\Delta T$	Average Reverse Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient[3]	I_R = 10 mA				±20		ppm/°C
		I_R = 1 mA	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C			±15		
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}				±100	
		I_R = 100 µA				±15		

(1) Limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over temperature are ensured through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. The limits are used to calculate AOQL.
(2) Typicals are at T_J = 25°C and represent most likely parametric norm.
(3) The overtemperature limit for Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance is defined as the room temperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance $\pm[(\Delta V_R/\Delta T)(\max\Delta T)(V_R)]$. Where, $\Delta V_R/\Delta T$ is the V_R temperature coefficient, maxΔT is the maximum difference in temperature from the reference point of 25°C to T_{MIN} or T_{MAX}, and V_R is the reverse breakdown voltage. The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the industrial temperature range where maxΔT = 65°C is shown below:
A-grade: ±0.75% = ±0.1% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
B-grade: ±0.85% = ±0.2% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
C-grade: ±1.15% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
D-grade: ±1.98% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
E-grade: ±2.98% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the extended temperature range where max ΔT = 100 °C is shown below:
C-grade: ±1.5% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 100°C
D-grade: ±2.5% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
E-grade: ±3.5% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
Therefore, as an example, the A-grade 2.5-V LM4040-N has an overtemperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerance of ±2.5V × 0.75% = ±19 mV.

Electrical Characteristics: 2.5-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'A' And 'B'; Temperature Grade 'I' (AEC Grade 3) (continued)

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades A and B designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.1% and ±0.2%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN[1]	TYP[2]	MAX[1]	UNIT
$\Delta V_R/\Delta I_R$	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Change with Operating Current Change[4]	$I_{RMIN} \le I_R \le$ 1 mA	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C		0.3	0.8	mV
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1	
		1 mA ≤ I_R ≤ 15 mA	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C		2.5	6	
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			8	
Z_R	Reverse Dynamic Impedance	I_R = 1 mA, f = 120 Hz, I_{AC} = 0.1 I_R			0.3	0.8	Ω
e_N	Wideband Noise	I_R = 100 µA 10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 10 kHz			35		μV_{rms}
ΔV_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Long Term Stability	t = 1000 hrs T = 25°C ±0.1°C I_R = 100 µA			120		ppm
V_{HYST}	Thermal Hysteresis[5]	ΔT = −40°C to 125°C			0.08%		

(4) Load regulation is measured on pulse basis from no load to the specified load current. Output changes due to die temperature change must be taken into account separately.
(5) Thermal hysteresis is defined as the difference in voltage measured at 25°C after cycling to temperature –40°C and the 25°C measurement after cycling to temperature 125°C.

6.9 Electrical Characteristics: 2.5-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'C', 'D', and 'E'; Temperature Grade 'I' (AEC Grade 3)

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25$°C. The grades C, D and E designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.5%, ±1% and ±2%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN[(1)]	TYP[(2)]	MAX[(1)]	UNIT
V_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	I_R = 100 µA				2.5		V
	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance[(3)]	I_R = 100 µA	LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIM7 LM4040QCIM3	$T_A = T_J = 25$°C			±12	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±29	
			LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIM7 LM4040QDIM3	$T_A = T_J = 25$°C			±25	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±49	
			LM4040EIZ LM4040EIM3 LM4040EIM7 LM4040QEIM3	$T_A = T_J = 25$°C			±50	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±74	
I_{RMIN}	Minimum Operating Current		LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIM7 LM4040QCIM3	$T_A = T_J = 25$°C		45	60	µA
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			65	
			LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIM7 LM4040QDIM3	$T_A = T_J = 25$°C		45	65	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			70	
			LM4040EIZ LM4040EIM3 LM4040EIM7 LM4040QEIM3	$T_A = T_J = 25$°C		45	65	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			70	
$\Delta V_R/\Delta T$	Average Reverse Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient[(3)]	I_R = 10 mA				±20		ppm/°C
		I_R = 1 mA	LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIM7 LM4040QCIM3	$T_A = T_J = 25$°C		±15		
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±100	
			LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIM7 LM4040QDIM3	$T_A = T_J = 25$°C		±15		
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±150	
			LM4040EIZ LM4040EIM3 LM4040EIM7 LM4040QEIM3	$T_A = T_J = 25$°C		±15		
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±150	
		I_R = 100 µA				±15		

(1) Limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over temperature are ensured through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. The limits are used to calculate AOQL.
(2) Typicals are at T_J = 25°C and represent most likely parametric norm.
(3) The overtemperature limit for Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance is defined as the room temperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance ±[($\Delta V_R/\Delta T$)(maxΔT)(V_R)]. Where, $\Delta V_R/\Delta T$ is the V_R temperature coefficient, maxΔT is the maximum difference in temperature from the reference point of 25°C to T_{MIN} or T_{MAX}, and V_R is the reverse breakdown voltage. The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the industrial temperature range where maxΔT = 65°C is shown below:
A-grade: ±0.75% = ±0.1% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
B-grade: ±0.85% = ±0.2% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
C-grade: ±1.15% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
D-grade: ±1.98% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
E-grade: ±2.98% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the extended temperature range where max ΔT = 100 °C is shown below:
C-grade: ±1.5% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 100°C
D-grade: ±2.5% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
E-grade: ±3.5% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
Therefore, as an example, the A-grade 2.5-V LM4040-N has an overtemperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerance of ±2.5V × 0.75% = ±19 mV.

Electrical Characteristics: 2.5-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'C', 'D', and 'E'; Temperature Grade 'I' (AEC Grade 3) (continued)

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25$°C. The grades C, D and E designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.5%, ±1% and ±2%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN[(1)]	TYP[(2)]	MAX[(1)]	UNIT
$\Delta V_R/\Delta I_R$	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Change with Operating Current Change[(4)]	$I_{RMIN} \le I_R \le 1$ mA	LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIM7 LM4040QCIM3	$T_A = T_J = 25$°C		0.3	0.8	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1	
			LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIM7 LM4040QDIM3	$T_A = T_J = 25$°C		0.3	1	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1.2	
			LM4040EIZ LM4040EIM3 LM4040EIM7 LM4040QEIM3	$T_A = T_J = 25$°C		0.3	1	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1.2	
		1 mA $\le I_R \le$ 15 mA	LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIM7 LM4040QCIM3	$T_A = T_J = 25$°C		2.5	6	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			8	
			LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIM7 LM4040QDIM3	$T_A = T_J = 25$°C		2.5	8	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			10	
			LM4040EIZ LM4040EIM3 LM4040EIM7 LM4040QEIM3	$T_A = T_J = 25$°C		2.5	8	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			10	
Z_R	Reverse Dynamic Impedance	I_R = 1 mA, f = 120 Hz $I_{AC} = 0.1\ I_R$	LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIM7 LM4040QCIM3			0.3	0.9	Ω
			LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIM7 LM4040QDIM3			0.3	1.1	
			LM4040EIZ LM4040EIM3 LM4040EIM7 LM4040QEIM3			0.3	1.1	
e_N	Wideband Noise	I_R = 100 µA 10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 10 kHz				35		$µV_{rms}$
ΔV_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Long Term Stability	t = 1000 hrs T = 25°C ±0.1°C I_R = 100 µA				120		ppm
V_{HYST}	Thermal Hysteresis[(5)]	ΔT= −40°C to 125°C				0.08%		

(4) Load regulation is measured on pulse basis from no load to the specified load current. Output changes due to die temperature change must be taken into account separately.
(5) Thermal hysteresis is defined as the difference in voltage measured at 25°C after cycling to temperature –40°C and the 25°C measurement after cycling to temperature 125°C.

6.10 Electrical Characteristics: 2.5-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'C', 'D', And 'E'; Temperature Grade 'E' (AEC Grade 1)

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades C, D and E designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.5%, ±1% and ±2%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN(1)	TYP(2)	MAX(1)	UNIT
V_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	I_R = 100 µA				2.5		V
	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance(3)	I_R = 100 µA	LM4040CEM3 LM4040QCEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±12	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±38	
			LM4040DEM3 LM4040QDEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±25	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±63	
			LM4040EEM3 LM4040QEEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±50	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±88	
I_{RMIN}	Minimum Operating Current		LM4040CEM3 LM4040QCEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		45	60	µA
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			68	
			LM4040DEM3 LM4040QDEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		45	65	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			73	
			LM4040EEM3 LM4040QEEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		45	65	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			73	
$\Delta V_R/\Delta T$	Average Reverse Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient(3)	I_R = 10 mA				±20		ppm/°C
		I_R = 1 mA	LM4040CEM3 LM4040QCEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		±15		
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±100	
			LM4040DEM3 LM4040QDEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		±15		
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±150	
			LM4040EEM3 LM4040QEEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		±15		
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±150	
		I_R = 100 µA				±15		
$\Delta V_R/\Delta I_R$	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Change with Operating Current Change(4)	$I_{RMIN} \le I_R \le 1$ mA	LM4040CEM3 LM4040QCEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		0.3	0.8	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1	
			LM4040DEM3 LM4040QDEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		0.3	1	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1.2	
			LM4040EEM3 LM4040QEEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		0.3	1	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1.2	
		1 mA $\le I_R \le$ 15 mA	LM4040CEM3 LM4040QCEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		2.5	6	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			8	
			LM4040DEM3 LM4040QDEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		2.5	8	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			10	
			LM4040EEM3 LM4040QEEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		2.5	8	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			10	

