

To all our customers

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Renesas Technology Corp.  
Customer Support Dept.  
April 1, 2003

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# HA17431 Series

## Shunt Regulator

# RENESAS

ADE-204-049A (Z)

Rev.1  
Sep. 2002

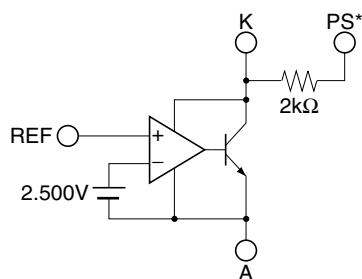
### Description

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-5 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

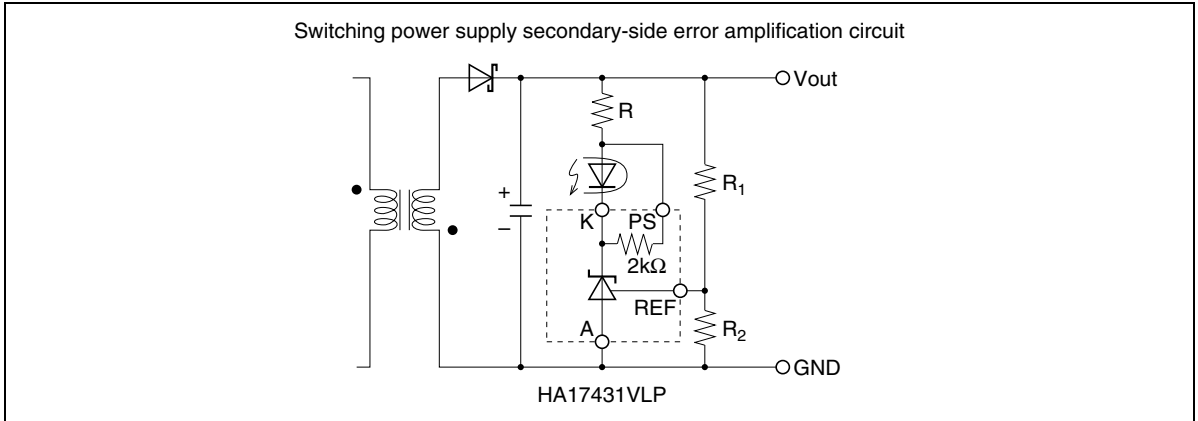
- The V versions provide  $2.500\text{ V} \pm 1\%$  at  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$
- The HA17431VLP includes a photocoupler bypass resistor ( $2\text{ k}\Omega$ )
- The reference voltage has a low temperature coefficient
- The MPAK-5(5-pin), MPAK(3-pin) and UPAK miniature packages are optimal for use on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

### Block Diagram



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

## Application Circuit Example



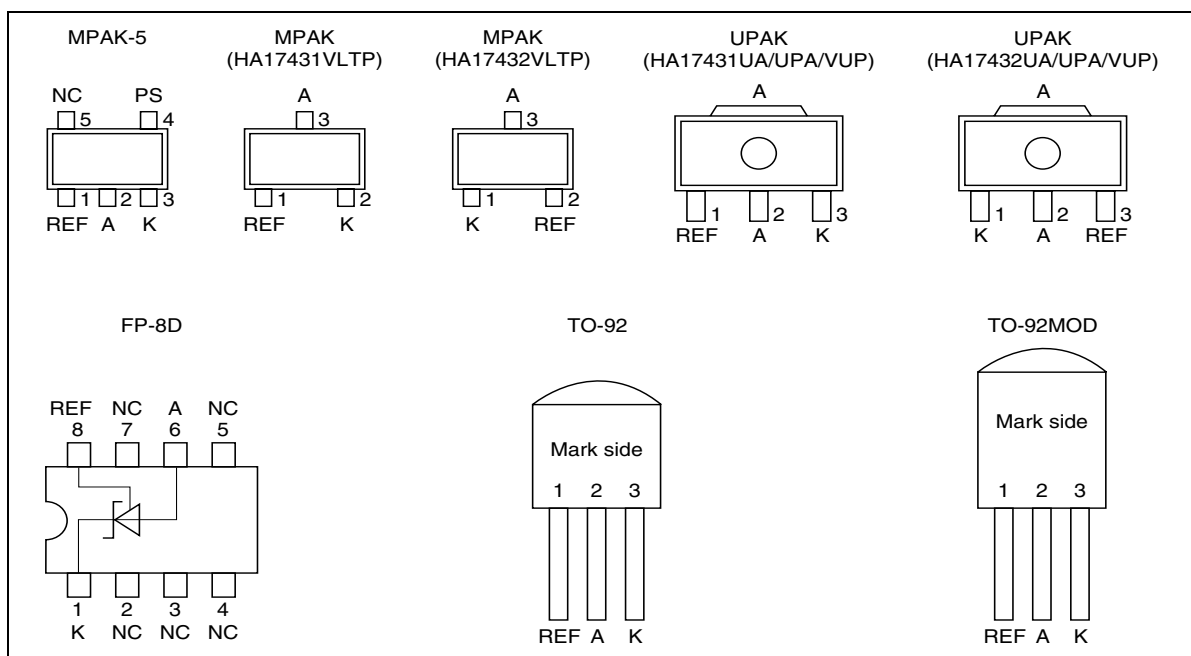
## Ordering Information

Item		Version			Package	Operating Temperature Range
		V Version	A Version	Normal Version		
Reference voltage (at 25°C)	Accuracy	±1%	±2.2%	±4%		
	Max	2.525 V	2.550 V	2.595 V		
	Typ	2.500 V	2.495 V	2.495 V		
	Min	2.475 V	2.440 V	2.395 V		
Cathode voltage		16 V max	40 V max	40 V max		
Cathode current		50 mA max	150 mA max	150 mA max		
Car use		HA17431VPJ			TO-92	-40 to +85°C
		HA17431PNAJ				
		HA17431PAJ			TO-92MOD	
		HA17431PJ				
		HA17431FPAJ			FP-8D	
		HA17431FPJ				

## Ordering Information (cont.)

Item	Version			Package	Operating Temperature Range
	V Version	A Version	Normal Version		
Industrial use	HA17431VLTP			MPAK	-20 to +85°C
	HA17432VLTP				
	HA17431VLP			MPAK-5	
	HA17431VP			TO-92	
		HA17431PNA			
	HA17431VUP			UPAK	
		HA17431UPA			
	HA17432VUP				
		HA17432UPA			
		HA17431PA		TO-92MOD	
			HA17431P		
	HA17431FPA		FP-8D		
		HA17431FP			
Commercial use		HA17431UA		UPAK	
		HA17432UA			

