



## GENERAL 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.

## APPLICATIONS

- Power Supplies
- LCD Monitors
- Portable Instrumentation
- Medical and Industrial Equipments

## FEATURES

- Guaranteed 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

## TYPICAL APPLICATION DIAGRAM

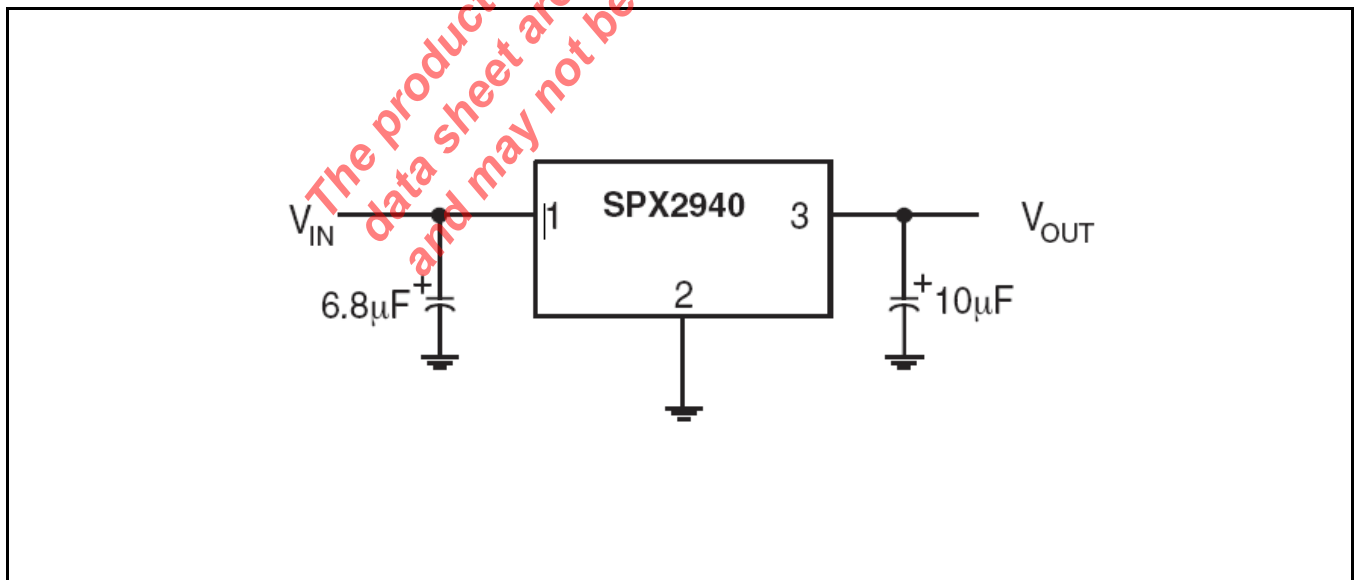


Fig. 1: SPX2940 Application Diagram – Fixed Output Linear Regulator

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these ratings or any other above those indicated in the operation sections of the specifications below is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods of time may affect reliability.

Input Voltage  $V_{IN}$  ..... 16V<sup>1</sup>  
Storage Temperature ..... -65°C to 150°C  
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 5 sec) ..... 260°C

**OPERATING RATINGS**

Junction Temperature Range ..... -40°C to 125°C  
TO-220 Package

Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case (at  $T_A$ ) ..... 4°C/W  
TO-263 Package

Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case (at  $T_A$ ) ..... 4°C/W

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

**ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Specifications with standard type are for an Operating Ambient Temperature of  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  only; limits applying over the full Operating Junction Temperature range are denoted by a “•”. Minimum and Maximum limits are guaranteed through test, design, or statistical correlation. Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , and are provided for reference purposes only. Unless otherwise indicated,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1\text{V}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{mA}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 6.8\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 10\mu\text{F}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

| Parameter                                                            | Min.  | Typ. | Max.  | Units                      | Conditions                                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>5.0V version</b>                                                  |       |      |       |                            |                                                                                     |
| Output Voltage                                                       | 4.850 | 5.0  | 5.150 | V                          | $I_{OUT} = 10\text{mA}$                                                             |
|                                                                      | 4.750 | 5.0  | 5.250 | V                          | $10\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 1\text{A}$ , $6\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 16\text{V}$ |
| Line Regulation                                                      |       | 0.2  | 1.0   | %                          | $I_{OUT} = 10\text{mA}$ , $(V_{OUT} + 1\text{V}) \leq V_{IN} \leq 16\text{V}$       |
| Load Regulation                                                      |       | 0.3  | 1.5   | %                          | $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1\text{V}$ , $10\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 1\text{A}$          |
| $\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta T}$ - Output Voltage temperature Coefficient |       | 20   | 100   | ppm/°C                     | •                                                                                   |
| Dropout Voltage <sup>2</sup><br>(except 1.8V version)                |       | 70   | 200   | mV                         | • $I_{OUT} = 100\text{mA}$                                                          |
|                                                                      |       | 280  | 550   | mV                         | • $I_{OUT} = 1\text{A}$                                                             |
| Ground Current <sup>3</sup>                                          |       | 12   | 25    | mA                         | • $I_{OUT} = 750\text{mA}$ , $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1\text{V}$                         |
|                                                                      |       | 18   |       | mA                         | $I_{OUT} = 1\text{A}$                                                               |
| $I_{GNDDO}$ Ground Pin Current at Dropout                            |       | 1.2  |       | mA                         | $V_{IN} = 0.1\text{V}$ less than specified $V_{OUT}$<br>$I_{OUT} = 10\text{mA}$     |
| Current Limit                                                        |       | 1.5  | 2.2   | A                          | $V_{OUT} = 0\text{V}$ <sup>4</sup>                                                  |
| Output Noise Voltage                                                 |       | 400  |       | $\mu\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$ | 10Hz-100KHz, $I_L = 100\text{mA}$ , $C_L = 10\mu\text{F}$                           |
|                                                                      |       | 260  |       | $\mu\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$ | 10Hz-100KHz, $I_L = 100\text{mA}$ , $C_L = 33\mu\text{F}$                           |

