



## ADJUSTABLE PRECISION SHUNT REGULATOR

## NJM431

T-58-11-23

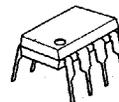
The NJM431 is a three-terminal adjustable shunt regulator. The output voltage may be set to any value between  $V_{REF}$  (about 2.5V) and 36V by two resistors. Output circuitry shows a sharp turn-on characteristics. Applications include shunt regulators, series regulators for small power and isolation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

### Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Cathode Voltage (note 1)	$V_{KA}$	37V
Continuous Cathode Current	$I_{KA}$	-100mA~150mA
Reference Input Current	$I_{REF}$	-50 $\mu\text{A}$ ~10mA
Power Dissipation	$P_D$ (L-Type)	500mW
	(D-Type)	700mW
	(M,E-Type)	300mW
	(U-Type)	350mW
Operating Temperature Range	$T_{op}$	-20 $^\circ\text{C}$ ~+85 $^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{stg}$	-40 $^\circ\text{C}$ ~+125 $^\circ\text{C}$

(note 1) Unless specified, all voltage values are with respect to the anode terminal.

### Package Outline



NJM431D



NJM431M



NJM431E



NJM431L (TO-92)

1. REF  
2. ANODE  
3. CATHODE



NJM431U (SOT-89)

### 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) $T_a=-20^\circ\text{C}\sim+85^\circ\text{C}$	—	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	$\mu\text{A}$	
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) $T_a=-20^\circ\text{C}\sim+85^\circ\text{C}$	—	0.4	1.2	$\mu\text{A}$	
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	$\mu\text{A}$	
Dynamic Impedance	$ Z_{KA} $	$V_{KA}=V_{REF}$ , $I_K=1\text{mA}\sim 100\text{mA}$ , $f\leq 1\text{kHz}$ (note 1)	—	0.2	0.5	$\Omega$	

(note 1) TEST CIRCUIT (Fig. 1)

(note 2) TEST CIRCUIT (Fig. 2)

(note 3) TEST CIRCUIT (Fig. 3)

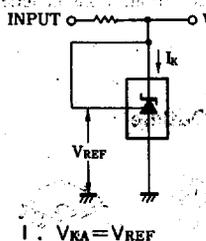
**NJM431**

DIODE

T-58-11-23

DIODE

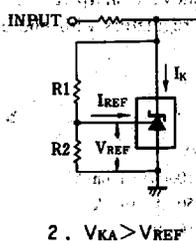
■ Test Circuits



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

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

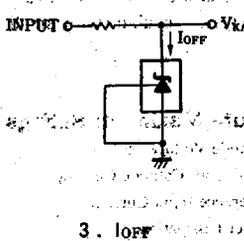
(Fig. 1)



2.  $V_{KA} > V_{REF}$

$$V_O = V_{KA} = V_{REF} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right) + I_{REF} \cdot R_1$$

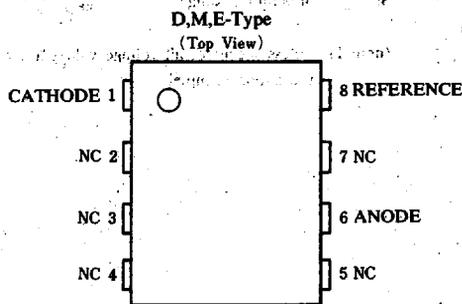
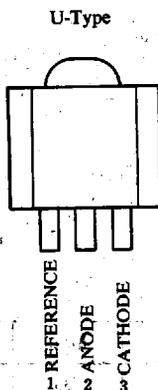
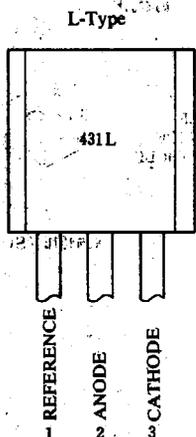
(Fig. 2)



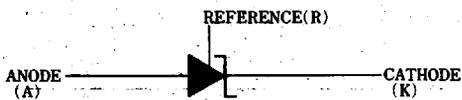
3.  $I_{OFF}$

(Fig. 3)

