

# Dual Adjustable Precision Shunt Regulator

## FEATURES

- Low voltage operation (1.25V)
- Adjustable output voltage from  $V_O = V_{REF}$  to 12V
- Wide operating current range from 55 $\mu$ A to 100mA
- Low dynamic output impedance 0.25 $\Omega$  typ.
- ESD rating is 6kV (per MIL-STD 883D)

## APPLICATIONS

- Linear Regulators
- Adjustable Supplies
- Switching Power Supplies
- Battery Operated Computers
- Instrumentation
- Computer Disk Drives

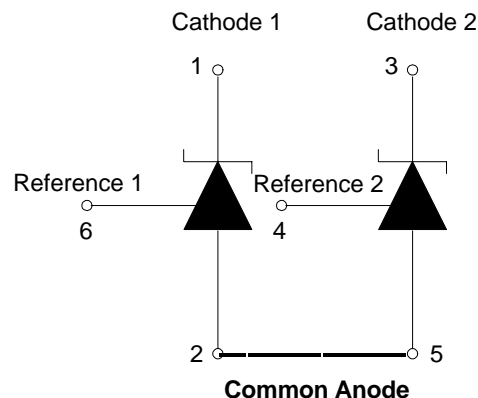
## DESCRIPTION

The SS2432G consists of a pair of low-voltage adjustable shunt regulators with a guaranteed thermal stability over the applicable temperature range. The output voltage can be set to any value between  $V_{REF}$  (approximately 1.25V) to 12V with two external resistors (see application circuit). This device has a typical output impedance of 0.25 ohms. Active output circuitry provides very sharp turn-on characteristics, making this device an excellent replacement for Zener diodes in many applications.

The SS2432G is characterized for operation from 0°C to 105°C.

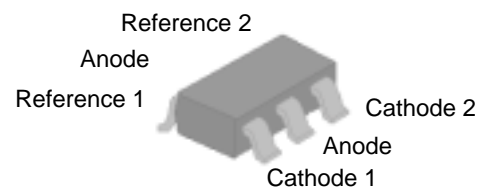
## PIN CONFIGURATION

- Pin 1 : Cathode 1
- Pin 2 : Common Anode
- Pin 3 : Cathode 2
- Pin 4 : Reference 2
- Pin 5 : Common Anode
- Pin 6 : Reference 1



## PACKAGE

The device is supplied in a SOT23-6 package.



 **Pb-free lead finish (second-level interconnect).**

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS over ambient temp. range.**

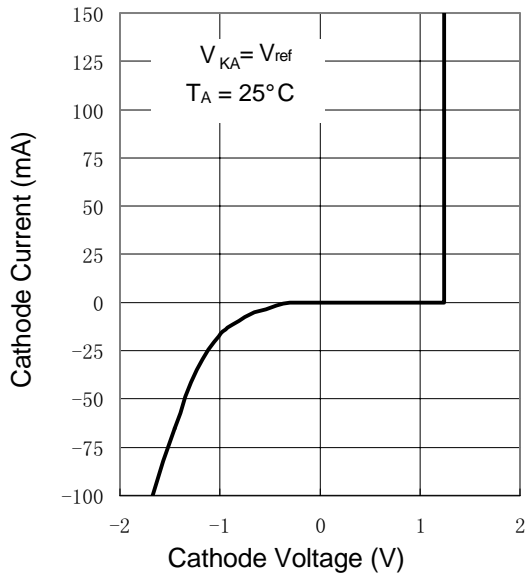
Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units
Cathode Voltage	$V_{KA}$	12	V
Continuous Cathode Current	$I_{KA}$	150	mA
Reference Current	$I_{REF}$	3	mA
Operating Junction Temperature	$T_j$	150	°C
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{STG}$	-45 to +150	°C
Thermal Resistance	$\theta_{JA}$	160	°C/W
Lead Temperature (Soldering - std.lead finish)	$T_{LEAD}$	260° C/10 sec.	

