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LM2941/LM2941C 1A Low Dropout Adjustable Regulator

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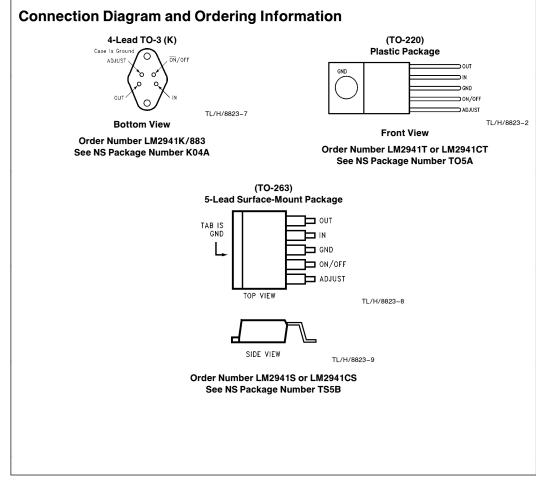
### **General Description**

The LM2941 positive voltage regulator features the ability to source 1A of output current with a typical dropout voltage of 0.5V and a maximum of 1V over the entire temperature range. Furthermore, a quiescent current reduction circuit has been included which reduces the ground pin current when the differential between the input voltage and the output voltage exceeds approximately 3V. The quiescent current tail of 5V is therefore only 30 mA. Higher quiescent currents only exist when the regulator is in the dropout mode (V<sub>IN</sub> - V<sub>OUT</sub>  $\leq$  3V).

Designed also for vehicular applications, the LM2941 and all regulated circuitry are protected from reverse battery installations or two-battery jumps. During line transients, such as load dump when the input voltage can momentarily exceed the specified maximum operating voltage, the regulator will automatically shut down to protect both the internal circuits and the load. Familiar regulator features such as short circuit and thermal overload protection are also provided.

### Features

- Output voltage adjustable from 5V to 20V
- Dropout voltage typically 0.5V @ I<sub>O</sub> = 1A
- Output current in excess of 1A
- Trimmed reference voltage
- Reverse battery protection
- Internal short circuit current limit
- Mirror image insertion protection
- P<sup>+</sup> Product Enhancement tested
- TTL, CMOS compatible ON/OFF switch



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Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.	Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 seconds)TO-3 (K) Package300°CTO-220 (T) Package260°CTO-263 (S) Package260°CESD susceptibility to be determined.
Input Voltage (Survival Voltage, ≤ 100 ms)   LM2941K, LM2941T, LM2941S 60V   LM2941CT, LM2941CS 45V   Internal Power Dissipation (Note 3) Internally Limited	Operating Ratings Maximum Input Voltage 26V
Maximum Junction TemperatureInternal JunctionMaximum Junction Temperature $150^{\circ}$ CStorage Temperature Range $-65^{\circ}$ C $\leq$ T <sub>J</sub> $\leq$ $+150^{\circ}$ C	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$

**Electrical Characteristics—LM2941K, LM2941T, LM2941S**  $5V \le V_0 \le 20V, V_{IN} = V_0 + 5V, C_0 = 22 \ \mu\text{F}$ , unless otherwise specified. Specifications in standard typeface apply for  $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , while those in **boldface type** apply over the full **Operating Temperature Range**.