(1) Limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over temperature are ensured through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. The limits are used to calculate AOQL.
(2) Typicals are at T_J = 25°C and represent most likely parametric norm.
(3) The overtemperature limit for Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance is defined as the room temperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance $\pm[(\Delta V_R/\Delta T)(\max\Delta T)(V_R)]$. Where, $\Delta V_R/\Delta T$ is the V_R temperature coefficient, maxΔT is the maximum difference in temperature from the reference point of 25°C to T_{MIN} or T_{MAX}, and V_R is the reverse breakdown voltage. The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the industrial temperature range where maxΔT = 65°C is shown below:
A-grade: ±0.75% = ±0.1% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
B-grade: ±0.85% = ±0.2% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
C-grade: ±1.15% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
D-grade: ±1.98% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
E-grade: ±2.98% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the extended temperature range where max ΔT = 100 °C is shown below:
C-grade: ±1.5% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 100°C
D-grade: ±2.5% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
E-grade: ±3.5% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
Therefore, as an example, the A-grade 2.5-V LM4040-N has an overtemperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerance of ±2.5V × 0.75% = ±19 mV.
(4) Load regulation is measured on pulse basis from no load to the specified load current. Output changes due to die temperature change must be taken into account separately.

Electrical Characteristics: 2.5-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'C', 'D', And 'E'; Temperature Grade 'E' (AEC Grade 1) (continued)

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades C, D and E designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.5%, ±1% and ±2%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN(1)	TYP(2)	MAX(1)	UNIT
Z_R	Reverse Dynamic Impedance	I_R = 1 mA, f = 120 Hz, $I_{AC} = 0.1\ I_R$	LM4040CEM3 LM4040QCEM3		0.3	0.9	Ω
			LM4040DEM3 LM4040QDEM3		0.3	1.1	
			LM4040EEM3 LM4040QEEM3		0.3	1.1	
e_N	Wideband Noise	I_R = 100 µA, 10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 10 kHz			35		μV_{rms}
ΔV_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Long Term Stability	t = 1000 hrs, T = 25°C ±0.1°C, I_R = 100 µA			120		ppm
V_{HYST}	Thermal Hysteresis(5)	ΔT= −40°C to 125°C			0.08%		

(5) Thermal hysteresis is defined as the difference in voltage measured at +25°C after cycling to temperature -40°C and the 25°C measurement after cycling to temperature 125°C.

6.11 Electrical Characteristics: 3-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'A' And 'B'; Temperature Grade 'I'

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades A and B designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.1% and ±0.2%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN[1]	TYP[2]	MAX[1]	UNIT
V_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	I_R = 100 µA				3		V
	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance[3]	I_R = 100 µA	LM4040AIM3 LM4040AIZ	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±3	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±22	
			LM4040BIM3 LM4040BIZ LM4040BIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±6	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±26	
I_{RMIN}	Minimum Operating Current		$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			47	62	µA
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}				67	
$\Delta V_R/\Delta T$	Average Reverse Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient[3]	I_R = 10 mA				±20		ppm/°C
		I_R = 1 mA	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±15		
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}				±100	
		I_R = 100 µA				±15		
$\Delta V_R/\Delta I_R$	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Change with Operating Current Change[4]	$I_{RMIN} \le I_R \le 1$ mA	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			0.6	0.8	mV
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}				1.1	
		1 mA $\le I_R \le$ 15 mA	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			2.7	6	
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}				9	
Z_R	Reverse Dynamic Impedance	I_R = 1 mA, f = 120 Hz, $I_{AC} = 0.1\ I_R$				0.4	0.9	Ω
e_N	Wideband Noise	I_R = 100 µA 10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 10 kHz				35		$µV_{rms}$
ΔV_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Long Term Stability	t = 1000 hrs T = 25°C ±0.1°C I_R = 100 µA				120		ppm
V_{HYST}	Thermal Hysteresis[5]	ΔT = −40°C to 125°C				0.08%		

(1) Limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over temperature are ensured through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. The limits are used to calculate AOQL.
(2) Typicals are at T_J = 25°C and represent most likely parametric norm.
(3) The overtemperature limit for Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance is defined as the room temperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance $\pm[(\Delta V_R/\Delta T)(\max\Delta T)(V_R)]$. Where, $\Delta V_R/\Delta T$ is the V_R temperature coefficient, maxΔT is the maximum difference in temperature from the reference point of 25°C to T_{MIN} or T_{MAX}, and V_R is the reverse breakdown voltage. The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the industrial temperature range where maxΔT = 65°C is shown below:
A-grade: ±0.75% = ±0.1% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
B-grade: ±0.85% = ±0.2% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
C-grade: ±1.15% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
D-grade: ±1.98% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
E-grade: ±2.98% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the extended temperature range where max ΔT = 100 °C is shown below:
C-grade: ±1.5% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 100°C
D-grade: ±2.5% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
E-grade: ±3.5% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
Therefore, as an example, the A-grade 2.5-V LM4040-N has an overtemperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerance of ±2.5V × 0.75% = ±19 mV.
(4) Load regulation is measured on pulse basis from no load to the specified load current. Output changes due to die temperature change must be taken into account separately.
(5) Thermal hysteresis is defined as the difference in voltage measured at +25°C after cycling to temperature -40°C and the 25°C measurement after cycling to temperature 125°C.

6.12 Electrical Characteristics: 3-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'C', 'D', And 'E'; Temperature Grade 'I'

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades C, D and E designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.5%, ±1% and ±2%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN[1]	TYP[2]	MAX[1]	UNIT
V_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	I_R = 100 µA				3		V
	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance[3]	I_R = 100 µA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±15	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±34	
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±30	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±59	
			LM4040EIM7 LM4040EIZ	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±60	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±89	
I_{RMIN}	Minimum Operating Current		LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		45	60	µA
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			65	
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		45	65	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			70	
			LM4040EIM7 LM4040EIZ	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		45	65	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			70	
$\Delta V_R/\Delta T$	Average Reverse Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient[3]	I_R = 10 mA				±20		ppm/°C
		I_R = 1 mA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		±15		
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±100	
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		±15		
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±150	
			LM4040EIM7 LM4040EIZ	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		±15		
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±150	
		I_R = 100 µA				±15		

(1) Limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over temperature are ensured through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. The limits are used to calculate AOQL.
(2) Typicals are at T_J = 25°C and represent most likely parametric norm.
(3) The overtemperature limit for Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance is defined as the room temperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance $\pm[(\Delta V_R/\Delta T)(\max\Delta T)(V_R)]$. Where, $\Delta V_R/\Delta T$ is the V_R temperature coefficient, maxΔT is the maximum difference in temperature from the reference point of 25°C to T_{MIN} or T_{MAX}, and V_R is the reverse breakdown voltage. The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the industrial temperature range where maxΔT = 65°C is shown below:
A-grade: ±0.75% = ±0.1% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
B-grade: ±0.85% = ±0.2% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
C-grade: ±1.15% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
D-grade: ±1.98% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
E-grade: ±2.98% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the extended temperature range where max ΔT = 100 °C is shown below:
C-grade: ±1.5% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 100°C
D-grade: ±2.5% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
E-grade: ±3.5% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
Therefore, as an example, the A-grade 2.5-V LM4040-N has an overtemperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerance of ±2.5V × 0.75% = ±19 mV.

Electrical Characteristics: 3-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'C', 'D', And 'E'; Temperature Grade 'I' (continued)

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades C, D and E designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.5%, ±1% and ±2%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN[1]	TYP[2]	MAX[1]	UNIT
$\Delta V_R/\Delta I_R$	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Change with Operating Current Change[4]	$I_{RMIN} \le I_R \le 1$ mA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		0.4	0.8	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1.1	
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		0.4	1.1	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1.3	
			LM4040EIM7 LM4040EIZ	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		0.4	1.1	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1.3	
		1 mA $\le I_R \le$ 15 mA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		2.7	6	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			9	
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		2.7	8	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			11	
			LM4040EIM7 LM4040EIZ	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		2.7	8	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			11	
Z_R	Reverse Dynamic Impedance	$I_R = 1$ mA, f = 120 Hz $I_{AC} = 0.1\ I_R$	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM7			0.4	0.9	Ω
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM7			0.4	1.2	
			LM4040EIM7 LM4040EIZ			0.4	1.2	
e_N	Wideband Noise	$I_R = 100$ µA 10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 10 kHz				35		μV_{rms}
ΔV_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Long Term Stability	t = 1000 hrs T = 25°C ±0.1°C $I_R = 100$ µA				120		ppm
V_{HYST}	Thermal Hysteresis[5]	ΔT = −40°C to 125°C				0.08%		

(4) Load regulation is measured on pulse basis from no load to the specified load current. Output changes due to die temperature change must be taken into account separately.
(5) Thermal hysteresis is defined as the difference in voltage measured at +25°C after cycling to temperature -40°C and the 25°C measurement after cycling to temperature 125°C.

