1A LOW DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATOR



FEATURES

- Guaranted 1.5A Peak Current
- Low Quiescent Current
- Low Dropout Voltage of 280mV at 1A
- Extremely Tight Load and Line Regulation
- Extremely Fast Transient Response
- Reverse-battery Protection
- Internal Thermal Protection
- Internal Short Circuit Current Limit
- Replacement for LM2940, MIC2940A, AS2940
- Standard TO-220 and TO-263 packages



Now Available in Lead Free Packaging

APPLICATIONS

- Powering VGA & Sound Card
- LCD Monitors
- USB Power Supply
- Power PCTM Supplies
- SMPS Post-Regulator

- PDA or Notebook Computer
- High Efficiency Linear Power Supplies
- Portable Instrumentation
- Constant Current Regulators
- Cordless Telephones
- Automotive Electronics

DESCRIPTION

The SPX2940 is a 1A, accurate voltage regulators with a low drop out voltage of 280mV (typical) at 1A. These regulators are specifically designed for low voltage applications that require a low dropout voltage and a fast transient response. They are fully fault protected against over-current, reverse battery, and positive and negative voltage transients.

The SPX2940 is offered in 3-pin TO-220 & TO-263 packages. For a 3A version, refer to the SPX29300 data sheet.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS CIRCUIT

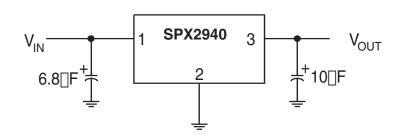


Figure 1. Fixed Output Linear Regulator.



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Lead Temperature (soldering, 5 seconds)	260°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Operating Junction Temperature Range	-40°C to +125°C
Input Voltage (Note 5)	16V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

at $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}$ + 1V and I_{OUT} = 10 mA, C_{IN} = 6.8 \Box F, C_{OUT} = 10 \Box F; T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise specified. The Boldface applies over the junction temperature range. Adjustable versions are set at 5.0V.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYP	MIN	MAX	UNITS
1.8V Version	· · · · · ·		•		
Output Voltage	$I_{OUT} = 10mA$ $10mA \le I_{OUT} \le 1A, 6V \le V_{IN} \le 16V$	1.8 1.8	1.746 1.710	1.854 1.890	V
2.5V Version	· · ·				
Output Voltage	$I_{OUT} = 10mA$ $10mA \le I_{OUT} \le 1A, 6V \le V_{IN} \le 16V$	2.5 2.5	2.425 2.375	2.575 2.625	V
3.3V Version	· · · ·				
Output Voltage	$I_{OUT} = 10mA$ $10mA \le I_{OUT} \le 1A, 6V \le V_{IN} \le 16V$	3.3 3.3	3.201 3.135	3.399 3.465	V
5.0V Version	· · · ·				
Output Voltage	$I_{OUT} = 10mA$ $10mA \le I_{OUT} \le 1A, 6V \le V_{IN} \le 16V$	5.0 5.0	4.850 4.750	5.150 5.250	V
All Voltage Options				·	
Line Regulation	I _O =10mA, (V _{OUT} +1V)≤V _{IN} ≤16V	0.2		1.0	%
Load Regulation	V _{IN} =V _{OUT} +1V, 10mA≤I _{OUT} ≤1A	0.3		1.5	%
$\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta T}$	Output Voltage Temperature Coef.	20		100	ppm/°C
Dropout Voltage (Note 1)	I _O =100mA	70		200	mV
(except 1.8V version)	I _O =1A	280		550	
Ground Current (Note 3)	$I_0 = 750$ mA, $V_{IN} = V_{OUT}$, + 1V $I_0 = 1$ A	12 18		25	mA
I _{GNDDO} Ground Pin Current at Dropout	V_{IN} =0.1V less than specified V_{OUT} I _{OUT} = 10mA	1.2			mA
Current Limit	V _{OUT} =0V (Note 2)	2.2	1.5		A
Output Noise Voltage 10Hz to 100kHz)	C _L = 10[]F	400			□V _{RMS}
I _L =100mA	C _L =33∏F	260			
Thermal Resistance	TO-220 Junction to Case, at Tab TO-220 Junction to Ambient	3 60			°C/W
	TO-263 Junction to Case, at Tab TO-263 Junction to Ambient	3 60			

NOTES:

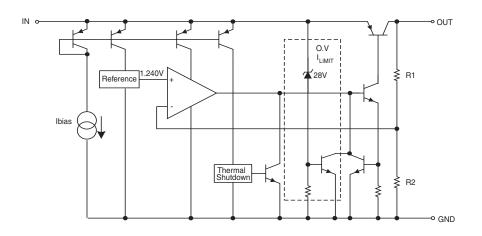
Note 1: Dropout voltage is defined as the input to output differential when the output voltage drops to 99% of its normal value. Note 2: $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}$ (NOMINAL) + 1V. For example, use $V_{IN}=4.3V$ for a 3.3V regulator. Employ pulse-testing procedures to minimize temperature rise. Note 3: Ground pin current is the regulator quiescent current. The total current drawn from the source is the sum of the load current to the ground current. Note 4: Thermal regulation is defined as the change in the output voltage at a time T after a change in power dissipation is applied, excluding load or line regulation

effects. Note 5: Maximum positive supply voltage of 20V must be of limited duration (<100ms) and duty cycle (<1%). The maximum continuous supply voltage is 16V.

