

HA17431 Series

Shunt Regulator

REJ03D0678-0300

Rev.3.00

Apr 03, 2007

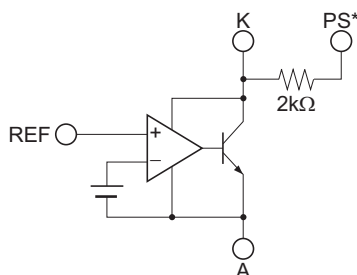
Description

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. The HA17431VLP, which is provided in the MPAK-5V package, is designed for use in switching mode power supplies. It provides a built-in photocoupler bypass resistor for the PS pin, and an error amplifier can be easily constructed on the supply side.

Features

- The V versions provide $2.500\text{ V} \pm 1\%$ at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$
- The HA17431VLP includes a photocoupler bypass resistor ($2\text{ k}\Omega$)
- The reference voltage has a low temperature coefficient
- The MPAK-5V(5-pin), MPAKV(3-pin) and UPAKV miniature packages are optimal for use on high mounting density circuit boards

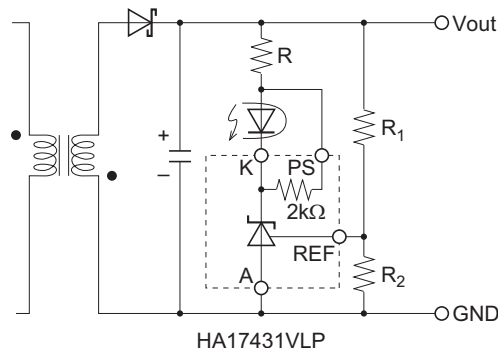
Block Diagram



Note: * The PS pin is only provided by the HA17431VLP.

Application Circuit Example

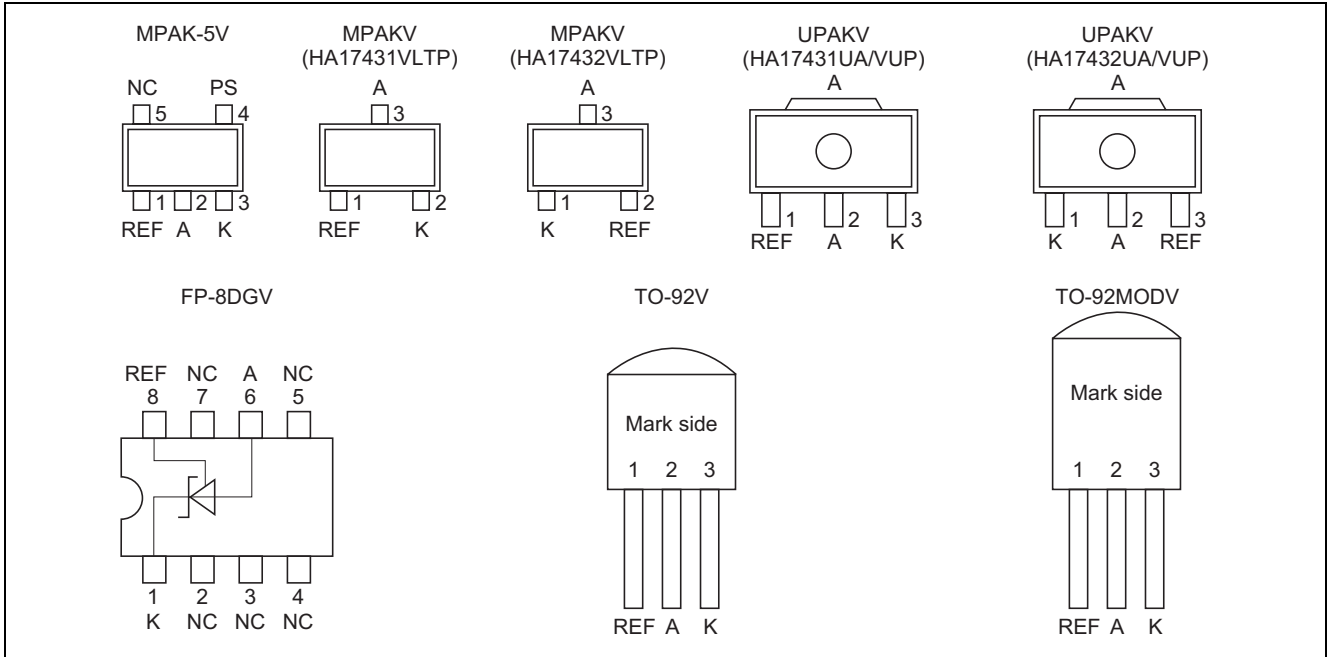
Switching power supply secondary-side error amplification circuit



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		
Industrial use	HA17431FP	○			PRSP0008DE-B (FP-8DGV)	-20 to +85°C
	HA17431FPA		○		PRSP0008DE-B (FP-8DGV)	
	HA17431P	○			PRSS0003DC-A (TO-92MODV)	
	HA17431PA		○		PRSS0003DC-A (TO-92MODV)	
	HA17431PNA		○		PRSS0003DA-A (TO-92V)	
	HA17431VLP			○	PLSP0005ZB-A (MPAK-5V)	
	HA17431VP			○	PRSS0003DA-A (TO-92V)	
	HA17431VUP			○	PLZZ0004CA-A (UPAKV)	
	HA17432VUP			○	PLZZ0004CA-A (UPAKV)	
	HA17431VLTP			○	PLSP0003ZB-A (MPAKV)	
	HA17432VLTP			○	PLSP0003ZB-A (MPAKV)	
Commercial use	HA17431UA		○		PLZZ0004CA-A (UPAKV)	-20 to +85°C
	HA17432UA		○		PLZZ0004CA-A (UPAKV)	

Pin Arrangement



Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta = 25°C)

Item	Symbol	Ratings		Unit	Notes
		HA17431VLP	HA17431VP		
Cathode voltage	V _{KA}	16	16	V	1
PS term. voltage	V _{PS}	V _{KA} to 16	—	V	1,2,3
Continuous cathode current	I _K	-50 to +50	-50 to +50	mA	
Reference input current	I _{ref}	-0.05 to +10	-0.05 to +10	mA	
Power dissipation	P _T	150 * ⁴	500 * ⁵	mW	4, 5
Operating temperature range	Topr	-20 to +85	-20 to +85	°C	
Storage temperature	Tstg	-55 to +150	-55 to +150	°C	

