

ADJUSTABLE PRECISION SHUNT REGULATOR

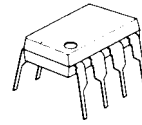
■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The NJM431 is a 3 terminal adjustable shunt regulator. The output voltage may be set to any value between V_{REF} (about 2.5V) and 36V by two resistors. Output circuitry shows a sharp turn-on characteristics. Applications include shunt regulators, series regulators for small power and isolation regulators with photo couplers.

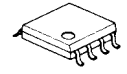
■ FEATURES

- Operating Voltage ($V_{KA} = V_{REF}$ to 36V)
- Fast Turn-On Respability
- Cathode Current (1mA to 100mA)
- Low Dynamic Output Impedance (0.2 Ω typ.)
- Load Regulation typically (0.1%)
- Package Outline DIP8, DMP8, TO-92, SOT-89
- Bipolar Technology

■ PACKAGE OUTLINE



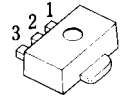
NJM431D



NJM431M



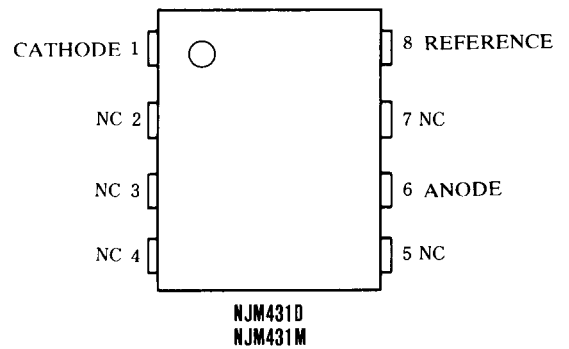
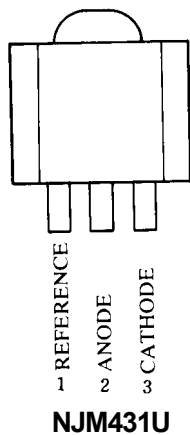
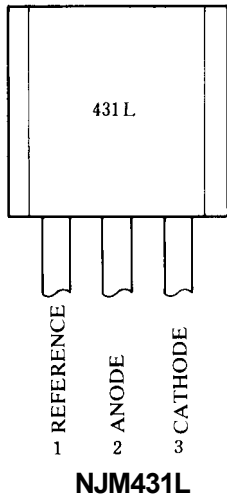
NJM431L(TO-92)



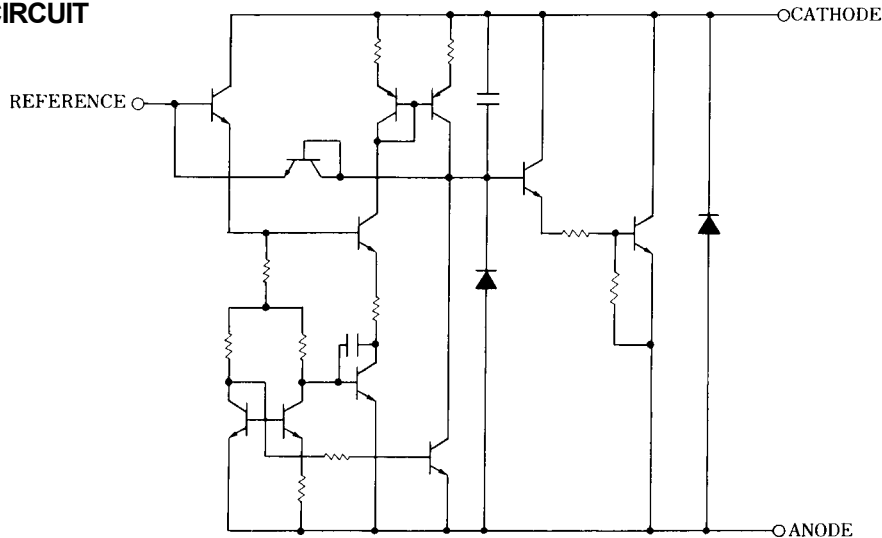
NJM431U(SOT-89)

