

### THALER CORPORATION · 10940 N. STALLARD PLACE · TUCSON, AZ 85737 · (602) 742-5572

### **FEATURES**

- VERY HIGH ACCURACY: 4.5000 V OUTPUT ±0.4 mV
- EXTREMELY LOW DRIFT: 0.6 ppm/°C -55°C to +125°C
- EXCELLENT STABILITY: 6 ppm/1000 Hrs. Typ.
- EXCELLENT LINE REGULATION: 6 ppm/V Typ.
- WIDE SUPPLY RANGE, ±13.5 to ±22.0 V
- HERMETIC 14-PIN CERAMIC DIP
- MILITARY PROCESSING OPTIONS

## APPLICATIONS

- PRECISION A/D and D/A CONVERTERS
- TRANSDUCER EXCITATION
- ACCURATE COMPARATOR THRESHOLD REFERENCE
- HIGH RESOLUTION SERVO SYSTEMS
- DIGITAL VOLTMETERS
- HIGH PRECISION TEST and MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTS

### DESCRIPTION

VRE104 Series Precision Voltage References provide ultrastable +4.500 V outputs with up to  $\pm 0.4$  mV initial accuracy and temperature coefficient as low as 0.6 ppm/°C over the full military temperature range.

These references are specifically designed to be used with the Crystal Semiconductor line of successive-approximation type Analog to Digital Converters (ADCs). This line of ADCs sets new standards for temperature drift, which can only be as good as the external reference used. The Thaler VRE104 combined with a Crystal ADC will provide the lowest drift data conversion obtainable.

#### SELECTION GUIDE

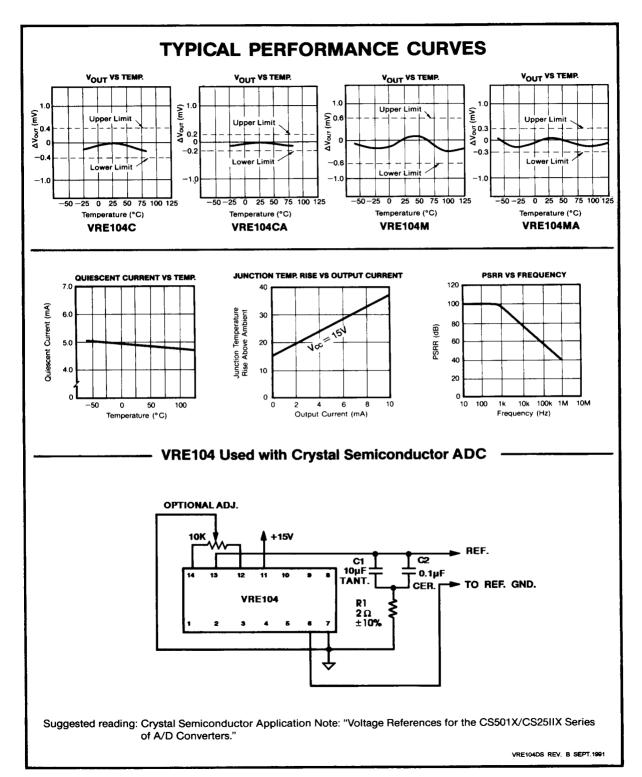
Туре	Output	Temperature Operating Range	Max. Volt Deviation		
VRE104C	+4.5V	-25°C to +85°C	0.4mV		
VRE104CA	+4.5V	-25°C to +85°C	0.2mV		
VRE104M	+4.5V	-55°C to +125°C	0.6mV		
VRE104MA	+4.5V	-55°C to +125°C	0.3mV		

VRE104 series devices are available in two operating temperature ranges, -25°C to +85°C and -55°C to +125°C, and two performance grades. All devices are packaged in 14-pin hermetic ceramic packages for maximum long-term stability. "M" versions are screened for high reliability and quality.

Superior stability, accuracy, and quality make the VRE104 ideal for all precision applications which may require a 4.5V reference. High-accuracy test and measurement instrumentation, and transducer excitation are some other applications which can benefit from the high accuracy of the VRE104.

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MODEL	С		CA		м		MA						
PARAMETERS	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNITS
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM R	ATING	s		•								L	<u>ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ</u>
Power Supply Operating Temperature Storage Temperature Short Circuit Protection	-65	ntinuo	±22 85 150 Dus	*	÷	* *	* -55 *	*	* 125 *	* -55 *	•	* 125 *	v °°
OUTPUT VOLTAGE				•								·	L
VRE104		+4.5			*			*			*		v
OUTPUT VOLTAGE ER	RORS		<b>k</b> = .	•									
Initial Error Warmup Drift T <sub>min</sub> - T <sub>max</sub> <sup>(1)</sup> Long-Term Stability Noise (.1-10Hz)		12 6 3	800 400		*	400 200		* *	800 600		*	400 300	μV μV ppm/1000hr μVpp
OUTPUT CURRENT													
Range	±10			*			*			*			mA
REGULATION													
Line Load		6 3	10		*	*		*	*		*	*	ppm/V ppm/mA
OUTPUT ADJUSTMENT													
Range Temperature Coeff.		10 4			*			*			*		mV µV/°C/mV
POWER SUPPLY CURRE	ENTS	(2)											
VRE104 +PS		5	7		*	•		٠	*		•	٠	mA
NOTES: *Same as C 1.Using the box method, maximum deviation fro over the specified oper 2.The specified values a	the sp m the o ating te	ecifie output emper	voltag ature r	e at 2		<u>.                                    </u>				L <b>I</b>			



# **DISCUSSION OF PERFORMANCE**

#### THEORY OF OPERATION

The following discussion refers to the schematic below. A FET current source is used to bias a 6.3 zener diode. The zener voltage is divided by the resistor network R1 and R2. This voltage is then applied to the noninverting input of the operational amplifier which amplifies the voltage to produce a 4.5000V output. The gain is determined by the resistor networks R3 and R4: G=1 + R4/R3. The 6.3 zener diode is used because it is the most stable diode over time and temperature.

The current source provides a closely regulated zener current, which determines the slope of the references' voltage vs. temperature function. By trimming the zener current a lower drift over temperature can be achieved. But since the voltage vs. temperature function is nonlinear, this method leaves a residual error over wide temperature ranges.

To remove this residual error, Thaler has developed a nonlinear compensation network of thermistors and resistors that is used in the VRE104 series references. This proprietary network eliminates most of the nonlinearity in the voltage vs. temperature function. By then adjusting the slope, Thaler Corporation produces a very stable voltage over wide temperature ranges. This network is less than 2% of the overall network resistance so it has a negligible effect on long term stability.

#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

Figure 2 shows the proper connection of the VRE104 series voltage references with the optional trim resistors. Pay careful attention to the circuit layout to avoid noise pickup and voltage drops in the lines.

The VRE104 series voltage references have the ground terminal brought out on two pins (pin 6 and pin 7) which are connected together internally. This allows the user to achieve greater accuracy when using a socket. Voltage references have a voltage drop across their power supply ground pin due to quiescent current flowing through the contact resistance. If the contact resistance was constant with time and temperature, this voltage drop could be trimmed out. When the reference is plugged into a socket, this source of error can be as high as 20ppm. By connecting pin 7 to the power supply ground and pin 6 to a high impedance ground point in the measurement circuit, the error due to the contact resistance can be eliminated. If the unit is soldered into place, the contact resistance is sufficiently small that it does not effect performance.



