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## FAIRCHILD

## KA2803B

Earth Leakage Detector

## Features

－Low Power Consumption： $5 \mathrm{~mW}, 100 \mathrm{~V} / 200 \mathrm{~V}$
－Built－In Voltage Regulator
－High－Gain Differential Amplifier
－$\quad 0.4 \mathrm{~mA}$ Output Current Pulse to Trigger SCRs
－Low External Part Count
－DIP \＆SOP Packages，High Packing Density
－High Noise Immunity，Large Surge Margin
－Super Temperature Characteristic of Input Sensitivity
－Wide Operating Temperature Range：
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
－Operation from 12 V to 20 V Input

## Functions

－Differential Amplifier
－Level Comparator
－Latch Circuit

## Description

The KA2803B is designed for use in earth leakage circuit interrupters，for operation directly off the AC line in breakers．The input of the differential amplifier is connected to the secondary coil of ZCT（Zero Current Transformer）．The amplified output of differential amplifier is integrated at external capacitor to gain adequate time delay specified in KSC4613．The level comparator generates a high level when earth leakage current is greater than the fixed level．



Figure 1. Block Diagram

## Application Circuit



Figure 2. Full-Wave Application Circuit

## Application Information

(Refer to full-wave application circuit in Figure 2)
Figure 2 shows the KA2803B connected in a typical leakage current detector system. The power is applied to the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ terminal (Pin 8) directly from the power line. The resistor $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{S}}$ and capacitor $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{S}}$ are chosen so that Pin 8 voltage is at least 12 V . The value of $\mathrm{C}_{s}$ is recommended above $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$.

If the leakage current is at the load, it is detected by the zero current transformer (ZCT). The output voltage signal of ZCT is amplified by the differential amplifier of the KA2803B internal circuit and appears as a half-cycle sine wave signal referred to input signal at the output of the amplifier. The amplifier closed-loop gain is fixed about 1000 times with internal feedback resistor to compensate for zero current transformer (ZCT) variations. The resistor $R_{L}$ should be selected so that the breaker satisfies the required sensing current. The protection resistor $R_{P}$ is not usually used when high current is injected at the breaker; this resistor should be


Figure 3. Half-Wave Application Circuit
used to protect the earth leakage detector IC (KA2803B). The range of $R_{P}$ is from several hundred $\Omega$ to several $k \Omega$.

Capacitor $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ is for the noise canceller and a standard value of $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ is $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. Capacitor C 2 is also a noise canceller capacitance, but it is not usually used.

When high noise is present, a $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor may be connected between Pins 6 and 7. The amplified signal finally appears at the Pin 7 with pulse signal through the internal latch circuit of the KA2803B. This signal drives the gate of the external SCR, which energizes the trip coil, which opens the circuit breaker. The trip time of the breaker is determined by capacitor $\mathrm{C}_{3}$ and the mechanism breaker. This capacitor should be selected under $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ to satisfy the required trip time. The full-wave bridge supplies power to the KA2803B during both the positive and negative half cycles of the line voltage. This allows the hot and neutral lines to be interchanged.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device. The device may not function or be operable above the recommended operating conditions and stressing the parts to these levels is not recommended. In addition, extended exposure to stresses above the recommended operating conditions may affect device reliability. The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only.

| Symbol | Parameter | Min. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Supply Voltage |  | 20 | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Supply Current |  | 8 | mA |
| $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}$ | Power Dissipation |  | 300 | mW |
| $\mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | Lead Temperature, Soldering 10 Seconds |  | 260 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | Operation Temperature Range | -25 | +80 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{STG}}$ | Storage Temperature Range | -65 | +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Electrical Characteristics

