

## **Description**

The GM431 is a three terminal adjustable shunt regulator with thermal stability guaranteed over temperature. Output voltage can be adjusted to any value between 2.5V (V<sub>ref</sub>) and 36V by using two external resistors. The GM431 has a typical dynamic output impedance of 0.2 . Active output circuitry provides a very unique turn on characteristic, making the GM431 an excellent replacement for zener diodes in many applications such as onboard regulation and adjustable power supplies. The GM431 is an ideal voltage reference for 3.0 to 3.3V switching power supplies.

The GM431 shunt regulator is available with 3 voltage tolerances 0.5%, 1.0% and 2.0% over  $T_A = 0$ °C to + 70°C, and four package options (SOT-23, TO-92, SOT-89 and SOP-8). Whatever your application is, the GM431 offers the optimum combination of performance, reliability, and economy.

#### **Features**

- ◆ Sink Current Capability 1 mA to 100mA
- ♦ Low dynamic output impedance, 0.2 typ.
- **♦** Low output noise
- ◆ 0.5%, 1% or 2% reference voltage tolerance
- ◆ Alternate for TL431, TL431, LM431 & AS431
- ◆ Temperature range 0°C to+ 70 °C
- ◆ Available in SOT-23, TO-92, SOT-89 and SOP-8 packages

## **Application**

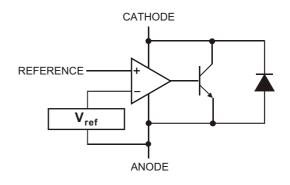
Switching power supplies
Linear regulators
Adjustable supplies

**Battery-operated computers** Computer disk drives Instrumentation

#### LOGIC SYMBOL

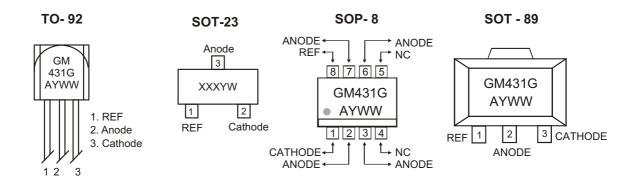
## **BLOCK DIAGRAM (POSITIVE LOGIC)**







## **◆ MARKING INFORMATION & PIN CONFIGURATIONS (TOP VIEW)**



XXX = Marking Code G\*\*

= Grade

= Assembly Location

= Year WW, W= Weekly

#### **◆ ORDERING INFORMATION**

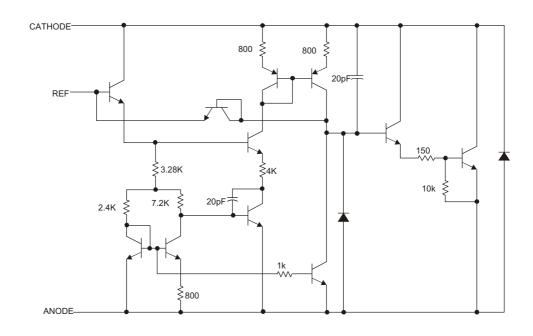
Ordering Number	Precision	Device code	Grade	Package	Shipping
GM431AT92B	0.5%		Α	TO-92	1,000 Units/ESD Bag
GM431AT92RL	0.5%		Α	TO-92	2,000 Units/ Ammo Pack(Tape)
GM431AST23R	0.5%	AAA		SOT-23	3,000 Units/Tape &Reel
GM431AS8T	0.5%		Α	SOP-8	100 Units/Tube
GM431AS8R	0.5%		Α	SOP-8	2,500 Units/ Tape & Reel
GM431AST89R	0.5%		Α	SOT-89	1,000 Units/ Tape & Reel
GM431BT92B	1%		В	TO-92	1,000 Units/ ESD Bag
GM431BT92RL	1%		В	TO-92	2,000 Units/ Ammo Pack(Tape)
GM431BST23R	1%	AAB		SOT-23	3,000 Units/Tape &Reel
GM431BS8T	1%		В	SOP-8	100 Units/Tube
GM431BS8R	1%		В	SOP-8	2,500 Units/ Tape & Reel
GM431BST89R	1%		В	SOT-89	1,000 Units/ Tape & Reel
GM431CT92B	2%		С	TO-92	1,000 Units/ESD Bag
GM431CT92RL	2%		С	TO-92	2,000 Units/Ammo Pack(Tape)
GM431CST23R	2%	AAC		SOT-23	3,000 Units/Tape &Reel
GM431CS8T	2%		С	SOP-8	100 Units/Tube
GM431CS8R	2%		С	SOP-8	2,500 Units/ Tape & Reel
GM431CST89R	2%		С	SOT-89	1,000 Units/ Tape & Reel