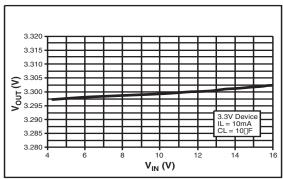


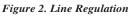
1A Low Dropout Voltage Regulator

BLOCK DIAGRAM



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS





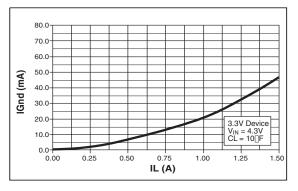
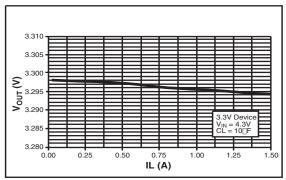
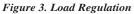


Figure 4. Ground Current vs Load Current





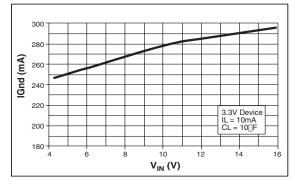


Figure 5. Ground Current vs Input Voltage





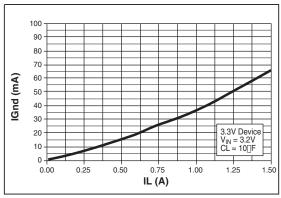


Figure 6. Ground Current vs Current in Dropout

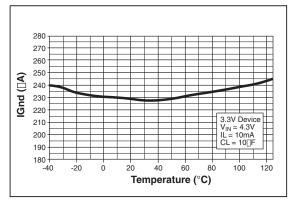


Figure 8. Ground Current vs Temperature at $I_{LOAD} = 10mA$

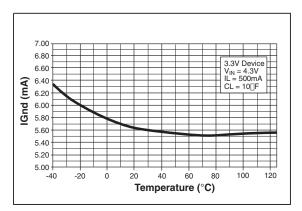


Figure 10. Ground Current vs Temperature at I_{LOAD} =500mA

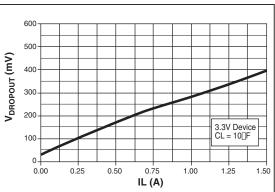


Figure 7. Dropout Voltage vs Load Current

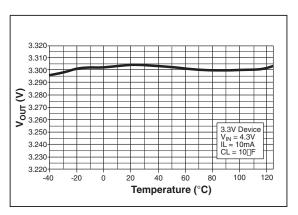


Figure 9. Output Voltage vs Temperature at I_{LOAD} =10mA

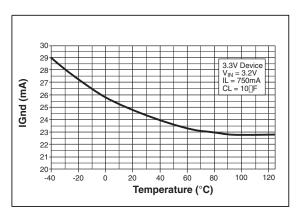


Figure 11. Ground Current vs Temperature in Dropout at I_{LOAD} =750mA

1A Low Dropout Voltage Regulator



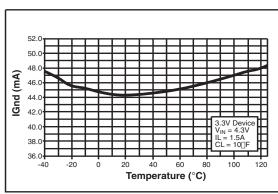


Figure 12. Ground Current vs Temperature at $I_{LOAD} = 1.5A$

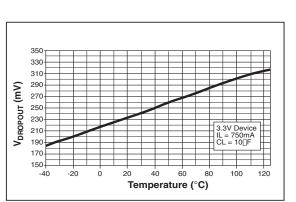


Figure 14. Dropout Voltage vs Temperature at I_{LOAD} = 750mA

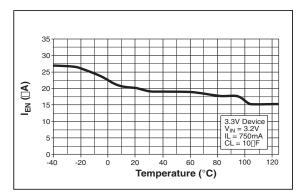
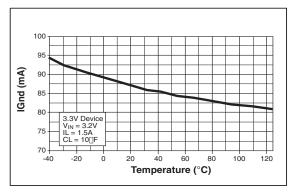


Figure 16. Enable Current vs Temperature for V_{EN} = 16V



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 13. Ground Current vs Temperature in Dropout at I_{LOAD} =1.5A

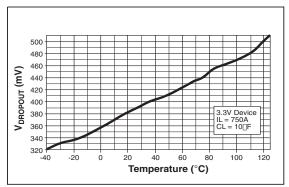


Figure 15. Dropout Voltage vs Temperature at $I_{LOAD} = 1.5mA$

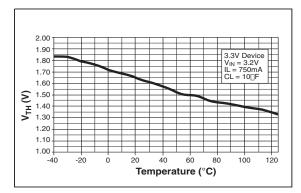


Figure 17. Enable Threshold vs Temperature



The SPX2940 incorporates protection against over-current faults, reversed load insertion, over temperature operation, and positive and negative transient voltage.