6.13 Electrical Characteristics: 3-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'C', 'D', And 'E'; Temperature Grade 'E'

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades C, D and E designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.5%, ±1% and ±2%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN[1]	TYP[2]	MAX[1]	UNIT
V_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	$I_R = 100$ µA				3		V
	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance[3]	$I_R = 100$ µA	LM4040CEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±15	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±45	
			LM4040DEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±30	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±75	
			LM4040EEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±60	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±105	
I_{RMIN}	Minimum Operating Current		LM4040CEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		47	62	µA
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			70	
			LM4040DEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		47	67	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			75	
			LM4040EEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		47	67	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			75	
$\Delta V_R/\Delta T$	Average Reverse Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient[3]	$I_R = 10$ mA				±20		ppm/°C
		$I_R = 1$ mA	LM4040CEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		±15		
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±100	
			LM4040DEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		±15		
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±150	
			LM4040EEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		±15		
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±150	
		$I_R = 100$ µA				±15		
$\Delta V_R/\Delta I_R$	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Change with Operating Current Change[4]	$I_{RMIN} \le I_R \le 1$ mA	LM4040CEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		0.4	0.8	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1.1	
			LM4040DEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		0.4	1.1	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1.3	
			LM4040EEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		0.4	1.1	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1.3	
		1 mA $\le I_R \le$ 15 mA	LM4040CEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		2.7	6.0	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			9	
			LM4040DEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		2.7	8	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			11.0	
			LM4040EEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		2.7	8	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			11.0	

(1) Limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over temperature are ensured through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. The limits are used to calculate AOQL.
(2) Typicals are at $T_J = 25°C$ and represent most likely parametric norm.
(3) The (overtemperature) limit for Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance is defined as the room temperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance $\pm[(\Delta V_R/\Delta T)(\max\Delta T)(V_R)]$. Where, $\Delta V_R/\Delta T$ is the V_R temperature coefficient, maxΔT is the maximum difference in temperature from the reference point of 25°C to T_{MIN} or T_{MAX}, and V_R is the reverse breakdown voltage. The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the industrial temperature range where maxΔT = 65°C is shown below:
A-grade: ±0.75% = ±0.1% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
B-grade: ±0.85% = ±0.2% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
C-grade: ±1.15% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
D-grade: ±1.98% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
E-grade: ±2.98% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the extended temperature range where max ΔT = 100 °C is shown below:
C-grade: ±1.5% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 100°C
D-grade: ±2.5% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
E-grade: ±3.5% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
Therefore, as an example, the A-grade 2.5-V LM4040-N has an overtemperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerance of ±2.5V × 0.75% = ±19 mV.
(4) Load regulation is measured on pulse basis from no load to the specified load current. Output changes due to die temperature change must be taken into account separately.

Electrical Characteristics: 3-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'C', 'D', And 'E'; Temperature Grade 'E' (continued)

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades C, D and E designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.5%, ±1% and ±2%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN(1)	TYP(2)	MAX(1)	UNIT
Z_R	Reverse Dynamic Impedance	I_R = 1 mA, f = 120 Hz, I_{AC} = 0.1 I_R	LM4040CEM3		0.4	0.9	Ω
			LM4040DEM3		0.4	1.2	
			LM4040EEM3		0.4	1.2	
e_N	Wideband Noise	I_R = 100 µA 10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 10 kHz			35		μV_{rms}
ΔV_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Long Term Stability	t = 1000 hrs T = 25°C ±0.1°C I_R = 100 µA			120		ppm
V_{HYST}	Thermal Hysteresis(5)	ΔT = −40°C to 125°C			0.08%		

(5) Thermal hysteresis is defined as the difference in voltage measured at +25°C after cycling to temperature -40°C and the 25°C measurement after cycling to temperature 125°C.

6.14 Electrical Characteristics: 4.1-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'A' And 'B'; Temperature Grade 'I'

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades A and B designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.1% and ±0.2%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN(1)	TYP(2)	MAX(1)	UNIT
V_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	I_R = 100 µA				4.096		V
	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance(3)	I_R = 100 µA	LM4040AIM3 LM4040AIZ	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±4.1	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±31	
			LM4040BIM3 LM4040BIZ LM4040BIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±8.2	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±35	
I_{RMIN}	Minimum Operating Current		$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			50	68	µA
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}				73	
$\Delta V_R/\Delta T$	Average Reverse Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient(3)	I_R = 10 mA				±30		ppm/°C
		I_R = 1 mA	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±20		
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}				±100	
		I_R = 100 µA				±20		
$\Delta V_R/\Delta I_R$	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Change with Operating Current Change(4)	$I_{RMIN} \le I_R \le 1$ mA	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			0.5	0.9	mV
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}				1.2	
		1 mA ≤ I_R ≤ 15 mA	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			3	7	
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}				10	

(1) Limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over temperature are ensured through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. The limits are used to calculate AOQL.
(2) Typicals are at T_J = 25°C and represent most likely parametric norm.
(3) The (overtemperature) limit for Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance is defined as the room temperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance $\pm[(\Delta V_R/\Delta T)(\max\Delta T)(V_R)]$. Where, $\Delta V_R/\Delta T$ is the V_R temperature coefficient, $\max\Delta T$ is the maximum difference in temperature from the reference point of 25°C to T_{MIN} or T_{MAX}, and V_R is the reverse breakdown voltage. The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the industrial temperature range where maxΔT = 65°C is shown below:
A-grade: ±0.75% = ±0.1% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
B-grade: ±0.85% = ±0.2% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
C-grade: ±1.15% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
D-grade: ±1.98% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
E-grade: ±2.98% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the extended temperature range where max ΔT = 100 °C is shown below:
C-grade: ±1.5% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 100°C
D-grade: ±2.5% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
E-grade: ±3.5% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
Therefore, as an example, the A-grade 2.5-V LM4040-N has an overtemperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerance of ±2.5V × 0.75% = ±19 mV.
(4) Load regulation is measured on pulse basis from no load to the specified load current. Output changes due to die temperature change must be taken into account separately.

Electrical Characteristics: 4.1-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'A' And 'B'; Temperature Grade 'I' (continued)

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades A and B designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.1% and ±0.2%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN(1)	TYP(2)	MAX(1)	UNIT
Z_R	Reverse Dynamic Impedance	I_R = 1 mA, f = 120 Hz, I_{AC} = 0.1 I_R			0.5	1	Ω
e_N	Wideband Noise	I_R = 100 µA 10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 10 kHz			80		μV_{rms}
ΔV_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Long Term Stability	t = 1000 hrs T = 25°C ±0.1°C I_R = 100 µA			120		ppm
V_{HYST}	Thermal Hysteresis(5)	ΔT = −40°C to 125°C			0.08%		

(5) Thermal hysteresis is defined as the difference in voltage measured at +25°C after cycling to temperature -40°C and the 25°C measurement after cycling to temperature 125°C.

6.15 Electrical Characteristics: 4.1-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'C' and 'D'; Temperature Grade 'I'

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades C and D designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.5% and ±1%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN(1)	TYP(2)	MAX(1)	UNIT
V_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	I_R = 100 µA				4.096		V
	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance(3)	I_R = 100 µA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±20	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±47	
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±41	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±81	
I_{RMIN}	Minimum Operating Current		LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		50	68	µA
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			73	
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		50	73	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			78	
$\Delta V_R/\Delta T$	Average Reverse Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient(3)	I_R = 10 mA				±30		ppm/°C
		I_R = 1 mA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		±20		
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±100	
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		±20		
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±150	
		I_R = 100 µA				±20		

(1) Limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over temperature are ensured through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. The limits are used to calculate AOQL.
(2) Typicals are at T_J = 25°C and represent most likely parametric norm.
(3) The (overtemperature) limit for Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance is defined as the room temperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance $\pm[(\Delta V_R/\Delta T)(\max\Delta T)(V_R)]$. Where, $\Delta V_R/\Delta T$ is the V_R temperature coefficient, $\max\Delta T$ is the maximum difference in temperature from the reference point of 25°C to T_{MIN} or T_{MAX}, and V_R is the reverse breakdown voltage. The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the industrial temperature range where maxΔT = 65°C is shown below:
A-grade: ±0.75% = ±0.1% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
B-grade: ±0.85% = ±0.2% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
C-grade: ±1.15% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
D-grade: ±1.98% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
E-grade: ±2.98% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the extended temperature range where max ΔT = 100 °C is shown below:
C-grade: ±1.5% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 100°C
D-grade: ±2.5% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
E-grade: ±3.5% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
Therefore, as an example, the A-grade 2.5-V LM4040-N has an overtemperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerance of ±2.5V × 0.75% = ±19 mV.