Item	Symbol	Ratings		Unit	Notes
		HA17431VUP/HA17432VUP	HA17431VLTP/HA17432VLTP		
Cathode voltage	V _{KA}	16	16	V	1
PS term. voltage	V _{PS}	—	—	V	1,2,3
Continuous cathode current	I _K	-50 to +50	-50 to +50	mA	
Reference input current	I _{ref}	-0.05 to +10	-0.05 to +10	mA	
Power dissipation	P _T	800 * ⁸	150 * ⁴	mW	4, 8
Operating temperature range	Topr	-20 to +85	-20 to +85	°C	
Storage temperature	Tstg	-55 to +150	-55 to +150	°C	

Item	Symbol	Ratings		Unit	Notes
		HA17431PNA	HA17431P/PA		
Cathode voltage	V _{KA}	40	40	V	1
Continuous cathode current	I _K	-100 to +150	-100 to +150	mA	
Reference input current	I _{ref}	-0.05 to +10	-0.05 to +10	mA	
Power dissipation	P _T	500 * ⁵	800 * ⁶	mW	5, 6
Operating temperature range	Topr	-20 to +85	-20 to +85	°C	
Storage temperature	Tstg	-55 to +150	-55 to +150	°C	

Item	Symbol	Ratings		Unit	Notes
		HA17431FP/FPA	HA17431UA/HA17432UA		
Cathode voltage	V _{KA}	40	40	V	1
Continuous cathode current	I _K	-100 to +150	-100 to +150	mA	
Reference input current	I _{ref}	-0.05 to +10	-0.05 to +10	mA	
Power dissipation	P _T	500 * ⁷	800 * ⁸	mW	7, 8
Operating temperature range	Topr	-20 to +85	-20 to +85	°C	
Storage temperature	Tstg	-55 to +125	-55 to +150	°C	

Notes: 1. Voltages are referenced to anode.

2. The PS pin is only provided by the HA17431VLP.

3. The PS pin voltage must not fall below the cathode voltage. If the PS pin is not used, the PS pin is recommended to be connected with the cathode.

4. Ta ≤ 25°C. If Ta > 25°C, derate by 1.2 mW/°C.

5. Ta ≤ 25°C. If Ta > 25°C, derate by 4.0 mW/°C.

6. Ta ≤ 25°C. If Ta > 25°C, derate by 6.4 mW/°C.

7. 50 mm × 50 mm × 1.5mm glass epoxy board (5% wiring density), Ta ≤ 25°C. If Ta > 25°C, derate by 5 mW/°C.

8. 15 mm × 25 mm × 0.7mm alumina ceramic board, Ta ≤ 25°C. If Ta > 25°C, derate by 6.4 mW/°C.

Electrical Characteristics

HA17431VLP/VP/VUP/VLTP, HA17432VUP/VLTP

(Ta = 25°C, IK = 10 mA)

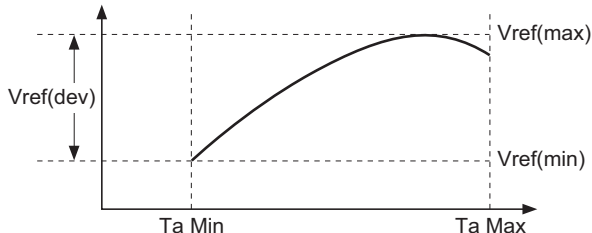
Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions	Notes
Reference voltage	Vref	2.475	2.500	2.525	V	VKA = Vref	
Reference voltage temperature deviation	Vref(dev)	—	10	—	mV	VKA = Vref, Ta = -20°C to +85°C	1
Reference voltage temperature coefficient	ΔVref/ΔTa	—	±30	—	ppm/°C	VKA = Vref, 0°C to 50°C gradient	
Reference voltage regulation	ΔVref/ΔVKA	—	2.0	3.7	mV/V	VKA = Vref to 16 V	
Reference input current	Iref	—	2	6	μA	R1 = 10 kΩ, R2 = ∞	
Reference current temperature deviation	Iref(dev)	—	0.5	—	μA	R1 = 10 kΩ, R2 = ∞, Ta = -20°C to +85°C	
Minimum cathode current	Imin	—	0.4	1.0	mA	VKA = Vref	2
Off state cathode current	Ioff	—	0.001	1.0	μA	VKA = 16 V, Vref = 0 V	
Dynamic impedance	ZKA	—	0.2	0.5	Ω	VKA = Vref, IK = 1 mA to 50 mA	
Bypass resistance	RPS	1.6	2.0	2.4	kΩ	Ips = 1 mA	3
Bypass resistance temperature coefficient	ΔRPS/ΔTa	—	+2000	—	ppm/°C	Ips = 1 mA, 0°C to 50°C gradient	3

HA17431P/PA/FP/FPA/PNA/UA, HA17432UA

(Ta = 25°C, IK = 10 mA)

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions	Notes
Reference voltage	Vref	2.440	2.495	2.550	V	VKA = Vref	A
		2.395	2.495	2.595			Normal
Reference voltage temperature deviation	Vref(dev)	—	5	(17)	mV	VKA = Vref, Ta = 0°C to +70°C	1, 4
Reference voltage regulation	ΔVref/ΔVKA	—	1.4	3.7	mV/V	VKA = Vref to 10 V	
		—	1	2.2		VKA = 10 V to 40 V	
Reference input current	Iref	—	3.8	6	μA	R1 = 10 kΩ, R2 = ∞	
Reference current temperature deviation	Iref(dev)	—	0.5	(2.5)	μA	R1 = 10 kΩ, R2 = ∞, Ta = 0°C to +70°C	4
Minimum cathode current	Imin	—	0.4	1.0	mA	VKA = Vref	2
Off state cathode current	Ioff	—	0.001	1.0	μA	VKA = 40 V, Vref = 0 V	
Dynamic impedance	ZKA	—	0.2	0.5	Ω	VKA = Vref, IK = 1 mA to 100 mA	

