

HA17431VPJ/PJ/PAJ/FPJ/FPAJ/PNAJ/UPA, HA17432UPA

Shunt Regulator

REJ03D0892-0100

Rev.1.00

Apr 03, 2007

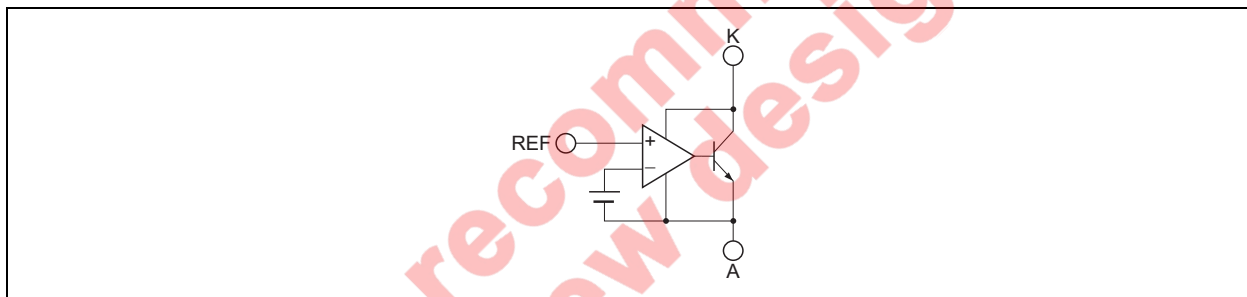
Description

The HA17431 series is temperature-compensated variable shunt regulators. The main application of these products is in voltage regulators that provide a variable output voltage. The on-chip high-precision reference voltage source can provide $\pm 1\%$ accuracy in the V versions, which have a V_{KA} max of 16 volts.

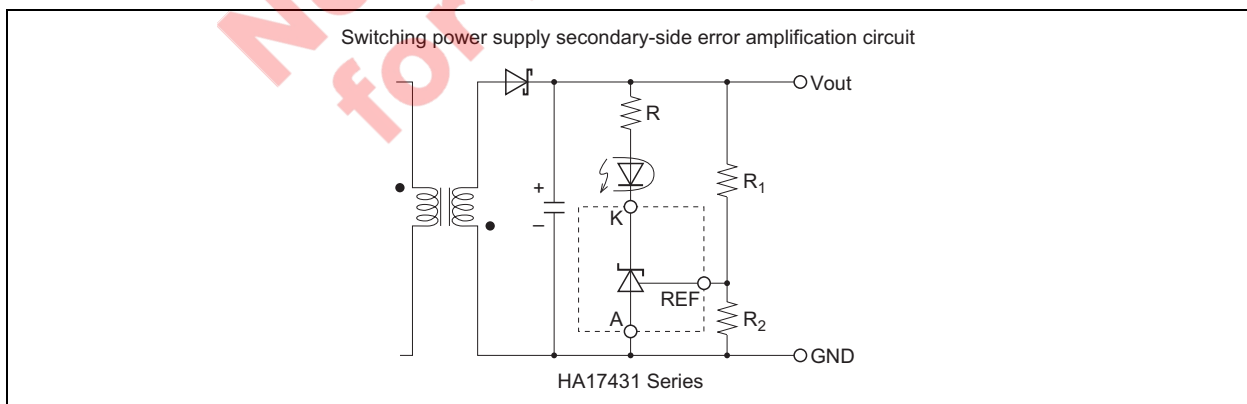
Features

- The V versions provide $2.500\text{ V} \pm 1\%$ at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$
- The reference voltage has a low temperature coefficient
- The UPAKV miniature packages are optimal for use on high mounting density circuit boards

Block Diagram



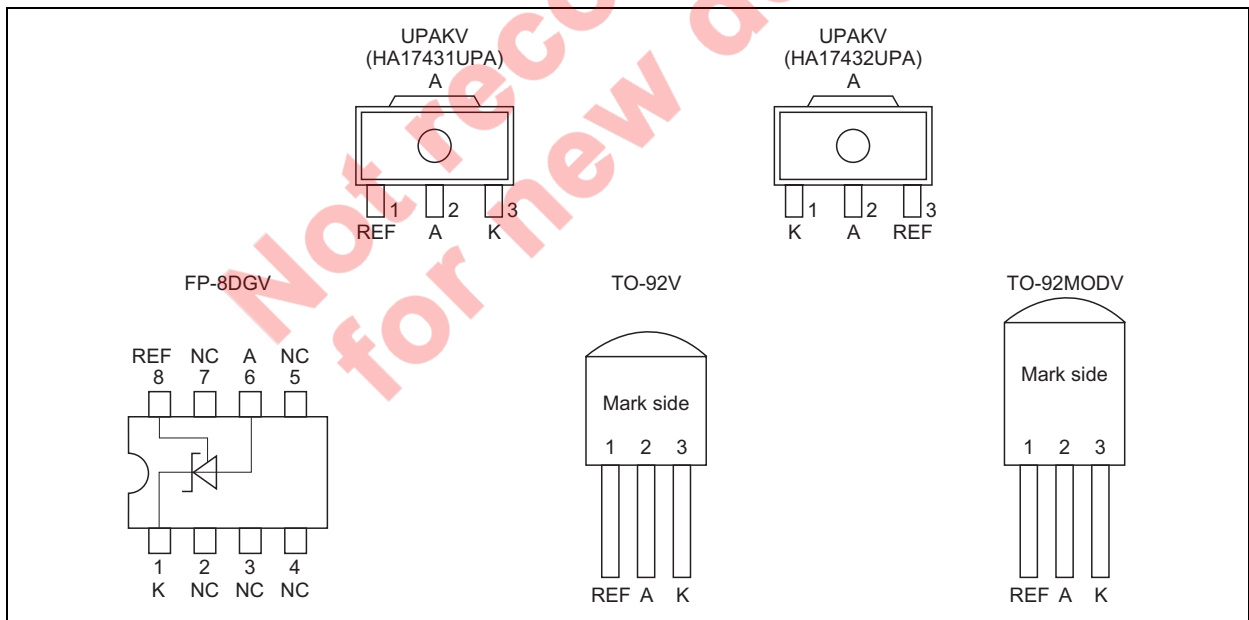
Application Circuit Example



Ordering Information

Item		Reference voltage (at 25°C)			Package Code (Package Name)	Operating Temperature Range
		Normal Version ±4% 2.395V to 2.495V to 2.595V	A Version ±2.2% 2.440V to 2.495V to 2.550V	V Version ±1% 2.475V to 2.500V to 2.525V		
Car use	HA17431FPAJ		○		PRSP0008DE-B (FP-8DGV)	-40 to +85°C
	HA17431FPJ	○			PRSP0008DE-B (FP-8DGV)	
	HA17431PAJ		○		PRSS0003DC-A (TO-92MODV)	
	HA17431PJ	○			PRSS0003DC-A (TO-92MODV)	
	HA17431PNAJ		○		PRSS0003DA-A (TO-92V)	
	HA17431VPJ			○	PRSS0003DA-A (TO-92V)	
Industrial use	HA17431UPA		○		PLZZ0004CA-A (UPAKV)	-20 to +85°C
	HA17432UPA		○		PLZZ0004CA-A (UPAKV)	

Pin Arrangement



Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta = 25°C)