 $<sup>^{\</sup>star}\,$  For detail Ordering Number identification, please see last page.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Grade A: indicates Precision of 0.5%, B: indicates Precision of 1%, C: indicates Precision of 2%



## **♦ EQUIVALENT SCHEMATIC**



<sup>\*</sup> All component values are nominal. Pin numbers shown are for the D package.



## ◆ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (over free-air temperature range except as noted)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	Value	UNIT
Cathode Voltage (1)	$V_{KA}$	37	V
Continuous cathode current range	lκ	-100 to 150	mA
Reference input current range	I <sub>ref</sub>	-50μA to 10mA	mA
Power dissipation at T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C SOT-23 SOP-8 TO-92 SOT-89	P <sub>D</sub>	0.23 0.60 0.78 0.80	W
Package thermal impedance <sup>(2,3)</sup> SOT-23 TO-92 SOP-8 SOT-89	JA	336 132 163 132	°C/W
Operating ambient temperature range	T <sub>A</sub>	0 to + 70	°C
Lead temperature (soldering) 10 seconds	T <sub>LEAD</sub>	260	°C

These are stress ratings only. Functional operation of the device at these or any conditions beyond the "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rated conditions may affect device reliability.

#### NOTES:

- 1. Voltage values are with respect to the anode except as noted.
- 2. Maximum power dissipation is a function of  $T_{J(max)}$ ,  $_{JA}$  and  $T_{A}$ . Maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable ambient temperature is  $P_D = (T_{J(max)} T_A)$ ,  $_{JA}$ .
- 3. Package thermal impedance is calculated per JESD 51.

#### **◆ RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	UNIT
Cathode Voltage	$V_{KA}$	$V_{ref}$	36	V
Cathode Current	Ι <sub>Κ</sub>	1.0	100	mA



## ◆ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

#### GM431A (0.5%)

PARAMETER		CONDITION		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Reference Voltage	V <sub>ref</sub>	V <sub>KA</sub> = V <sub>ref</sub> , V <sub>KA</sub> =V <sub>ref</sub> ,I <sub>I</sub>	$I_K = 10 \text{ mA}, T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}^{(1)}$ $= 10 \text{ mA}, T_A = 0 \text{ to } 70^{\circ}\text{C}^{(1)}$	2.487	2.500	2.512	V
V <sub>ref</sub> temp deviation	V <sub>dev</sub>	$V_{KA} = V_{ref}$	$I_K = 10 \text{ mA}^{(1)}, T_A = \text{full range}$		4	17	mV
Ratio of change in $V_{ref}$ to change in $V_{KA}$	$\frac{V_{\text{ref}}}{V_{\text{KA}}}$	I <sub>K</sub> = 10mA	$V_{KA} = 10V \text{ to } V_{ref}$ $V_{KA} = 36V \text{ to } 10V$	-2.7 -2.0	-1.0 -0.4		mV/V
Reference input current	I <sub>ref</sub>	I <sub>K</sub> = 10mA,	R1 = 10K , R2 =∞ (2)		0.7	4.0	Α
Deviation of reference input current over full temperature range	I <sub>ref(dev)</sub>	$I_{K}$ = 10mA, R1 = 10K , R2 = $\infty$ (2) $T_{A}$ = full range			0.4	1.2	A
Minimum operating current	I <sub>K(min)</sub>	V <sub>KA</sub> = V <sub>ref</sub>	(1)		0.4	1.0	mA
Off-state cathode current	I <sub>K(off)</sub>	$V_{KA} = 36V, V_{ref} = 0V^{(3)}$ $V_{KA} = 16V, V_{ref} = 0V^{(3)}$			0.1	1	А
Dynamic impedance	Z <sub>KA</sub>	f≤1kHz,V <sub>K</sub>	<sub>A</sub> =V <sub>ref</sub> , I <sub>K</sub> =1mA to 100mA <sup>(1)</sup>		0.2	0.50	