Electrical Characteristics: 4.1-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'C' and 'D'; Temperature Grade 'I' (continued)

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades C and D designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.5% and ±1%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN(1)	TYP(2)	MAX(1)	UNIT
$\Delta V_R/\Delta I_R$	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Change with Operating Current Change(4)	$I_{RMIN} \le I_R \le 1$ mA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		0.5	0.9	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1.2	
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		0.5	1.2	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1.5	
		1 mA $\le I_R \le$ 15 mA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		3	7	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			10	
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		3	9	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			13	
Z_R	Reverse Dynamic Impedance	I_R = 1 mA, f = 120 Hz, $I_{AC} = 0.1\ I_R$	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM7			0.5	1	Ω
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM7			0.5	1.3	
e_N	Wideband Noise	I_R = 100 µA 10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 10 kHz				80		μV_{rms}
ΔV_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Long Term Stability	t = 1000 hrs T = 25°C ±0.1°C I_R = 100 µA				120		ppm
V_{HYST}	Thermal Hysteresis(5)	ΔT = −40°C to 125°C				0.08%		

(4) Load regulation is measured on pulse basis from no load to the specified load current. Output changes due to die temperature change must be taken into account separately.
(5) Thermal hysteresis is defined as the difference in voltage measured at +25°C after cycling to temperature -40°C and the 25°C measurement after cycling to temperature 125°C.

6.16 Electrical Characteristics: 5-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'A' And 'B'; Temperature Grade 'I'

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades A and B designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.1% and ±0.2%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN(1)	TYP(2)	MAX(1)	UNIT
V_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	I_R = 100 µA				5		V
	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance(3)	I_R = 100 µA	LM4040AIM3 LM4040AIZ	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±5	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±38	
			LM4040BIM3 LM4040BIZ LM4040BIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±10	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±43	

(1) Limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over temperature are ensured through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. The limits are used to calculate AOQL.
(2) Typicals are at T_J = 25°C and represent most likely parametric norm.
(3) The (overtemperature) limit for Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance is defined as the room temperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance ±[($\Delta V_R/\Delta T$)(maxΔT)(V_R)]. Where, $\Delta V_R/\Delta T$ is the V_R temperature coefficient, maxΔT is the maximum difference in temperature from the reference point of 25°C to T_{MIN} or T_{MAX}, and V_R is the reverse breakdown voltage. The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the industrial temperature range where maxΔT = 65°C is shown below:
A-grade: ±0.75% = ±0.1% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
B-grade: ±0.85% = ±0.2% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
C-grade: ±1.15% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
D-grade: ±1.98% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
E-grade: ±2.98% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the extended temperature range where max ΔT = 100 °C is shown below:
C-grade: ±1.5% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 100°C
D-grade: ±2.5% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
E-grade: ±3.5% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
Therefore, as an example, the A-grade 2.5-V LM4040-N has an overtemperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerance of ±2.5V × 0.75% = ±19 mV.

Electrical Characteristics: 5-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'A' And 'B'; Temperature Grade 'I' (continued)

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades A and B designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.1% and ±0.2%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN(1)	TYP(2)	MAX(1)	UNIT
I_{RMIN}	Minimum Operating Current		$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		54	74	µA
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			80	
$\Delta V_R/\Delta T$	Average Reverse Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient(3)	I_R = 10 mA			±30		ppm/°C
		I_R = 1 mA	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		±20		
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±100	
		I_R = 100 µA			±20		
$\Delta V_R/\Delta I_R$	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Change with Operating Current Change(4)	$I_{RMIN} \le I_R \le 1$ mA	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		0.5	1	mV
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1.4	
		1 mA $\le I_R \le$ 15 mA	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		3.5	8	
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			12	
Z_R	Reverse Dynamic Impedance	I_R = 1 mA, f = 120 Hz, $I_{AC} = 0.1\ I_R$			0.5	1.1	Ω
e_N	Wideband Noise	I_R = 100 µA 10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 10 kHz			80		μV_{rms}
ΔV_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Long Term Stability	t = 1000 hrs T = 25°C ±0.1°C I_R = 100 µA			120		ppm
V_{HYST}	Thermal Hysteresis(5)	ΔT = −40°C to 125°C			0.08%		

(4) Load regulation is measured on pulse basis from no load to the specified load current. Output changes due to die temperature change must be taken into account separately.
(5) Thermal hysteresis is defined as the difference in voltage measured at +25°C after cycling to temperature -40°C and the 25°C measurement after cycling to temperature 125°C.

6.17 Electrical Characteristics: 5-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'C' And 'D'; Temperature Grade 'I'

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades C and D designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.5% and ±1%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN(1)	TYP(2)	MAX(1)	UNIT
V_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	I_R = 100 µA				5		V
	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance(3)	I_R = 100 µA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±25	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±58	
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±50	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±99	

(1) Limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over temperature are ensured through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. The limits are used to calculate AOQL.
(2) Typicals are at T_J = 25°C and represent most likely parametric norm.
(3) The (overtemperature) limit for Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance is defined as the room temperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance ±[($\Delta V_R/\Delta T$)(maxΔT)(V_R)]. Where, $\Delta V_R/\Delta T$ is the V_R temperature coefficient, maxΔT is the maximum difference in temperature from the reference point of 25°C to T_{MIN} or T_{MAX}, and V_R is the reverse breakdown voltage. The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the industrial temperature range where maxΔT = 65°C is shown below:
A-grade: ±0.75% = ±0.1% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
B-grade: ±0.85% = ±0.2% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
C-grade: ±1.15% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
D-grade: ±1.98% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
E-grade: ±2.98% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the extended temperature range where max ΔT = 100 °C is shown below:
C-grade: ±1.5% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 100°C
D-grade: ±2.5% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
E-grade: ±3.5% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
Therefore, as an example, the A-grade 2.5-V LM4040-N has an overtemperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerance of ±2.5V × 0.75% = ±19 mV.

Electrical Characteristics: 5-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'C' And 'D'; Temperature Grade 'I' (continued)

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades C and D designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.5% and ±1%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN[(1)]	TYP[(2)]	MAX[(1)]	UNIT
I_{RMIN}	Minimum Operating Current		LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		54	74	µA
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			80	
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		54	79	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			85	
$\Delta V_R/\Delta T$	Average Reverse Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient[(3)]	I_R = 10 mA				±30		ppm/°C
		I_R = 1 mA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		±20		
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±100	
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		±20		
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±150	
		I_R = 100 µA				±20		
$\Delta V_R/\Delta I_R$	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Change with Operating Current Change[(4)]	$I_{RMIN} \le I_R \le 1$ mA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		0.5	1	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1.4	
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		0.5	1.3	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1.8	
		1 mA $\le I_R \le$ 15 mA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ LM4040CIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		3.5	8	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			12	
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ LM4040DIM7	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		3.5	10	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			15	
Z_R	Reverse Dynamic Impedance	I_R = 1 mA, f = 120 Hz, $I_{AC} = 0.1 I_R$	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			0.5	1.1	Ω
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}				1.5	
e_N	Wideband Noise	I_R = 100 µA 10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 10 kHz				80		$µV_{rms}$
ΔV_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Long Term Stability	t = 1000 hrs T = 25°C ±0.1°C I_R = 100 µA				120		ppm
V_{HYST}	Thermal Hysteresis[(5)]	ΔT = −40°C to 125°C				0.08%		

(4) Load regulation is measured on pulse basis from no load to the specified load current. Output changes due to die temperature change must be taken into account separately.
(5) Thermal hysteresis is defined as the difference in voltage measured at +25°C after cycling to temperature -40°C and the 25°C measurement after cycling to temperature 125°C.

6.18 Electrical Characteristics: 5-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'C' And 'D'; Temperature Grade 'E'

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades C and D designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.5% and ±1%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN[(1)]	TYP	MAX[(1)]	UNIT
V_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	I_R = 100 µA				5		V
	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance[(2)]	I_R = 100 µA	LM4040CEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±25	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±75	
			LM4040DEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$			±50	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±125	
I_{RMIN}	Minimum Operating Current		LM4040CEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		54	74	µA
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			83	
			LM4040DEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		54	79	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			88	
$\Delta V_R/\Delta T$	Average Reverse Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient[(2)]	I_R = 10 mA				±30		ppm/°C
		I_R = 1 mA	LM4040CEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		±20		
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±100	
			LM4040DEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		±20		
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±150	
		I_R = 100 µA				±20		
$\Delta V_R/\Delta I_R$	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Change with Operating Current Change[(3)]	$I_{RMIN} \le I_R \le 1$ mA	LM4040CEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		0.5	1	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1.4	
			LM4040DEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		0.5	1	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			1.8	
		1 mA $\le I_R \le$ 15 mA	LM4040CEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		3.5	8	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			12	
			LM4040DEM3	$T_A = T_J = 25°C$		3.5	8	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			15	
Z_R	Reverse Dynamic Impedance	I_R = 1 mA, f = 120 Hz, $I_{AC} = 0.1 I_R$				0.5	1.1	Ω
e_N	Wideband Noise	I_R = 100 µA 10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 10 kHz				80		$µV_{rms}$
ΔV_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Long Term Stability	t = 1000 hrs T = 25°C ±0.1°C I_R = 100 µA				120		ppm
V_{HYST}	Thermal Hysteresis[(4)]	ΔT = −40°C to 125°C				0.08%		