Item	Symbol	Ratings			Unit	Notes
		HA17431VPJ	HA17431UPA	HA17432UPA		
Cathode voltage	V _{KA}	16	40	40	V	1
Continuous cathode current	I _k	-50 to +50	-100 to +150	-100 to +150	mA	
Reference input current	I _{ref}	-0.05 to +10	-0.05 to +10	-0.05 to +10	mA	
Power dissipation	P _T	500 * ²	800 * ⁵	800 * ⁵	mW	2, 5
Operating temperature range	Topr	-40 to +85	-20 to +85	-20 to +85	°C	
Storage temperature	Tstg	-55 to +150	-55 to +150	-55 to +150	°C	

Item	Symbol	Ratings			Unit	Notes
		HA17431PNAJ	HA17431PJ/PAJ	HA17431FPJ/FPAJ		
Cathode voltage	V _{KA}	40	40	40	V	1
Continuous cathode current	I _k	-100 to +150	-100 to +150	-100 to +150	mA	
Reference input current	I _{ref}	-0.05 to +10	-0.05 to +10	-0.05 to +10	mA	
Power dissipation	P _T	500 * ²	800 * ³	500 * ⁴	mW	2, 3, 4
Operating temperature range	Topr	-40 to +85	-40 to +85	-40 to +85	°C	
Storage temperature	Tstg	-55 to +150	-55 to +150	-55 to +125	°C	

- Notes: 1. Voltages are referenced to anode.
 2. Ta ≤ 25°C. If Ta > 25°C, derate by 4.0 mW/°C.
 3. Ta ≤ 25°C. If Ta > 25°C, derate by 6.4 mW/°C.
 4. 50 mm × 50 mm × 1.5mm glass epoxy board (5% wiring density), Ta ≤ 25°C. If Ta > 25°C, derate by 5 mW/°C.
 5. 15 mm × 25 mm × 0.7mm alumina ceramic board, Ta ≤ 25°C. If Ta > 25°C, derate by 6.4 mW/°C.

Electrical Characteristics

HA17431VPJ

(Ta = 25°C, I_K = 10 mA)

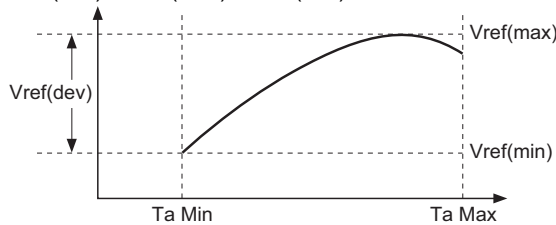
Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions	Notes
Reference voltage	V _{ref}	2.475	2.500	2.525	V	V _{KA} = V _{ref}	
Reference voltage temperature deviation	V _{ref} (dev)	—	10	—	mV	V _{KA} = V _{ref} , Ta = -20°C to +85°C	1
Reference voltage temperature coefficient	ΔV _{ref} /ΔTa	—	±30	—	ppm/°C	V _{KA} = V _{ref} , 0°C to 50°C gradient	
Reference voltage regulation	ΔV _{ref} /ΔV _{KA}	—	2.0	3.7	mV/V	V _{KA} = V _{ref} to 16 V	
Reference input current	I _{ref}	—	2	6	μA	R ₁ = 10 kΩ, R ₂ = ∞	
Reference current temperature deviation	I _{ref} (dev)	—	0.5	—	μA	R ₁ = 10 kΩ, R ₂ = ∞, Ta = -20°C to +85°C	
Minimum cathode current	I _{min}	—	0.4	1.0	mA	V _{KA} = V _{ref}	2
Off state cathode current	I _{off}	—	0.001	1.0	μA	V _{KA} = 16 V, V _{ref} = 0 V	
Dynamic impedance	Z _{KA}	—	0.2	0.5	Ω	V _{KA} = V _{ref} , I _K = 1 mA to 50 mA	

HA17431PJ/PAJ/FPJ/FPAJ/PNAJ/UPA, HA17432UPA

(Ta = 25°C, I_K = 10 mA)

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions	Notes
Reference voltage	V _{ref}	2.440	2.495	2.550	V	V _{KA} = V _{ref}	A
		2.395	2.495	2.595			Normal
Reference voltage temperature deviation	V _{ref} (dev)	—	11	(30)	mV	V _{KA} = V _{ref}	Ta = -20°C to +85°C
		—	5	(17)			Ta = 0°C to +70°C
Reference voltage regulation	ΔV _{ref} /ΔV _{KA}	—	1.4	3.7	mV/V	V _{KA} = V _{ref} to 10 V	
		—	1	2.2		V _{KA} = 10 V to 40 V	
Reference input current	I _{ref}	—	3.8	6	μA	R ₁ = 10 kΩ, R ₂ = ∞	
Reference current temperature deviation	I _{ref} (dev)	—	0.5	(2.5)	μA	R ₁ = 10 kΩ, R ₂ = ∞, Ta = 0°C to +70°C	3
Minimum cathode current	I _{min}	—	0.4	1.0	mA	V _{KA} = V _{ref}	2
Off state cathode current	I _{off}	—	0.001	1.0	μA	V _{KA} = 40 V, V _{ref} = 0 V	
Dynamic impedance	Z _{KA}	—	0.2	0.5	Ω	V _{KA} = V _{ref} , I _K = 1 mA to 100 mA	

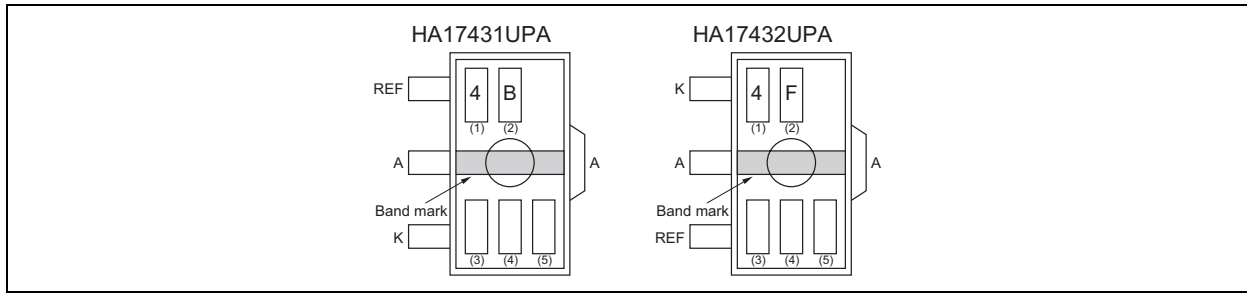
Notes: 1. V_{ref}(dev) = V_{ref}(max) - V_{ref}(min)



- I_{min} is given by the cathode current at V_{ref} = V_{ref}(I_K=10mA) - 15 mV.
- The maximum value is a design value (not measured).
- HA17431PJ/PAJ/FPJ/FPAJ/PNAJ
- HA17431UPA, HA17432UPA

UPAKV Marking Patterns

The marking patterns shown below are used on UPAKV products. Note that the product code and mark pattern are different. The pattern is laser-printed.



- Notes: 1. Boxes (1) to (5) in the figures show the position of the letters or numerals, and are not actually marked on the package.
 2. The letters (1) and (2) show the product specific mark pattern.

Product	(1)	(2)
HA17431UPA	4	B
HA17432UPA	4	F

3. The letter (3) shows the production year code (the last digit of the year).
 4. The letter (4) shows the production month code (see table below).