## Pin Arrangement



# HA17431 Series

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta = 25°C)

Item	Symbol	HA17431VLP	HA17431VP	HA17431VPJ	Unit	Notes
Cathode voltage	V <sub>KA</sub>	16	16	16	V	1
PS term. voltage	V <sub>PS</sub>	V <sub>KA</sub> to 16	—	—	V	1,2,3
Continuous cathode current	I <sub>K</sub>	-50 to +50	-50 to +50	-50 to +50	mA	
Reference input current	I <sub>ref</sub>	-0.05 to +10	-0.05 to +10	-0.05 to +10	mA	
Power dissipation	P <sub>T</sub>	150 * <sup>4</sup>	500 * <sup>5</sup>	500 * <sup>5</sup>	mW	4, 5
Operating temperature range	Topr	-20 to +85	-20 to +85	-40 to +85	°C	
Storage temperature	Tstg	-55 to +150	-55 to +150	-55 to +150	°C	

Item	Symbol	HA17431VUP/HA17432VUP	HA17431VLTP/HA17432VLTP	Unit	Notes
Cathode voltage	V <sub>KA</sub>	16	16	V	1
PS term. voltage	V <sub>PS</sub>	—	—	V	1,2,3
Continuous cathode current	I <sub>K</sub>	-50 to +50	-50 to +50	mA	
Reference input current	I <sub>ref</sub>	-0.05 to +10	-0.05 to +10	mA	
Power dissipation	P <sub>T</sub>	800 * <sup>8</sup>	150 * <sup>4</sup>	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	HA17431PNA	HA17431P/PA	HA17431FP/FPA	HA17431UA/UPA/ HA17432UA/UPA	Unit	Notes
Cathode voltage	V <sub>KA</sub>	40	40	40	40	V	1
Continuous cathode current	I <sub>K</sub>	-100 to +150	-100 to +150	-100 to +150	-100 to +150	mA	
Reference input current	I <sub>ref</sub>	-0.05 to +10	-0.05 to +10	-0.05 to +10	-0.05 to +10	mA	
Power dissipation	P <sub>T</sub>	500 * <sup>5</sup>	800 * <sup>6</sup>	500 * <sup>7</sup>	800 * <sup>8</sup>	mW	5,6,7,8
Operating temperature range	Topr	-20 to +85	-20 to +85	-20 to +85	-20 to +85	°C	
Storage temperature	Tstg	-55 to +150	-55 to +150	-55 to +125	-55 to +150	°C	

## Absolute Maximum Ratings (cont.)

(Ta = 25°C)

Item	Symbol	HA17431PNAJ	HA17431PJ/PAJ	HA17431FPJ/FPAJ	Unit	Notes
Cathode voltage	$V_{KA}$	40	40	40	V	1
Continuous cathode current	$I_K$	-100 to +150	-100 to +150	-100 to +150	mA	
Reference input current	$I_{ref}$	-0.05 to +10	-0.05 to +10	-0.05 to +10	mA	
Power dissipation	$P_T$	500 <sup>*5</sup>	800 <sup>*6</sup>	500 <sup>*7</sup>	mW	5,6,7
Operating temperature range	$T_{opr}$	-40 to +85	-40 to +85	-40 to +85	°C	
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$	-55 to +150	-55 to +150	-55 to +125	°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 &gt; 25°C, derate by 1.2 mW/°C.

5. Ta ≤ 25°C. If Ta &gt; 25°C, derate by 4.0 mW/°C.

6. Ta ≤ 25°C. If Ta &gt; 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 &gt; 25°C, derate by 5 mW/°C.

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

# HA17431 Series

## Electrical Characteristics

### HA17431VLP/VP/VPJ/VUP/VLTP, HA17432VUP/VLTP

( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $I_k = 10\text{ mA}$ )

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions	Notes
Reference voltage	Vref	2.475	2.500	2.525	V	$V_{KA} = \text{Vref}$	
Reference voltage temperature deviation	Vref(dev)	—	10	—	mV	$V_{KA} = \text{Vref}$ , $T_a = -20^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$	1
Reference voltage temperature coefficient	$\Delta\text{Vref}/\Delta T_a$	—	$\pm 30$	—	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{KA} = \text{Vref}$ , $0^\circ\text{C}$ to $50^\circ\text{C}$ gradient	
Reference voltage regulation	$\Delta\text{Vref}/\Delta V_{KA}$	—	2.0	3.7	mV/V	$V_{KA} = \text{Vref}$ to 16 V	
Reference input current	Iref	—	2	6	$\mu\text{A}$	$R_1 = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $R_2 = \infty$	
Reference current temperature deviation	Iref(dev)	—	0.5	—	$\mu\text{A}$	$R_1 = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $R_2 = \infty$ , $T_a = -20^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$	
Minimum cathode current	Imin	—	0.4	1.0	mA	$V_{KA} = \text{Vref}$	2
Off state cathode current	Ioff	—	0.001	1.0	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{KA} = 16\text{ V}$ , $\text{Vref} = 0\text{ V}$	
Dynamic impedance	$Z_{KA}$	—	0.2	0.5	$\Omega$	$V_{KA} = \text{Vref}$ , $I_k = 1\text{ mA}$ to $50\text{ mA}$	
Bypass resistance	$R_{PS}$	1.6	2.0	2.4	$\text{k}\Omega$	$I_{PS} = 1\text{ mA}$	3
Bypass resistance temperature coefficient	$\Delta R_{PS}/\Delta T_a$	—	+2000	—	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{PS} = 1\text{ mA}$ , $0^\circ\text{C}$ to $50^\circ\text{C}$ gradient	3



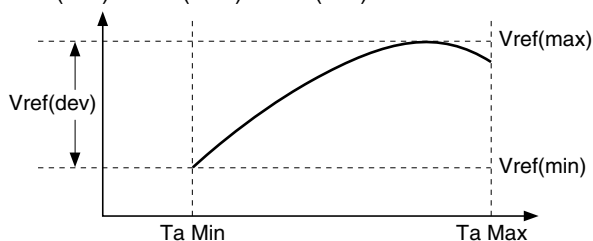
## Electrical Characteristics (cont.)