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

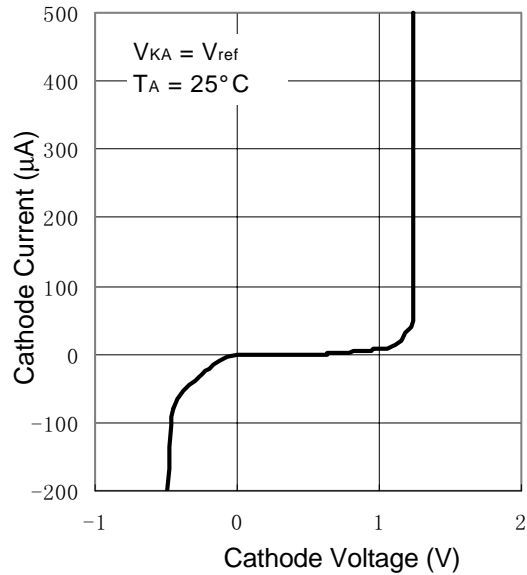
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CIRCUIT	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Reference voltage 1%	$V_{ref}$	1	$V_{KA} = V_{ref}$ $I_{KA} = 10\text{mA}$	1.228	1.240	1.252	V
Deviation of reference voltage over full temperature range	$V_{I(dev)}$	1	$V_{KA} = V_{ref}$ , $I_{KA} = 10\text{mA}$ $T_A = \text{full range}$		4	12	mV
Ratio of change in reference voltage to the change in cathode voltage	$\frac{\Delta V_{ref}}{\Delta V_{KA}}$	2	$I_{KA} = 10\text{mA}$ , $\Delta V_{KA} = V_{ref}$ to 12V		-1.5	-2.7	mV/V
Reference current	$I_{ref}$	2	$I_{KA} = 10\text{mA}$ , $R1 = 10\text{k}\Omega$ , $R2 = \infty$		0.15	0.5	$\mu\text{A}$
Deviation of reference current over full temperature range	$I_{I(dev)}$	2	$I_{KA} = 10\text{mA}$ , $R1 = 10\text{k}\Omega$ , $R2 = \infty$ $T_A = \text{full range}$		0.05	0.30	$\mu\text{A}$
Minimum cathode current for regulation	$I_{min}$	1	$V_{KA} = V_{ref}$		55	80	$\mu\text{A}$
Off-state cathode current	$I_{off}$	3	$V_{KA} = 12\text{V}$ , $V_{ref} = 0$		0.001	0.1	$\mu\text{A}$
Dynamic impedance	$ Z_{KA} $	1	$I_{KA} = 100\mu\text{A}$ to 100mA, $V_{KA} = V_{ref}$ $f \leq 1\text{kHz}$		0.25	0.4	$\Omega$