Parameter	Conditions	Тур	LM2941K Limit (Notes 2, 4)	LM2941T LM2941S Limit (Note 5)	Units (Limits)
Reference Voltage	5 mA $\leq$ I <sub>O</sub> $\leq$ 1A (Note 6)	1.275	1.237/ <b>1.211</b> 1.313/ <b>1.339</b>	1.237/ <b>1.211</b> 1.313/ <b>1.339</b>	V(min) V(max)
Line Regulation	$V_{O}$ + 2V $\leq$ $V_{IN}$ $\leq$ 26V, $I_{O}$ = 5 mA	4	10/ <b>10</b>	10/ <b>10</b>	mV/V(max)
Load Regulation	50 mA $\leq$ I <sub>O</sub> $\leq$ 1A	7	10/ <b>10</b>	10/ <b>10</b>	mV/V(max)
Output Impedance	100 mADC and 20 mArms $f_{O} = 120 \text{ Hz}$	7			mΩ/V
Quiescent Current	$V_{O}$ + 2V $\leq V_{IN}$ $<$ 26V, $I_{O}$ = 5 mA	10	15/ <b>20</b>	15/ <b>20</b>	mA(max)
	$V_{IN} = V_O + 5V, I_O = 1A$	30	45/ <b>60</b>	45/ <b>60</b>	mA(max)
RMS Output Noise, % of V <sub>OUT</sub>	10 Hz–100 kHz I <sub>O</sub> = 5 mA	0.003			%
Ripple Rejection	$f_{O} = 120 \text{ Hz}, 1 \text{ Vrms}, I_{L} = 100 \text{ mA}$	0.005	0.02/ <b>0.04</b>	0.02/ <b>0.04</b>	%/V(max)
Long Term Stability		0.4			%/1000 H
Dropout Voltage	I <sub>O</sub> = 1A	0.5	0.8/ <b>1.0</b>	0.8/ <b>1.0</b>	V(max)
	$I_{O} = 100 \text{ mA}$	110	200/ <b>200</b>	200/ <b>200</b>	mV(max)
Short Circuit Current	$V_{IN} \max = 26V$ (Note 7)	1.9	1.6/ <b>1.3</b>	1.6	A(min)
Maximum Line Transient	$V_O$ max 1V above nominal $V_O$ $R_O$ = 100 $\Omega,T\leq$ 100 ms	75	60/ <b>60</b>	60/ <b>60</b>	V(min)
Maximum Operational Input Voltage		31	26/ <b>26</b>	26/ <b>26</b>	V <sub>DC</sub>
Reverse Polarity DC Input Voltage	$R_O=100\Omega,V_O\geq-0.6V$	-30	-15/- <b>15</b>	-15/- <b>15</b>	V(min)
Reverse Polarity Transient Input Voltage	$T \leq$ 100 ms, $R_O = 100 \Omega$	-75	-50/-50	-50/-50	V(min)
ON/OFF Threshold Voltage ON	$I_{O} \leq 1A$	1.30	0.80/ <b>0.80</b>	0.80/ <b>0.80</b>	V(max)
ON/OFF Threshold Voltage OFF	$I_{O} \leq 1A$	1.30	2.00/ <b>2.00</b>	2.00/ <b>2.00</b>	V(min)
ON/OFF Threshold Current	$V_{ON/OFF} = 2.0V,$ $I_O \le 1A$	50	100/ <b>300</b>	100/ <b>300</b>	μA(max)

Parameter	Conditions	Тур	Limit (Note 5)	Units (Limits)
Reference Voltage	5 mA $\leq$ I <sub>O</sub> $\leq$ 1A (Note 6)	1.275	1.237/ <b>1.211</b> 1.313/ <b>1.339</b>	V(min) V(max)
Line Regulation	$V_O+2V\leq V_{IN}\leq 26V,I_O=5mA$	4	10	mV/V(max
Load Regulation	$50 \text{ mA} \leq I_{O} \leq 1 \text{A}$	7	10	mV/V(max
Output Impedance	100 mADC and 20 mArms $f_0 = 120 \text{ Hz}$	7		mΩ/V
Quiescent Current	$V_{O}$ + 2V $\leq$ $V_{IN}$ $<$ 26V, $I_{O}$ = 5 mA	10	15	mA(max)
	$V_{IN} = V_O + 5V, I_O = 1A$	30	45/ <b>60</b>	mA(max)
RMS Output Noise, % of V <sub>OUT</sub>	10 Hz–100 kHz I <sub>O</sub> = 5 mA	0.003		%
Ripple Rejection	$f_0 = 120 \text{ Hz}, 1 \text{ Vrms}, I_L = 100 \text{ mA}$	0.005	0.02	%/V(max)
Long Term Stability		0.4		%/1000 H
Dropout Voltage	I <sub>O</sub> = 1A	0.5	0.8/ <b>1.0</b>	V(max)
	I <sub>O</sub> = 100 mA	110	200/ <b>200</b>	mV(max)
Short Circuit Current	V <sub>IN</sub> max = 26V (Note 7)	1.9	1.6	A(min)
Maximum Line Transient	$V_O$ max 1V above nominal $V_O$ $R_O$ = 100 $\Omega,$ T $\leq$ 100 ms	55	45	V(min)
Maximum Operational Input Voltage		31	26	V <sub>DC</sub>
Reverse Polarity DC Input Voltage	$R_O=100\Omega,V_O\geq-0.6V$	-30	-15	V(min)
Reverse Polarity Transient Input Voltage	$T \leq$ 100 ms, $R_O = 100 \Omega$	-55	-45	V(min)
ON/OFF Threshold Voltage ON	$I_0 \leq 1A$	1.30	0.80	V(max)
ON/OFF Threshold Voltage OFF	l <sub>O</sub> ≤ 1A	1.30	2.00	V(min)
ON/OFF Threshold Current	$V_{ON/OFF} = 2.0V,$ $I_O \le 1A$	50	100	μA(max)

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but device parameter specifications may not be guaranteed under these conditions. For guaranteed specifications and test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics.