Note 2: Dropout voltage is defined as the input to output differential when the output voltage drops to 99% of its normal value.

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

### BLOCK DIAGRAM

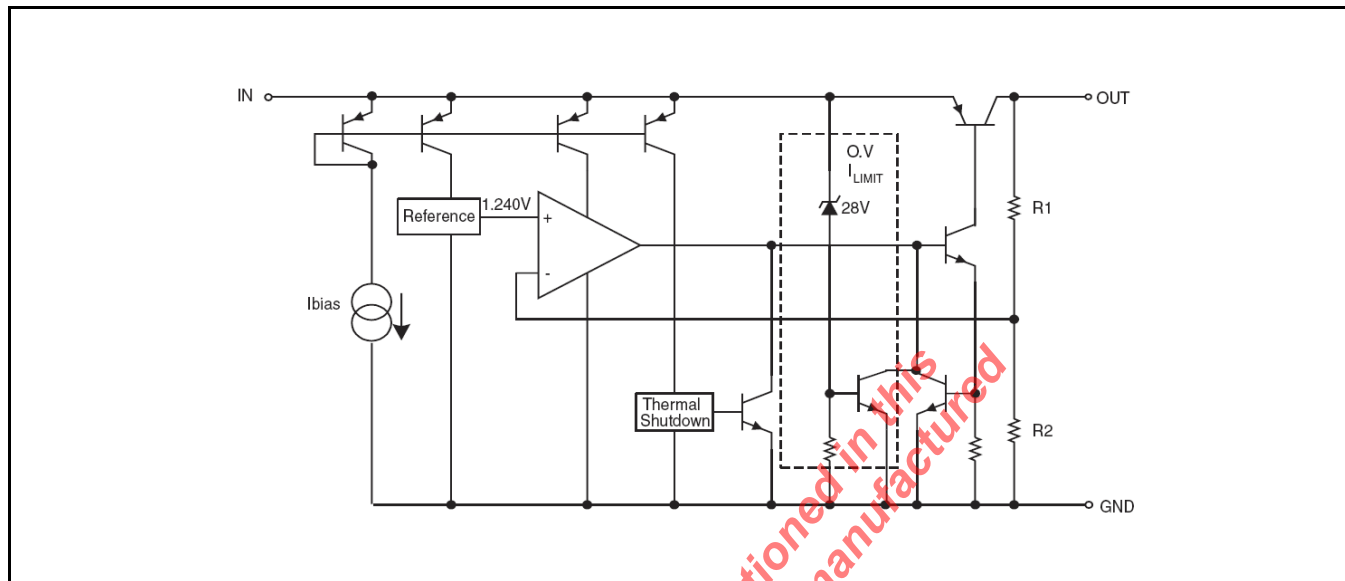


Fig. 2: SPX2940 Block Diagram

### PIN ASSIGNMENT

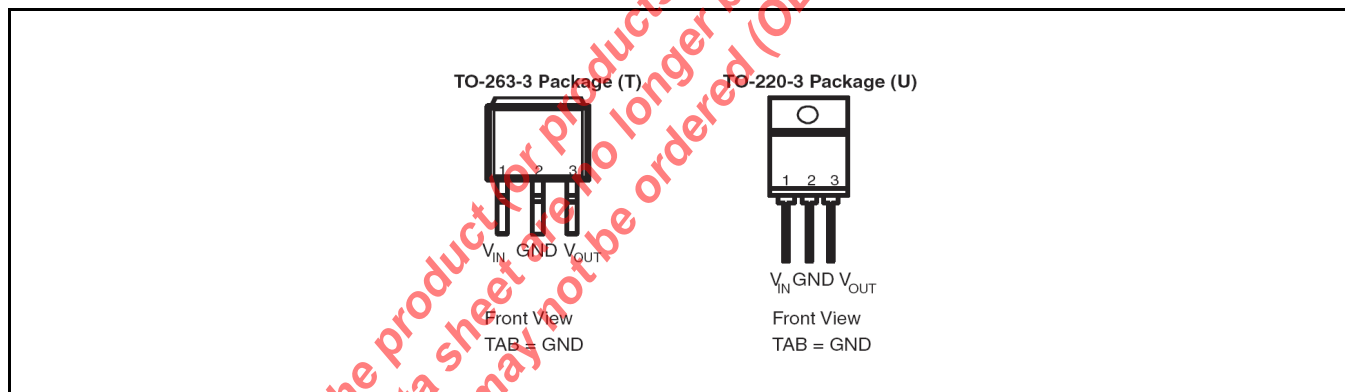


Fig. 3: SPX2940 Pin Assignment

### ORDERING INFORMATION

| Part Number       | Temperature Range               | Marking              | Package         | Packing Quantity | Note 1    | Note 2              |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| SPX2940T-L-5-0/TR | -40°C ≤ T <sub>J</sub> ≤ +125°C | SPX2940T<br>50YYWWLX | 3-pin<br>TO-263 | 500/Tape & Reel  | Lead Free | 5.0V Output Voltage |