(1) Limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over temperature are ensured through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. The limits are used to calculate AOQL.
(2) The (overtemperature) limit for Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance is defined as the room temperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance $\pm[(\Delta V_R/\Delta T)(\max\Delta T)(V_R)]$. Where, $\Delta V_R/\Delta T$ is the V_R temperature coefficient, maxΔT is the maximum difference in temperature from the reference point of 25°C to T_{MIN} or T_{MAX}, and V_R is the reverse breakdown voltage. The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the industrial temperature range where maxΔT = 65°C is shown below:
A-grade: ±0.75% = ±0.1% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
B-grade: ±0.85% = ±0.2% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
C-grade: ±1.15% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
D-grade: ±1.98% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
E-grade: ±2.98% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the extended temperature range where max ΔT = 100 °C is shown below:
C-grade: ±1.5% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 100°C
D-grade: ±2.5% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
E-grade: ±3.5% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
Therefore, as an example, the A-grade 2.5-V LM4040-N has an overtemperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerance of ±2.5V × 0.75% = ±19 mV.
(3) Load regulation is measured on pulse basis from no load to the specified load current. Output changes due to die temperature change must be taken into account separately.
(4) Thermal hysteresis is defined as the difference in voltage measured at +25°C after cycling to temperature -40°C and the 25°C measurement after cycling to temperature 125°C.

6.19 Electrical Characteristics: 8.2-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'A' And 'B'; Temperature Grade 'I'

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades A and B designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.1% and ±0.2%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN[1]	TYP[2]	MAX[1]	UNIT
V_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	I_R = 150 µA				8.192		V
	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance[3]	I_R = 150 µA	LM4040AIM3 LM4040AIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C			±8.2	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±61	
			LM4040BIM3 LM4040BIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C			±16	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±70	
I_{RMIN}	Minimum Operating Current		$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C			67	91	µA
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}				95	
$\Delta V_R/\Delta T$	Average Reverse Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient[3]	I_R = 10 mA				±40		ppm/°C
		I_R = 1 mA	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C			±20		
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}				±100	
		I_R = 150 µA				±20		
$\Delta V_R/\Delta I_R$	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Change with Operating Current Change[4]	$I_{RMIN} \le I_R \le$ 1 mA	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C			0.6	1.3	mV
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}				2.5	
		1 mA ≤ I_R ≤ 15 mA	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C			7	10	
			$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}				18	
Z_R	Reverse Dynamic Impedance	I_R = 1 mA, f = 120 Hz, I_{AC} = 0.1 I_R				0.6	1.5	Ω
e_N	Wideband Noise	I_R = 150 µA 10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 10 kHz				130		$µV_{rms}$
ΔV_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Long Term Stability	t = 1000 hrs T = 25°C ±0.1°C I_R = 150 µA				120		ppm
V_{HYST}	Thermal Hysteresis[5]	ΔT = −40°C to 125°C				0.08%		

(1) Limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over temperature are ensured through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. The limits are used to calculate AOQL.
(2) Typicals are at T_J = 25°C and represent most likely parametric norm.
(3) The (overtemperature) limit for Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance is defined as the room temperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance ±[($\Delta V_R/\Delta T$)(maxΔT)(V_R)]. Where, $\Delta V_R/\Delta T$ is the V_R temperature coefficient, maxΔT is the maximum difference in temperature from the reference point of 25°C to T_{MIN} or T_{MAX}, and V_R is the reverse breakdown voltage. The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the industrial temperature range where maxΔT = 65°C is shown below:
A-grade: ±0.75% = ±0.1% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
B-grade: ±0.85% = ±0.2% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
C-grade: ±1.15% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
D-grade: ±1.98% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
E-grade: ±2.98% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the extended temperature range where max ΔT = 100 °C is shown below:
C-grade: ±1.5% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 100°C
D-grade: ±2.5% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
E-grade: ±3.5% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
Therefore, as an example, the A-grade 2.5-V LM4040-N has an overtemperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerance of ±2.5V × 0.75% = ±19 mV.
(4) Load regulation is measured on pulse basis from no load to the specified load current. Output changes due to die temperature change must be taken into account separately.
(5) Thermal hysteresis is defined as the difference in voltage measured at +25°C after cycling to temperature -40°C and the 25°C measurement after cycling to temperature 125°C.

6.20 Electrical Characteristics: 8.2-V Lm4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'C' And 'D'; Temperature Grade 'I'

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades C and D designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.5% and ±1%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN[1]	TYP[2]	MAX[1]	UNIT
V_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	I_R = 150 µA				8.192		V
	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance[3]	I_R = 150 µA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C			±41	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±94	
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C			±82	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±162	
I_{RMIN}	Minimum Operating Current		LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C		67	91	µA
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			95	
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C		67	96	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			100	
$\Delta V_R/\Delta T$	Average Reverse Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient[3]	I_R = 10 mA				±40		ppm/°C
		I_R = 1 mA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C		±20		
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±100	
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C		±20		
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±150	
		I_R = 150 µA				±20		
$\Delta V_R/\Delta I_R$	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Change with Operating Current Change[4]	$I_{RMIN} \le I_R \le$ 1 mA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C		0.6	1.3	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			2.5	
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C		0.6	1.7	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			3	
		1 mA ≤ I_R ≤ 15 mA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C		7	10	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			18	
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C		7	15	
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			24	
Z_R	Reverse Dynamic Impedance	I_R = 1 mA, f = 120 Hz, I_{AC} = 0.1 I_R	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ			0.6	1.5	Ω
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ			0.6	1.9	
e_N	Wideband Noise	I_R = 150 µA 10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 10 kHz				130		$µV_{rms}$
ΔV_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Long Term Stability	t = 1000 hrs T = 25°C ±0.1°C I_R = 150 µA				120		ppm
V_{HYST}	Thermal Hysteresis[5]	ΔT = −40°C to 125°C				0.08%		

(1) Limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over temperature are ensured through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. The limits are used to calculate AOQL.
(2) Typicals are at T_J = 25°C and represent most likely parametric norm.
(3) The (overtemperature) limit for Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance is defined as the room temperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance ±[($\Delta V_R/\Delta T$)(maxΔT)(V_R)]. Where, $\Delta V_R/\Delta T$ is the V_R temperature coefficient, maxΔT is the maximum difference in temperature from the reference point of 25°C to T_{MIN} or T_{MAX}, and V_R is the reverse breakdown voltage. The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the industrial temperature range where maxΔT = 65°C is shown below:
A-grade: ±0.75% = ±0.1% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
B-grade: ±0.85% = ±0.2% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
C-grade: ±1.15% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
D-grade: ±1.98% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
E-grade: ±2.98% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the extended temperature range where max ΔT = 100 °C is shown below:
C-grade: ±1.5% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 100°C
D-grade: ±2.5% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
E-grade: ±3.5% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
Therefore, as an example, the A-grade 2.5-V LM4040-N has an overtemperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerance of ±2.5V × 0.75% = ±19 mV.
(4) Load regulation is measured on pulse basis from no load to the specified load current. Output changes due to die temperature change must be taken into account separately.
(5) Thermal hysteresis is defined as the difference in voltage measured at +25°C after cycling to temperature -40°C and the 25°C measurement after cycling to temperature 125°C.

6.21 Electrical Characteristics: 10-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'A' And 'B'; Temperature Grade 'I'

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades A and B designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.1% and ±0.2%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN[1]	TYP[2]	MAX[1]	UNIT
V_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	I_R = 150 µA				10		V
V_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance[3]	I_R = 150 µA	LM4040AIM3 LM4040AIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C			±10	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±75	mV
			LM4040BIM3 LM4040BIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C			±20	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±85	mV
I_{RMIN}	Minimum Operating Current			$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C		75	100	µA
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			103	µA
$\Delta V_R/\Delta T$	Average Reverse Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient[3]	I_R = 10 mA				±40		ppm/°C
		I_R = 1 mA		$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C		±20		ppm/°C
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±100	ppm/°C
		I_R = 150 µA				±20		ppm/°C
$\Delta V_R/\Delta I_R$	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Change with Operating Current Change[4]	$I_{RMIN} \le I_R \le$ 1 mA		$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C		0.8	1.5	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			3.5	mV
		1 mA $\le I_R \le$ 15 mA		$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C		8	12	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			23	mV
Z_R	Reverse Dynamic Impedance	I_R = 1 mA, f = 120 Hz, I_{AC} = 0.1 I_R				0.7	1.7	Ω
e_N	Wideband Noise	I_R = 150 µA 10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 10 kHz				180		μV_{rms}
ΔV_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Long Term Stability	t = 1000 hrs T = 25°C ±0.1°C I_R = 150 µA				120		ppm
V_{HYST}	Thermal Hysteresis[5]	ΔT = −40°C to 125°C				0.08%		

(1) Limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over temperature are ensured through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. The limits are used to calculate AOQL.
(2) Typicals are at T_J = 25°C and represent most likely parametric norm.
(3) The (overtemperature) limit for Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance is defined as the room temperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance ±[(ΔV_R/ΔT)(maxΔT)(V_R)]. Where, $\Delta V_R/\Delta T$ is the V_R temperature coefficient, maxΔT is the maximum difference in temperature from the reference point of 25°C to T_{MIN} or T_{MAX}, and V_R is the reverse breakdown voltage. The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the industrial temperature range where maxΔT = 65°C is shown below:
A-grade: ±0.75% = ±0.1% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
B-grade: ±0.85% = ±0.2% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
C-grade: ±1.15% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
D-grade: ±1.98% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
E-grade: ±2.98% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the extended temperature range where max ΔT = 100 °C is shown below:
C-grade: ±1.5% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 100°C
D-grade: ±2.5% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
E-grade: ±3.5% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
Therefore, as an example, the A-grade 2.5-V LM4040-N has an overtemperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerance of ±2.5V × 0.75% = ±19 mV.
(4) Load regulation is measured on pulse basis from no load to the specified load current. Output changes due to die temperature change must be taken into account separately.
(5) Thermal hysteresis is defined as the difference in voltage measured at +25°C after cycling to temperature -40°C and the 25°C measurement after cycling to temperature 125°C.