Note 2: A military RETS specification available upon request. At the time of printing, the LM2941/883 RETS specification complied with the boldface limits in this column. The LM2941K/883 may also be procured to a Standard Military Drawing.

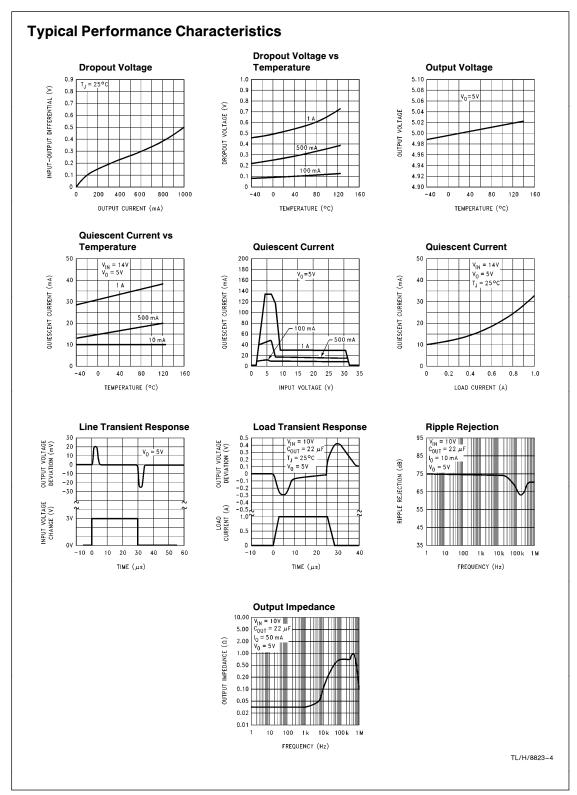
**Note 3:** The maximum power dissipation is a function of  $T_J(max)$ ,  $\theta_{JA}$ , and  $T_A$ . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is  $P_D = (T_J(max) - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$ . If this dissipation is exceeded, the die temperature will rise above 150°C and the LM2941 will go into thermal shutdown. For the LM2941T and LM2941CT, the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance  $(\theta_{JA})$  is 53°C/W, and the junction-to-case thermal resistance  $(\theta_{JC})$  is 3°C/W. For the LM2941T,  $\theta_{JA}$  is 35°C/W and  $\theta_{JC}$  is 4°C/W. The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance of the TO-263 is 73°C/W, and junction-to-case thermal resistance,  $\theta_{JC}$  is 3°C. If the TO-263 package is used, the thermal resistance can be reduced by increasing the P.C. board copper area thermally connected to the package: Using 0.5 square inches of copper area,  $\theta_{JA}$  is 50°C/W; with 1 square inch of copper area,  $\theta_{JA}$  is 37°C/W; and with 1.6 or more square inches of copper area,  $\theta_{JA}$  is 32°C/W.

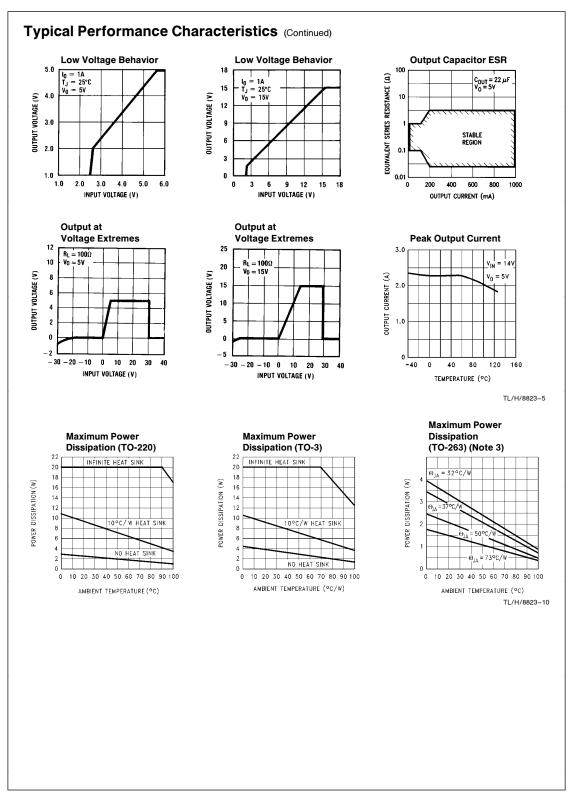
Note 4: All limits guaranteed at room temperature (standard typeface) and at temperature extremes (boldface type). All limits are used to calculate Outgoing Quality Level, and are 100% production tested.