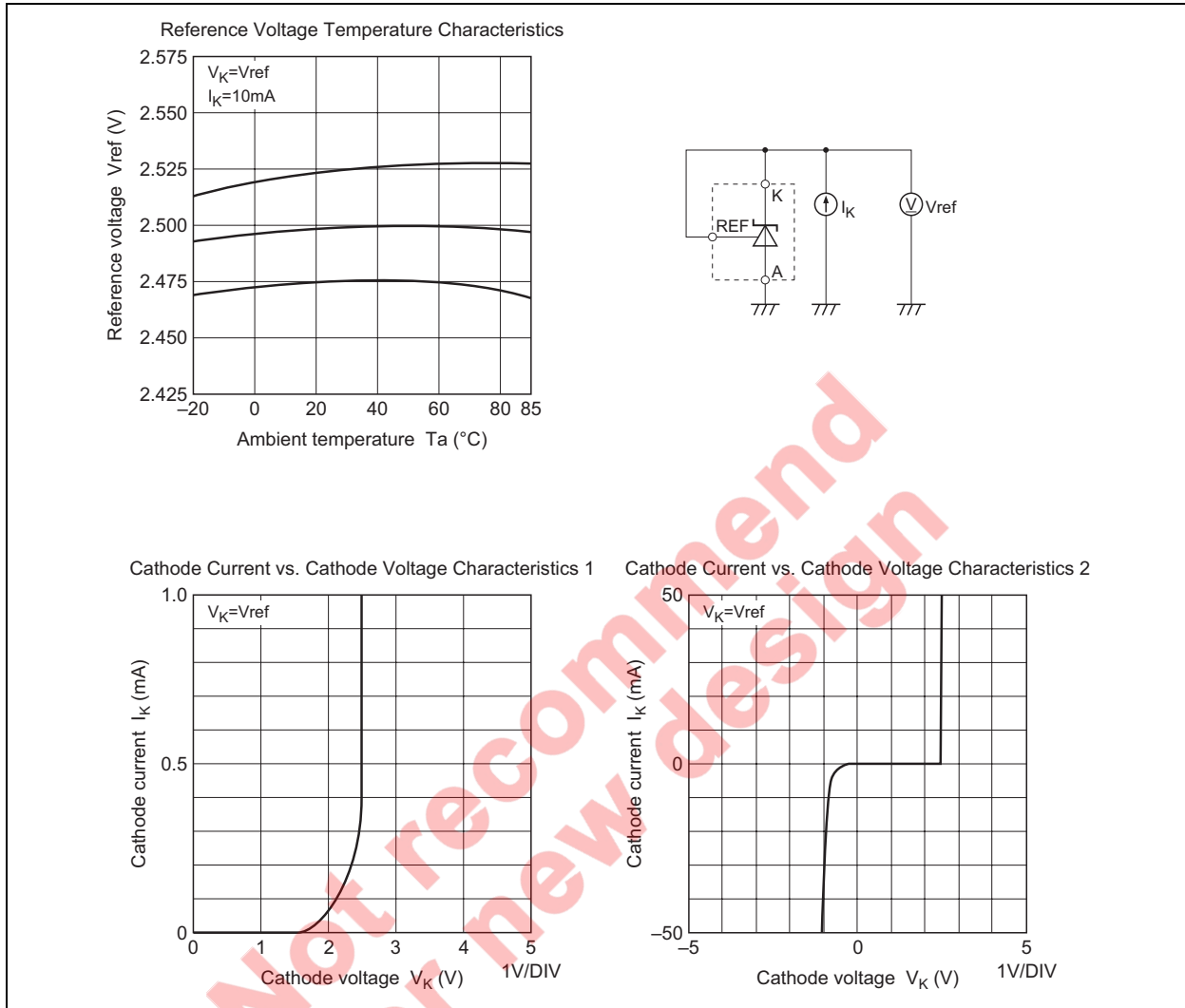
Production month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Marked code	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M

5. The letter (5) shows manufacturing code.

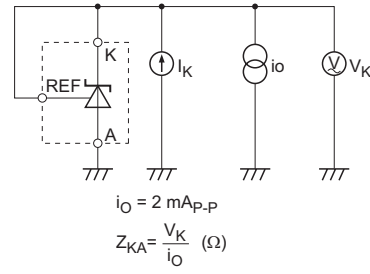
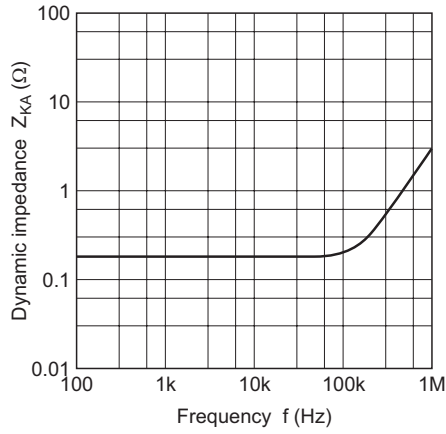
Not recommended for new design

Characteristics Curves

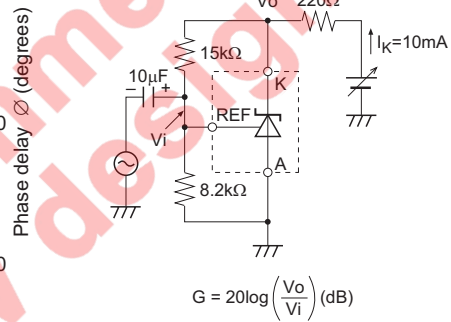
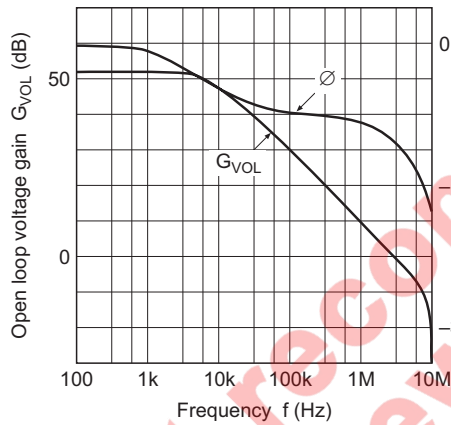
HA17431VPJ



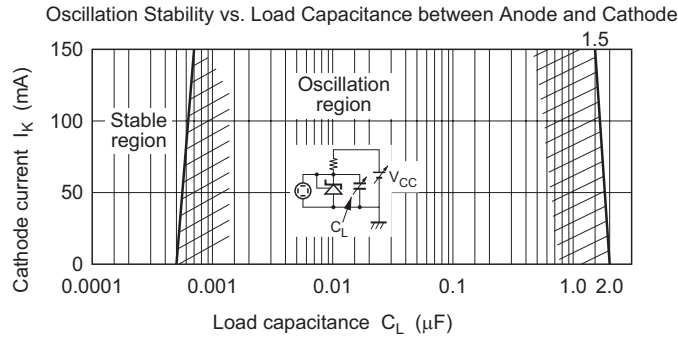
Dynamic Impedance vs. Frequency Characteristics



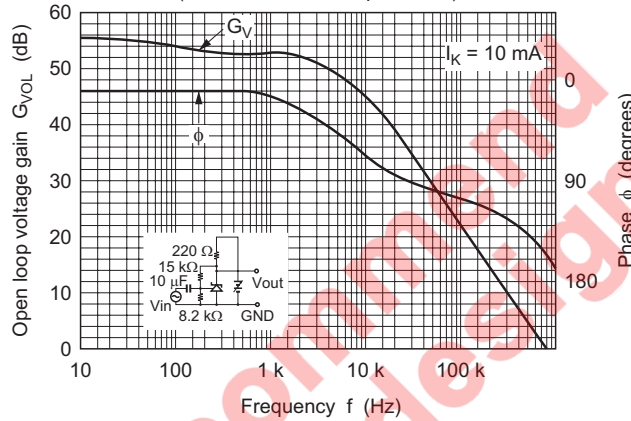
Open Loop Voltage Gain, Phase vs. Frequency Characteristics