Thermal Considerations

Although the SPX2940 offers limiting circuitry for overload conditions, it is still necessary to insure that the maximum junction temperature is not exceeded in the application. Heat will flow through the lowest resistance path, the junction-to-case path. In order to insure the best thermal flow of the component, proper mounting is required. Consult heatsink manufacturer for thermal resistance and design of heatsink.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

For example, TO-220 design:

Assume that $V_{IN} = 10V$, $V_{OUT} = 5V$, $I_{OUT} = 1.5A$, $T_A = 50^{\circ}C/W$, $\theta_{HA} = 1^{\circ}C/W$, $\theta_{CH} = 2^{\circ}C/W$, and $\theta_{IC} = 3^{\circ}C/W$.

Where TA = ambient temperature

 θ_{HA} = heatsink to ambient thermal resistance

 θ_{CH} = case to heatsink thermal resistance θ_{LC} = junction to case thermal resistance

The power calculated under these conditions is: $P_{D} = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) * I_{OUT} = 7.5W.$

And the junction temperature is calculated as $T_{J} = T_{A} + P_{D}^{*} (\theta_{HA} + \theta_{CH} + \theta_{JC}) \text{ or}$ $T_{J} = 50 + 7.5 * (1 + 2 + 3) = 95^{\circ}C$

Reliable operation is insured.

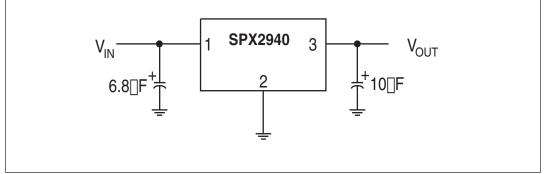


Figure 18. Fixed Output Linear Regulator.

Capacitor Requirements

The output capacitor is needed to insure stability and minimize the output noise. The value of the capacitor varies with the load. However, a minimum value of 10 F aluminum capacitor will guarantee stability over all load conditions. A tantalum capacitor is recommended if a faster load transient response is needed.

If the power source has a high AC impedance, a 0.1 F ceramic capacitor between input & ground is recommended.

Minimum Load Current

To ensure a proper behavior of the regulator under light load, a minimum load of 5mA for SPX2940 is required.

Powering Connectivity

1A Low Dropout Voltage Regulator

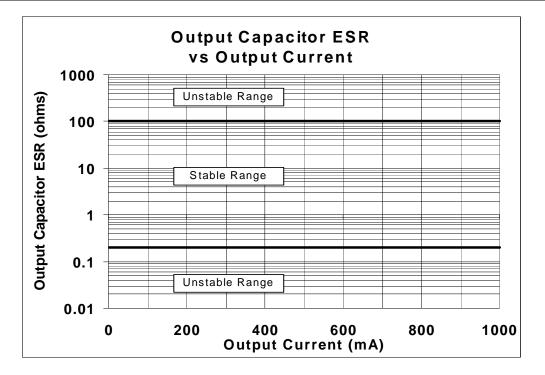


Figure 19. Output Cap ESR vs. Iout.

