

# 1A Low Dropout Voltage Regulator Adjustable Output, Fast Response

#### **FEATURES**

- Adjustable Output Down To 1.25V
- Low Quiescent Current
- Guaranteed 1.5A Peak Output Current
- Low Dropout Voltage of 280mV @ 1A
- Extremely Tight Load and Line Regulation
- Extremely Fast Transient Response
- Reverse-battery Protection
- Internal Thermal and Current Limit Protection
- Zero Current Shutdown
- Standard TO-220 and TO-263 packages

Now Available in Lead Free Packaging



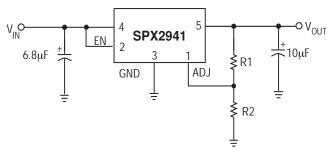
#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Powering VGA & Sound Card
- LCD Monitors
- USB Power Supply
- Power PC Supplies
- SMPS Post-Regulator
- High Efficiency Linear Power Supplies
- Battery Charger
- Portable Instrumentation
- Constant Current Regulators
- Adjustable Power Supplies

#### DESCRIPTION

The SPX2941 is a 1A, accurate voltage regulator with a low drop out voltage of 280mV(typ.) 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 SPX2941 is offered in 5-pin TO-220 & TO-263 packages. For a 3A version, refer to the SPX29300 data sheet.

#### TYPICAL APPLICATIONS CIRCUIT



#### **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 Supply Voltage (Note6) .....16V

### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

 $V_{\rm IN} = V_{\rm OUT} + 1 V$ ,  $I_{\rm OUT} = 10 mA$ ,  $C_{\rm IN} = 6.8 \mu F$ ,  $C_{\rm OUT} = 10 \mu F$ ,  $T_{\rm A} = 25$  °C, unless otherwis specified. The boldface applies over the junction temperature range. Adjustable versions are set at +5.0V.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
Reference Voltage	Adjustable version only	1.228 <b>1.215</b>	1.240	1.252 <b>1.265</b>	V
Adjust Pin Bias Current			40	80 <b>120</b>	V
Reference Voltage Temperature Coefficient	(Note4)		20		ppm/°0
Adjust Pin Bias Current Temperature Coefficient			0.1		nA/°C
Line Regulation	I <sub>OUT</sub> =10mA, (V <sub>OUT</sub> +1V)≤V <sub>IN</sub> ≤16V		0.2	1.0	%
Load Regulation	V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>OUT</sub> +1V, 10mA≤I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤I <sub>FULL</sub>		0.3	1.5	%
Dropout Voltage (Note1) (except 1.8V version)	I <sub>OUT</sub> =100mA I <sub>OUT</sub> =1A		70 280	200 550	mV
Ground Current (Note3)	I <sub>OUT</sub> =750mA, V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>OUT</sub> +1V I <sub>OUT</sub> =1A		12 18	25	mA
Ground Pin Current at Dropout	$V_{IN}$ =0.1V less than specified $V_{OUT}$ , $I_{OUT}$ =10mA		1.2		mA
Current Limit	V <sub>OUT</sub> =0V (Note2)	1.5	2.2		А
Output Noise Voltage	10Hz to 100kHz, $I_{OUT}$ =100mA, $C_L$ =10 $\mu$ F $C_L$ =33 $\mu$ F		400 260		μV <sub>RMS</sub>
LOW (OFF) HIGH (ON)	Input Logic Voltage V <sub>IN</sub> <10V	2.4		0.8	V
ENABLE Input Pin Current	V <sub>EN</sub> =16V		100	600 <b>750</b>	μΑ
	V <sub>EN</sub> =0.8V			1 2	μΑ
Regulator Output Current in Shutdown	(Nоте5)		10	500	μΑ
Thermal Resistance TO-220	Junction to Case, at Tab Junction to Ambient		3 29.3		°C/W
TO-263	Junction to Case, at Tab Junction to Ambient		3 31.2		°C/W

Note1: Dropout voltage is defined as the input to output differential at which the output voltage drops to 99% of its nominal value.

Note2:  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOMINAL)} + 1V$ ; for example,  $V_{IN} = 4.3V$  for a 3.3V regulator. Employ pulse-testing procedures to minimize temperature rise.

Note3: Ground pin current is the regulator quiescent current. The total current drawn from the source is the sum of the load and ground currents.

Note4: 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.

Note5:  $V_{EN} \le 0.8V$  and  $V_{IN} \le 16V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 0$ . Note6: Maximum positive supply voltage of 20V must be of limited duration ( <100ms) and duty cycle (<1%). The maximum continuous supply voltage is 16V.