1. REF
2. ANODE
3. CATHODE

■ PIN CONFIGURATION

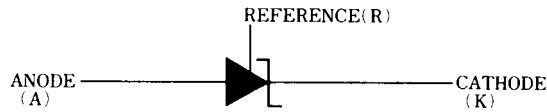


■ EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



NJM431

■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Cathode Voltage (note)	V_{KA}	37	V
Continuous Cathode Current	I_{KA}	-100 to 150	mA
Reference Input Current	I_{REF}	-0.05 to 10	mA
Power Dissipation	P_D	(DIP8) 700 (DMP8) 300 (TO92) 500 (SOT89) 350	mW mW mW mW
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-40 to +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-40 to +125	$^\circ\text{C}$

(note) Unless specified, all voltage value are with respect to the anode terminal.

■ RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Cathode Voltage	V_{KA}	V_{REF}	-	36	V
Cathode Current	I_K	1	-	100	mA

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$)

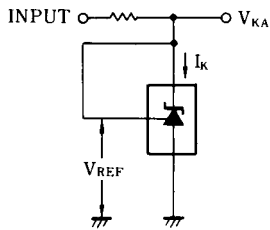
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
Reference Voltage	V_{REF}	$V_{KA} = V_{REF}$, $I_K = 10\text{mA}$ (note 1)	2440	2495	2550	mV	
Reference Voltage Change (Full Oper. Temp. Range)	V_{REF} (dev)	$V_{KA} = V_{REF}$, $I_K = 10\text{mA}$ (note 1) $T_a = -20^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$	-	8	17	mV	
Reference Voltage Change vs. Cathode Voltage Change	$\frac{\Delta V_{REF}}{\Delta V_{KA}}$	$I_K = 10\text{mA}$ (note 2)	$\Delta V_{KA} = 10\text{V} - V_{REF}$	-	-1.4	-2.7	mV/V
	$\Delta V_{KA} = 36\text{V} - 10\text{V}$		-	-1	-2	mV/V	
Reference Input Current	I_{REF}	$I_K = 10\text{mA}$, $R_1 = 10\text{k}\Omega$, $R_2 = \infty$ (note 2)	-	2	4	μA	
Reference Input Current Change (Full Oper. Temp. Range)	I_{REF} (dev)	$I_K = 10\text{mA}$, $R_1 = 10\text{k}\Omega$, $R_2 = \infty$ (note 2) $T_a = -20^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$	-	0.4	1.2	μA	
Minimum Input Current	I_{MIN}	$V_{KA} = V_{REF}$ (note 1)	-	0.4	1.0	mA	
Cathode Current (Off Cond.)	I_{OFF}	$V_{KA} = 36\text{V}$, $V_{REF} = 0$ (note 3)	-	0.1	1.0	μA	
Dynamic Impedance	$ Z_{KA} $	$V_{KA} = V_{REF}$, $I_K = 1\text{mA}$ to 100mA , $f \leq 1\text{kHz}$ (note 1)	-	0.2	0.5	Ω	

(note 1) TEST CIRCUIT (Fig. 1)

(note 2) TEST CIRCUIT (Fig. 2)

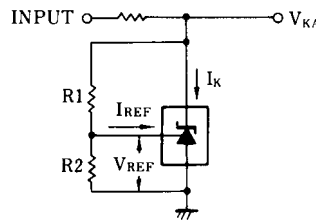
(note 3) TEST CIRCUIT (Fig. 3)

TEST CIRCUITS



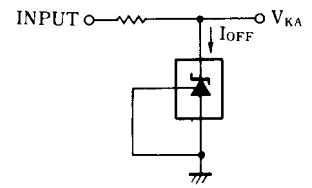
1. $V_{KA} = V_{REF}$
 $V_O = V_{KA} = V_{REF}$

(Fig. 1)



2. $V_{KA} > V_{REF}$
 $V_O = V_{KA} = V_{REF} \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) + I_{REF} \cdot R1$

(Fig. 2)