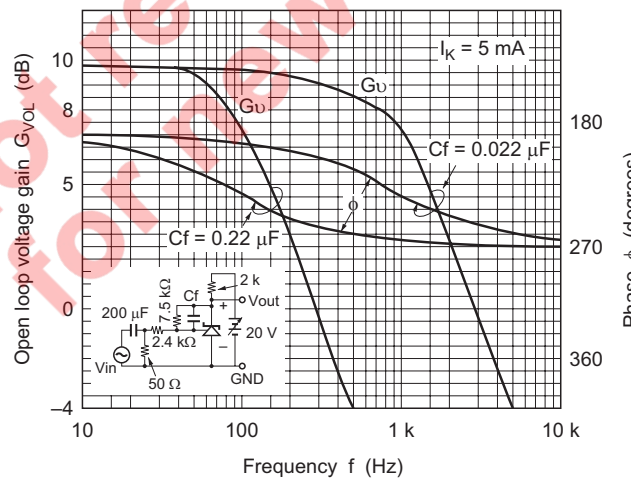
Not recommended for new designs

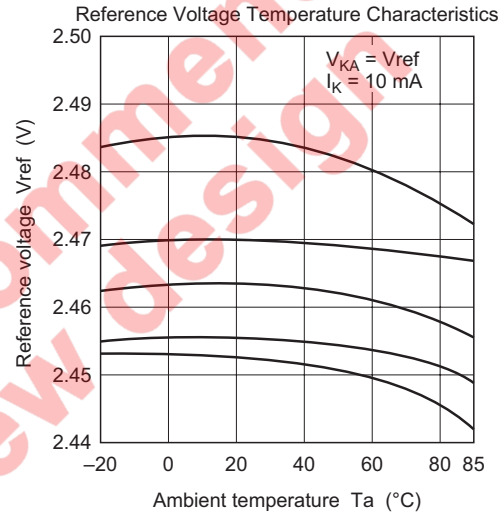
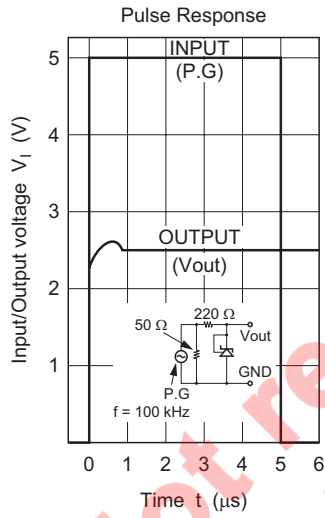
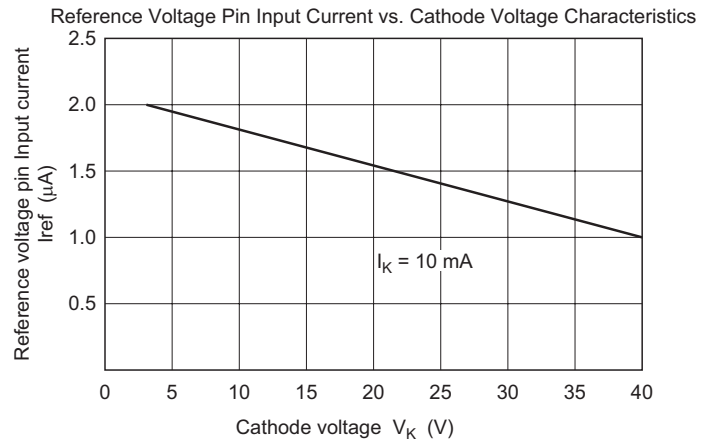


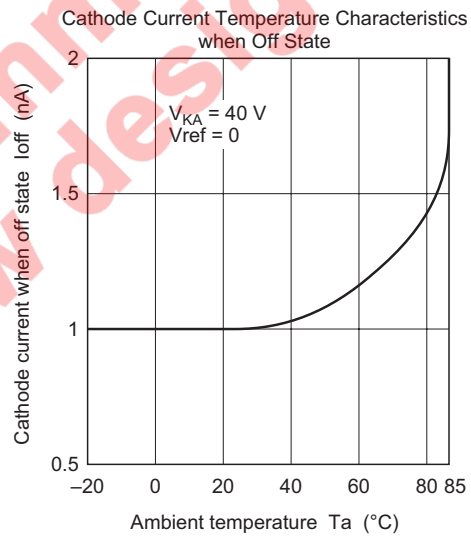
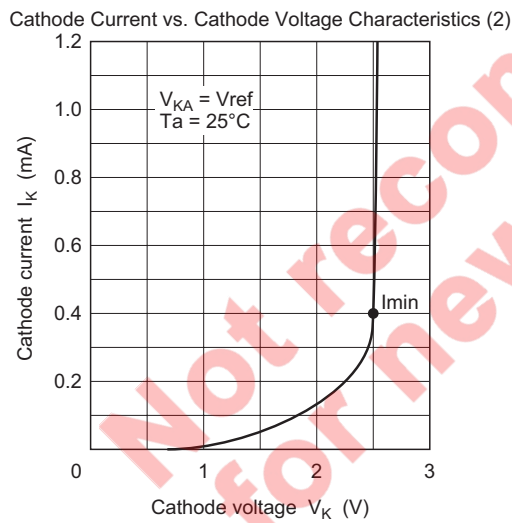
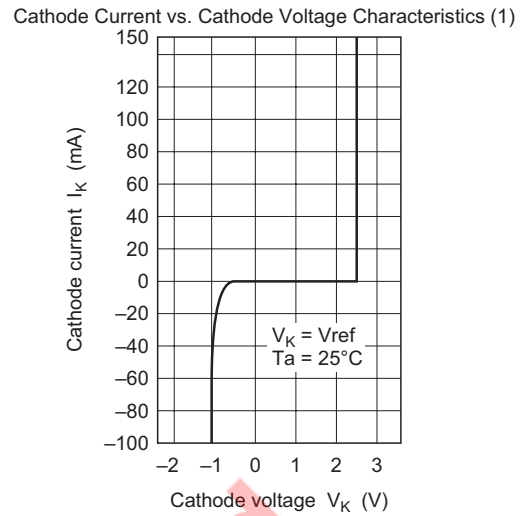
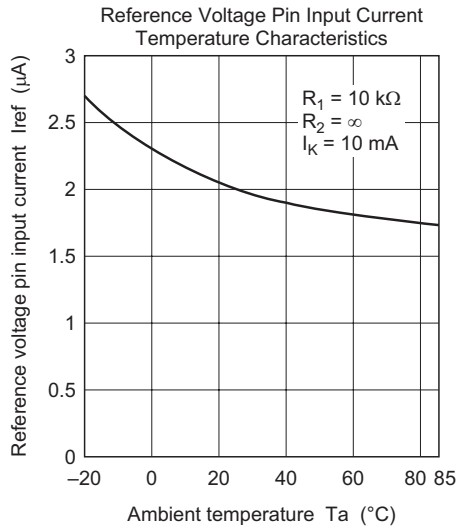
Open Loop Voltage Gain, Phase vs. Frequency Characteristics (1)
(With no feedback capacitance)



Open Loop Voltage Gain, Phase vs. Frequency Characteristics (2)
(When a feedback capacitance (C_f) is provided)







Application Examples

As shown in the figure on the right, this IC operates as an inverting amplifier, with the REF pin as input pin. The open-loop voltage gain is given by the reciprocal of “reference voltage deviation by cathode voltage change” in the electrical specifications, and is approximately 50 to 60 dB. The REF pin has a high input impedance, with an input current I_{ref} of 3.8 μA Typ (V version: $I_{ref} = 2 \mu\text{A}$ Typ). The output impedance of the output pin K (cathode) is defined as dynamic impedance Z_{KA} , and Z_{KA} is low (0.2 Ω) over a wide cathode current range. A (anode) is used at the minimum potential, such as ground.