Note 5: All limits guaranteed at room temperature (standard typeface) and at temperature extremes (boldface type). All room temperature limits are 100% production tested. All limits at temperature extremes are guaranteed via correlation using standard Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods.

Note 6: The output voltage range is 5V to 20V and is determined by the two external resistors, R1 and R2. See Typical Application Circuit.

Note 7: Output current capability will decrease with increasing temperature, but will not go below 1A at the maximum specified temperatures.





## **Definition of Terms**

**Dropout Voltage:** The input-voltage differential at which the circuit ceases to regulate against further reduction in input voltage. Measured when the output voltage has dropped 100 mV from the nominal value obtained at (V<sub>OUT</sub> + 5V) input, dropout voltage is dependent upon load current and junction temperature.

**Input Voltage:** The DC voltage applied to the input terminals with respect to ground.

**Input-Output Differential:** The voltage difference between the unregulated input voltage and the regulated output voltage for which the regulator will operate.

Line Regulation: The change in output voltage for a change in the input voltage. The measurement is made under conditions of low dissipation or by using pulse techniques such that the average chip temperature is not significantly affected.

Load Regulation: The change in output voltage for a change in load current at constant chip temperature.

Long Term Stability: Output voltage stability under accelerated life-test conditions after 1000 hours with maximum rated voltage and junction temperature.

**Output Noise Voltage:** The rms AC voltage at the output, with constant load and no input ripple, measured over a specified frequency range.

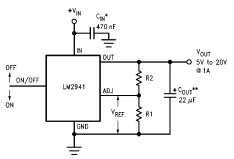
Quiescent Current: That part of the positive input current that does not contribute to the positive load current. The regulator ground lead current.

**Ripple Rejection:** The ratio of the peak-to-peak input ripple voltage to the peak-to-peak output ripple voltage.

Temperature Stability of V<sub>0</sub>: The percentage change in output voltage for a thermal variation from room temperature to either temperature extreme.

# **Typical Applications**

### 5V to 20V Adjustable Regulator



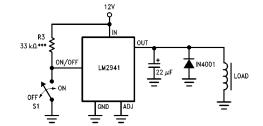
 $V_{OUT} = Reference voltage \times \frac{R1 + R2}{R1}$  where  $V_{REF} = 1.275$  typical

Solving for R2: R2 = R1  $\left(\frac{V_O}{V_{REF}} - 1\right)$ 

Note: Using 1k for R1 will ensure that the input bias current error of the adjust pin will be negligible. Do not bypass R1 or R2. This will lead to instabilities. \*Required if regulator is located far from power supply filter. \*\*C<sub>OUT</sub> must be at least 22  $\mu$ F to maintain stability. May be increased without bound to maintain regulation during transients. Locate as close as possi-

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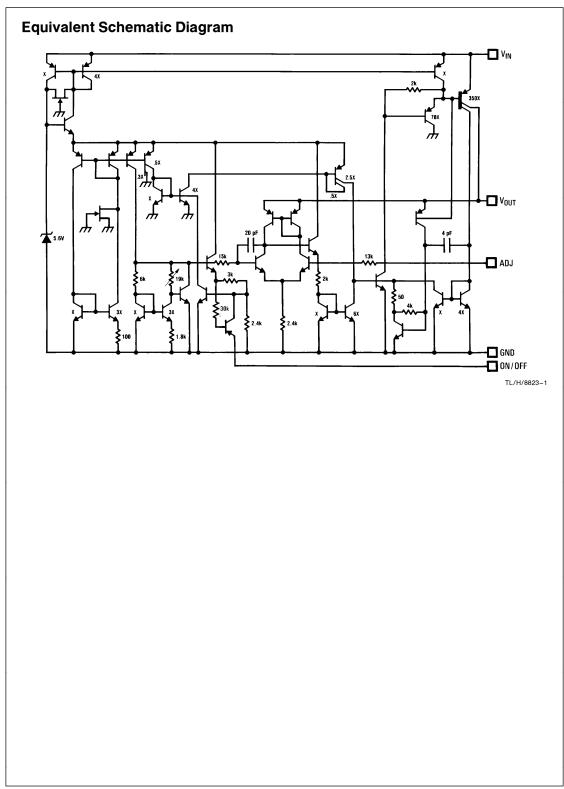
out bound to maintain regulation during transients. Locate as close as possible to the regulator. This capacitor must be rated over the same operating temperature range as the regulator and the ESR is critical; see curve.