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

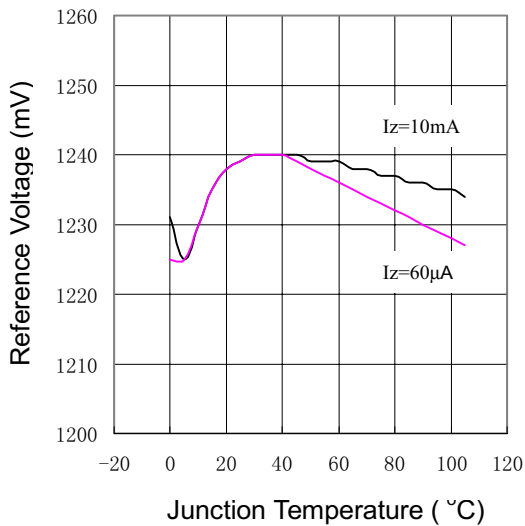
CATHODE CURRENT  
Vs.  
CATHODE VOLTAGE



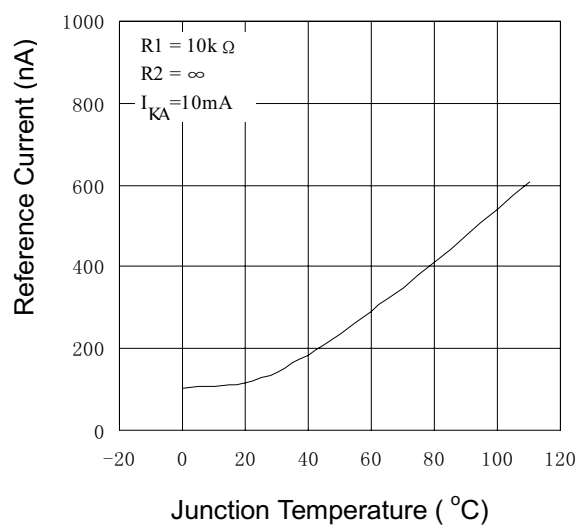
CATHODE CURRENT  
Vs.  
CATHODE VOLTAGE

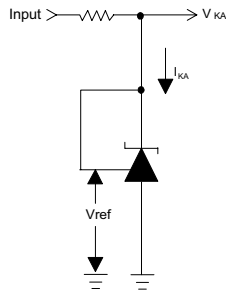


REFERENCE VOLTAGE  
Vs.  
JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

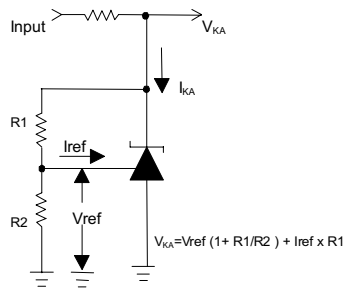


REFERENCE INPUT CURRENT  
Vs.  
JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

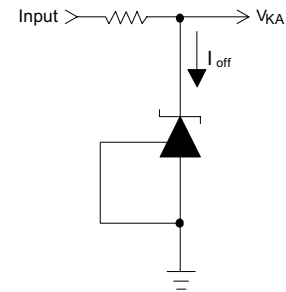


**TEST CIRCUITS**


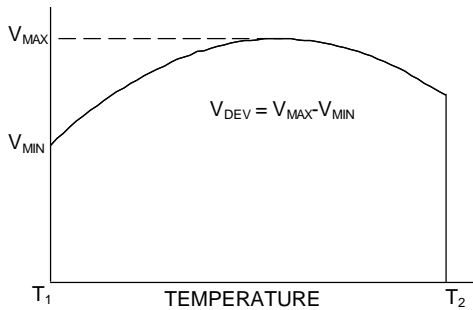
**Test Circuit 1:**  
 $V_{KA} = V_{ref}$



**Test Circuit 2:**  
 $V_{KA} > V_{ref}$



**Test Circuit 3:**  
**Off State Current**

**APPLICATION INFORMATION**


Deviation of reference input voltage,  $V_{DEV}$ , is defined as the maximum variation of the reference input voltage over the full temperature range.

The average temperature coefficient of the reference input voltage,  $\alpha V_{REF}$  is defined as:

$$\Delta V_{REF} \frac{\text{ppm}}{^{\circ}\text{C}} = \frac{\pm \left[ \frac{V_{MAX} - V_{MIN}}{V_{REF}(\text{at } 25^{\circ}\text{C})} \right] 10^6}{T_2 - T_1} = \frac{\pm \left[ \frac{V_{DEV}}{V_{REF}(\text{at } 25^{\circ}\text{C})} \right] 10^6}{T_2 - T_1}$$

Where:

$T_2 - T_1$  = full temperature change.

$\alpha V_{REF}$  can be positive or negative depending on whether the slope is positive or negative.

Example:  $V_{DEV} = 12.0\text{mV}$ ,  $V_{REF} = 1240\text{mV}$ ,

$T_2 - T_1 = 105^{\circ}\text{C}$ , slope is negative.

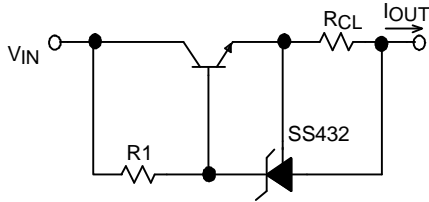
$$aV_{REF} = \frac{\left[ \frac{12.0\text{mV}}{1240\text{mV}} \right] 10^6}{105^{\circ}\text{C}} = -92\text{ppm}/^{\circ}\text{C}$$

**Note 4.** The dynamic output impedance,  $R_Z$ , is defined as:

$$R_Z = \frac{\Delta V_Z}{\Delta I_Z}$$

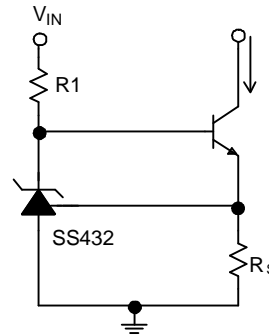
When the device is programmed with two external resistors,  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ , (see Fig. 2), the dynamic output impedance of the overall circuit, is defined as:

$$r_Z = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta I} \cong R_Z \left[ 1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} \right]$$