## HA17431PJ/PAJ/FPJ/FPAJ/P/PA/UA/UPA/FP/FPA/PNA/PNAJ, HA17432UA/UPA

(Ta = 25°C, I<sub>K</sub> = 10 mA)

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions	Notes
Reference voltage	Vref	2.440	2.495	2.550	V	V <sub>KA</sub> = Vref	A
		2.395	2.495	2.595			Normal
Reference voltage temperature deviation	Vref(dev)	—	11	(30)	mV	V <sub>KA</sub> = Vref	Ta = -20°C to +85°C
		—	5	(17)			Ta = 0°C to +70°C
Reference voltage regulation	ΔVref/ΔV <sub>KA</sub>	—	1.4	3.7	mV/V	V <sub>KA</sub> = Vref to 10 V	
		—	1	2.2			V <sub>KA</sub> = 10 V to 40 V
Reference input current	Iref	—	3.8	6	μA	R <sub>1</sub> = 10 kΩ, R <sub>2</sub> = ∞	
Reference current temperature deviation	Iref(dev)	—	0.5	(2.5)	μA	R <sub>1</sub> = 10 kΩ, R <sub>2</sub> = ∞, Ta = 0°C to +70°C	4
Minimum cathode current	Imin	—	0.4	1.0	mA	V <sub>KA</sub> = Vref	2
Off state cathode current	Ioff	—	0.001	1.0	μA	V <sub>KA</sub> = 40 V, Vref = 0 V	
Dynamic impedance	Z <sub>KA</sub>	—	0.2	0.5	Ω	V <sub>KA</sub> = Vref, I <sub>K</sub> = 1 mA to 100 mA	

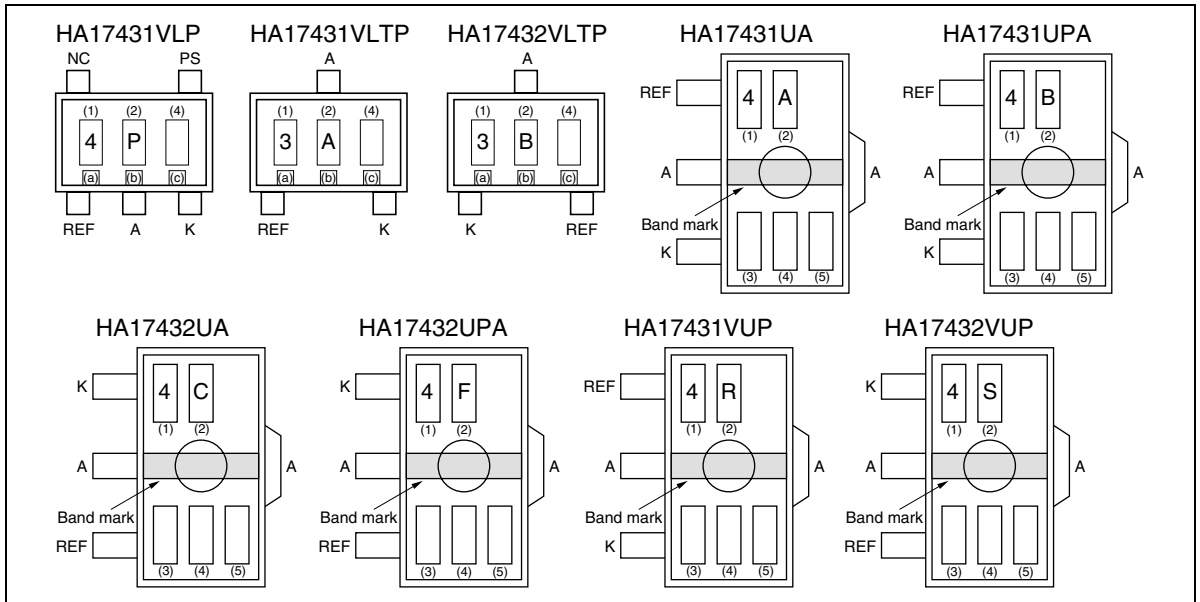
Notes: 1. Vref(dev) = Vref(max) – Vref(min)

2. Imin is given by the cathode current at Vref = Vref<sub>(IK=10mA)</sub> – 15 mV.3. R<sub>PS</sub> is only provided in HA17431VLP.

4. The maximum value is a design value (not measured).

## MPAK-5(5-pin), MPAK(3-pin) and UPAK Marking Patterns

The marking patterns shown below are used on MPAK-5, MPAK and UPAK 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
HA17431UPA	4	B
HA17432UA	4	C
HA17432UPA	4	F

3. The letter (3) shows the production year code (the last digit of the year) for UPAK products.

4. The bars (a), (b) and (c) show a production year code for MPAK-5 and MPAK products as shown below. After 2010 the code is repeated every 8 years.

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
(a)	None	None	None	Bar	Bar	Bar	Bar	None
(b)	None	Bar	Bar	None	None	Bar	Bar	None
(c)	Bar	None	Bar	None	Bar	None	Bar	None

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

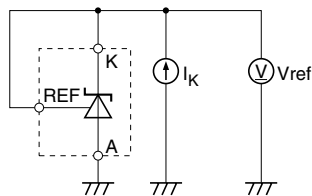
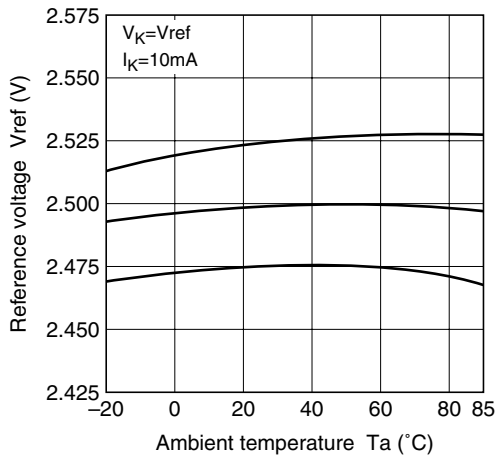
Production month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Marked code	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M

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

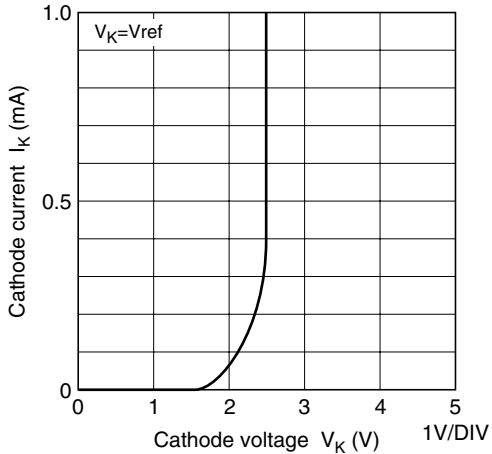
Characteristics Curves

HA17431VLP/VP/VPJ/VUP/VLTP, HA17432VUP/VLTP

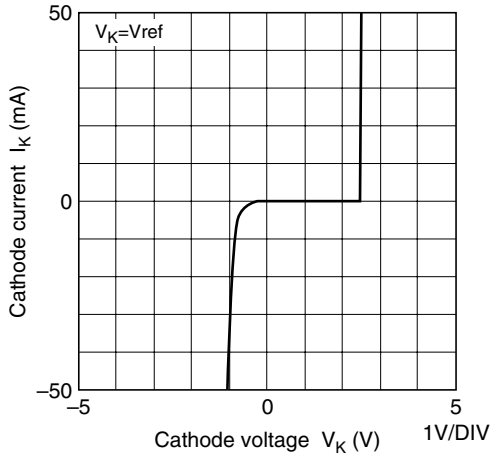
Reference Voltage Temperature Characteristics