6.22 Electrical Characteristics: 10-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'C' And 'D'; Temperature Grade 'I'

all other limits $T_A = T_J = 25°C$. The grades C and D designate initial Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerances of ±0.5% and ±1%, respectively.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN[1]	TYP[2]	MAX[1]	UNIT
V_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	I_R = 150 µA				10		V
V_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance[3]	I_R = 150 µA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C			±50	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±115	mV
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C			±100	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±198	mV
I_{RMIN}	Minimum Operating Current		LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C		75	100	µA
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			103	µA
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C		75	110	µA
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			113	µA
$\Delta V_R/\Delta T$	Average Reverse Breakdown Voltage Temperature Coefficient[3]	I_R = 10 mA				±40		ppm/°C
		I_R = 1 mA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C		±20		ppm/°C
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±100	ppm/°C
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C		±20		ppm/°C
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			±150	ppm/°C
		I_R = 150 µA				±20		ppm/°C
$\Delta V_R/\Delta I_R$	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Change with Operating Current Change[4]	$I_{RMIN} \le I_R \le$ 1 mA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C		0.8	1.5	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			3.5	mV
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C		0.8	2	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			4	mV
		1 mA $\le I_R \le$ 15 mA	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C		8	12	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			23	mV
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ	$T_A = T_J$ = 25°C		8	18	mV
				$T_A = T_J = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			29	mV
Z_R	Reverse Dynamic Impedance	I_R = 1 mA, f = 120 Hz, I_{AC} = 0.1 I_R	LM4040CIM3 LM4040CIZ			0.7	1.7	Ω
			LM4040DIM3 LM4040DIZ				2.3	Ω
e_N	Wideband Noise	I_R = 150 µA 10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 10 kHz				180		μV_{rms}
ΔV_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage Long Term Stability	t = 1000 hrs T = 25°C ±0.1°C I_R = 150 µA				120		ppm
V_{HYST}	Thermal Hysteresis[5]	ΔT = −40°C to 125°C				0.08%		

(1) Limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over temperature are ensured through correlation using Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. The limits are used to calculate AOQL.
(2) Typicals are at T_J = 25°C and represent most likely parametric norm.
(3) The (overtemperature) limit for Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance is defined as the room temperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage Tolerance ±[(ΔV_R/ΔT)(maxΔT)(V_R)]. Where, $\Delta V_R/\Delta T$ is the V_R temperature coefficient, maxΔT is the maximum difference in temperature from the reference point of 25°C to T_{MIN} or T_{MAX}, and V_R is the reverse breakdown voltage. The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the industrial temperature range where maxΔT = 65°C is shown below:
A-grade: ±0.75% = ±0.1% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
B-grade: ±0.85% = ±0.2% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
C-grade: ±1.15% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 65°C
D-grade: ±1.98% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
E-grade: ±2.98% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 65°C
The total overtemperature tolerance for the different grades in the extended temperature range where max ΔT = 100 °C is shown below:
C-grade: ±1.5% = ±0.5% ±100 ppm/°C × 100°C
D-grade: ±2.5% = ±1.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
E-grade: ±3.5% = ±2.0% ±150 ppm/°C × 100°C
Therefore, as an example, the A-grade 2.5-V LM4040-N has an overtemperature Reverse Breakdown Voltage tolerance of ±2.5V × 0.75% = ±19 mV.
(4) Load regulation is measured on pulse basis from no load to the specified load current. Output changes due to die temperature change must be taken into account separately.
(5) Thermal hysteresis is defined as the difference in voltage measured at +25°C after cycling to temperature -40°C and the 25°C measurement after cycling to temperature 125°C.

6.23 Typical Characteristics

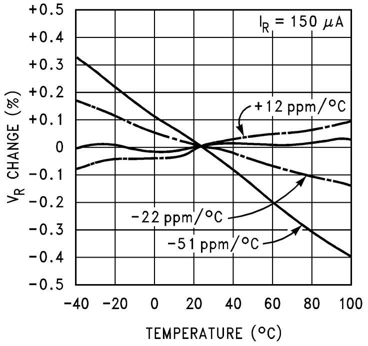


Figure 1. Temperature Drift For Different Average Temperature Coefficient

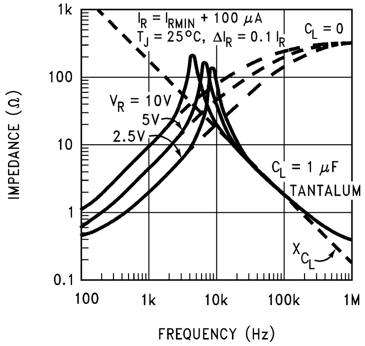


Figure 2. Output Impedance vs Frequency

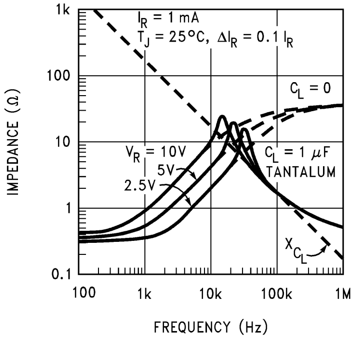


Figure 3. Output Impedance vs Frequency

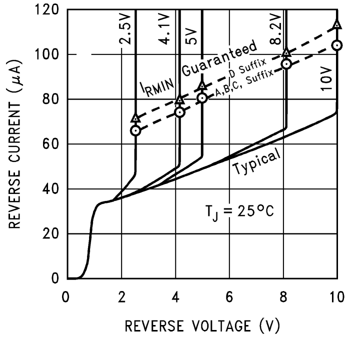


Figure 4. Reverse Characteristics And Minimum Operating Current

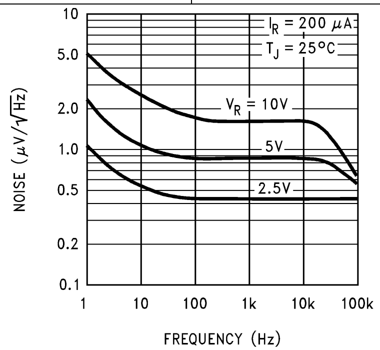
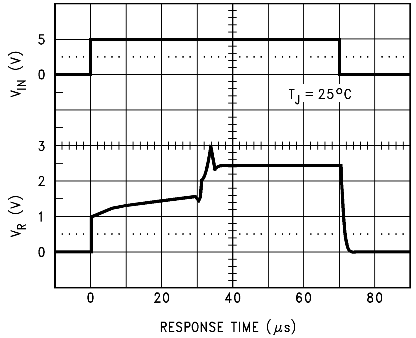


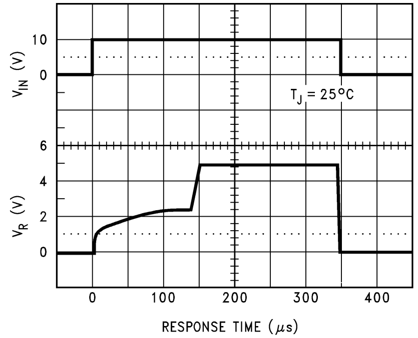
Figure 5. Noise Voltage vs Frequency

6.23.1 Start-Up Characteristics



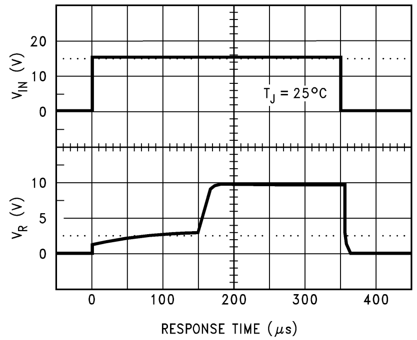
R_S = 30k

Figure 6. Input Voltage Step Response LM4040-N-2.5



R_S = 30k

Figure 7. Input Voltage Step Response LM4040-N-5



R_S = 30k

Figure 8. Input Voltage Step Response LM4040-N-10

7 Parameter Measurement Information

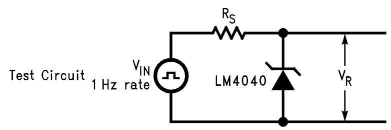


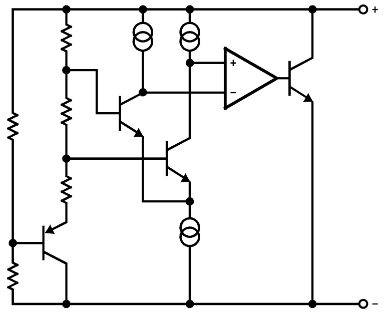
Figure 9. Test Circuit

8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview

The LM4040 device is a precision micropower shunt voltage reference available in 7 different fixed-output voltage options and three different packages to meet small footprint requirements. The part is also available in five different tolerance grades.