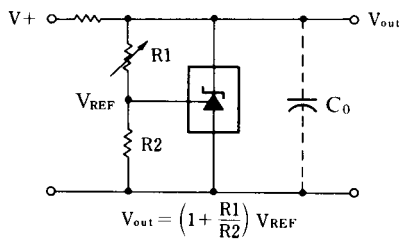


3. I_{OFF}

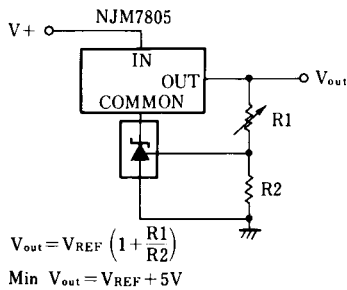
(Fig. 3)

TYPICAL APPLICATION

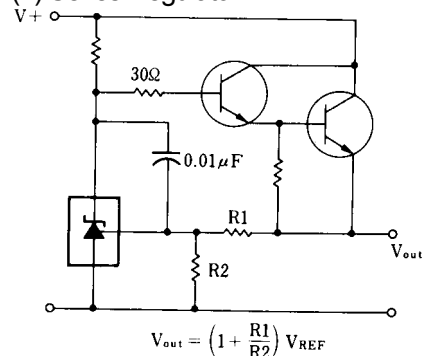
(1) Shunt Regulator



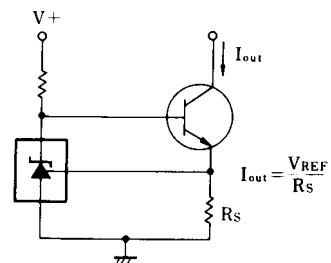
(3) Output Control of a Three-Terminal fixed Regulator



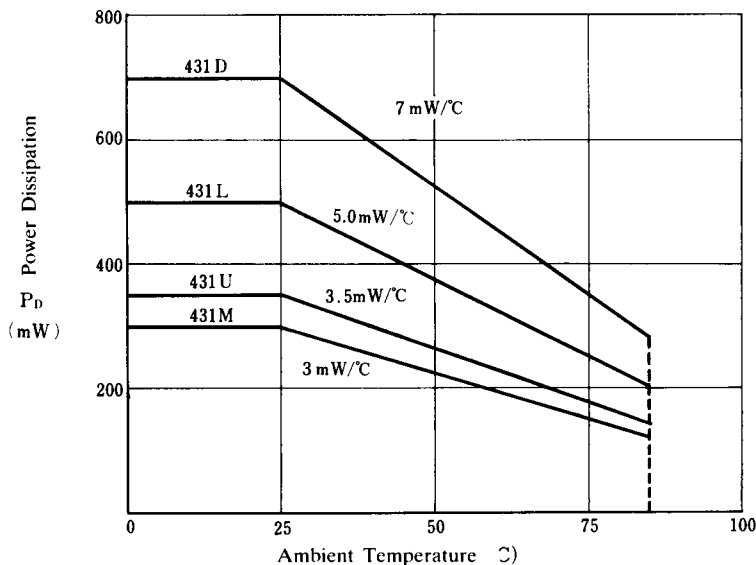
(2) Series Regulator



(4) Constant Current Source

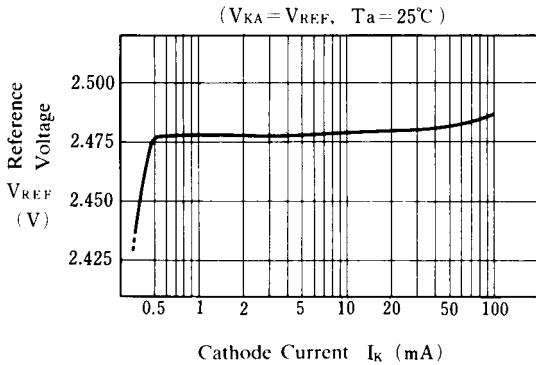


POWER DISSIPATION VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

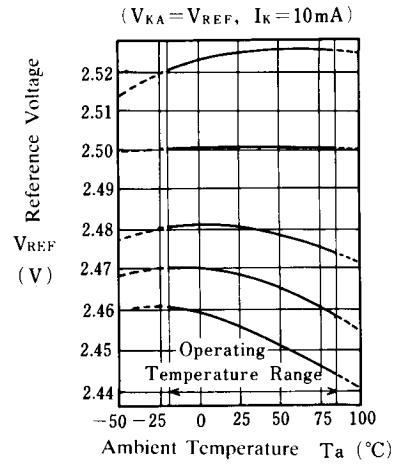


■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

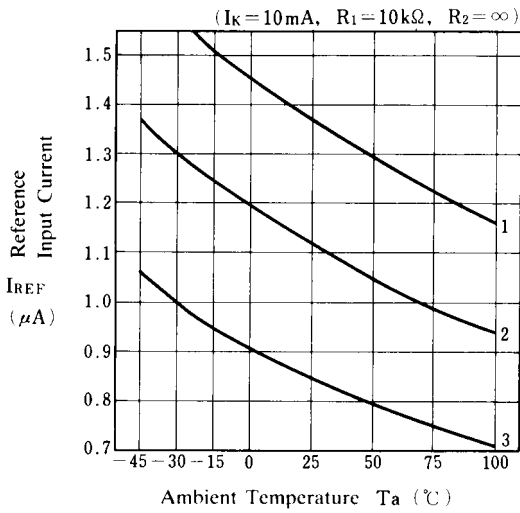
Reference Voltage



Reference Voltage



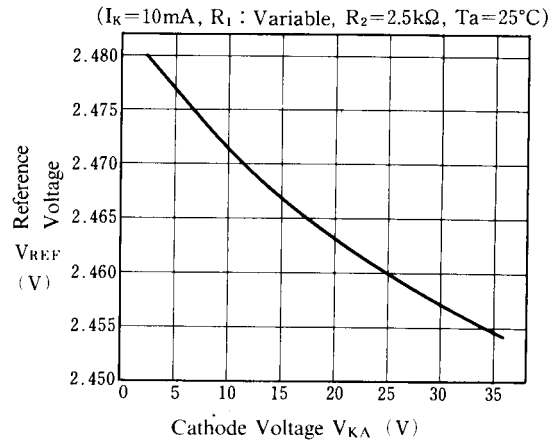
Reference Input Current



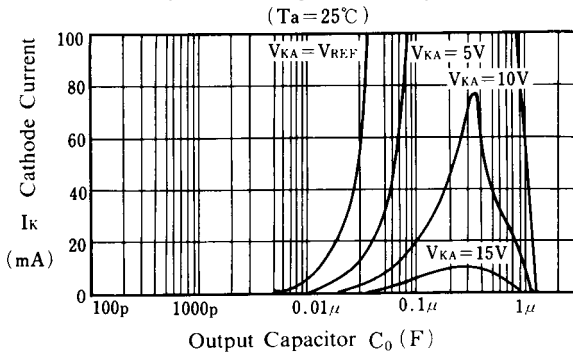
$V_{REF}(\text{dev})$	($T_a = -20$ to 25°C)	($T_a = 25$ to 85°C)	($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)
No. 1	+5mV	+1mV	2525mV
No. 2	0mV	0mV	2501mV
No. 3	0mV	-6mV	2481mV
No. 4	-2mV	-9mV	2468mV
No. 5	-5mV	-12mV	2456mV

$I_{REF}(\text{dev})$
No.1 -0.38 μA
No.2 -0.27 μA
No.3 -0.21 μA

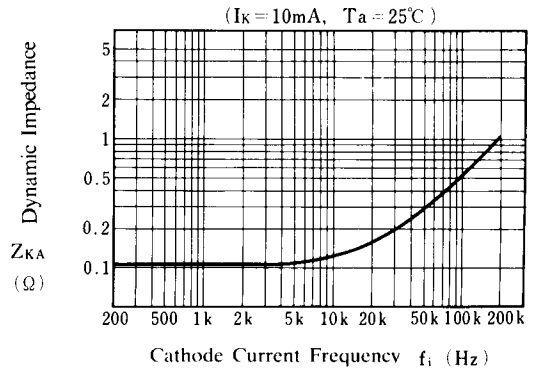
Reference Voltage



Safety Operating Boundary Condition



Dynamic Impedance



Note) Oscillation might occur while operating within the range of safety curve. So that, it is necessary to make ample margins by taking considerations of fluctuation of the device.

[CAUTION]
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