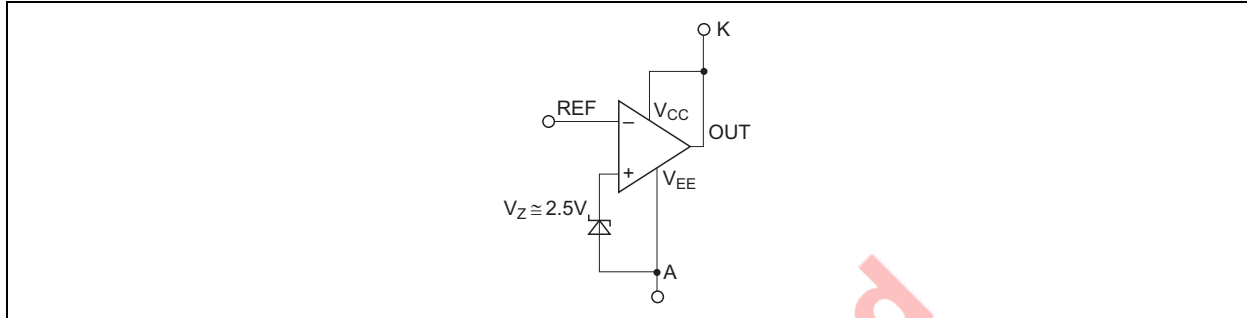
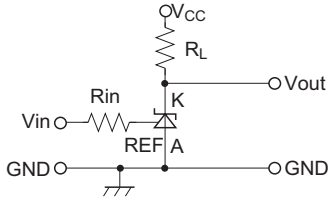
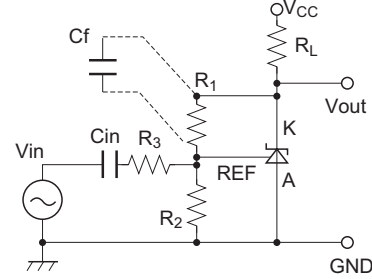
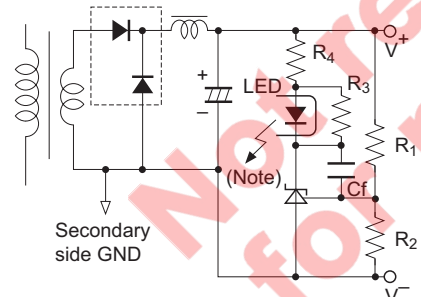


Figure 1 Operation Diagram

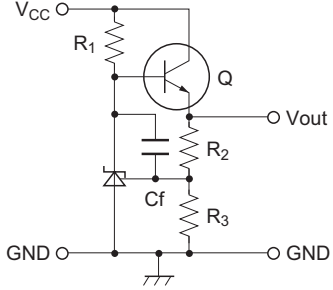
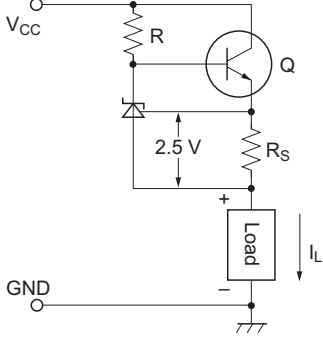
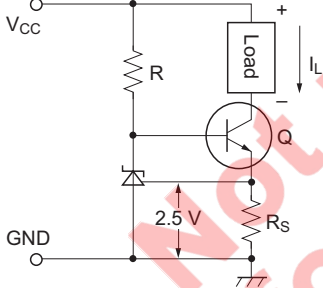
Application Hints

No.	Application Example	Description
1	<p>Reference voltage generation circuit</p>	<p>This is the simplest reference voltage circuit. The value of the resistance R is set so that cathode current $I_K \geq 1 \text{ mA}$. Output is fixed at $V_{out} \cong 2.5 \text{ V}$. The external capacitor C_L ($C_L \geq 3.3 \mu\text{F}$) is used to prevent oscillation in normal applications.</p>
2	<p>Variable output shunt regulator circuit</p>	<p>This is circuit 1 above with variable output provided. Here, $V_{out} \cong 2.5 \text{ V} \times \frac{(R_1 + R_2)}{R_2}$ Since the reference input current $I_{ref} = 3.8 \mu\text{A}$ Typ (V version: $I_{ref} = 2 \mu\text{A}$ Typ) flows through R_1, resistance values are chosen to allow the resultant voltage drop to be ignored.</p>

Application Hints (cont.)

No.	Application Example	Description												
3	<p>Single power supply inverting comparator circuit</p> 	<p>This is an inverting type comparator with an input threshold voltage of approximately 2.5 V. Rin is the REF pin protection resistance, with a value of several kΩ to several tens of kΩ.</p> <p>RL is the load resistance, selected so that the cathode current $I_K \geq 1$ mA when Vout is low.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="732 384 1182 468"> <thead> <tr> <th>Condition</th> <th>Vin</th> <th>Vout</th> <th>IC</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>C1</td> <td>Less than 2.5 V</td> <td>V_{CC} (V_{OH})</td> <td>OFF</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C2</td> <td>2.5 V or more</td> <td>Approx. 2 V (V_{OL})</td> <td>ON</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Condition	Vin	Vout	IC	C1	Less than 2.5 V	V _{CC} (V _{OH})	OFF	C2	2.5 V or more	Approx. 2 V (V _{OL})	ON
Condition	Vin	Vout	IC											
C1	Less than 2.5 V	V _{CC} (V _{OH})	OFF											
C2	2.5 V or more	Approx. 2 V (V _{OL})	ON											
4	<p>AC amplifier circuit</p>  <p>Gain $G = \frac{R_1}{R_2 // R_3}$ (DC gain)</p> <p>Cutoff frequency $f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi C_f (R_1 // R_2 // R_3)}$</p>	<p>This is an AC amplifier with voltage gain $G = -R_1 / (R_2 // R_3)$. The input is cut by capacitance Cin, so that the REF pin is driven by the AC input signal, centered on 2.5 V_{DC}.</p> <p>R2 also functions as a resistance that determines the DC cathode potential when there is no input, but if the input level is low and there is no risk of Vout clipping to V_{CC}, this can be omitted.</p> <p>To change the frequency characteristic, Cf should be connected as indicated by the dotted line.</p>												
5	<p>Switching power supply error amplification circuit</p>  <p>Note: LED : Light emitting diode in photocoupler R3 : Bypass resistor to feed $I_K (> I_{min})$ when LED current vanishes R4 : LED protection resistance</p>	<p>This circuit performs control on the secondary side of a transformer, and is often used with a switching power supply that employs a photocoupler for offlining.</p> <p>The output voltage (between V+ and V-) is given by the following formula:</p> $V_{out} \cong 2.5 \text{ V} \times \frac{(R_1 + R_2)}{R_2}$ <p>In this circuit, the gain with respect to the Vout error is as follows:</p> $G = \frac{R_2}{(R_1 + R_2)} \times \left[\text{HA17431 open loop gain} \right] \times \left[\text{photocoupler total gain} \right]$ <p>As stated earlier, the HA17431 open-loop gain is 50 to 60 dB.</p>												

Application Hints (cont.)