**PACKAGE PINOUTS** 

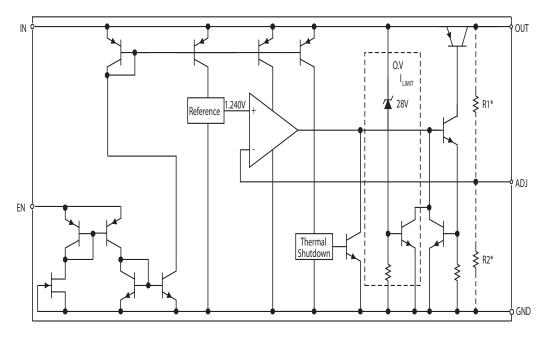
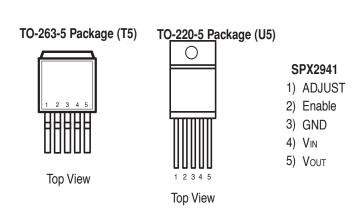


Figure 2. SPX2941 Block Diagram



Note: Tab is internally connected to GND

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

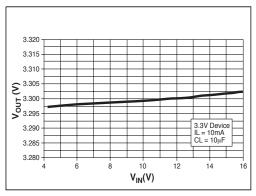


Figure 3. Line Regulation for 3.3V Device

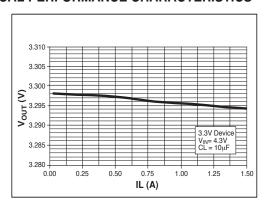


Figure 4. Load Regulation for 3.3V Device

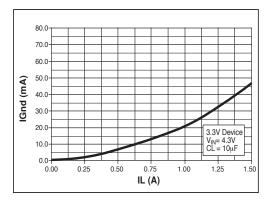
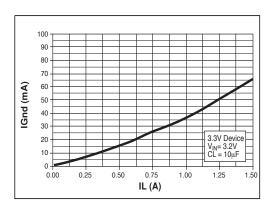


Figure 5. Ground Current vs Load Current for 3.3V Device Figure 6. Ground Current vs Input Current



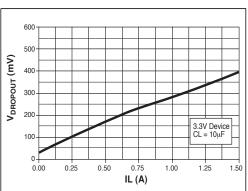


Figure 7. Ground Current vs Load Current in Dropout

Figure 8. Dropout Voltage vs Load Current for 3.3V

#### TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

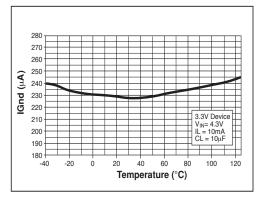


Figure 9. Ground Current vs Temperature at I<sub>LOAD</sub>=10mA

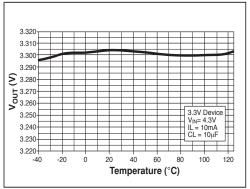


Figure 10. Output Voltage vs Temperature at  $I_{\rm LOAD}$ =10mA

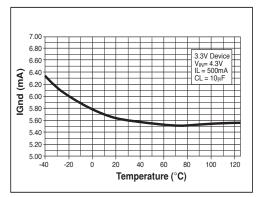


Figure 11. Ground Current vs Temperature at  $I_{LOAD}$ =500mA

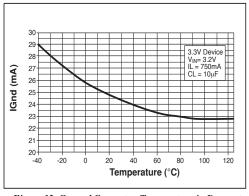


Figure 12. Ground Current vs Temperature in Dropout at  $I_{LOAD}$ =750mA

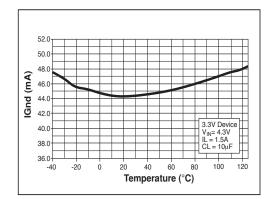


Figure 13. Ground Current vs Temperature at  $I_{\rm LOAD}$ =1.5A

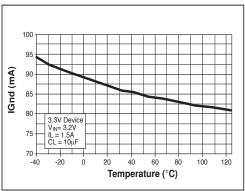
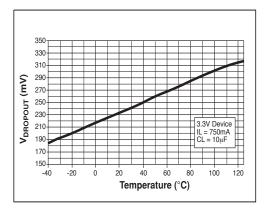


Figure 14. Ground Current vs Temperature in Dropout at

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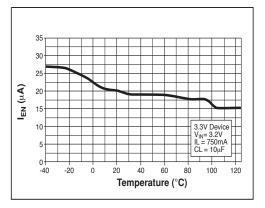
# - TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



320 -40 -20 Temperature (°C)

Figure 15. Dropout Voltage vs Temperature at  $I_{LOAD}$ =750mA

Figure 16. Dropout Voltage vs Temperature at  $I_{LOAD}$ =1.5A



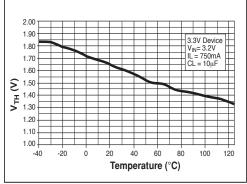


Figure 17. Enable Current vs Temperature for 3.3V Devices

Figure 18. Enable Threshold vs Temperature for 3.3V Devices

The SPX2941 incorporates protection against over-current faults, reversed load insertion, over temperature operation, and positive and negative transient voltage.

