

Precision Voltage Reference

FEATURES

- ◆ Very High Accuracy: ± 5 V, ± 0.8 mV
- ◆ Extremely Low Drift: 1.33 ppm/°C (-55°C to +125°C)
- ◆ Excellent Stability: 6 ppm/1000 Hrs. Typical
- ◆ Excellent Line Regulation: 6 ppm/V Typical
- ◆ Wide Supply Range: ± 13.5 V to ± 22 V
- ◆ Hermetic 14-pin Ceramic DIP
- ◆ Military Processing Option

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

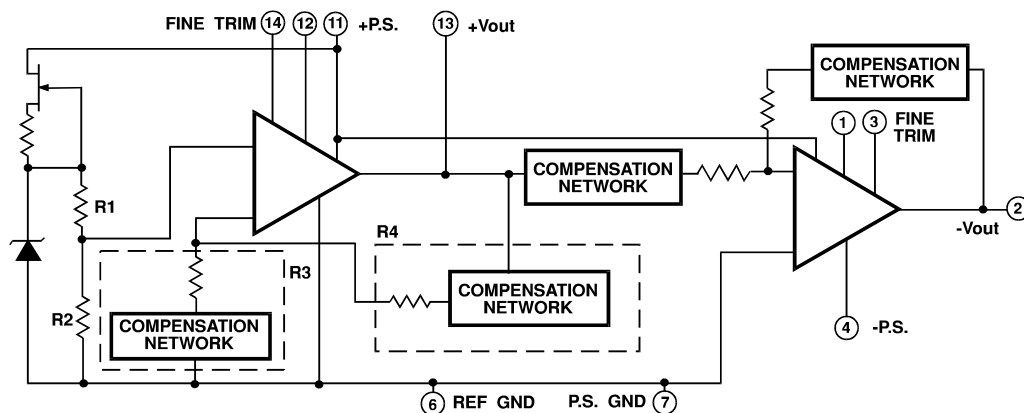
VRE107 Series Precision Voltage References provide ultrastable ± 5 V outputs with ± 0.8 mV initial accuracy and temperature coefficient as low as 1.33 ppm/°C over the full military temperature range. This improvement in accuracy is made possible by a unique, proprietary multipoint laser compensation technique.

Significant improvements have been made in other performance parameters as well, including initial accuracy, warm-up drift, line regulation, and long-term stability, making the VRE107 series the most accurate and stable 5 V references available.

VRE107 series devices are available in 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 these references ideal for precision applications such as A/D and D/A converters, high accuracy test and measurement instrumentation, and transducer excitation.

Figure 1. BLOCK DIAGRAM



SELECTION GUIDE

Model	Output (V)	Temperature Operating Range	Volt Deviation (MAX)
VRE107M	±5	-55°C to +125°C	±0.7mV
VRE107MA	±5	-55°C to +125°C	±0.6mV


 Hermetic 14-pin Ceramic DIP
 Package Style HC

1. CHARACTERISTICS AND SPECIFICATIONS

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

 $V_{PS} = \pm 15V$, $T = +25^{\circ}C$, $R_L = 10K \Omega$ UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