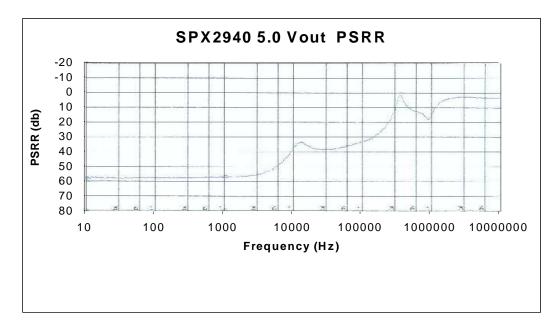
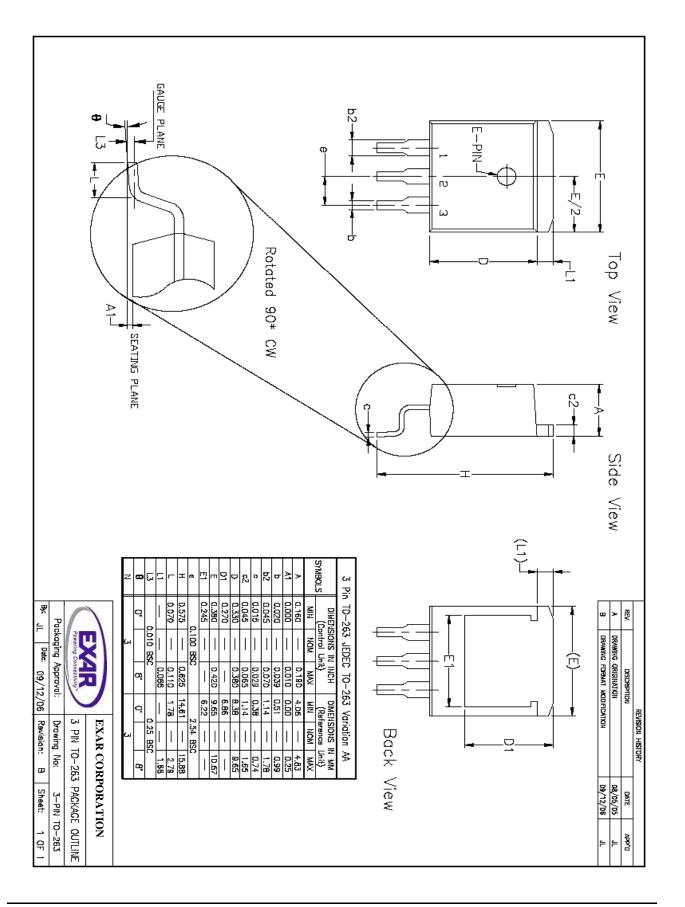


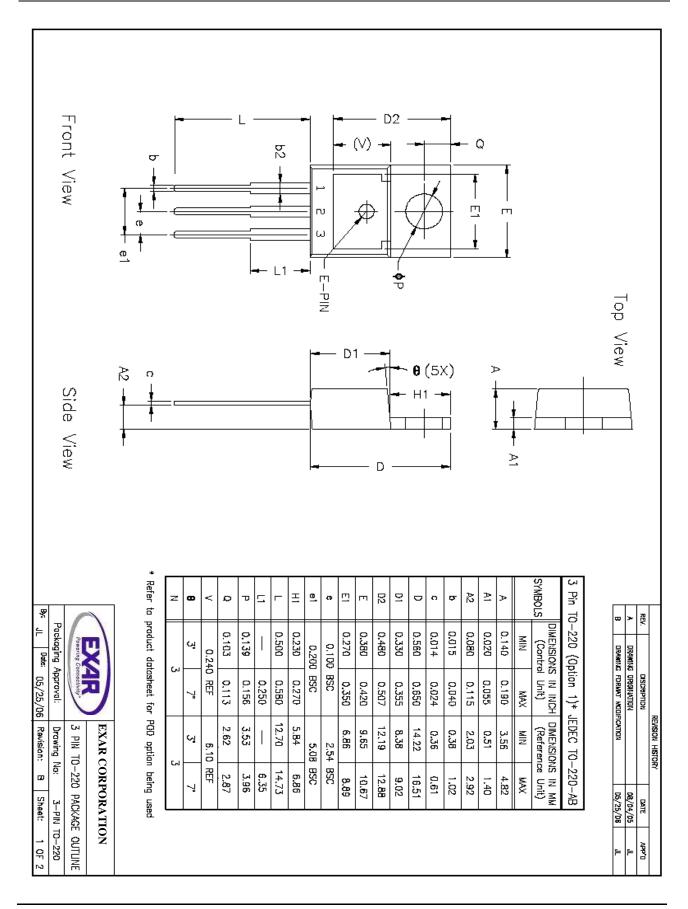
Figure 20. 5Vout PSRR. Vin=10V, Vout=5V, Cout=22uF, Iout=10mA.



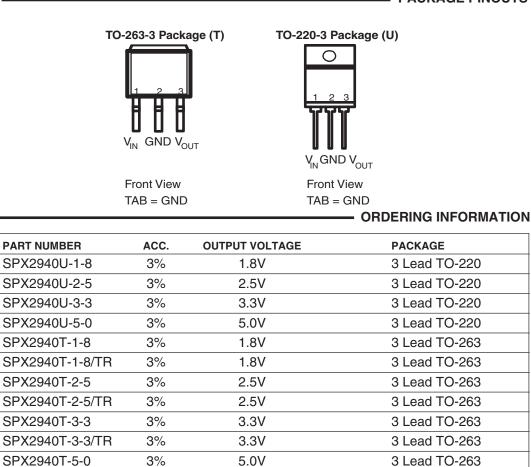




1A Low Dropout Voltage Regulator







Available in lead free packaging. To order add "-L" suffix to part number. Example: SPX2940T-3-3/TR = standard; SPX2940T-L-3-3/TR = lead free

3%

/TR = Tape and Reel

SPX2940T-5-0/TR

Pack quantity is 500 for TO-263.

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5.0V

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