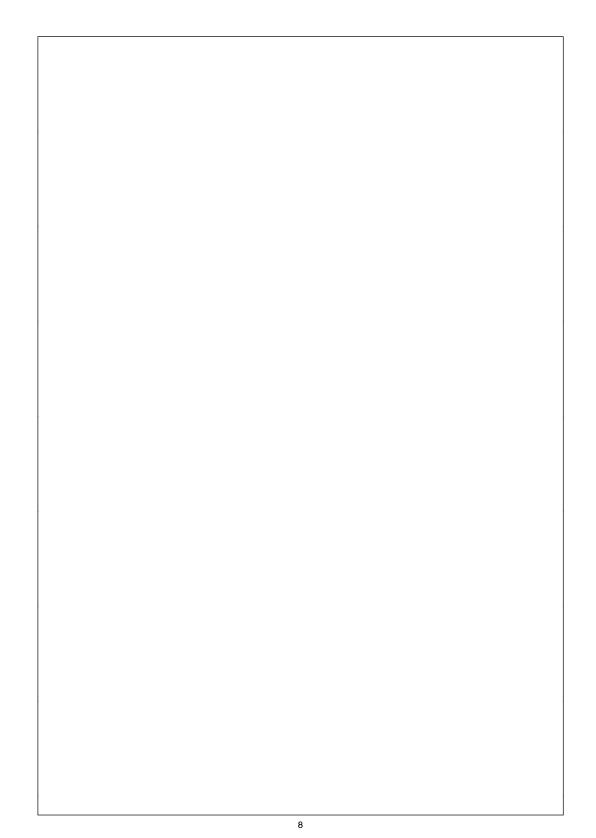


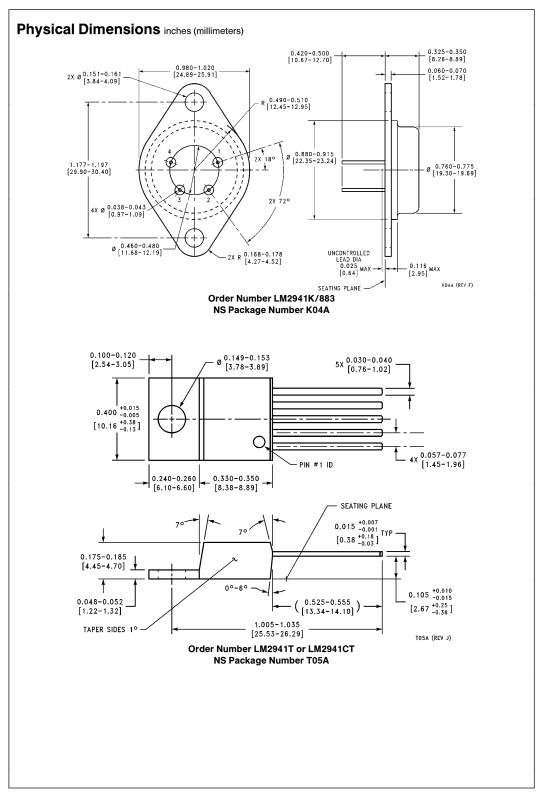
1A Switch

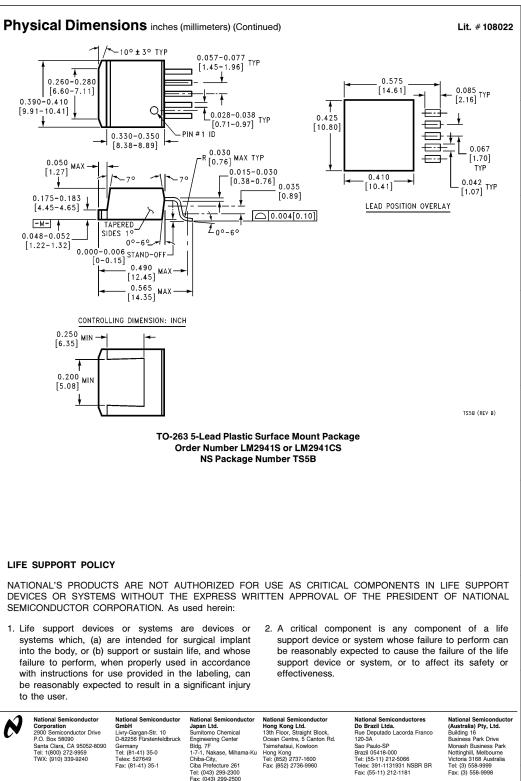
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\*\*\*To assure shutdown, select Resistor R3 to guarantee at least 300 µA of pull-up current when S1 is open. (Assume 2V at the ON/OFF pin.)









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