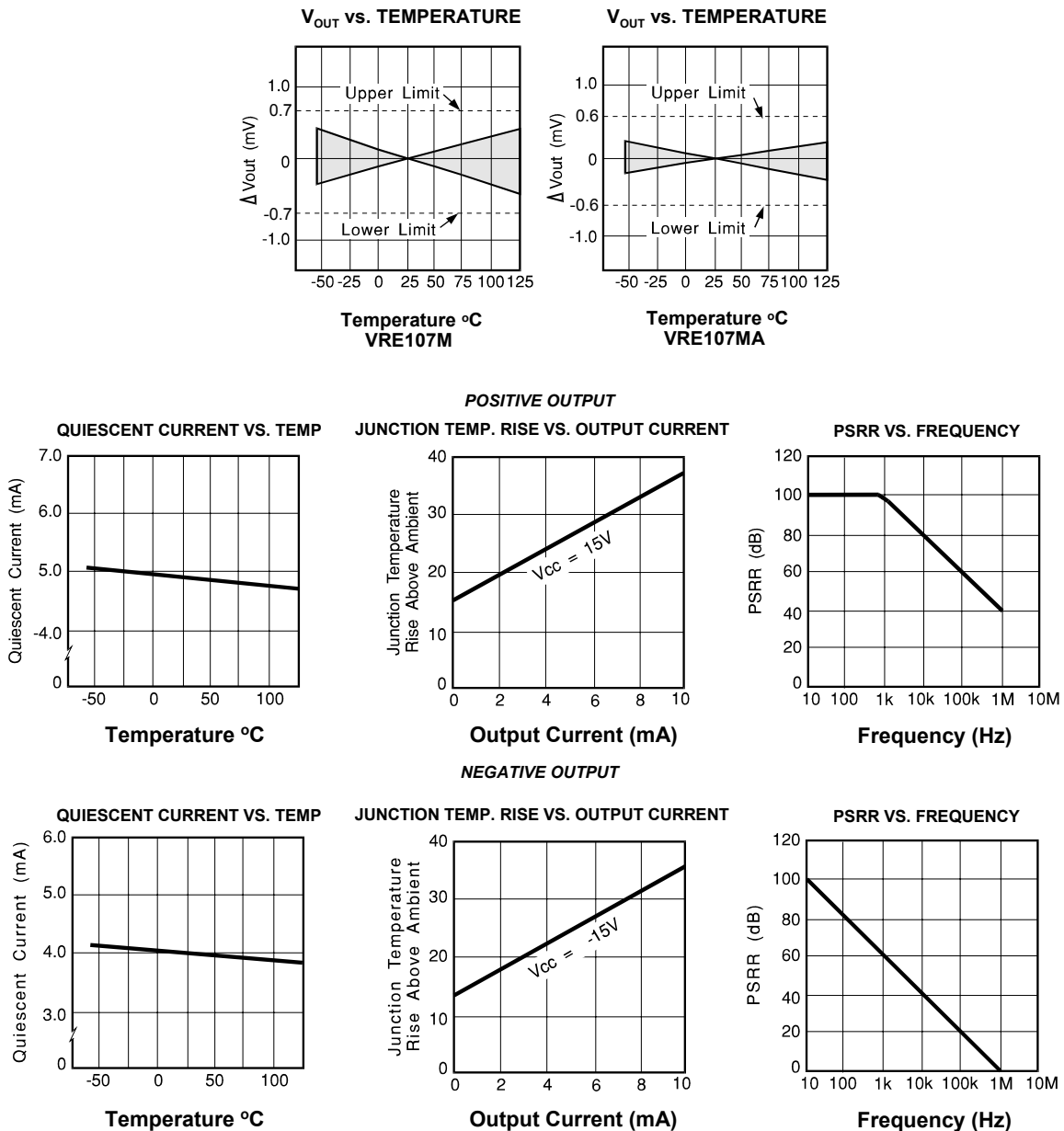
Model	VRE107M			VRE107MA			Units	
	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ		Max
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS								
Power Supply	±13.5			±22	*		*	V
Operating Temperature	-55			+125	*		*	°C
Storage Temperature	-65			+150	*		*	°C
Short Circuit Protection	Continuous					*		
OUTPUT VOLTAGE								
VRE107		±5			*			V
OUTPUT VOLTAGE ERRORS								
Initial Error				±900			±800	µV
Warmup Drift		2				1		ppm
$T_{MIN} - T_{MAX}$ (Note 1)				700			600	µV
Long-Term Stability		6			*			ppm/1000hrs.
Noise (0.1 - 10Hz)		3			*			µVpp
OUTPUT CURRENT								
Range	±10				*			mA
REGULATION								
Line		6		10		*	*	ppm/V
Load		3				*		ppm/mA
OUTPUT ADJUSTMENT								
Range		10				*		mV
Temperature Coefficient		4				*		µV/°C/mV
POWER SUPPLY CURRENT (Note 2)								
VRE107 +PS		7		9		*	*	mA
VRE107 -PS		4		6		*	*	mA

NOTES:

* Same as M Models.

- Using the box method, the specified value is the maximum deviation from the output voltage at 25°C over the specified operating temperature range.
- The specified values are unloaded.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE GRAPHS



2. THEORY OF OPERATION

The following discussion refers to the block diagram in Figure 1. A FET current source is used to bias a 6.3 V 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 5 V output. The gain is determined by the resistor networks R3 and R4: $G=1 + R4/R3$. The 6.3 V 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 reference's 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, a nonlinear compensation network of thermistors and resistors is used in the VRE107

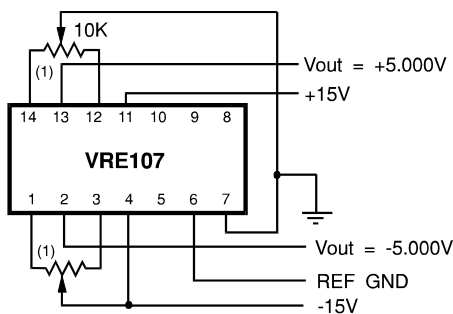
series references. This proprietary network eliminates most of the nonlinearity in the voltage vs. temperature function. By then adjusting the slope, The VRE107 series produces a very stable voltage over wide temperature ranges. This network is less than 2% of the overall network resistance so it has a negligible effect on long term stability.

3. APPLICATION INFORMATION

The proper connection of the VRE107 series voltage reference is shown below with the optional trim resistors. When trimming the VRE107, the positive voltage should be trimmed first since the negative voltage tracks the positive side. Pay careful attention to the circuit layout to avoid noise pickup and voltage drops in the lines.

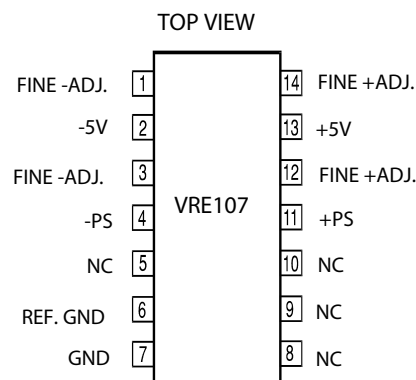
The VRE107 series voltage references have the ground terminal brought out on two pins (pin 6 and pin 7) which are connected together internally. This allows the user to achieve greater accuracy when using a socket. Voltage references have a voltage drop across their power supply ground pin due to quiescent 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 20 ppm. 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 doesn't effect performance.

EXTERNAL CONNECTIONS



3. Optional Fine Adjust for approximately $\pm 10\text{mV}$.

PIN CONFIGURATION



NEED TECHNICAL HELP? CONTACT APEX SUPPORT!

For all Apex Microtechnology product questions and inquiries, call toll free 800-546-2739 in North America.

For inquiries via email, please contact apex.support@apexanalog.com.

International customers can also request support by contacting their local Apex Microtechnology Sales Representative.

To find the one nearest to you, go to www.apexanalog.com

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