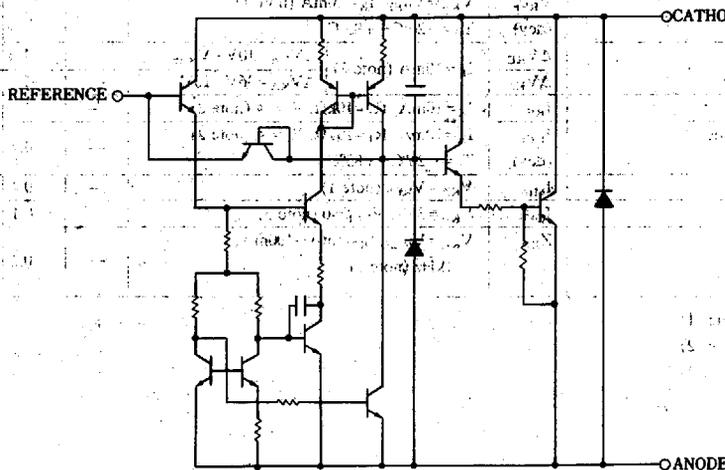
■ Connection Diagram



■ Block Diagram

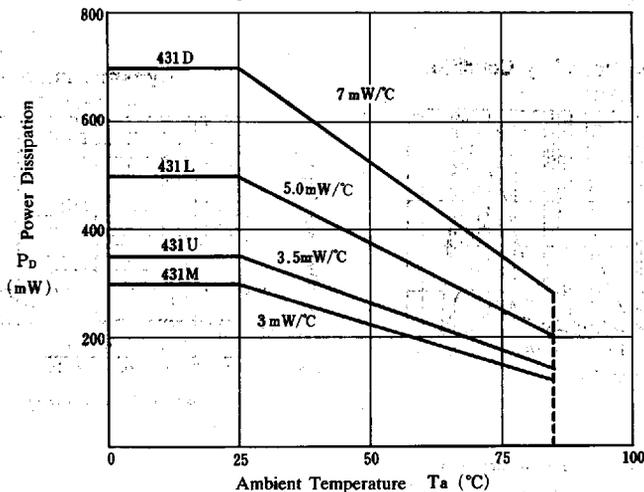


■ Equivalent Circuit



T-58-11-23

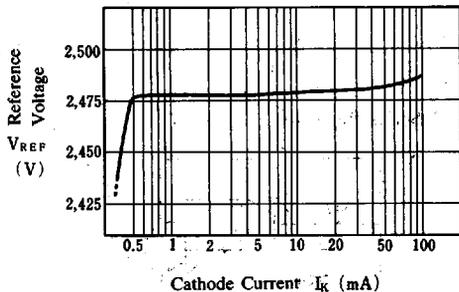
■ Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature



■ Typical Characteristics

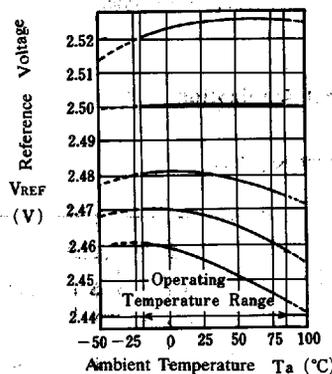
Reference Voltage

( $V_{KA} = V_{REF}$ ,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )



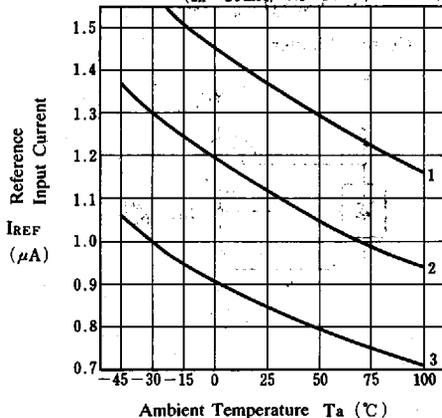
Reference Voltage

( $V_{KA} = V_{REF}$ ,  $I_K = 10\text{mA}$ )