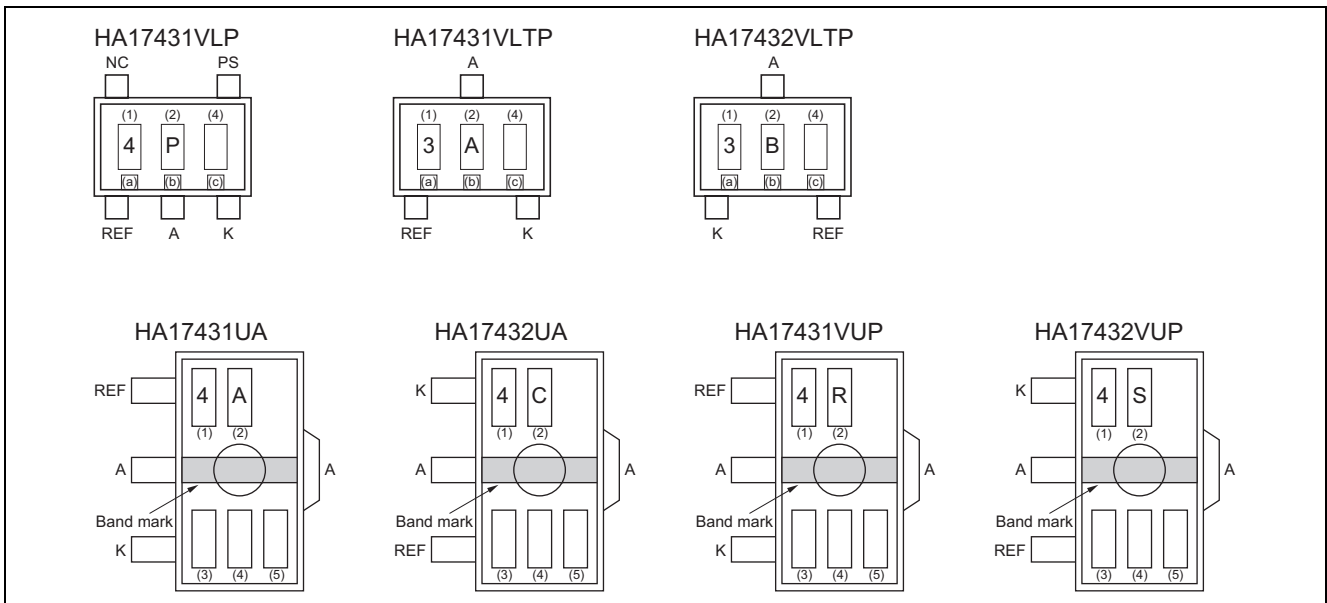
Notes: 1. Vref(dev) = Vref(max) – Vref(min)



- 2. Imin is given by the cathode current at Vref = Vref(IK=10mA) – 15 mV.
- 3. RPS is only provided in HA17431VLP.
- 4. The maximum value is a design value (not measured).

MPAK-5V(5-pin), MPAKV(3-pin) and UPAKV Marking Patterns

The marking patterns shown below are used on MPAK-5V, MPAKV and 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)
HA17431VLP	4	P
HA17431VUP	4	R
HA17432VUP	4	S
HA17431VLTP	3	A
HA17432VLTP	3	B
HA17431UA	4	A
HA17432UA	4	C

3. The letter (3) shows the production year code (the last digit of the year) for UPAKV products.
 4. The bars (a), (b) and (c) show a production year code for MPAK-5V and MPAKV products as shown below. After 2015 the code is repeated every 8 years.

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(a)	Bar	Bar	None	None	None	None	Bar	Bar
(b)	Bar	Bar	None	None	Bar	Bar	None	None
(c)	None	Bar	None	Bar	None	Bar	None	Bar

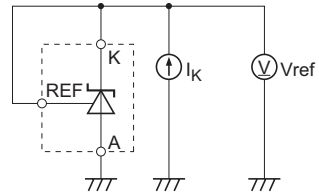
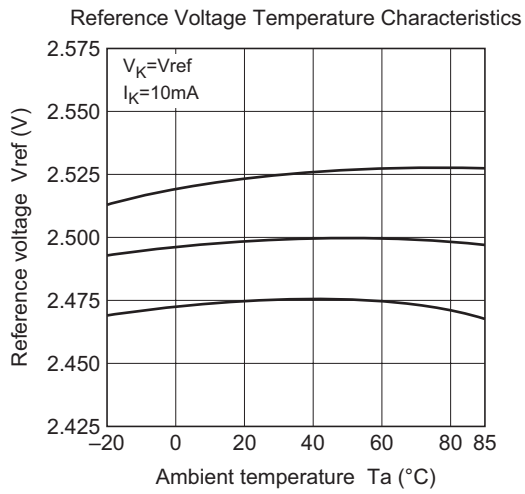
5. The letter (4) shows the production month code (see table below).

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

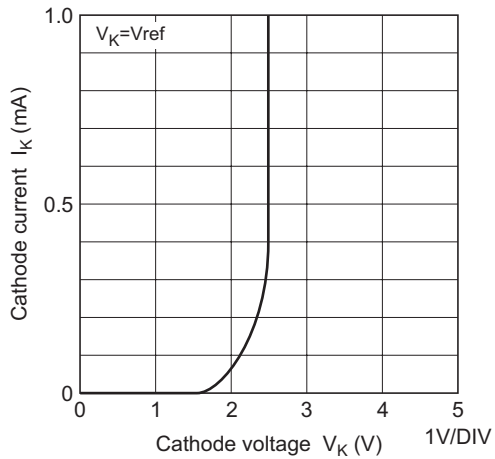
6. The letter (5) shows manufacturing code. For UPAKV products.

Characteristics Curves

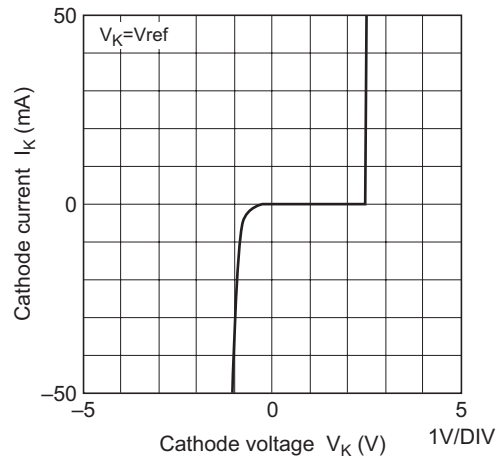
HA17431VLP/VP/VUP/VLTP, HA17432VUP/VLTP



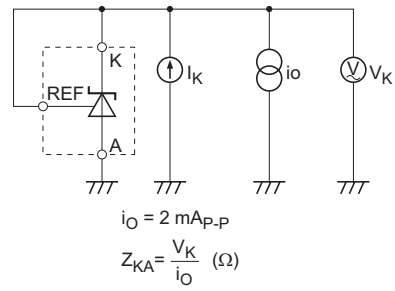
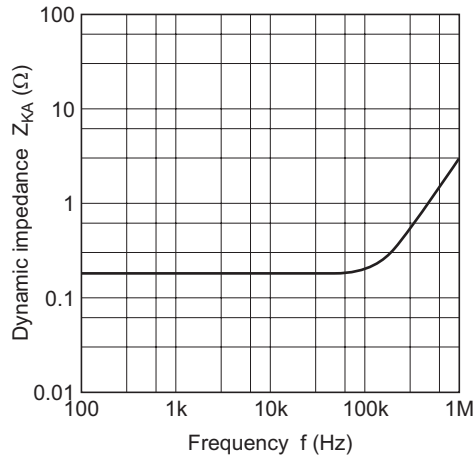
Cathode Current vs. Cathode Voltage Characteristics 1