No.	Application Example	Description
6	<p>Constant voltage regulator circuit</p> 	<p>This is a 3-pin regulator with a discrete configuration, in which the output voltage</p> $V_{out} = 2.5 \text{ V} \times \frac{(R_2 + R_3)}{R_3}$ <p>R₁ is a bias resistance for supplying the HA17431 cathode current and the output transistor Q base current.</p>
7	<p>Discharge type constant current circuit</p> 	<p>This circuit supplies a constant current of</p> $I_L \cong \frac{2.5 \text{ V}}{R_s} \text{ [A]}$ <p>into the load. Caution is required since the HA17431 cathode current is also superimposed on I_L. The requirement in this circuit is that the cathode current must be greater than I_{min} = 1 mA. The I_L setting therefore must be on the order of several mA or more.</p>
8	<p>Induction type constant current circuit</p> 	<p>In this circuit, the load is connected on the collector side of transistor Q in circuit 7 above. In this case, the load floats from GND, but the HA17431 cathode current is not superimposed on I_L, so that I_L can be kept small (1 mA or less is possible). The constant current value is the same as for circuit 7 above:</p> $I_L \cong \frac{2.5 \text{ V}}{R_s} \text{ [A]}$

Design Guide for AC-DC SMPS (Switching Mode Power Supply)

1. Use of Shunt Regulator in Transformer Secondary Side Control

This example is applicable to both forward transformers and flyback transformers. A shunt regulator is used on the secondary side as an error amplifier, and feedback to the primary side is provided via a photocoupler.

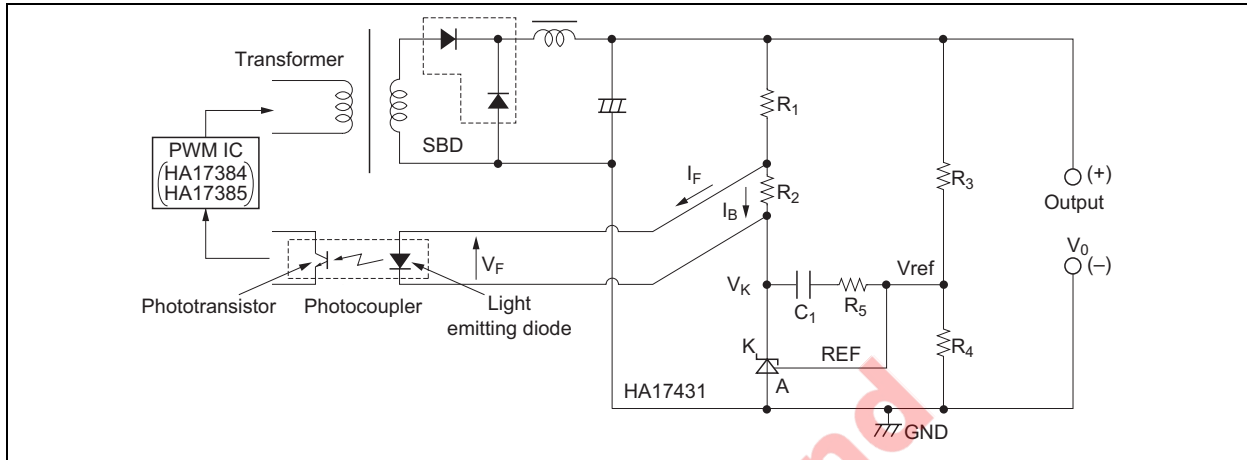


Figure 2 Typical Shunt Regulator/Error Amplifier

2. Determination of External Constants for the Shunt Regulator

A. DC characteristic determination

In figure 2, R₁ and R₂ are protection resistor for the light emitting diode in the photocoupler, and R₂ is a bypass resistor to feed I_K minimum, and these are determined as shown below. The photocoupler specification should be obtained separately from the manufacturer. Using the parameters in figure 2, the following formulas are obtained:

$$R_1 = \frac{V_0 - V_F - V_K}{I_F + I_B}, R_2 = \frac{V_F}{I_B}$$

V_K is the HA17431 operating voltage, and is set at around 3 V, taking into account a margin for fluctuation. R₂ is the current shunt resistance for the light emitting diode, in which a bias current I_B of around 1/5 I_F flows.

Next, the output voltage can be determined by R₃ and R₄, and the following formula is obtained:

$$V_0 = \frac{R_3 + R_4}{R_4} \times V_{ref}, V_{ref} = 2.5 \text{ V Typ}$$

The absolute values of R₃ and R₄ are determined by the HA17431 reference input current I_{ref} and the AC characteristics described in the next section. The I_{ref} value is around 3.8 μA Typ. (V version: 2 μA Typ)

B. AC characteristic determination

This refers to the determination of the gain frequency characteristic of the shunt regulator as an error amplifier. Taking the configuration in figure 2, the error amplifier characteristic is as shown in figure 3.

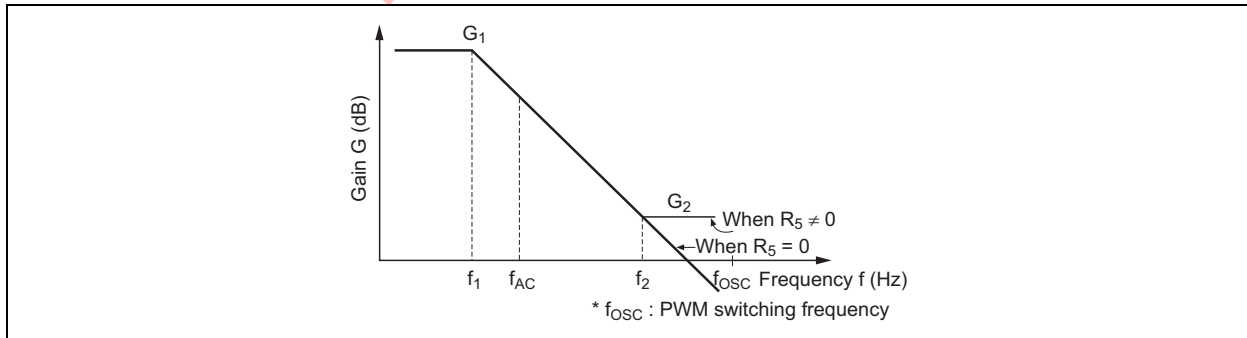


Figure 3 HA17431 Error Amplification Characteristic

In Figure 3, the following formulas are obtained:

Gain

$$G_1 = G_0 \approx 50 \text{ dB to } 60 \text{ dB (determined by shunt regulator)}$$

$$G_2 = \frac{R_5}{R_3}$$

Corner frequencies

$$f_1 = 1/(2\pi C_1 G_0 R_3)$$

$$f_2 = 1/(2\pi C_1 R_5)$$

G_0 is the shunt regulator open-loop gain; this is given by the reciprocal of the reference voltage fluctuation $\Delta V_{\text{ref}}/\Delta V_{\text{KA}}$, and is approximately 50 dB.

3. Practical Example

Consider the example of a photocoupler, with an internal light emitting diode $V_F = 1.05 \text{ V}$ and $I_F = 2.5 \text{ mA}$, power supply output voltage $V_2 = 5 \text{ V}$, and bias resistance R_2 current of approximately $1/5 I_F$ at 0.5 mA . If the shunt regulator $V_K = 3 \text{ V}$, the following values are found.

$$R_1 = \frac{5\text{V} - 1.05\text{V} - 3\text{V}}{2.5\text{mA} + 0.5\text{mA}} = 316(\Omega) \text{ (330}\Omega \text{ from E24 series)}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1.05\text{V}}{0.5\text{mA}} = 2.1(\text{k}\Omega) \text{ (2.2k}\Omega \text{ from E24 series)}$$

Next, assume that $R_3 = R_4 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$. This gives a 5 V output. If $R_5 = 3.3 \text{ k}\Omega$ and $C_1 = 0.022 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$, the following values are found.