**APPLICATION EXAMPLES**


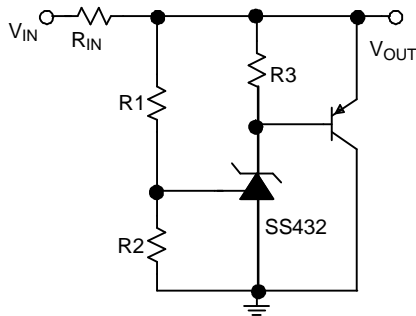
$$I_{OUT} = V_{REF} / R_{CL}$$

Current Limiter or Current Source



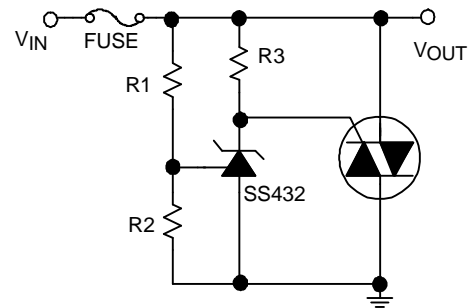
$$I_{OUT} = V_{REF} / R_S$$

Constant-Current Sink



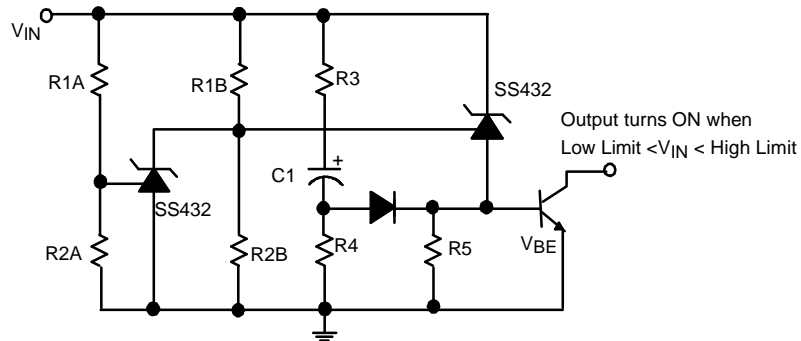
$$V_{OUT} \cong (1 + R_1/R_2) \times V_{REF}$$

Higher-Current Shunt Regulator



$$V_{LIMIT} \cong (1 + R_1/R_2) \times V_{REF}$$

Crow Bar

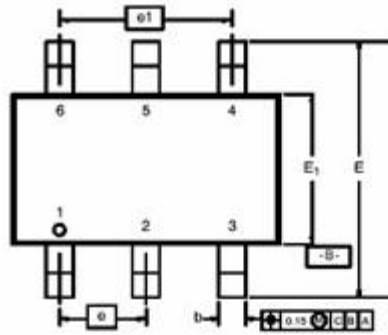
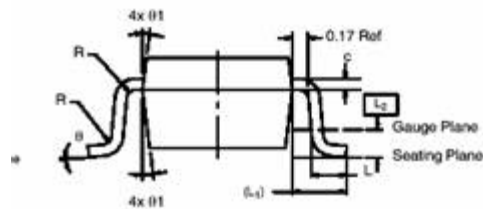


$$\text{Low Limit} \cong V_{REF} (1 + R_{1B}/R_{2B}) + V_{BE}$$

$$\text{High Limit} \cong V_{REF} (1 + R_{1A}/R_{2A})$$

Over-Voltage/Under-Voltage Protection Circuit

 Output turns ON when  
 Low Limit < VIN < High Limit

**PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**

**6-LEAD TSOP**


Dim	MILLIMETERS			INCHES		
	Min	Nom	Max	Min	Nom	Max
A	0.91	-	1.10	0.036	-	0.043
A <sub>1</sub>	0.01	-	0.10	0.0004	-	0.004
A <sub>2</sub>	0.90	-	1.00	0.035	0.038	0.039
b	0.30	0.32	0.45	0.012	0.013	0.018
c	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.004	0.006	0.008
D	2.95	3.05	3.10	0.116	0.120	0.122
E	2.70	2.85	2.98	0.106	0.112	0.117
E <sub>1</sub>	1.55	1.65	1.70	0.061	0.065	0.067
e	1.00 BSC			0.0394 BSC		
e <sub>1</sub>	1.90	2.00	2.10	0.075	0.080	0.085
L	0.35	-	0.50	0.014	-	0.020
L <sub>1</sub>	0.60 Ref			0.024 Ref		
L <sub>2</sub>	0.25 BSC			0.010 BSC		
R	0.10	-	-	0.004	-	-
β	0°	4°	8°	0°	4°	8°
θ <sub>1</sub>	7° Nom			7° Nom		

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