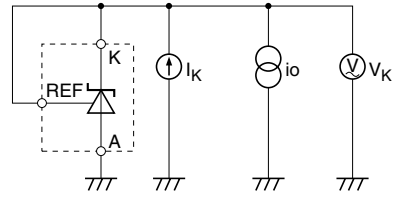
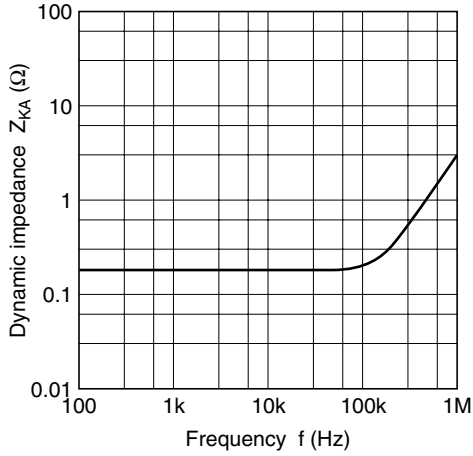
Cathode Current vs. Cathode Voltage Characteristics 1



Cathode Current vs. Cathode Voltage Characteristics 2



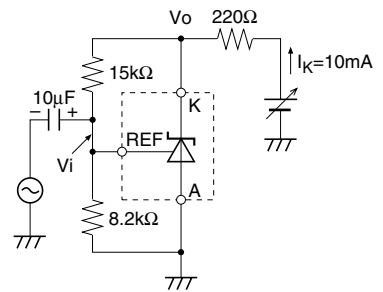
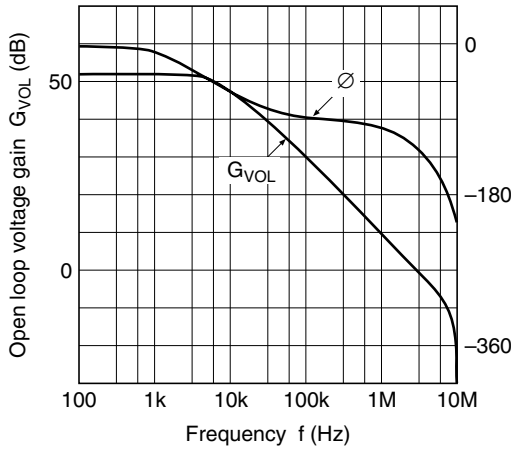
Dynamic Impedance vs. Frequency Characteristics



$$i_o = 2 \text{ mA}_{P-P}$$

$$Z_{KA} = \frac{V_K}{i_o} (\Omega)$$

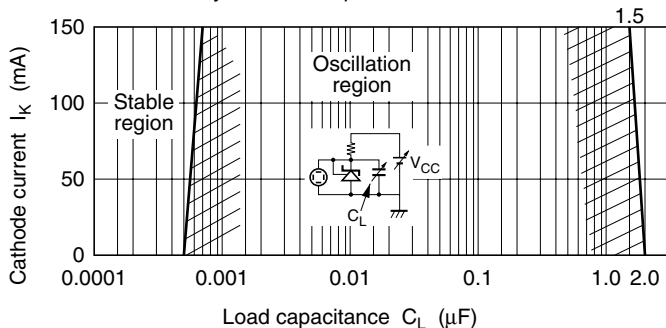
Open Loop Voltage Gain, Phase vs. Frequency Characteristics



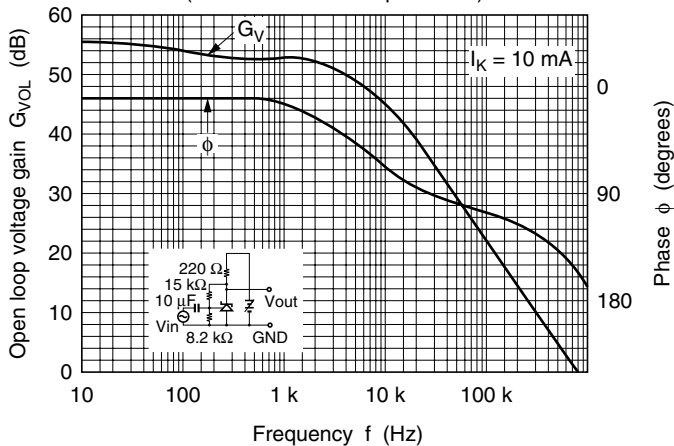
$$G = 20 \log \left( \frac{V_o}{V_i} \right) (\text{dB})$$

HA17431PJ/PAJ/FPJ/FPAJ/P/PA/UA/UPA/FP/FPA/PNA/PNAJ, HA17432UA/UPA

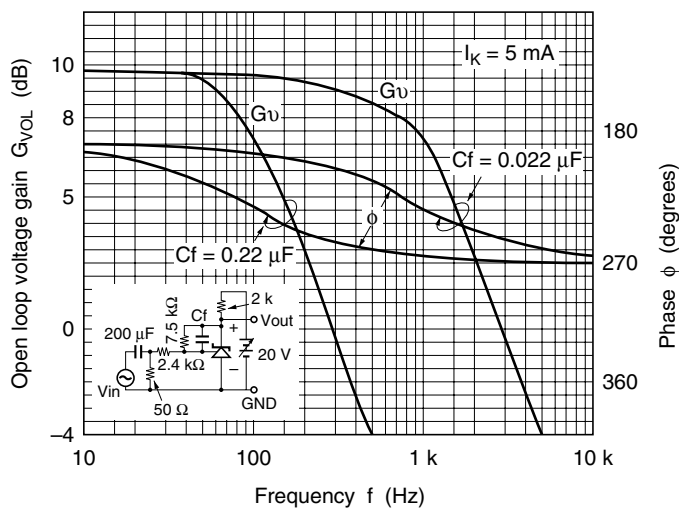
Oscillation Stability vs. Load Capacitance between Anode and Cathode