#### GM431B (1.0%)

PARAMETER		CONDITION		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Reference Voltage	V <sub>ref</sub>	$V_{KA} = V_{ref}$ $V_{KA} = V_{ref}$	$I_K = 10 \text{ mA}, T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}^{(1)}$ $<=10 \text{ mA}, T_A = 0 \text{ to } 70^{\circ}\text{C}^{(1)}$	2.475	2.500	2.525	V
V <sub>ref</sub> temp deviation	V <sub>dev</sub>	V <sub>KA</sub> = V <sub>ref</sub> ,	$I_K = 10 \text{ mA}^{(1)}, T_A = \text{full range}$		4	17	mV
Ratio of change in $V_{ref}$ to change in $V_{KA}$	$\frac{V_{\text{ref}}}{V_{\text{KA}}}$	I <sub>K</sub> = 10mA	$V_{KA} = 10V \text{ to } V_{ref}$ $V_{KA} = 36V \text{ to } 10V$	-2.7 -2.0	-1.0 -0.4		mV/V
Reference input current	I <sub>ref</sub>	I <sub>K</sub> = 10mA,	R1 = 10K , R2 =∞ (2)		0.7	4.0	Α
Deviation of reference input current over full temperature range	I <sub>ref(dev)</sub>	$I_{K}$ = 10mA, R1 = 10K , R2 = $^{(2)}$ T <sub>A</sub> = full range			0.4	1.2	Α
Minimum operating current	I <sub>K(min)</sub>	V <sub>KA</sub> = V <sub>ref</sub>	(1)		0.4	1.0	mA
Off-state cathode current	I <sub>K(off)</sub>	V <sub>KA</sub> = 36V, V <sub>KA</sub> = 16V,	$V_{ref} = 0V^{(3)}$ $V_{ref} = 0V^{(3)}$		0.1	1	А
Dynamic impedance	Z <sub>KA</sub>	f≤1kHz,V <sub>K</sub>	$_{\rm A}$ =V $_{\rm ref}$ , I $_{\rm K}$ =1mA to 100mA $^{\scriptscriptstyle (1)}$		0.2	0.50	

NOTES:
(1) See test circuit 1 on page 5.
(2) See test circuit 2 on page 5.
(3) See test circuit 3 on page 5.