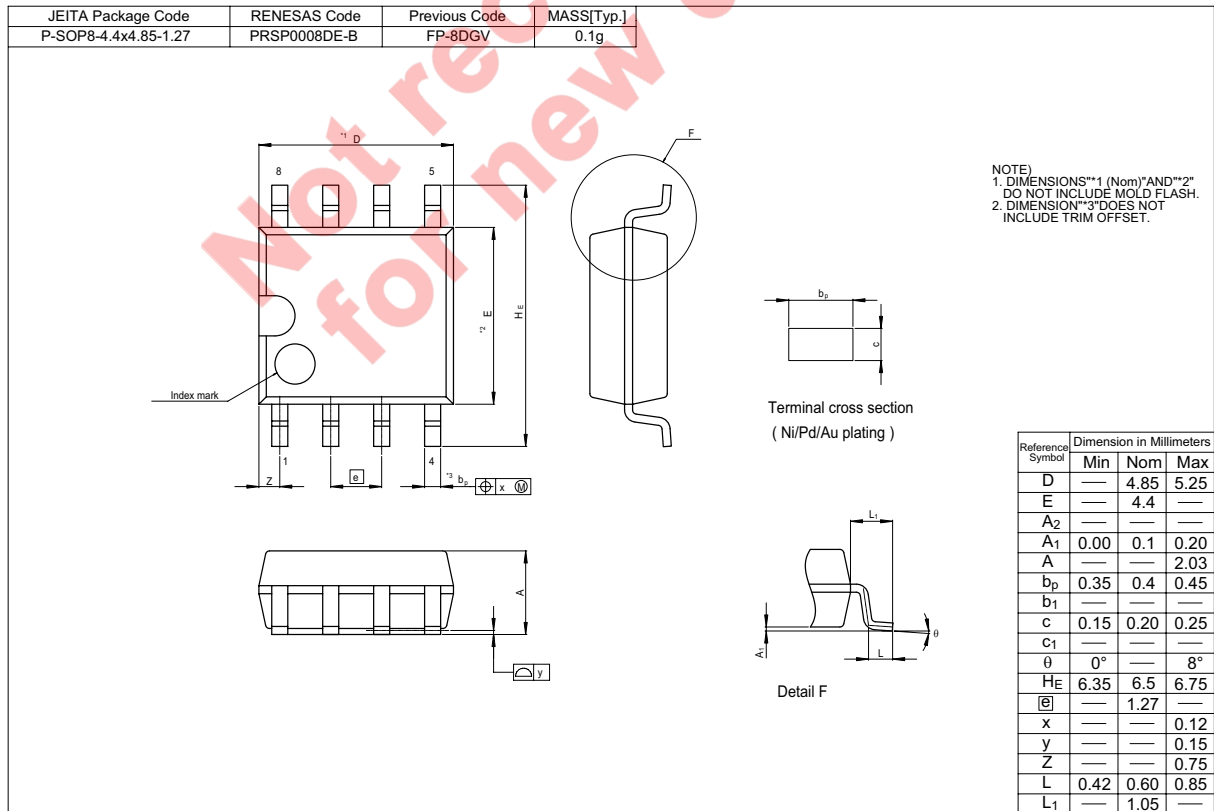
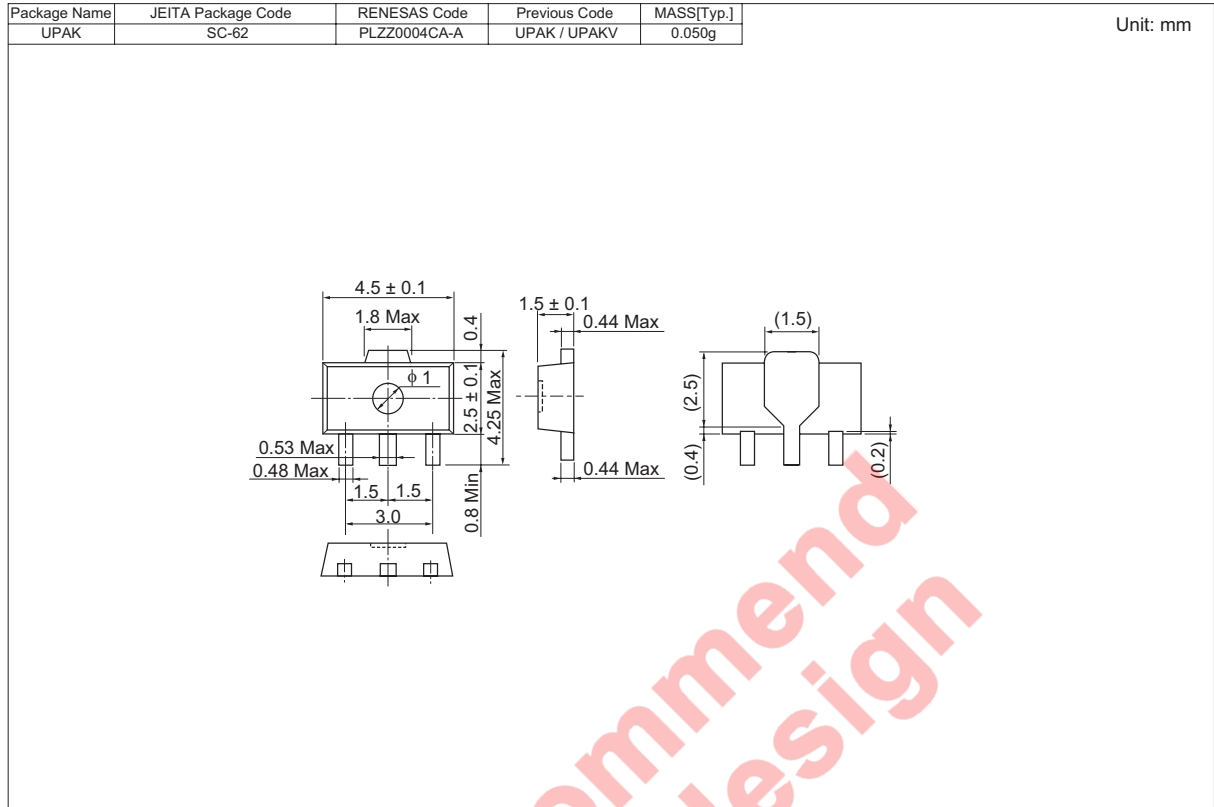
$$G_2 = 3.3 \text{ k}\Omega / 10 \text{ k}\Omega = 0.33 \text{ times } (-10 \text{ dB})$$

$$f_1 = 1 / (2 \times \pi \times 0.022 \text{ }\mu\text{F} \times 316 \times 10 \text{ k}\Omega) = 2.3 \text{ (Hz)}$$