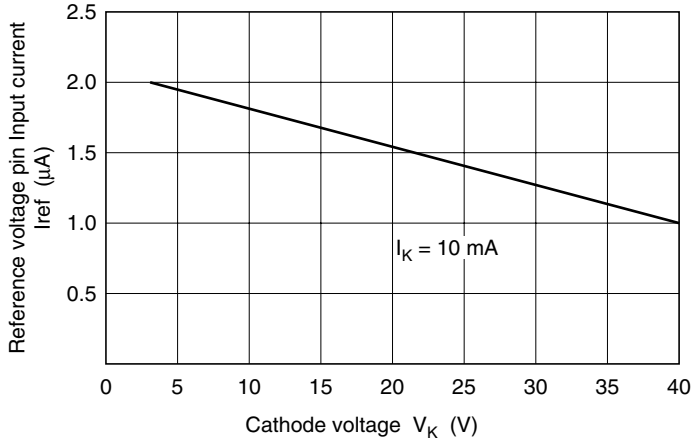
Open Loop Voltage Gain, Phase vs. Frequency Characteristics (1)  
(With no feedback capacitance)



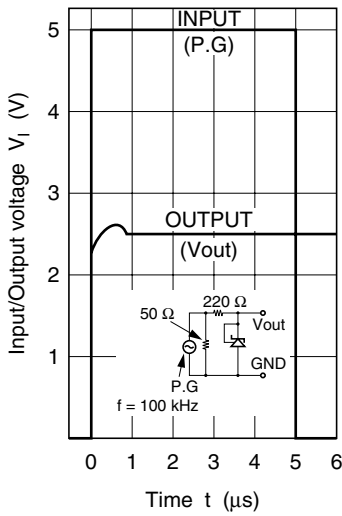
Open Loop Voltage Gain, Phase vs. Frequency Characteristics (2)  
(When a feedback capacitance ( $C_f$ ) is provided)



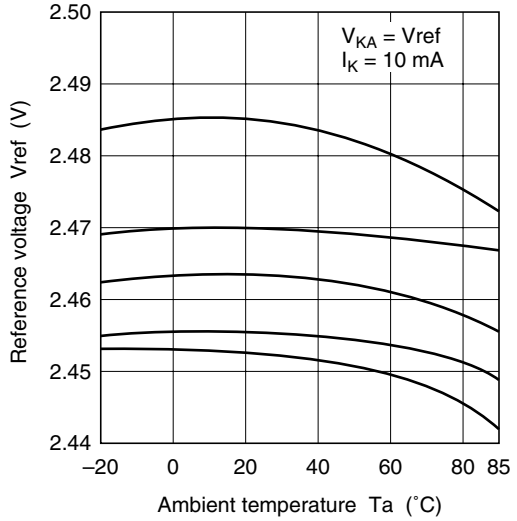
Reference Voltage Pin Input Current vs. Cathode Voltage Characteristics

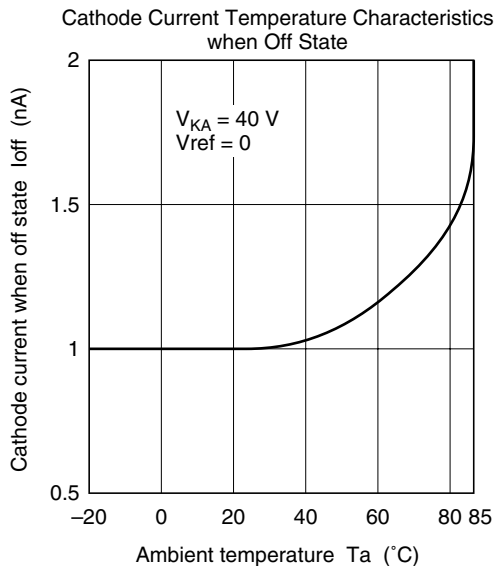
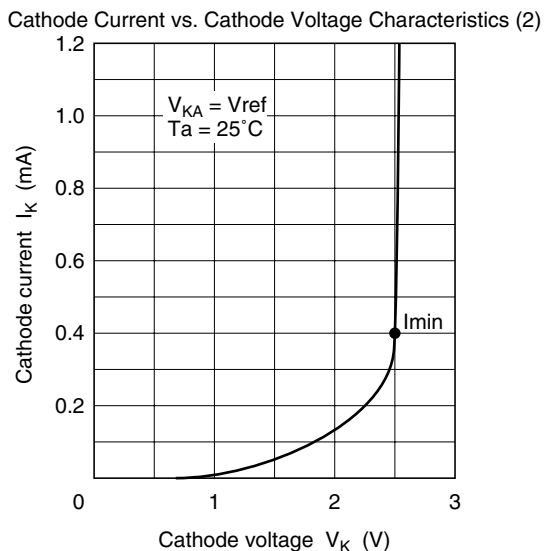
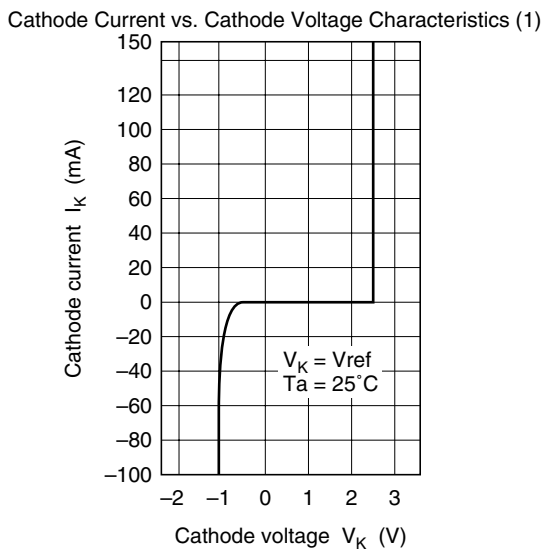
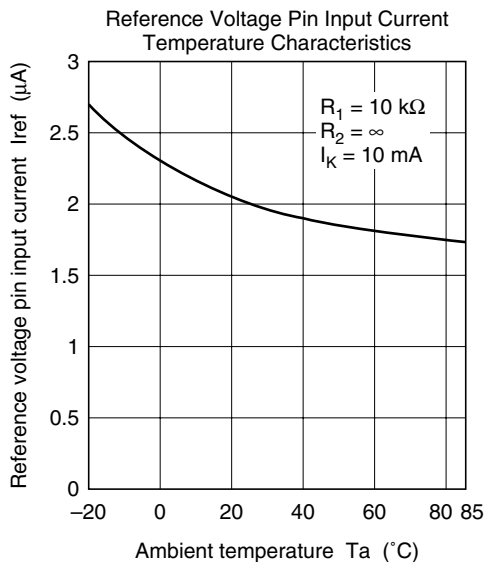


Pulse Response



Reference Voltage Temperature Characteristics





## 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 ( $0.2 \Omega$ ) over a wide cathode current range. A (anode) is used at the minimum potential, such as ground.

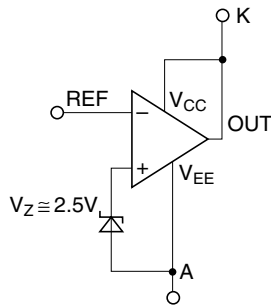
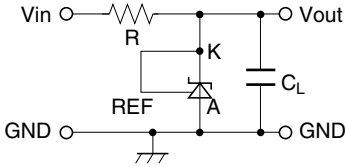
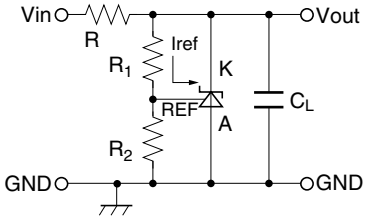


Figure 1 Operation Diagram

## Application Hints

No.	Application Example	Description
1	Reference voltage generation circuit 	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.
2	Variable output shunt regulator circuit 	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.

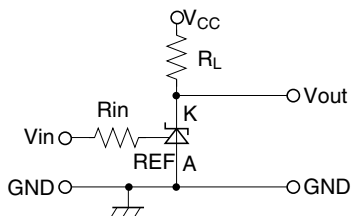


Application Hints (cont.)

**No. Application Example**

**Description**

3 Single power supply inverting comparator circuit

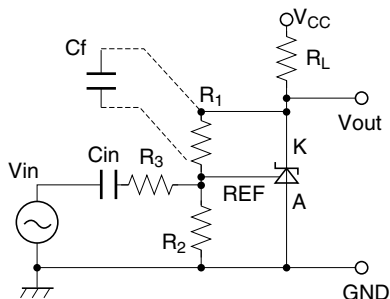


This is an inverting type comparator with an input threshold voltage of approximately 2.5 V. Rin is the REF pin protection resistance, with a value of several kΩ to several tens of kΩ.

RL is the load resistance, selected so that the cathode current  $I_K \cdot 1 \text{ mA}$  when Vout is low.

Condition	Vin	Vout	IC
C1	Less than 2.5 V	V <sub>CC</sub> (V <sub>OH</sub> )	OFF
C2	2.5 V or more	Approx. 2 V (V <sub>OL</sub> )	ON

4 AC amplifier circuit



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  $2.5 V_{DC}$ .

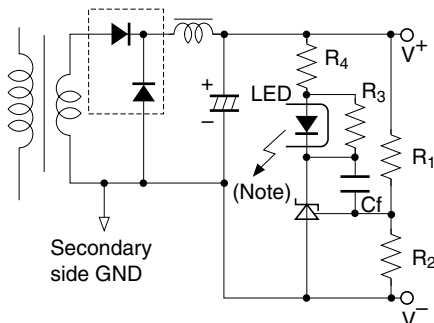
R2 also functions as a resistance that determines the DC cathode potential when there is no input, but if the input level is low and there is no risk of Vout clipping to V<sub>CC</sub>, this can be omitted.

To change the frequency characteristic, Cf should be connected as indicated by the dotted line.

$$\text{Gain } G = \frac{R_1}{R_2 // R_3} \text{ (DC gain)}$$

$$\text{Cutoff frequency } f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi C_f (R_1 // R_2 // R_3)}$$

5 Switching power supply error amplification circuit



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.

The output voltage (between V+ and V-) is given by the following formula:

$$V_{out} \cong 2.5 V \times \frac{(R_1 + R_2)}{R_2}$$

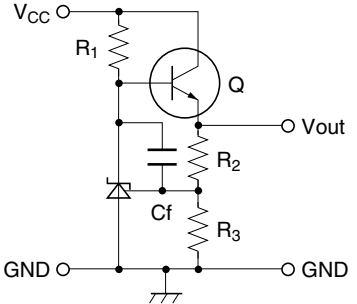
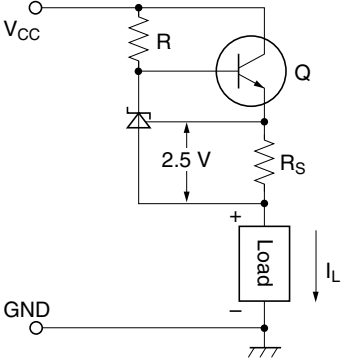
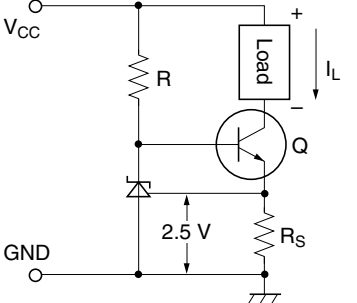
In this circuit, the gain with respect to the Vout error is as follows:

$$G = \frac{R_2}{(R_1 + R_2)} \times \left[ \frac{\text{HA17431 open loop gain}}{\text{photocoupler total gain}} \right]$$

Note: LED : Light emitting diode in photocoupler  
 R3 : Bypass resistor to feed  $I_K (> I_{min})$  when LED current vanishes  
 R4 : LED protection resistance

As stated earlier, the HA17431 open-loop gain is 50 to 60 dB.

## Application Hints (cont.)

No.	Application Example	Description
6	Constant voltage regulator circuit	<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><math>R_1</math> is a bias resistance for supplying the HA17431 cathode current and the output transistor Q base current.</p>
7	Discharge type constant current circuit	<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 <math>I_L</math>.</p> <p>The requirement in this circuit is that the cathode current must be greater than <math>I_{min} = 1 \text{ mA}</math>. The <math>I_L</math> setting therefore must be on the order of several mA or more.</p>
		
8	Induction type constant current circuit	<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 <math>I_L</math>, so that <math>I_L</math> 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)

### 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.

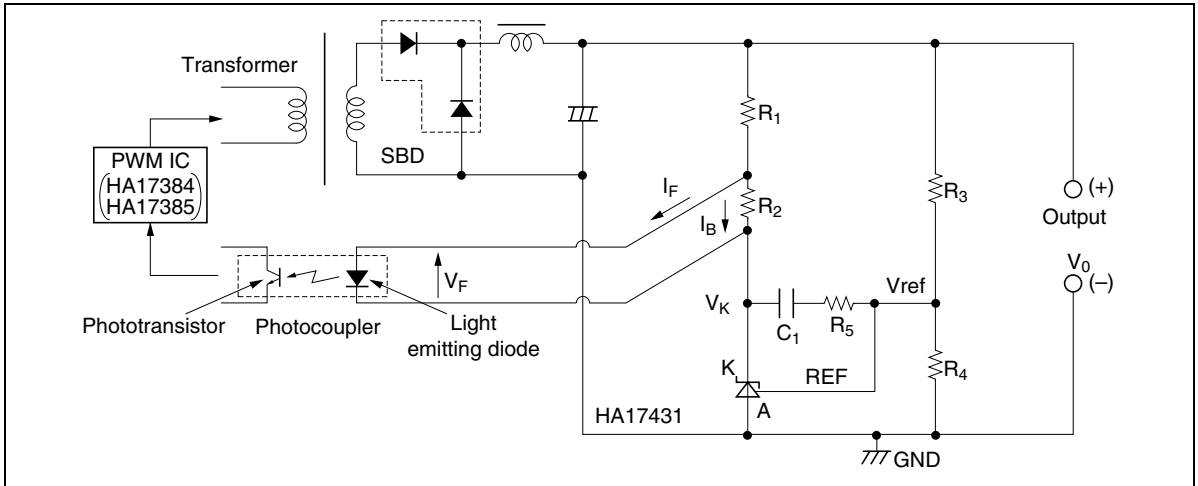


Figure 2 Typical Shunt Regulator/Error Amplifier

### Determination of External Constants for the Shunt Regulator

**DC characteristic determination:** In figure 2,  $R_1$  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 2, the following formulas are obtained:

$$R_1 = \frac{V_0 - V_F - V_K}{I_F + I_B}, \quad R_2 = \frac{V_F}{I_B}$$

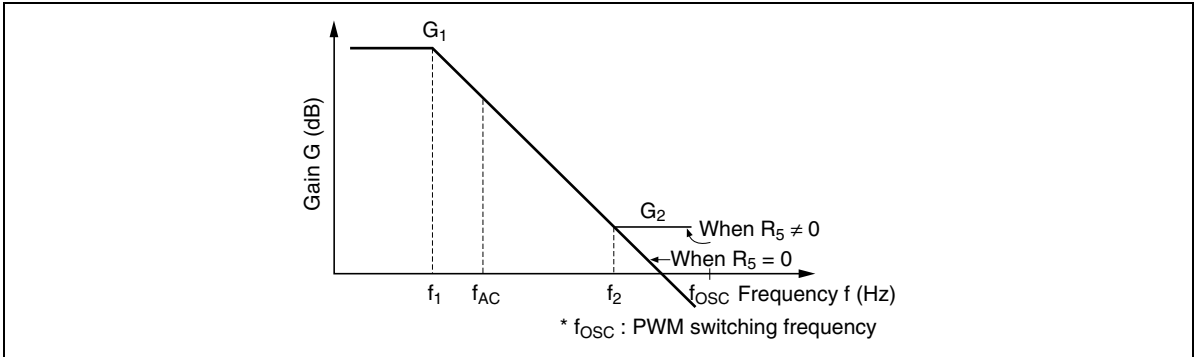
$V_K$  is the HA17431 operating voltage, and is set at around 3 V, taking into account a margin for fluctuation.  $R_2$  is the current shunt resistance for the light emitting diode, in which a bias current  $I_B$  of around  $1/5 I_F$  flows.

Next, the output voltage can be determined by  $R_3$  and  $R_4$ , and the following formula is obtained:

$$V_0 = \frac{R_3 + R_4}{R_4} \times V_{ref}, \quad V_{ref} = 2.5 \text{ V Typ}$$

The absolute values of  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  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  $3.8 \mu\text{A Typ}$ . (V version:  $2 \mu\text{A Typ}$ )

**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 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  $\Delta V_{ref}/\Delta V_{KA}$ , and is approximately 50 dB.

### Practical Example

Consider the example of a photocoupler, with an internal light emitting diode  $V_F = 1.05 \text{ V}$  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  $0.5 \text{ mA}$ . If the shunt regulator  $V_K = 3 \text{ V}$ , the following values are found.

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

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

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

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

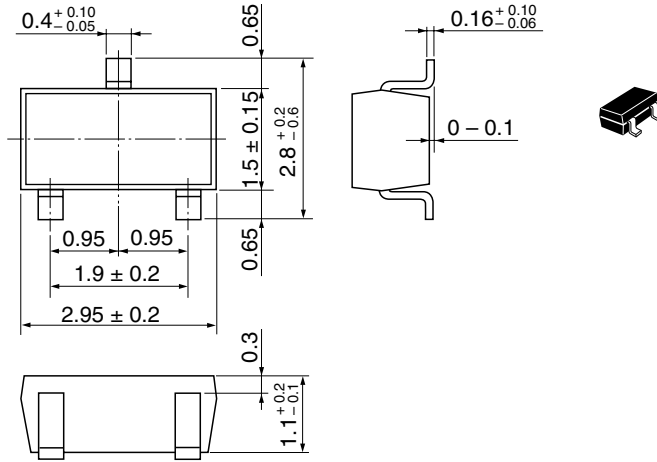
$$f_1 = 1 / (2 \times \pi \times 0.022 \text{ }\mu\text{F} \times 316 \times 10 \text{ k}\Omega) = 2.3 \text{ (Hz)}$$