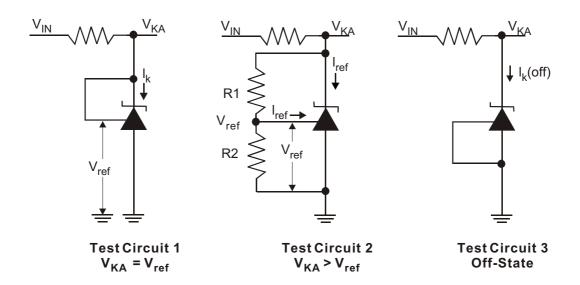


## ◆ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

### GM431C (2.0%)

PARAMETER		CONDITION		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Reference Voltage	V <sub>ref</sub>	$V_{KA} = V_{ref}, I_{K} = 10 \text{ mA}, T_{A} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}^{\text{(1)}}$ $V_{KA} = V_{ref}, I_{K} = 10 \text{ mA}, T_{A} = 0 \text{ to } 70^{\circ}\text{C}^{\text{(t)}}$		2.45	2.500	2.55	V
V <sub>ref</sub> temp deviation	V <sub>dev</sub>	V <sub>KA</sub> = V <sub>ref</sub> ,	$I_K = 10 \text{ mA}^{(1)}, T_A = \text{full range}$		4	17	mV
Ratio of change in V <sub>ref</sub> to change in V <sub>KA</sub>	$\frac{V_{\text{ref}}}{V_{\text{KA}}}$	I <sub>K</sub> = 10mA	$V_{KA} = 10V \text{ to } V_{ref}$ $V_{KA} = 36V \text{ to } 10V$	-2.7 -2.0	-1.0 -0.4		mV/V
Reference input current	I <sub>ref</sub>	I <sub>K</sub> = 10mA,	R1 = 10K , R2 =∞ (2)		0.7	4.0	Α
Deviation of reference input current over full temperature range	I <sub>ref(dev)</sub>	$I_{K}$ = 10mA, R1 = 10K , R2 = $\infty$ (2) $T_{A}$ = full range			0.4	1.2	А
Minimum operating current	I <sub>K(min)</sub>	V <sub>KA</sub> =V <sub>ref</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>			0.4	1.0	mA
Off-state cathode current	I <sub>K(off)</sub>	$V_{KA} = 36V, V_{ref} = 0V^{(3)}$ $V_{KA} = 16V, V_{ref} = 0V^{(3)}$			0.1	1	А
Dynamic impedance	Z <sub>KA</sub>	f≤1kHz,V <sub>K</sub>	<sub>A</sub> =V <sub>ref</sub> , I <sub>K</sub> =1mA to 100mA <sup>(1)</sup>		0.2	0.50	

### **TEST CIRCUITS**



NOTES:
(1) See test circuit 1.
(2) See test circuit 2.
(3) See test circuit 3.



# ◆ TYPICAL APPLICATIONS GM431A, GM431B

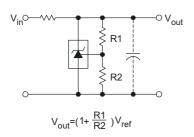


Figure 1. Shunt Regulator

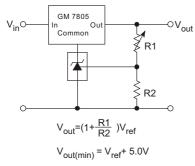


Figure 3. Output Control for a Three Terminal Fixed Regulator

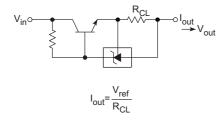


Figure 5. Constant Current Source

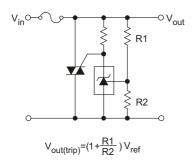


Figure 7. TRIAC Crowbar

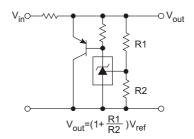


Figure 2. High Current Shunt Regulator

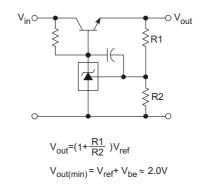


Figure 4. Series Pass Regulator

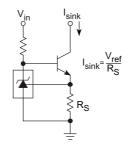


Figure 6. Constant Current Sink

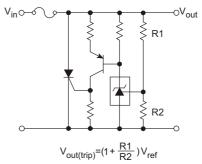


Figure 8. SCR Crowbar



## **◆ Typical Performance Characteristics**

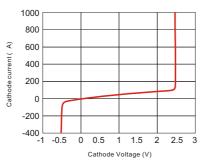


Figure 9. Cathode Current vs. Cathode Voltage

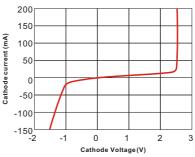


Figure 10. Cathode Current vs. Cathode Voltage

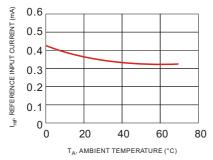


Figure 11. Reference Input Current versus Ambient Temperature

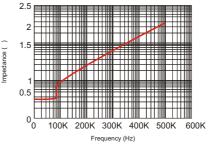


Figure 12. Dynamic Impedance Frequency

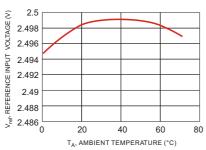


Figure 13. Reference Input Voltage versus Ambient Temperature

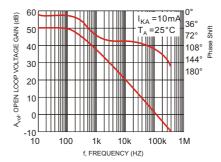


Figure 14. Open-Loop Voltage Gain vs. Frequency



#### ◆ Design Guide for AC-DCSMPS (Switching Mode Power Supply)

#### Use of Shunt Regulator in Transformer Secondary side Control

This example is applicable to bothforward 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.

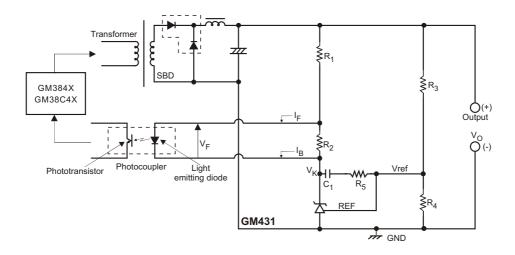


Figure 16. Typical Shunt Regulator/ Error Amplifier

#### **Determination of External Costants for the Shunt Regulator**

**Dc characteristic determination:** In figure 16,  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are protection resistor for the light emitting diode in the photocoupler, and  $R_2$  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 16, the following formulas are obtained:

$$R1 = \frac{V_O - V_F - V_K}{I_F + I_B}, R2 = \frac{V_F}{I_B}$$

 $\rm V_K$  Is the GM431 operating voltage, and is set at around 3V, taking into account a margin for fluctuation.  $\rm R_2$  is the current shunt resistance for the light emitting diode, in which a bias current  $\rm I_B$  of around 1/5  $\rm I_F$  flows.

Next, the output voltage can be determined by  $\mathsf{R}_3$  and  $\mathsf{R}_4$ , and the following formula is obtained:

$$V_O = \frac{R3 + R4}{R4} \times V_{ref}, V_{erf} = 2.5 \text{ Typ}$$

The absolute values of  $\rm R_3$  and  $\rm R_4$  are determined by the GM431 reference input current  $\rm I_{ref}$  and the AC characteristics described in the next section. The  $\rm I_{ref}$  value is around  $\rm 0.7\mu A$  Typ.



#### **◆** 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 16, the error amplifier characteristic is as shown in figure 17.

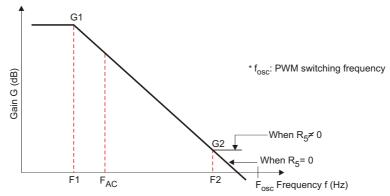


Figure 17. GM431 Error Amplification Characteristic

In Figure 17, the following formulas are obtained:

Gain

 $G_1 = G_0 \approx 50 \text{ dB to } 60 \text{ dB (determined by shunt regulator)}$ 

$$G_2 = \frac{R_g}{R_g}$$

Corner frequencies

$$f_1 = 1/(2 C_1 G_0 R_3)$$

$$f_2 = 1/(2 C_1 R_5)$$

 $G_0$  is the shunt regulator open-loop gain; this is given by the reciprocal of the reference voltage fluctuation Vref/  $V_{KA}$ , and is approximately 50 dB.

#### **Practical Example**

Consider the example of a photocoupler, with an internal light emitting diode  $V_F$  = 1.05 V and  $I_F$  = 2.5 mA, power supply output voltage  $V_2$  = 5 V, and bias resistance  $R_2$  current of approximately 1/5  $I_F$  at 0.5 mA. If the shunt regulator  $V_K$  = 3 V, the following values are found.

$$R_1 = \frac{5V - 1.05V - 3V}{2.5\text{mA} + 0.5\text{mA}} = 316$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1.05V}{0.5mA} = 2.1 \text{ k}$$

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

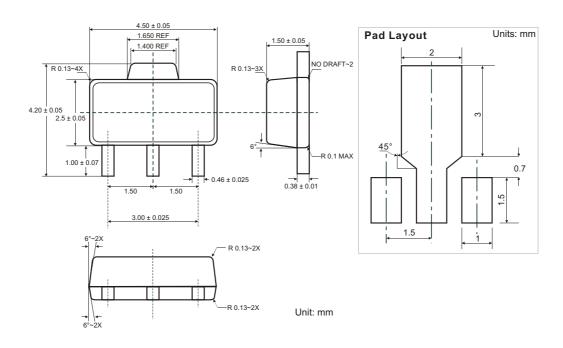
$$G_2 = 3.3 \text{ k} / 10 \text{ k} = 0.33 \text{ times } (-10 \text{ dB})$$

$$f_1 = 1 / (2 x x 0.022 \mu F x 316 x 10 k) = 2.3 (Hz)$$

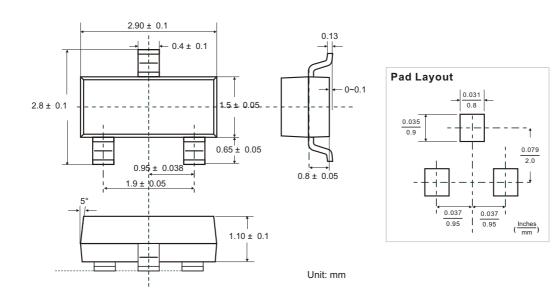
$$f_2 = 1 / (2 \times \times 0.022 \,\mu\text{F} \times 3.3 \,\text{k}) = 2.2 \,(\text{kHz})$$



#### **♦ SOT-89 PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS**

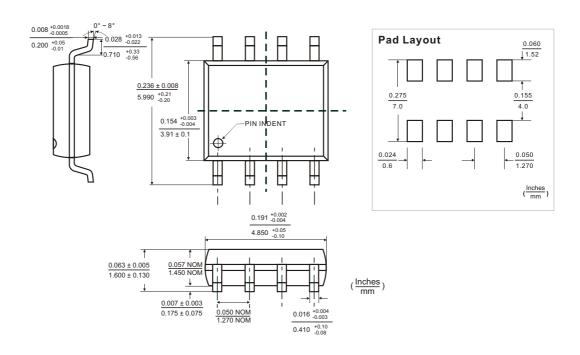


#### **♦ SOT-23 PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS**

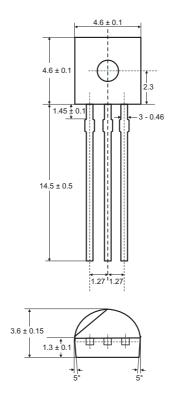


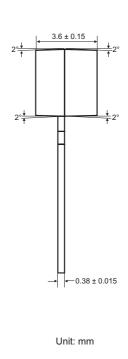


#### **♦ SOP-8 PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS**



#### **♦ TO-92 PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS**

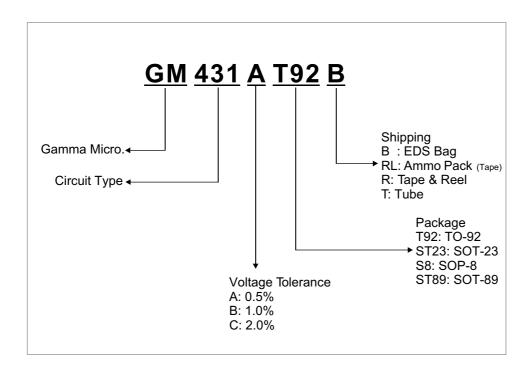




**M431** 



#### **◆ ORDERING NUMBER**





## **GM431**

## 2.5V ADJUSTABLE SHUNT REGULATOR

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