8.2 Functional Block Diagram



8.3 Feature Description

The LM4040 device is effectively a precision Zener diode. The part requires a small quiescent current for regulation, and regulates the output voltage by shunting more or less current to ground, depending on input voltage and load. The only external component requirement is a resistor between the cathode and the input voltage to set the input current. An external capacitor can be used on the input or output, but is not required.

8.4 Device Functional Modes

The LM4040 device is a fixed output voltage part, where the feedback is internal. Therefore, the part can only operate is a closed loop mode and the output voltage cannot be adjusted. The output voltage will remain in regulation as long as I_R is between I_{RMIN}, see *Electrical Characteristics: 2-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'A' And 'B'; Temperature Grade 'I'*, and I_{RMAX}, 15 mA. Proper selection of the external resistor for input voltage range and load current range will ensure these conditions are met.

9 Application and Implementation

NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

9.1 Application Information

The LM4040-N is a precision micropower curvature-corrected bandgap shunt voltage reference. For space critical applications, the LM4040-N is available in the sub-miniature SOT-23 and SC70 surface-mount package. The LM4040-N has been designed for stable operation without the need of an external capacitor connected between the + pin and the − pin. If, however, a bypass capacitor is used, the LM4040-N remains stable. Reducing design effort is the availability of several fixed reverse breakdown voltages: 2.048 V, 2.5 V, 3 V, 4.096 V, 5 V, 8.192 V, and 10 V. The minimum operating current increases from 60 µA for the LM4040-N-2.048 and LM4040-N-2.5 to 100 µA for the 10-V LM4040-N. All versions have a maximum operating current of 15 mA.

LM4040-Ns in the SOT-23 packages have a parasitic Schottky diode between pin 2 (−) and pin 3 (Die attach interface contact). Therefore, pin 3 of the SOT-23 package must be left floating or connected to pin 2.

LM4040-Ns in the SC70 have a parasitic Schottky diode between pin 1 (−) and pin 2 (Die attach interface contact). Therefore, pin 2 must be left floating or connected to pin1.

The 4.096-V version allows single 5-V 12-bit ADCs or DACs to operate with an LSB equal to 1 mV. For 12-bit ADCs or DACs that operate on supplies of 10 V or greater, the 8.192-V version gives 2 mV per LSB.

The typical thermal hysteresis specification is defined as the change in 25°C voltage measured after thermal cycling. The device is thermal cycled to temperature –40°C and then measured at 25°C. Next the device is thermal cycled to temperature 125°C and again measured at 25°C. The resulting V_{OUT} delta shift between the 25°C measurements is thermal hysteresis. Thermal hysteresis is common in precision references and is induced by thermal-mechanical package stress. Changes in environmental storage temperature, operating temperature and board mounting temperature are all factors that can contribute to thermal hysteresis.

In a conventional shunt regulator application (Figure 10) , an external series resistor (R_S) is connected between the supply voltage and the LM4040-N. R_S determines the current that flows through the load (I_L) and the LM4040-N (I_Q). Since load current and supply voltage may vary, R_S should be small enough to supply at least the minimum acceptable I_Q to the LM4040-N even when the supply voltage is at its minimum and the load current is at its maximum value. When the supply voltage is at its maximum and I_L is at its minimum, R_S should be large enough so that the current flowing through the LM4040-N is less than 15 mA.

R_S is determined by the supply voltage, (V_S), the load and operating current, (I_L and I_Q), and the LM4040-N's reverse breakdown voltage, V_R.

$$R_S = \frac{V_S - V_R}{I_L + I_Q} \tag{1}$$

9.2 Typical Applications

9.2.1 Shunt Regulator

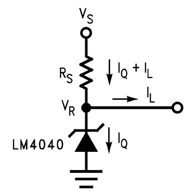


Figure 10. Shunt Regulator Schematic

Typical Applications (continued)

9.2.1.1 *Design Requirements*

$V_{IN} > V_{OUT}$

Select R_S such that:

$I_{RMIN} < I_R < I_{RMAX}$ where I_{RMAX} = 15 mA

See *Electrical Characteristics: 2-V LM4040-N V_R Tolerance Grades 'A' And 'B'; Temperature Grade 'I'* for minimum operating current for each voltage option and grade.

9.2.1.2 *Detailed Design Procedure*

The resistor R_S must be selected such that current IR will remain in the operational region of the part for the entire V_{IN} range and load current range. The two extremes to consider are V_{IN} at its minimum, and the load at its maximum, where R_S must be small enough for I_R to remain above I_{RMIN}. The other extreme is V_{IN} at its maximum, and the load at its minimum, where R_S must be large enough to maintain $I_R < I_{RMAX}$. For most designs, 0.1 mA ≤ I_R ≤ 1 mA is a good starting point.

Use Equation 2 and Equation 3 to set R_S between R_{S_MIN} and R_{S_MAX}.

$$R_{S\_MIN} = \frac{V_{IN\_MAX} - V_{OUT}}{I_{LOAD\_MIN} + I_{R\_MAX}} \quad (2)$$

$$R_{S\_MAX} = \frac{V_{IN\_MIN} - V_{OUT}}{I_{LOAD\_MAX} + I_{R\_MIN}} \quad (3)$$

9.2.1.3 *Application Curve*

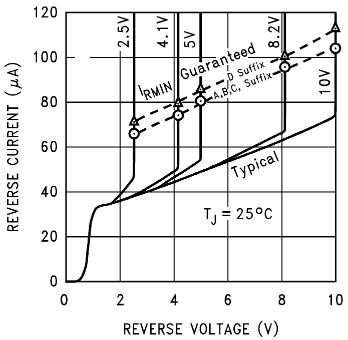
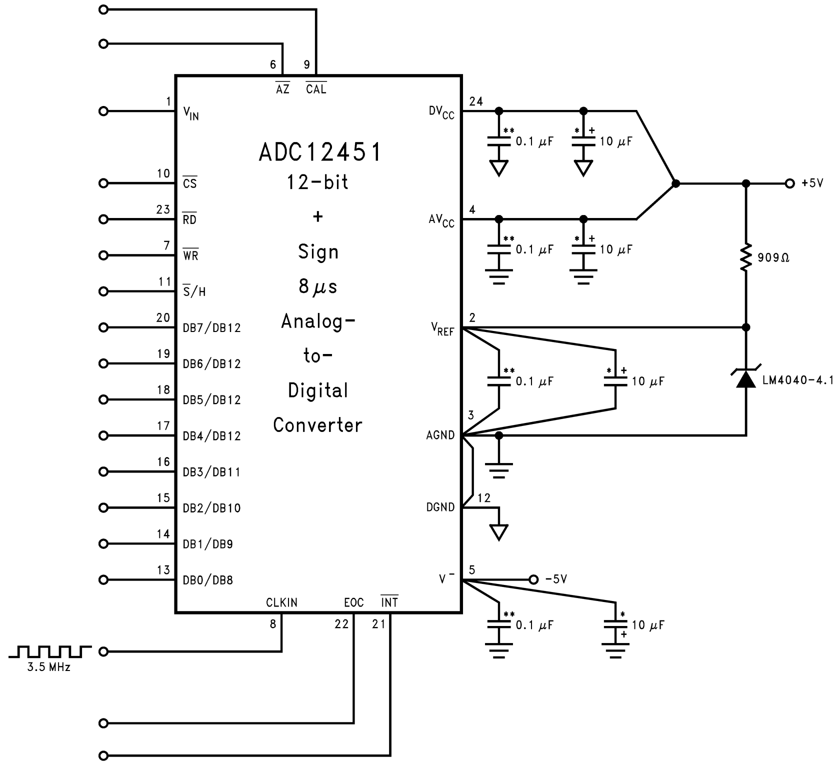


Figure 11. Reverse Characteristics And Minimum Operating Current

Typical Applications (continued)

9.2.2 4.1-V ADC Application



**Ceramic monolithic
*Tantalum

Figure 12. 4.1-V LM4040-N'S Nominal 4.096 Breakdown Voltage Gives ADC12451 1 MV/LSB

9.2.2.1 *Design Requirements*

The only design requirement is for an output voltage of 4.096 V.