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

## Package Dimensions

As of January, 2002

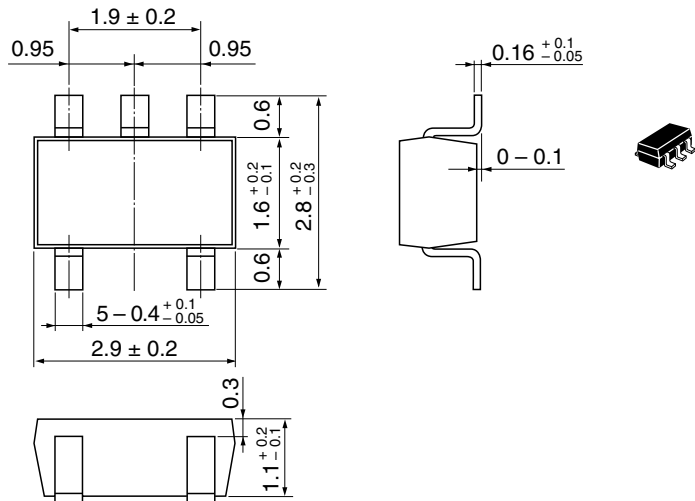
Unit: mm



Hitachi Code	MPAK
JEDEC	—
JEITA	Conforms
Mass (reference value)	0.011 g

As of January, 2002

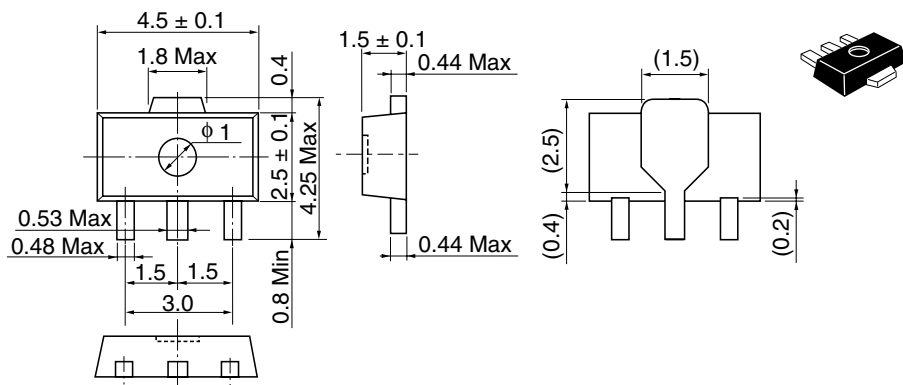
Unit: mm



Hitachi Code	MPAK-5
JEDEC	—
JEITA	—
Mass (reference value)	0.015 g

As of January, 2002

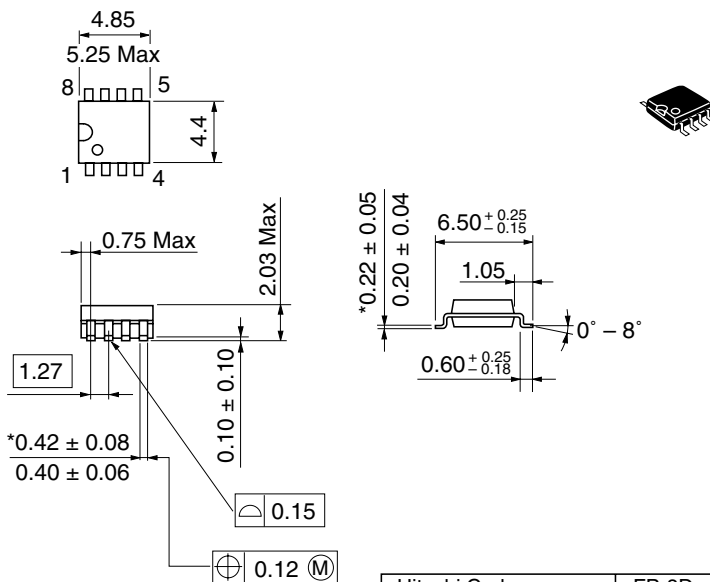
Unit: mm



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JEDEC	—
JEITA	Conforms
Mass (reference value)	0.050 g

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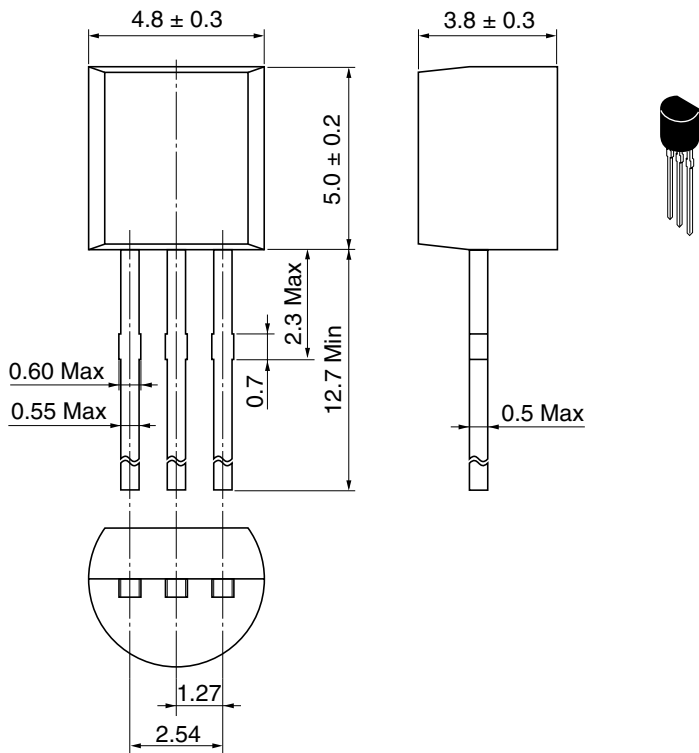
Unit: mm



\*Dimension including the plating thickness  
Base material dimension

Hitachi Code	FP-8D
JEDEC	—
JEITA	Conforms
Mass (reference value)	0.10 g

As of January, 2002  
Unit: mm

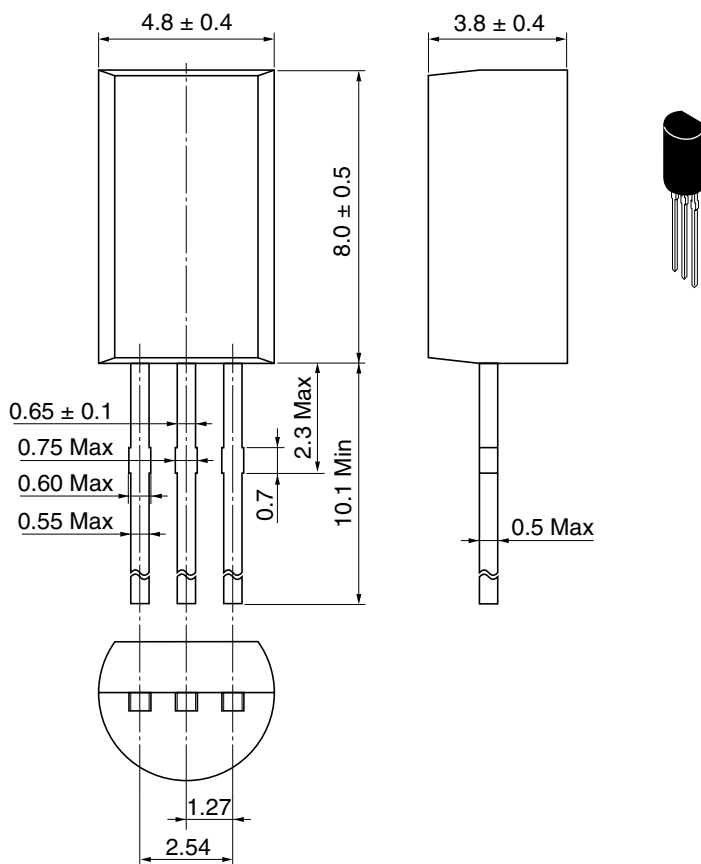


Hitachi Code	TO-92 (1)
JEDEC	Conforms
JEITA	Conforms
Mass (reference value)	0.25 g



As of January, 2002

Unit: mm



Hitachi Code	TO-92 Mod
JEDEC	—
JEITA	Conforms
Mass (reference value)	0.35 g

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