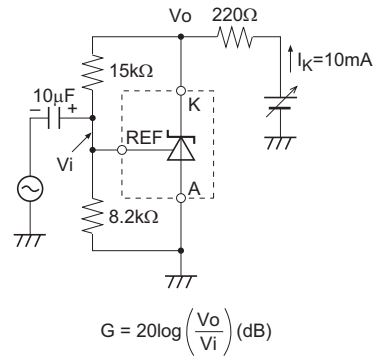
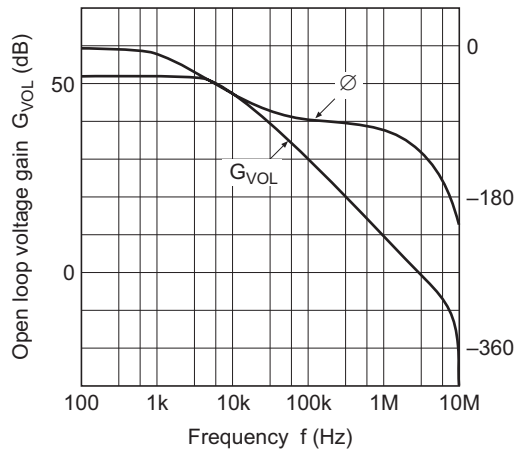
Cathode Current vs. Cathode Voltage Characteristics 2



Dynamic Impedance vs. Frequency Characteristics

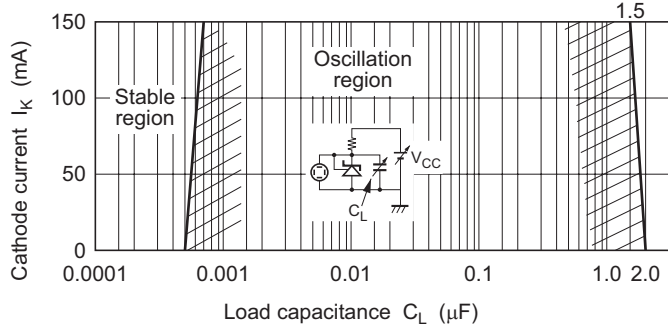


Open Loop Voltage Gain, Phase vs. Frequency Characteristics

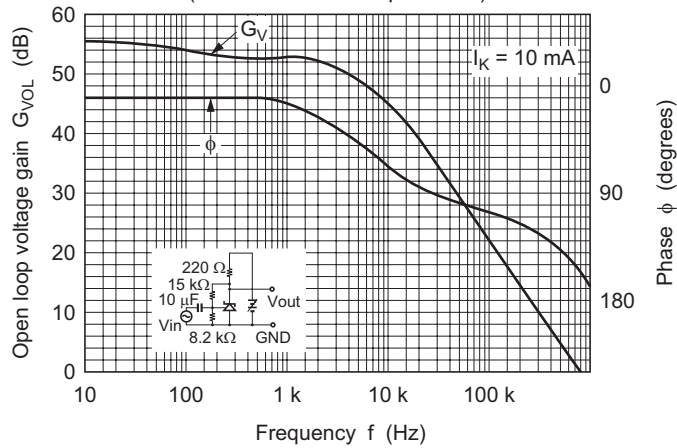


HA17431P/PA/FP/FPA/PNA/UA, HA17432UA

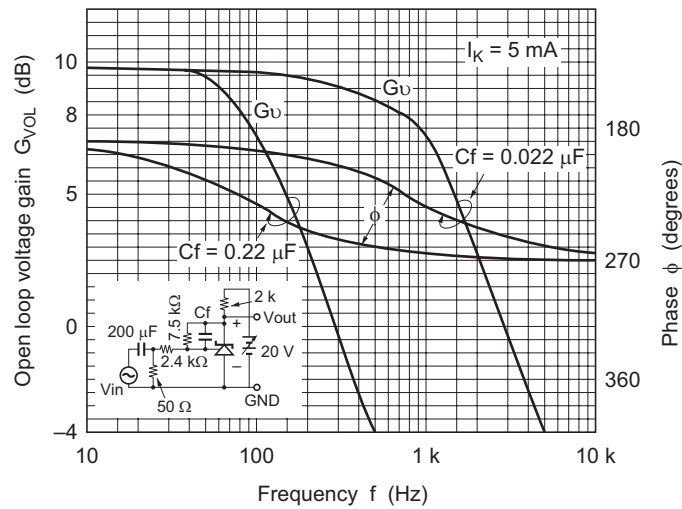
Oscillation Stability vs. Load Capacitance between Anode and Cathode

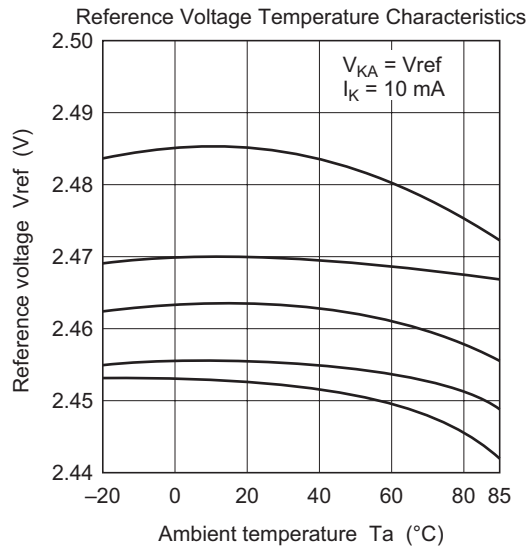
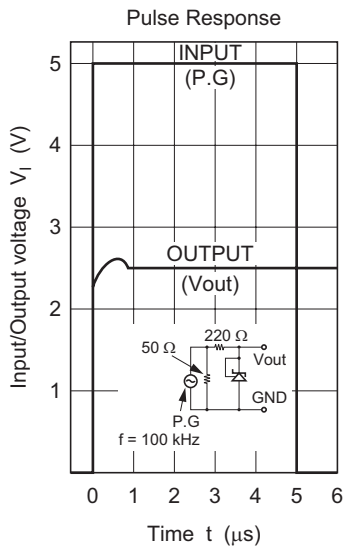
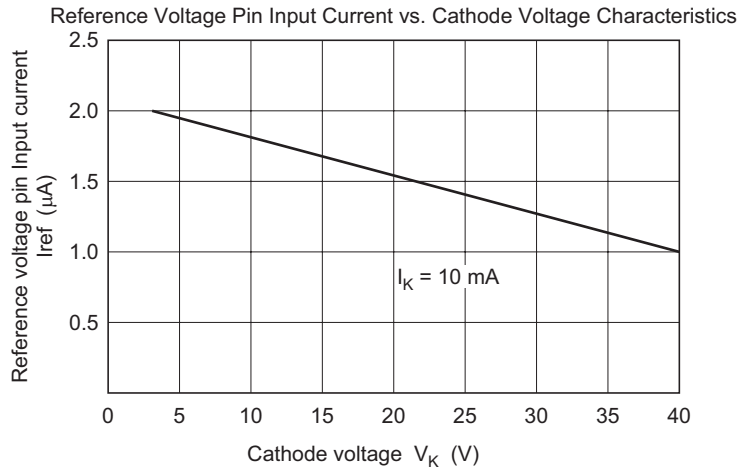


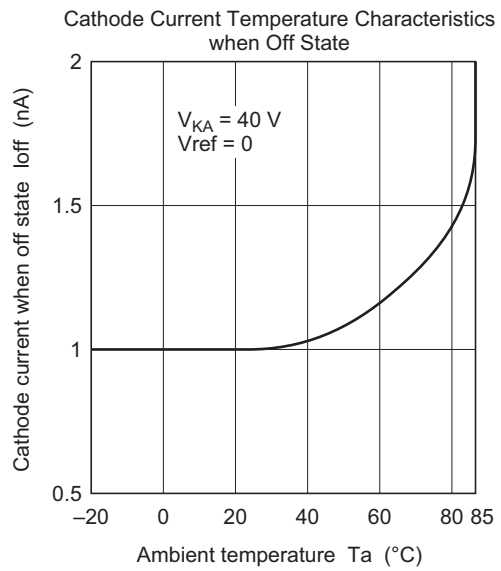
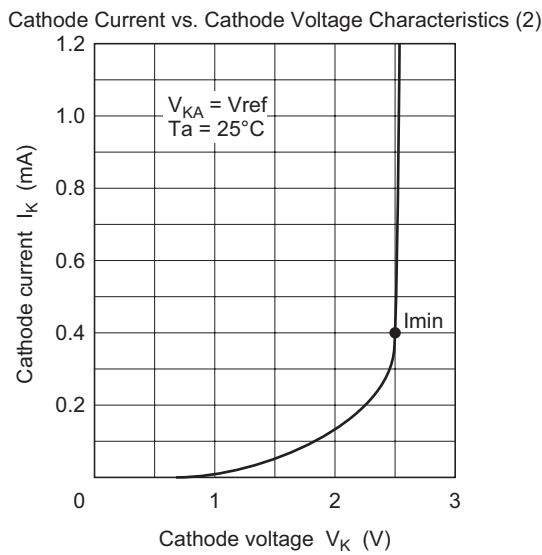
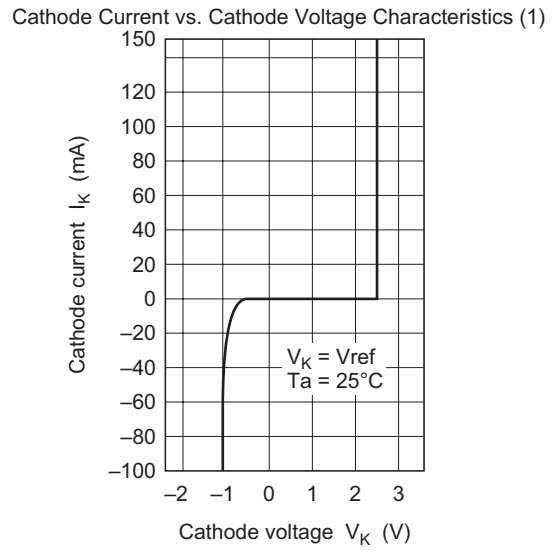
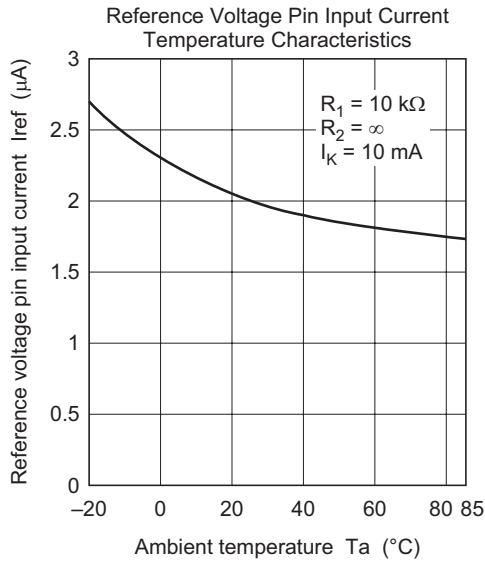
Open Loop Voltage Gain, Phase vs. Frequency Characteristics (1)
(With no feedback capacitance)



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 $3.8 \mu\text{A Typ}$ (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 (0.2Ω) over a wide cathode current range. A (anode) is used at the minimum potential, such as ground.

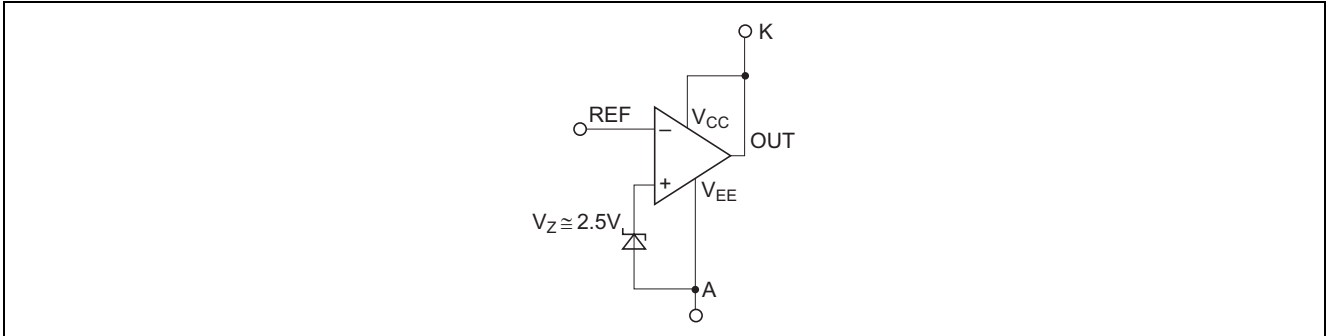
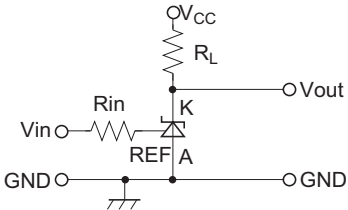
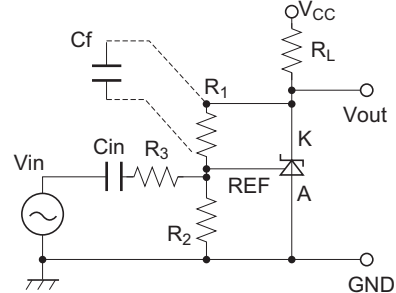
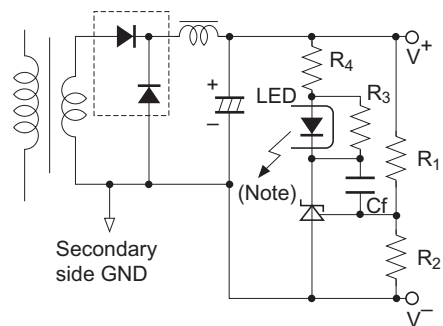