# **Thermal Considerations**

Although the SPX2941 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. The tab of the device is electrically connected to GND. 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.

Power dissipation is calculated as follows:

Maximum Junction Temperature range:

TJ = TA(MAX) + PD•  $\theta$ JA (thermal resistance, junction-to-ambient)

Maximum junction temperature must not exceed 125°C.

# **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 and of Top-

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 0.1µF 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 SPX2941 is required.

# **Typical Application Circuit**

Figure 19 shows a typical applications circuit for an adjustable output regulator. The values of R1 and R2 set the output voltage value as follows:

Vout = 
$$V_{REF} \cdot [1 + (R1/R2)].$$

A minimum value of  $10k\Omega$  is recommended for R2 with a range between  $10k\Omega$  to  $47k\Omega$ .

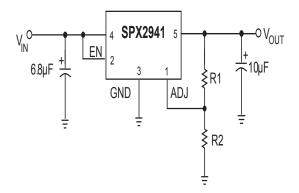
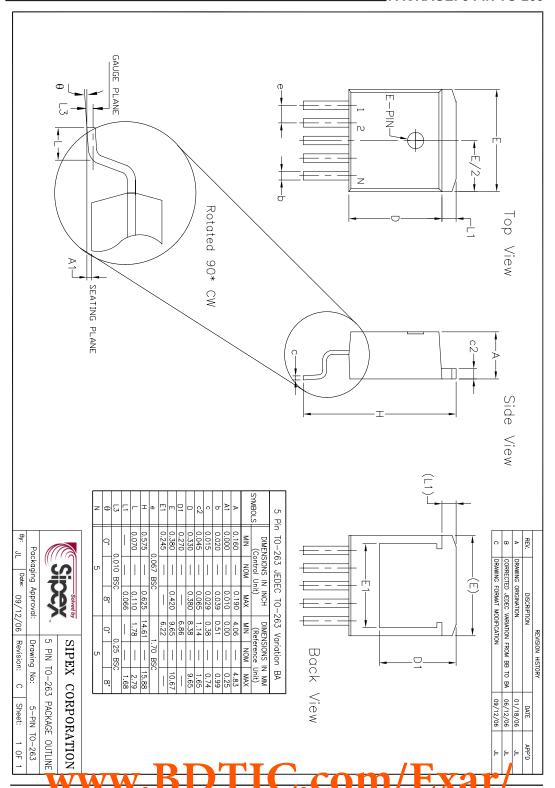
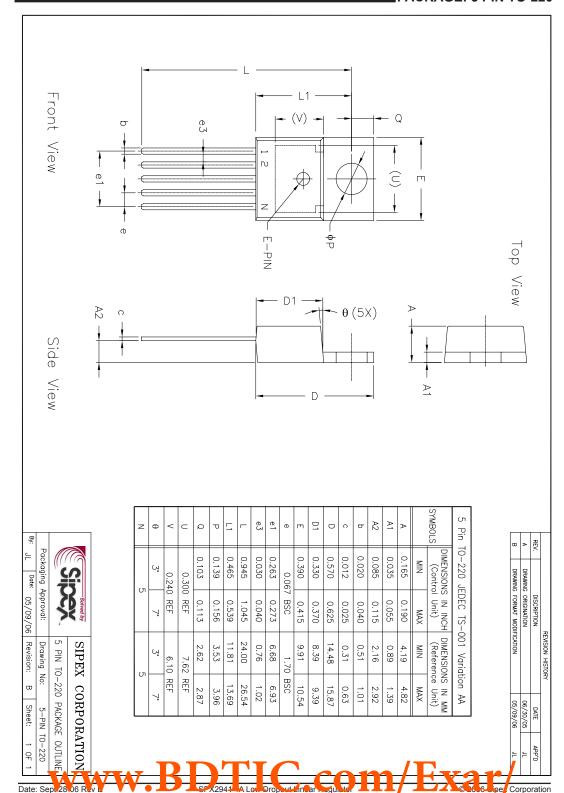


Figure 19. Adjustable Output

Linear Regulator





PART NUMBER	ACCURACY	OUTPUT VOLTAGE	PACKAGE
SPX2941T5 SPX2941T5/TR SPX2941U5	3%	Adi	5 lead TO-263

Available in lead free packaging. To order add "-L" suffix to part number.

Example: SPX2941T5/TR = standard; SPX2941T5-L/TR = lead free

/TR = Tape and Reel

Pack quantity is 500 for TO-263-5.



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