Reference Input Current

( $I_K = 10\text{mA}$ ,  $R_1 = 10\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = \infty$ )



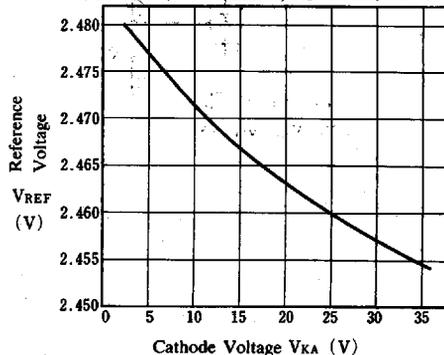
$I_{REF}(\text{dev})$   
 No.1  $-0.38\mu\text{A}$   
 No.2  $-0.27\mu\text{A}$   
 No.3  $-0.21\mu\text{A}$

$V_{REF}(\text{dev})$  ( $T_a = -20 \sim 25^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $T_a = 25 \sim 85^\circ\text{C}$ ) ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

No.1	+ 5 mV	+ 1 mV	2525mV
No.2	0 mV	0 mV	2501mV
No.3	0 mV	- 6 mV	2481mV
No.4	- 2 mV	- 9 mV	2468mV
No.5	- 5 mV	-12 mV	2456mV

Reference Voltage

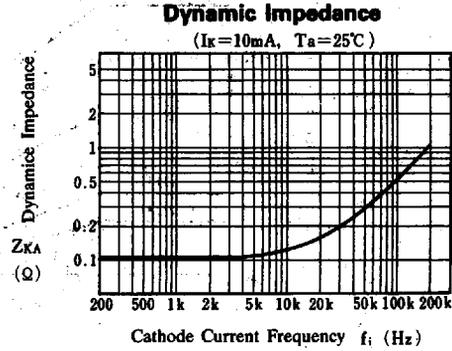
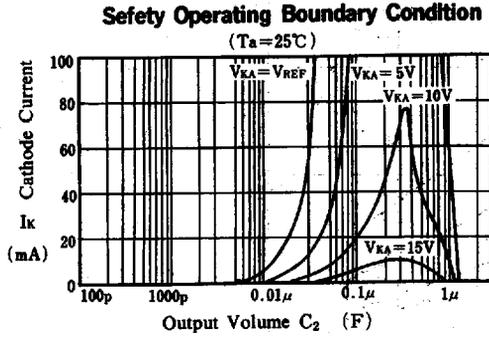
( $I_K = 10\text{mA}$ ,  $R_1$ : Variable,  $R_2 = 2.5\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )



**NJM431**

T-58-11-23

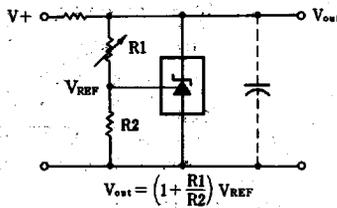
■ **Typical Characteristics**



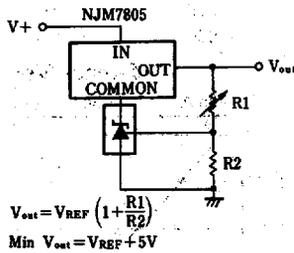
Note) Oscillation might occur while operating within the range of safety curve. So that, it is necessary to make ample margins by taking considerations of fluctuation of the device.

■ **Typical Application**

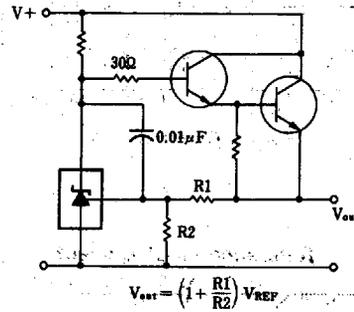
(1) **Shunt Regulator**



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



(2) **Series Regulator**



(4) **Current Limiter**