Figure 1 Operation Diagram

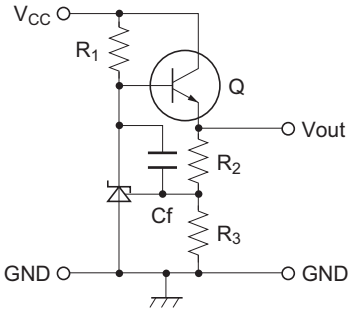
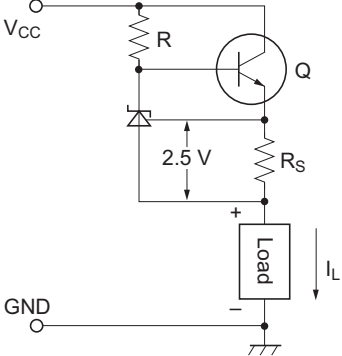
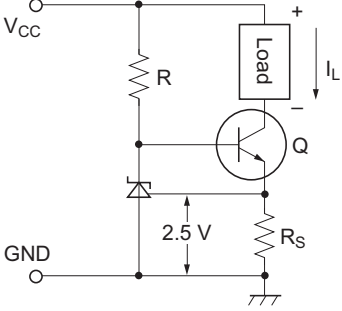
Application Hints

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="710 405 1193 495"> <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 IK(>Imin) 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>R_1 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 $I_{min} = 1 \text{ mA}$. 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.

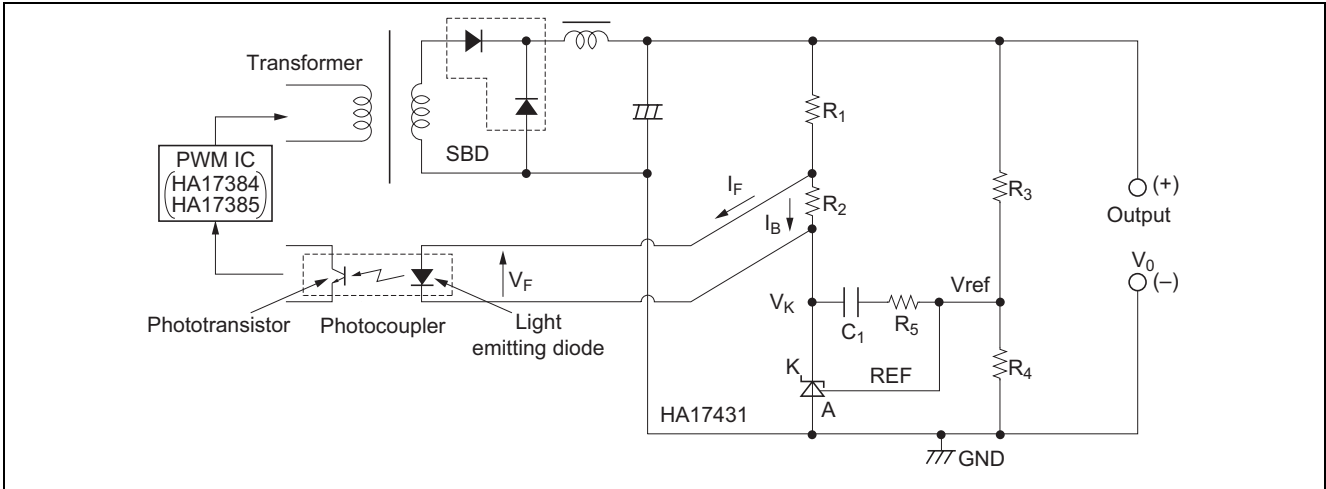


Figure 2 Typical Shunt Regulator/Error Amplifier

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.

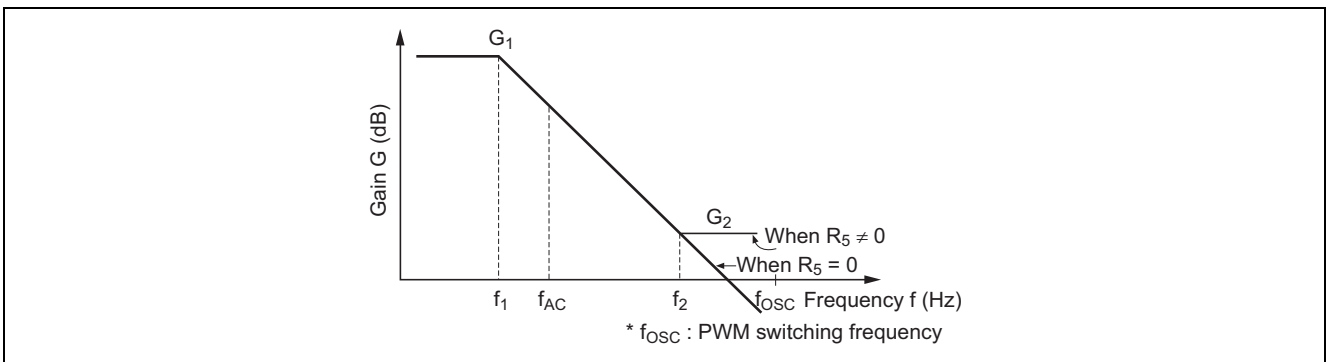


Figure 3 HA17431 Error Amplification Characteristic

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.

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

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

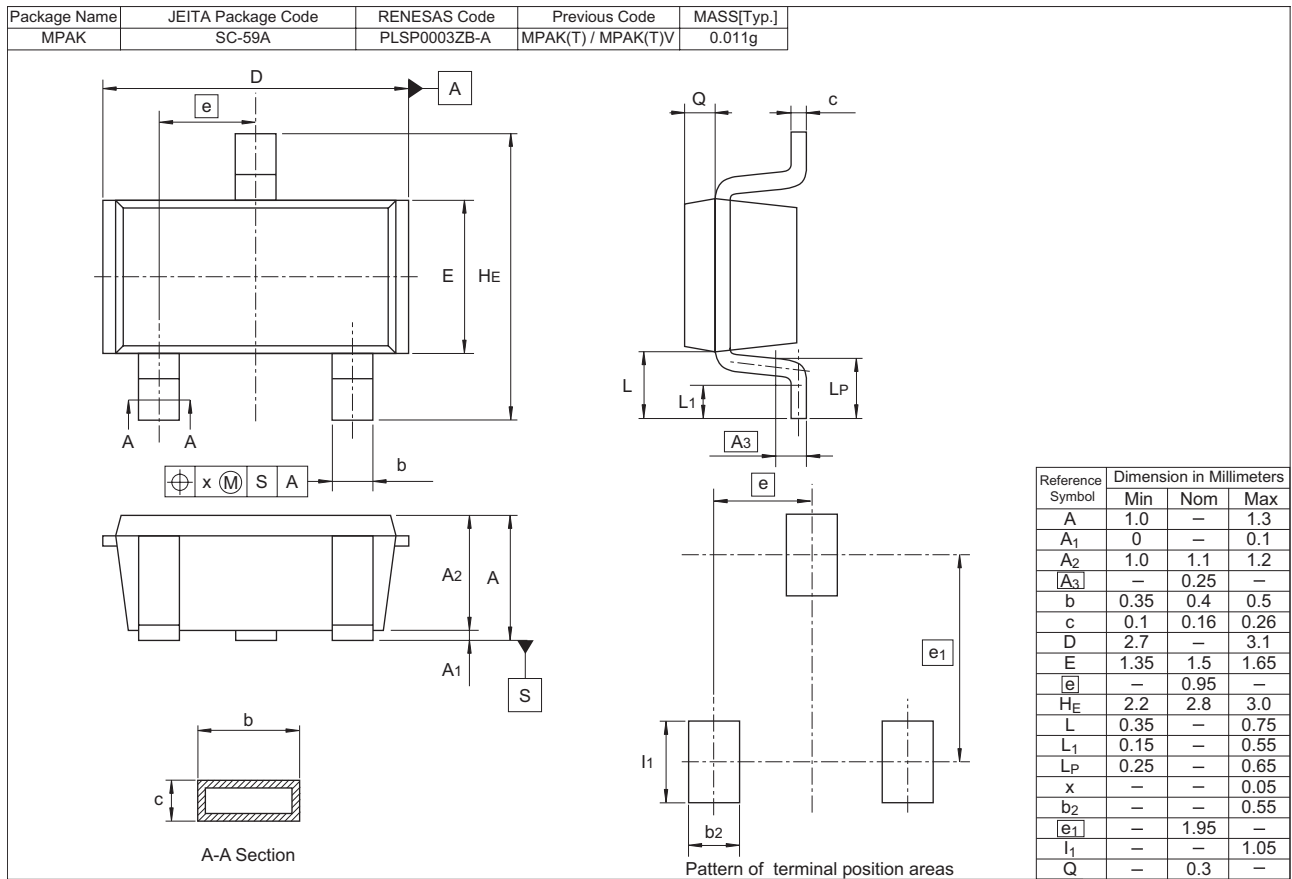
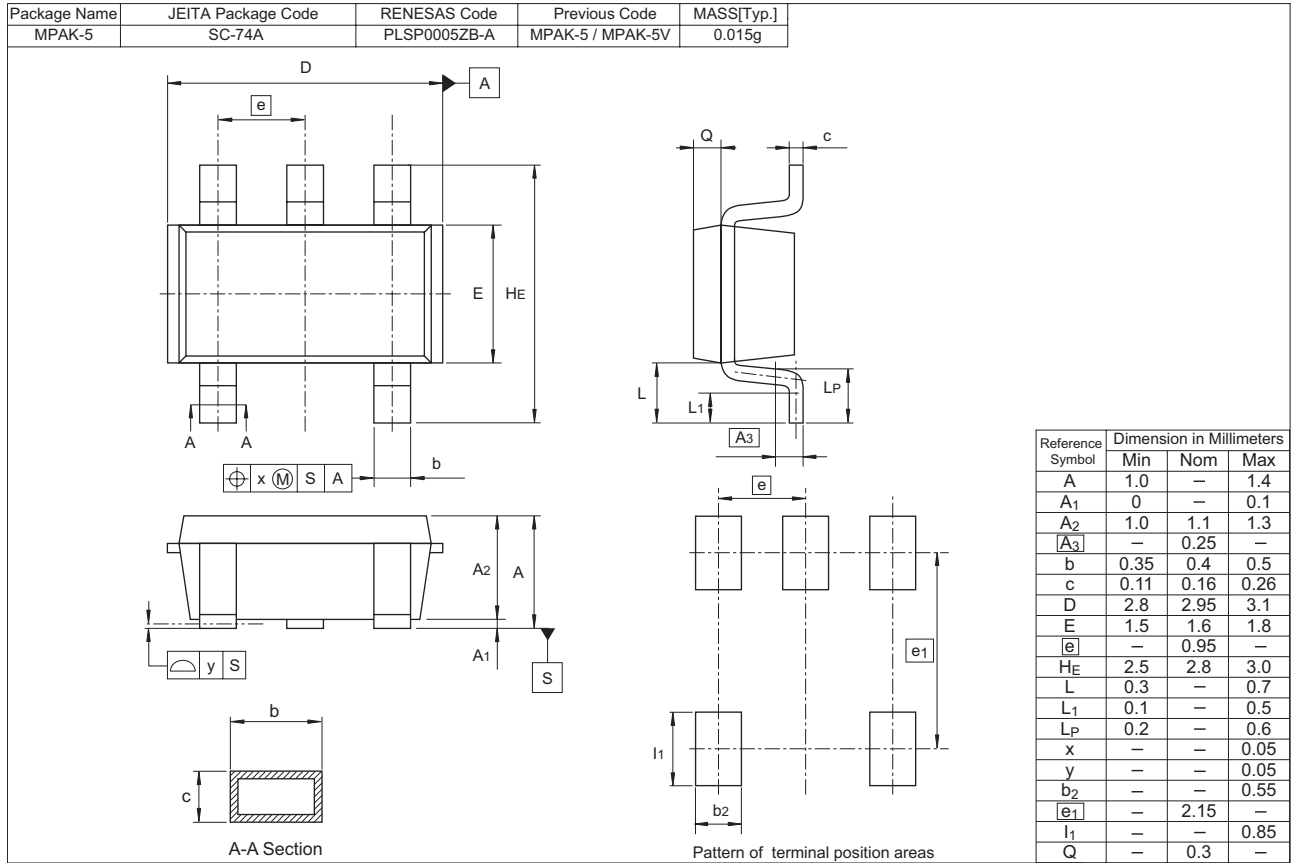
Next, assume that $R_3 = R_4 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$. This gives a 5 V output. If $R_5 = 3.3 \text{ k}\Omega$ and $C_1 = 0.022 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$, the following values are found.

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

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

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

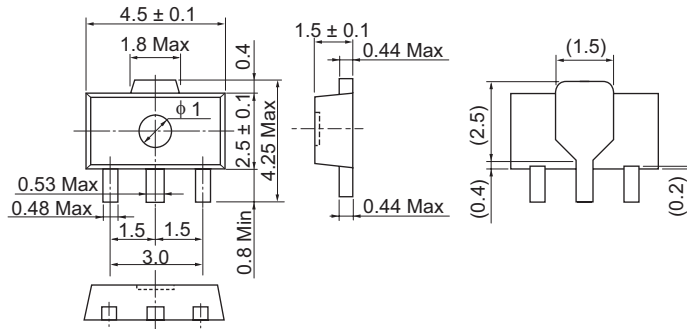
Package Dimensions



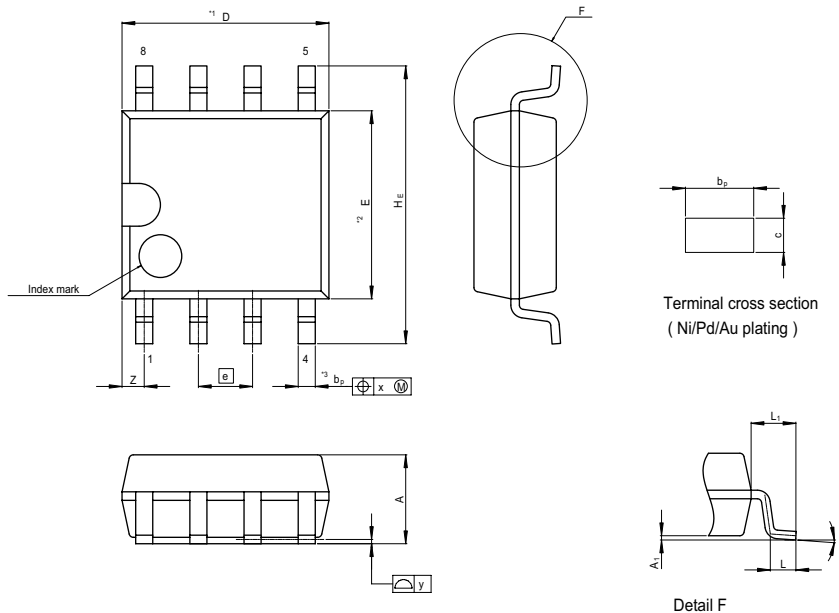
HA17431 Series

Package Name	JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS[Typ.]
UPAK	SC-62	PLZZ0004CA-A	UPAK / UPAKV	0.050g

Unit: mm



JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS[Typ.]
P-SOP8-4.4x4.85-1.27	PRSP0008DE-B	FP-8DGV	0.1g



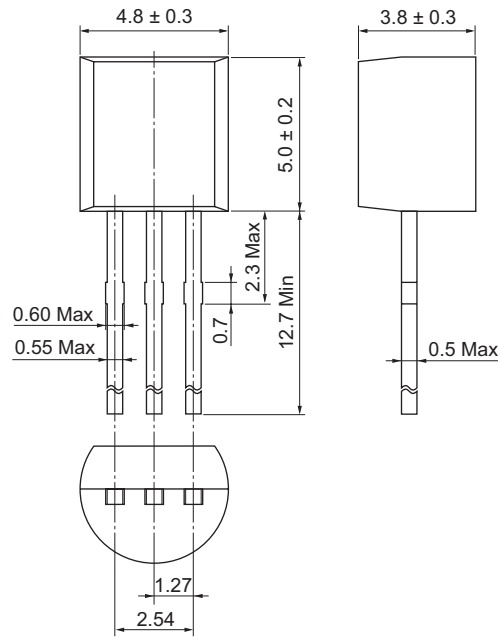
NOTE)
 1. DIMENSIONS**1 (Nom)**AND**2*
 DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH.
 2. DIMENSION**3*DOES NOT
 INCLUDE TRIM OFFSET.

Reference Symbol	Dimension in Millimeters		
	Min	Nom	Max
D	—	4.85	5.25
E	—	4.4	—
A ₂	—	—	—
A ₁	0.00	0.1	0.20
A	—	—	2.03
b _p	0.35	0.4	0.45
b ₁	—	—	—
c	0.15	0.20	0.25
c ₁	—	—	—
θ	0°	—	8°
H _E	6.35	6.5	6.75
Ⓧ	—	1.27	—
x	—	—	0.12
y	—	—	0.15
Z	—	—	0.75
L	0.42	0.60	0.85
L ₁	—	1.05	—

HA17431 Series

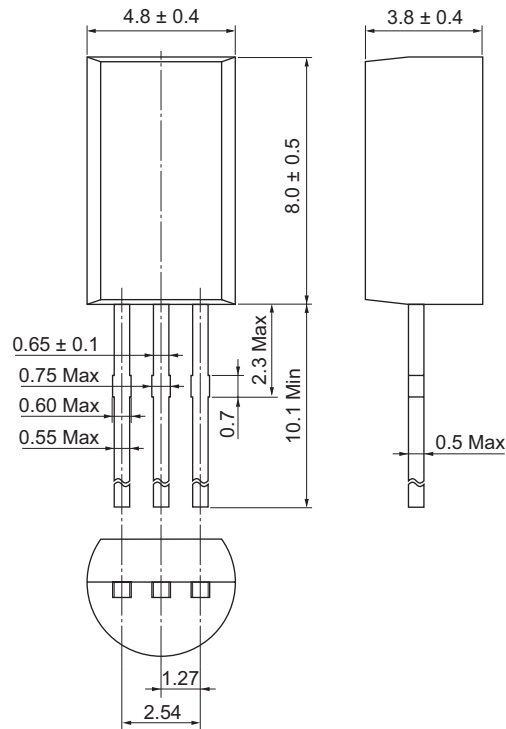
Package Name	JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS[Typ.]
TO-92(1)	SC-43A	PRSS0003DA-A	TO-92(1) / TO-92(1)V	0.25g

Unit: mm



Package Name	JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS[Typ.]
TO-92 Mod	SC-51	PRSS0003DC-A	TO-92 Mod / TO-92 ModV	0.35g

Unit: mm



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