$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise specified.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions |  | Test Circuit | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Icc | Supply Current 1 | $\begin{aligned} & V_{C C}=12 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{R}}=\mathrm{OPEN} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{I}}=2 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Figure 4 |  |  | 580 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 300 | 400 | 530 |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  | 480 |  |
| $V_{T}$ | Trip Voltage | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=16 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{R}}=2 \mathrm{~V} \sim 2.02 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{I}}=2 \end{aligned}$ |  | Figure 5 | 14 | 16 | 18 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{mV} \\ (\mathrm{~ms}) \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | Note 1 |  |  | 12.5 | 14.2 | 17.0 |  |
| $\mathrm{l}_{\text {(D) }}$ | Differential Amplifier Current Current 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=16 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{R}} \sim \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{I}}=30 \mathrm{mV}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OD}}=1.2 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  | Figure 7 | -12 | 20 | -30 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  | Differential Amplifier Current Current 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=16 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OD}}=0.8 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{R}}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{I}} \text { Short=}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{P}} \end{aligned}$ |  | Figure 8 | 17 | 27 | 37 |  |
| 10 | Output Current | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Sc}}=1.4 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OS}}=0.8 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=16.0 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Figure 9 | 200 | 400 | 800 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 200 | 400 | 800 |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 100 | 300 | 600 |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Scon }}$ | Latch-On Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=16 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | Figure 10 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.4 | V |
| Iscon | Latch Input Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=16 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | Figure 11 | -13 | -7 | -1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| lost | Output Low Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OsL }}=0.2 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | Figure 12 | 200 | 800 | 1400 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $V_{\text {IDC }}$ | Differential Input Clamp Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=16 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{IDC}}=100 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | Figure 13 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 2.0 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SM }}$ | Maximum Current Voltage | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SM}}=7 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | Figure 14 | 20 | 24 | 28 | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{S} 2}$ | Supply Current 2 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}=12.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OSL }}=0.6 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | Figure 15 | 200 | 400 | 900 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SOFF }}$ | Latch-Off Supply Voltage | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OS}}=12.0 \mathrm{~V} \\ \hline \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{SC}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | Figure 16 | 7 | 8 | 9 | V |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {IDC }}=100.0 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ton | Response Time | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=16 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{F}} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~V}<\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{x}}<5 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{R}^{-} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=0.3 \mathrm{~V},$ | Figure 17 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ms |

## Note:

1. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

## Test Circuits



Figure 4. Supply Current 1


* $V_{p}=V$ pin1-0.03V

Figure 6. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{PN} 1}$ for $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{P}}$ Measurement


Figure 8. Differential Amplifier Output Current 2


Figure 5. Trip Voltage


Figure 7. Differential Amplifier Output Current 1


Figure 9. Output Current

Test Circuits (Continued)


Figure 10.Latch-On Voltage


Figure 12.Output Low Current


Figure 14. Maximum Current Voltage


Figure 16.Latch-Off Supply Voltage


Figure 11.Latch Input Current


Figure 13. Differential Input Clamp Voltage


Figure 15.Supply Current 2


Figure 17.Response Time

## Typical Performance Characteristics



Figure 18.Supply Current


Figure 20.Differential Amplifier Output Current $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{P}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OD}}=0.8 \mathrm{~V}\right)$


Figure 22.Output Low Current


Figure 19. Differential Amplifier Output Current ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=30 \mathrm{mV}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OD}}=1.2 \mathrm{~V}$ )


Figure 21. Output Current


Figure 23.Vcc Voltage vs. Supply Current 1

Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)


Figure 24.Differential Amplifier Output Current 1


Figure 26.Latch Input Current


Figure 28.Output Current


Figure 25.Differential Amplifier Output


Figure 27.Output Low Current


Figure 29. Vcc Voltage vs. Supply Current 2

Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)


Figure 30. Differential Input Clamp Voltage


Figure 32.Latch-On Input Voltage


Figure 34.Trip and Output


Figure 31.Latch-Off Supply Voltage


Figure 33.Maximum Supply


Figure 35.Output Response Time

## Physical Dimensions



## N08EREVG

Figure 36.8-Lead, Dual Inline Package (DIP)
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## Physical Dimensions



Figure 37.8-Lead, Small Outline Package (SOP)

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| BitSiC'm | Global Power Resource ${ }^{\text {sm }}$ | PowerTrench ${ }^{(0)}$ | $\checkmark$ GENERAL ${ }^{\text {ax }}$ |
| Build it Now ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | GreenBridge ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ | Power ${ }^{\text {S }}{ }^{\text {TM }}$ | TinyBoost ${ }^{\text {(0 }}$ |
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