9.2.2.2 *Detailed Design Procedure*

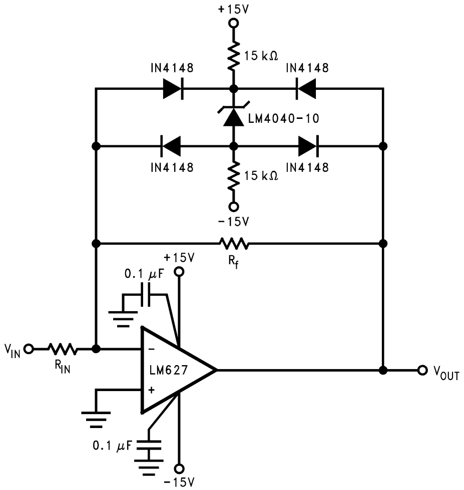
Using an LM4040-4.1, select an appropriate R_S to sufficiently power the device. Set the target I_R for 1 mA. With an input voltage of 5 V, the resistor can be calculated:

$$R = \frac{5\ V - 4.096\ V}{1\ mA} = 904\ \Omega \quad (4)$$

The closest available resistance of 909 Ω is used here, which in turn yields an I_R of 994 μA.

Typical Applications (continued)

9.2.3 Bounded Amplifier



Nominal clamping voltage is ±11.5 V (LM4040-N's reverse breakdown voltage +2 diode V_F).

Figure 13. Bounded Amplifier Reduces Saturation-Induced Delays and Can Prevent Succeeding Stage Damage

9.2.3.1 Design Requirements

Design an amplifier with output clamped at ±11.5 V.

9.2.3.2 Detailed Design Procedure

With amplifier rails of ±15 V, the output can be bound to ±11.5 V with the LM4040-10 and two nominal diode voltage drops of 0.7 V.

$$V_{OUTBound} = 2 \times VFWD + VZ \quad (5)$$

$$V_{OUTBound} = 1.4\ V + 10\ V \quad (6)$$

Select R_S = 15 kΩ to keep I_R low. Calculate I_R to confirm RS selection.

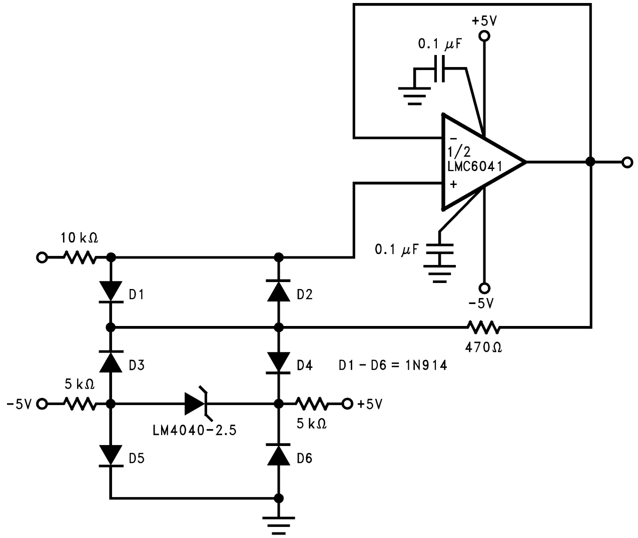
$I_R = (V_{IN} – V_{OUT})$ / R, however in this case, the negative supply must be taken into account. (7)

$$I_R = (V_{IN+} – V_{IN-} – V_{OUT})/R = (30\ V – 10\ V) / (R_{S1}+R_{S2}) = 20\ V / 30\ k\Omega = 0.667\ mA \quad (8)$$

This is an acceptable value for I_R that will not draw excessive current, but prevents the part from being starved for current.

Typical Applications (continued)

9.2.4 Protecting Op-Amp Input



The bounding voltage is ±4 V with the 2.5-V LM4040-N (LM4040-N's reverse breakdown voltage + 3 diode V_F).

Figure 14. Protecting Op Amp Input

9.2.4.1 Design Requirements

Limit the input voltage to the op-amp to ±4 V.

9.2.4.2 Detailed Design Procedure

Similar to *Bounded Amplifier*, this design uses a LM4040-2.5 and three forward diode voltage drops to create a voltage clamp. The procedure for selecting the R_S resistors, in this case 5 kΩ, is the same as *Detailed Design Procedure*.

$$I_R = (V_{IN+} – V_{IN-} – V_{OUT}) / R = (10\ V – 2.5\ V) / (R_{S1} + R_{S2}) = 7.5\ V / 10\ k\Omega = 0.750\ mA \quad (9)$$

Typical Applications (continued)

9.2.5 Precision ±4.096-V Reference

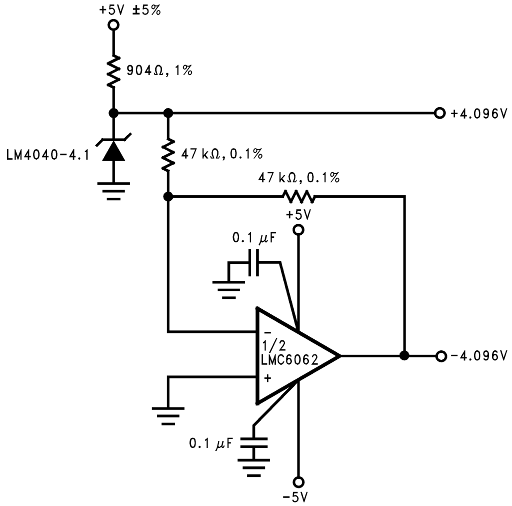


Figure 15. Precision ±4.096-V Reference

9.2.5.1 Design Requirements

Use a single voltage reference to create positive and negative reference rails, ±4.096 V.

9.2.5.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The procedure for selecting the R_S resistor is same as detailed in *Detailed Design Procedure*. The output of the voltage reference is used as the inverting input to the op-amp, with unity gain.

Typical Applications (continued)

9.2.6 Precision Current Sink/Source

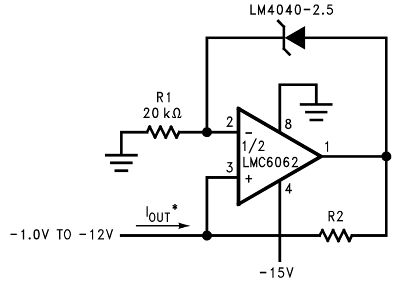


Figure 16. Precision 1-mA Current Sink

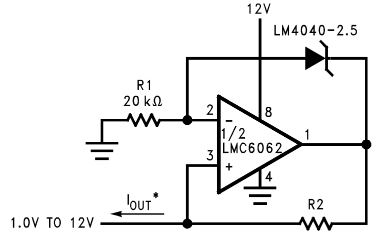


Figure 17. Precision 1-mA Current Source

9.2.6.1 Design Requirements

Create precision 1-mA current sink and/or 1-mA current source.

9.2.6.2 Detailed Design Procedure

Set R1 such that the current through the shunt reference, I_R, is greater than I_{RMIN}.

$I_{OUT} = V_{OUT} / R_2$ where V_{OUT} is the voltage drop across the shunt reference. In this case,

$I_{OUT} = 2.5 / R_2$

10 Power Supply Recommendations

While a bypass capacitor is not required on the input voltage line, TI recommends reducing noise on the input which could affect the output. A 0.1-µF ceramic capacitor or larger is recommended.

11 Layout

11.1 Layout Guidelines

Place external components as close to the device as possible. Place RS close the cathode, as well as the input bypass capacitor, if used.

11.2 Layout Example

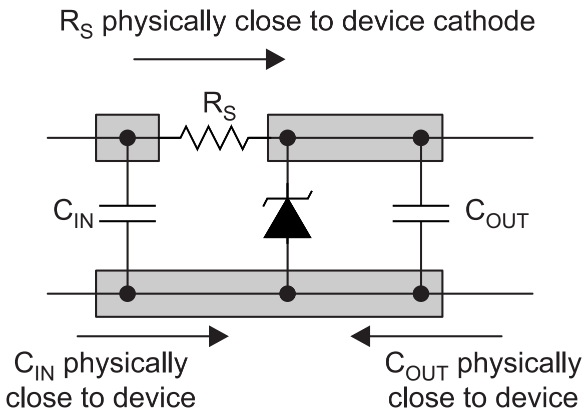


Figure 18. Layout Diagram

12 Device and Documentation Support

12.1 Documentation Support

12.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation, see the following:

LM4041-N/LM4041-N-Q1 Precision Micropower Shunt Voltage Reference, SNOS641

12.2 Related Links

The table below lists quick access links. Categories include technical documents, support and community resources, tools and software, and quick access to sample or buy.

Table 1. Related Links

PARTS	PRODUCT FOLDER	SAMPLE & BUY	TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS	TOOLS & SOFTWARE	SUPPORT & COMMUNITY
LM4040-N	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here
LM4040-N-Q1	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here
LM4040-N-Q1	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here

12.3 Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's Terms of Use.

TI E2E™ Online Community ***TI's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community.*** Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At e2e.ti.com, you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

Design Support ***TI's Design Support*** Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

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12.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution

These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

12.6 Glossary

SLYZ022 — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

13 Mechanical, Packaging, And Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

13.1 SOT-23 and SC70 Package Marking Information

Only three fields of marking are possible on the SOT-23's and SC70's small surface. This table gives the meaning of the three fields.

First Field: