

Adjustable Precision Shunt Regulator

FEATURES

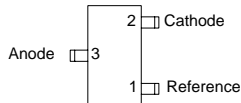
- Low voltage operation (2.5V)
- Adjustable output voltage from $V_O = V_{REF}$ to 18V
- Wide operating current range from 0.4mA to 100mA
- Low dynamic output impedance 0.5Ω max.
- ESD rating is 5.5kV (per MIL-STD 883D)
- Pb-free lead finish available.**

APPLICATIONS

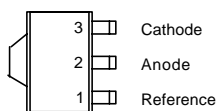
- Linear Regulators
- Adjustable Supplies
- Switching Power Supplies
- Battery Operated Computers
- Instrumentation
- Computer Disk Drives

PIN CONFIGURATION

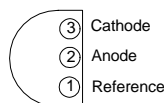
SOT-23 (Top view)



SOT-89 (Top view)



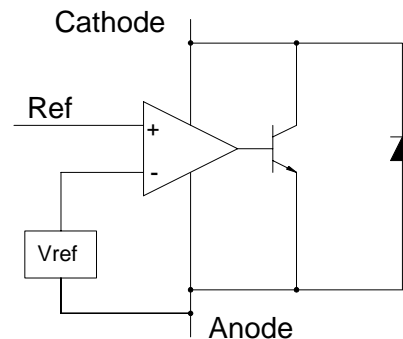
TO-92 (Top view)



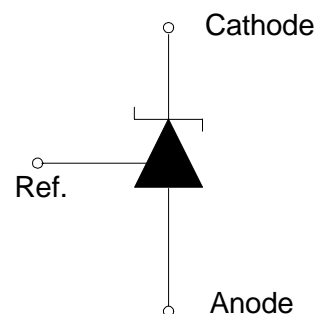
DESCRIPTION

The SS431 is a low-voltage three-terminal adjustable shunt regulator with a guaranteed thermal stability over the applicable temperature range. The output voltage can be set to any value between V_{REF} (approximately 2.5V) to 18V with two external resistors (see application circuit). This device has a typical output impedance of 0.2 ohms. Active output circuitry provides very sharp turn-on characteristics, making this device an excellent replacement for Zener diodes in many applications. The SS431 is characterized for operation from 0°C to 105°C, and three package options (SOT-23, SOT-89, and TO-92) allow the designer the opportunity to select the proper package for his application. **The SS431 is available with a Pb-free lead finish - order as SS431Gxx.**

BLOCK DIAGRAM



SYMBOL



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS over ambient temp. range.

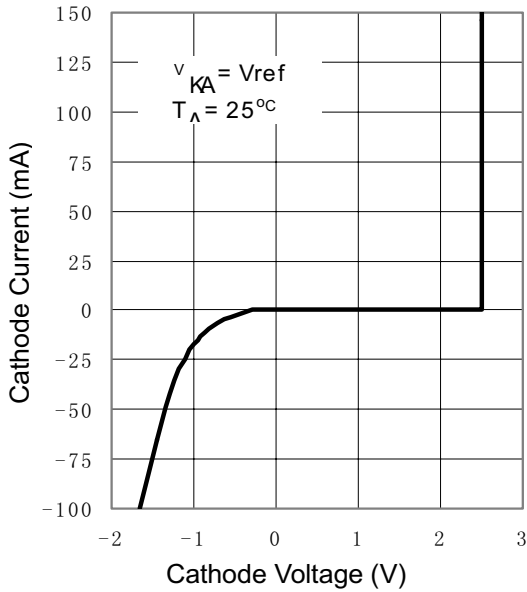
Parameter	Symbol	Maximum	Units
Cathode Voltage	V_{KA}	18	V
Continuous Cathode Current	I_{KA}	150	mA
Reference Current	I_{REF}	10	mA
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{STG}	-65 to 150	°C
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JA}	156	°C/W
Lead Temperature (Soldering) 10 seconds	T_{LEAD}	260	°C

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

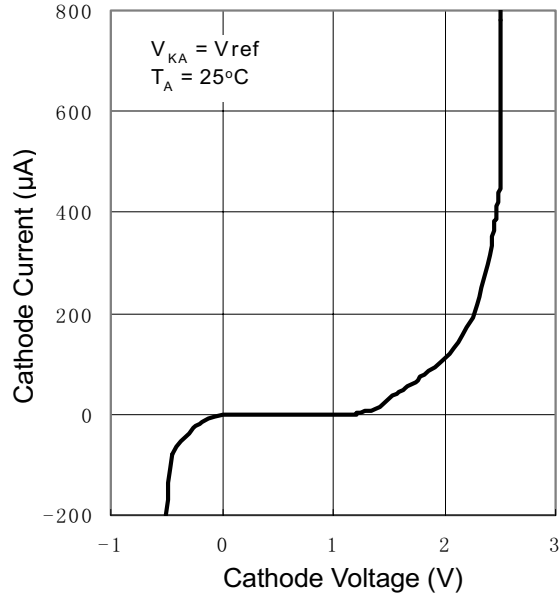
PARAMETER		TEST CIRCUIT	TEST CONDITIONS				UNIT	
				MIN	TYP	MAX		
Reference voltage	1%	V_{ref}	1	$V_{KA} = V_{ref}$ $I_{KA} = 10\text{mA}$	2470	2495	2520	mV
Deviation of reference voltage Over full temperature range		$V_{I(dev)}$	1	$V_{KA} = V_{ref}$, $I_{KA} = 10\text{mA}$ $T_A = \text{full range}$		4	25	mV
Ratio of change in reference voltage to the change in cathode voltage		$\frac{\Delta V_{ref}}{\Delta V_{KA}}$	2	$I_{KA} = 10\text{mA}$ $\Delta V_{KA} = 10\text{V} - V_{ref}$		-1.4	-2.7	mV/V
Reference current		I_{ref}	2	$I_{KA} = 10\text{mA}$, $R1=10\text{k}\Omega$, $R2 = \infty$		2	4	μA
Deviation of Reference current over full temperature range		$I_{I(dev)}$	2	$I_{KA} = 10\text{mA}$, $R1=10\text{k}\Omega$, $R2 = \infty$ $T_A = \text{full range}$		0.4	1.2	μA
Minimum cathode current for regulation		I_{min}	1	$V_{KA} = V_{ref}$		0.4	1	mA
Off-state cathode current		I_{off}	3	$V_{KA} = 18\text{V}$, $V_{ref} = 0$		0.1	1	μA
Dynamic impedance		r_z	1	$I_{KA} = 1\text{mA}$ to 100mA , $V_{KA} = V_{ref}$ $f \leq 1\text{kHz}$		0.2	0.5	Ω

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

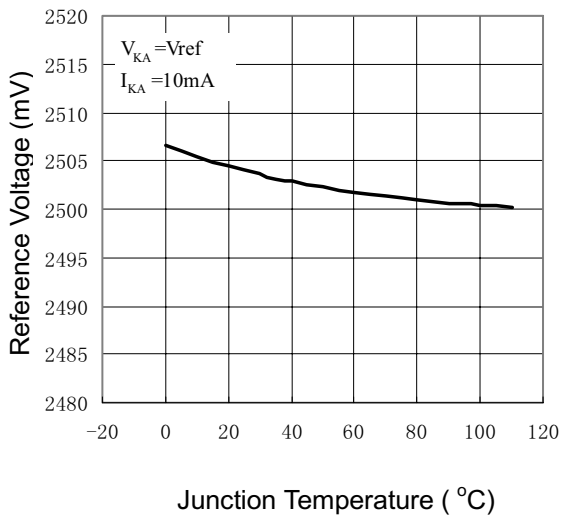
CATHODE CURRENT
Vs.
CATHODE VOLTAGE



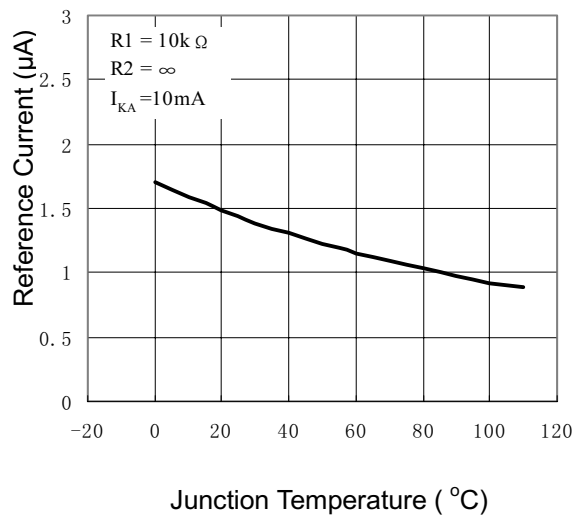
CATHODE CURRENT
Vs.
CATHODE VOLTAGE

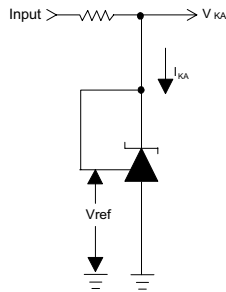


REFERENCE VOLTAGE
Vs.
JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

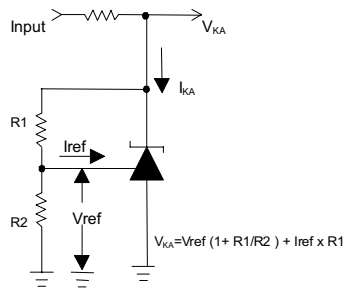


REFERENCE INPUT CURRENT
Vs.
JUNCTION TEMPERATURE

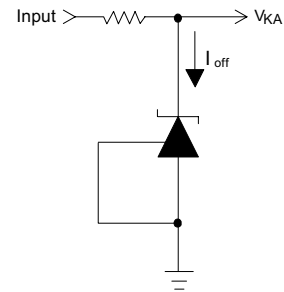


TEST CIRCUITS


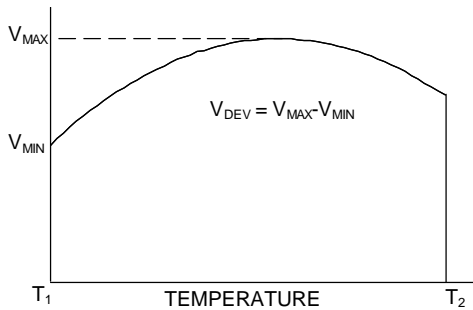
Test Circuit 1:
 $V_{KA} = V_{ref}$



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, αV_{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.

αV_{REF} can be positive or negative depending on whether the slope is positive or negative.

Example: $V_{DEV} = 7.0\text{mV}$, $V_{REF} = 2495\text{mV}$,

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

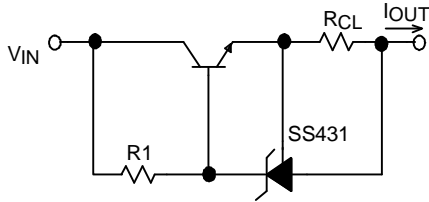
$$\alpha V_{REF} = \frac{\left[\frac{7.0\text{mV}}{2495\text{mV}} \right] 10^6}{105^{\circ}\text{C}} = -27\text{ppm}/^{\circ}\text{C}$$

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

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

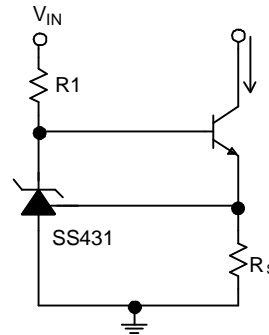
When the device is programmed with two external resistors, R_1 and R_2 , (see Fig. 2), the dynamic output impedance of the overall circuit, is defined as:

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

APPLICATION EXAMPLES


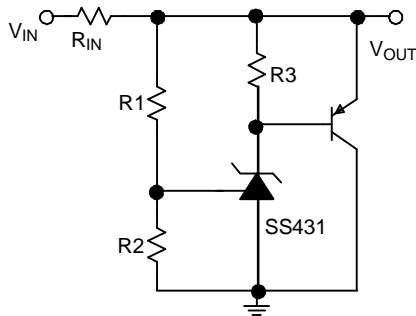
$$I_{OUT} = V_{REF} / R_{CL}$$

Current Limiter or Current Source



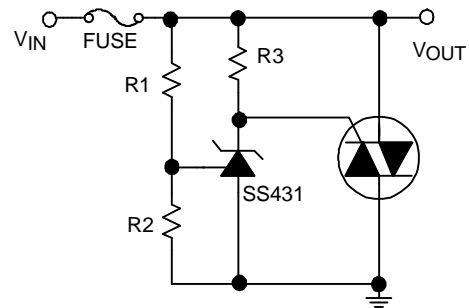
$$I_{OUT} = V_{REF} / R_S$$

Constant-Current Sink



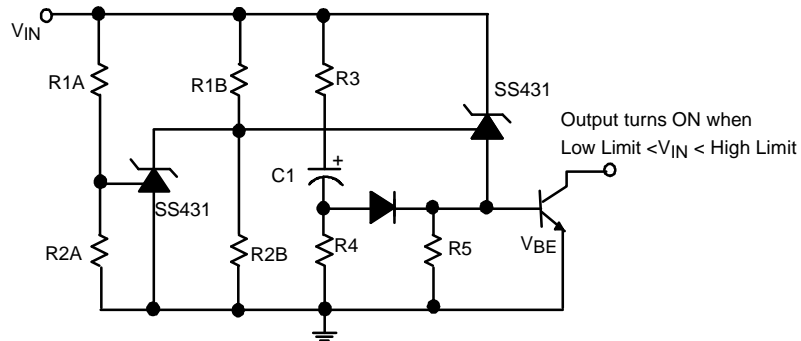
$$V_{OUT} \cong (1 + R_1/R_2) \times V_{REF}$$

Higher-Current Shunt Regulator



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

Crow Bar

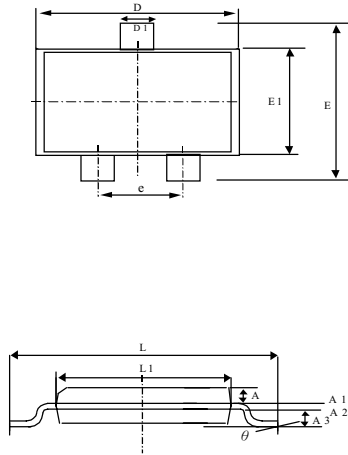


$$\text{Low Limit} \cong V_{REF} (1 + R_{1B}/R_{2B}) + V_{BE}$$

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

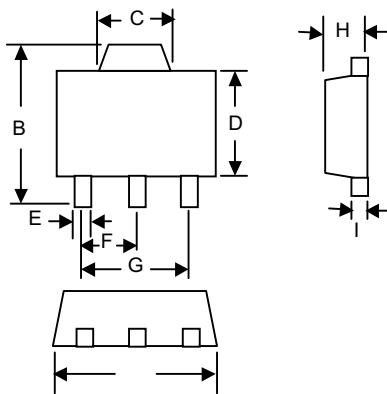
Over-Voltage/Under-Voltage Protection Circuit

 Output turns ON when
 Low Limit < VIN < High Limit

PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS SOT-23


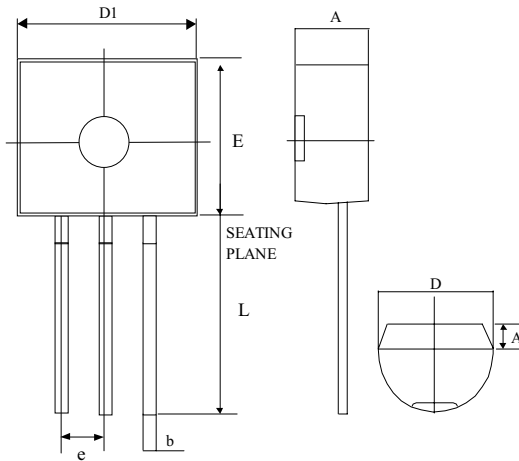
SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	0.20	0.30	0.40
A1	—	0.00	—
A2	—	0.10	—
A3	0.70	0.80	0.90
D1	0.30	0.40	0.50
e	1.70	2.00	2.30
D	2.80	2.90	3.00
E	2.25	2.50	2.75
E1	1.40	1.50	1.60
L	2.25	2.50	2.75
L1	1.40	1.50	1.60
θ	—	2°	—

Unit: :mm

SOT-89


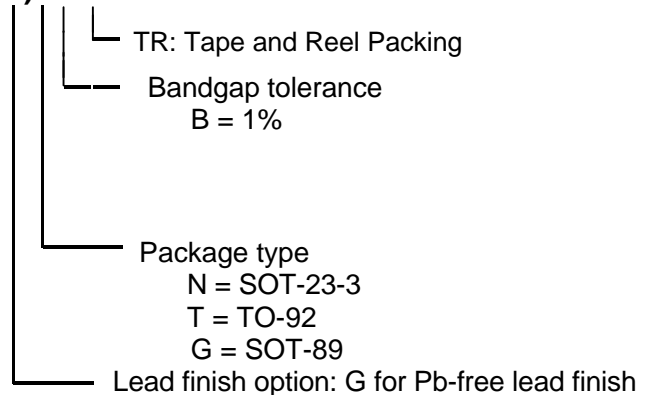
SYMBOL	MIN	MAX
A	4.40	4.60
B	4.05	4.25
C	1.50	1.70
D	2.40	2.60
E	0.31	0.46
F	1.48	1.52
G	2.96	3.04
H	1.40	1.60
I	0.35	0.41

Unit: :mm

PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS TO-92


SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	3.45	3.56	3.66
A1	1.22	1.3	1.37
b	-	0.38	-
D1	4.27	4.52	4.78
D	4.14	4.29	4.45
E	4.32	4.57	4.83
e	-	1.27	-
L	12.98	13.49	14.00

Unit: mm

ORDERING INFORMATION
SS431(G)xBxx


Example: SS431GNBTR

SS431 with 1% tolerance in SOT-23-3 with pb-free lead finish shipped on tape and reel

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