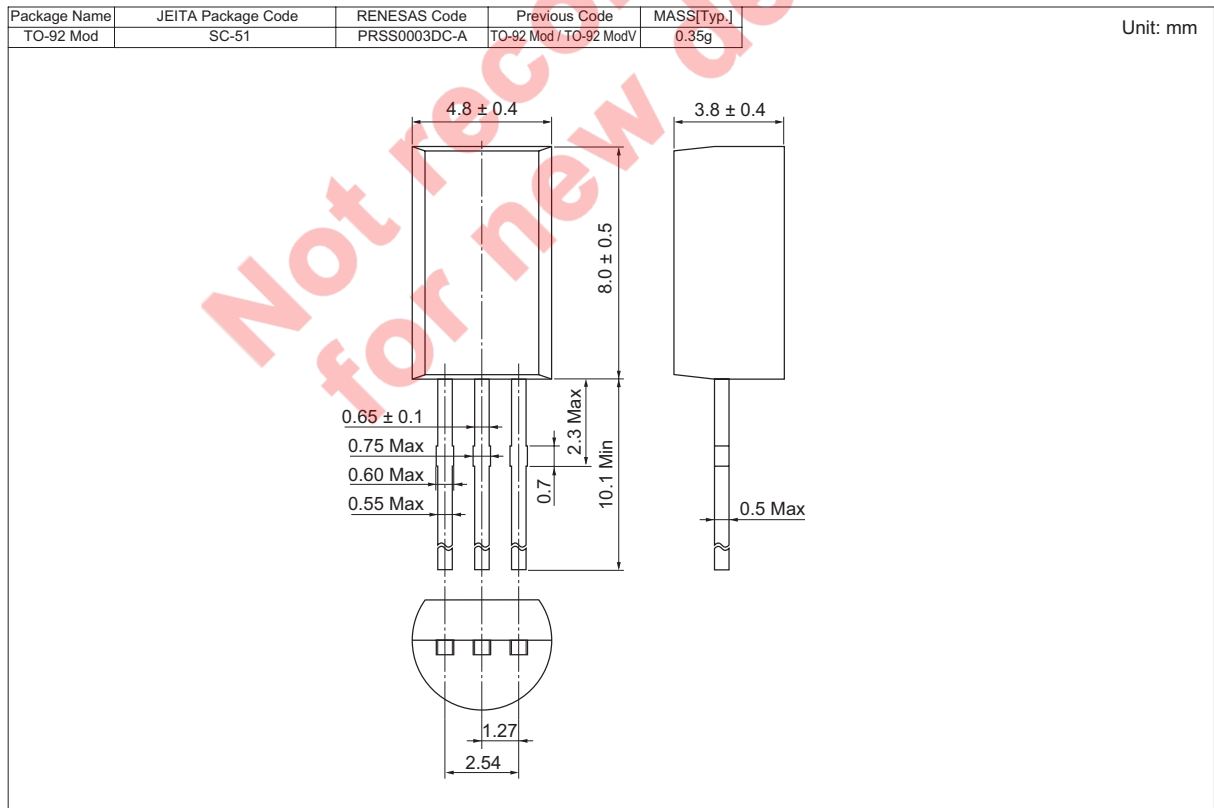
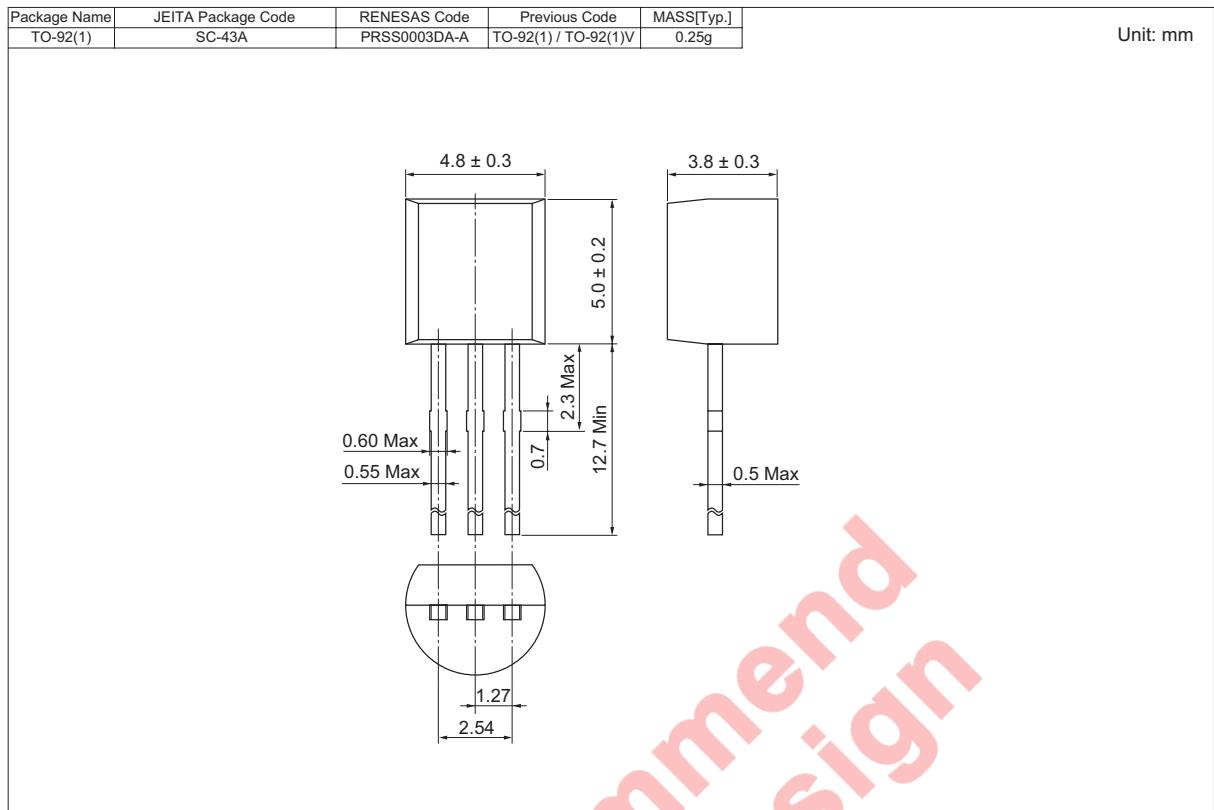
$$f_2 = 1 / (2 \times \pi \times 0.022 \text{ }\mu\text{F} \times 3.3 \text{ k}\Omega) = 2.2 \text{ (kHz)}$$

Not recommended
for new design

Package Dimensions



HA17431VPJ/PJ/PAJ/FPJ/FPAJ/PNAJ/UPA, HA17432UPA



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Renesas Technology America, Inc.
450 Holger Way, San Jose, CA 95134-1368, U.S.A
Tel: <1> (408) 382-7500, Fax: <1> (408) 382-7501

Renesas Technology Europe Limited
Dukes Meadow, Millboard Road, Bourne End, Buckinghamshire, SL8 5FH, U.K.
Tel: <44> (1628) 585-100, Fax: <44> (1628) 585-900

Renesas Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Unit 204, 205, AZIACenter, No.1233 Lujiazui Ring Rd, Pudong District, Shanghai, China 200120
Tel: <86> (21) 5877-1818, Fax: <86> (21) 6887-7898

Renesas Technology Hong Kong Ltd.
7th Floor, North Tower, World Finance Centre, Harbour City, 1 Canton Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong
Tel: <852> 2265-6688, Fax: <852> 2730-6071

Renesas Technology Taiwan Co., Ltd.
10th Floor, No.99, Fushing North Road, Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: <886> (2) 2715-2888, Fax: <886> (2) 2713-2999

Renesas Technology Singapore Pte. Ltd.
1 Harbour Front Avenue, #06-10, Keppel Bay Tower, Singapore 098632
Tel: <65> 6213-0200, Fax: <65> 6278-8001

Renesas Technology Korea Co., Ltd.
Kukje Center Bldg. 18th Fl., 191, 2-ka, Hangang-ro, Yongsan-ku, Seoul 140-702, Korea
Tel: <82> (2) 796-3115, Fax: <82> (2) 796-2145

Renesas Technology Malaysia Sdn. Bhd
Unit 906, Block B, Menara Amcorp, Amcorp Trade Centre, No.18, Jalan Persiaran Barat, 46050 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia
Tel: <603> 7955-9390, Fax: <603> 7955-9510