| SPX2940U-L-5-0    | -40°C ≤ T <sub>J</sub> ≤ +125°C | SPX2940U<br>50YYWWLX | 3-pin<br>TO-220 | Bulk             | Lead Free | 5.0V Output Voltage |

"YY" = Year – "WW" = Work Week – "X" = Lot Number

### TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Schematic and BOM from Application Information section of this datasheet.

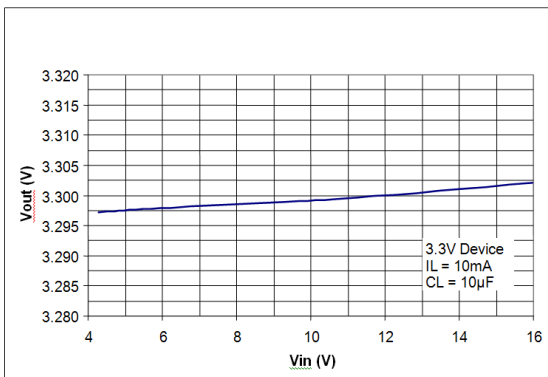


Fig. 4: Line Regulation

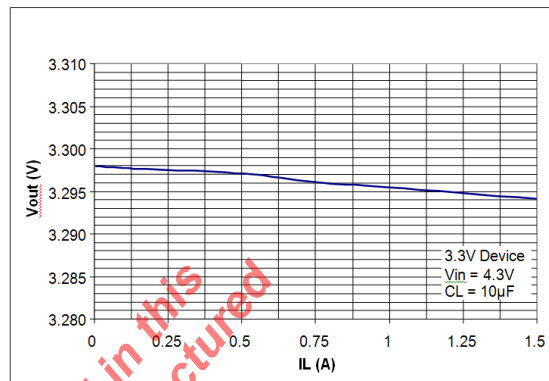


Fig. 5: Load Regulation

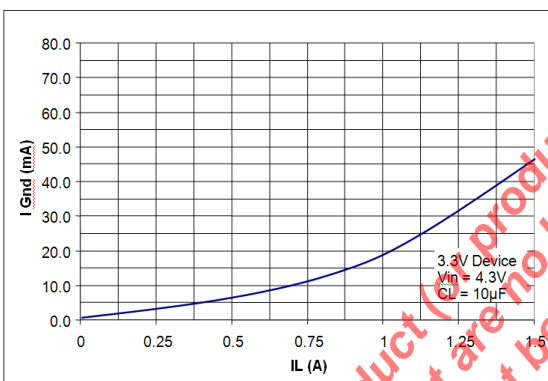


Fig. 6: Ground Current vs Load Current

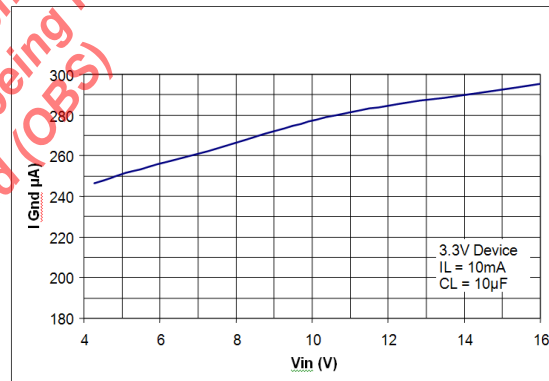


Fig. 7: Ground Current vs Input Voltage

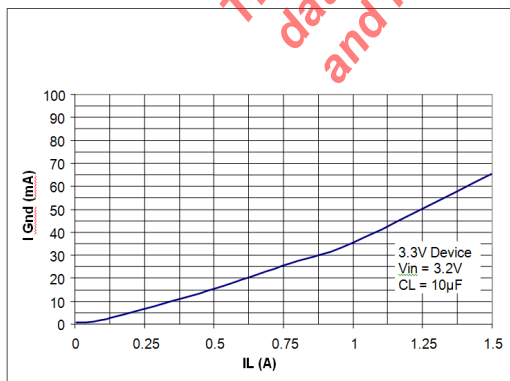


Fig. 8: Ground Current vs Current in Dropout

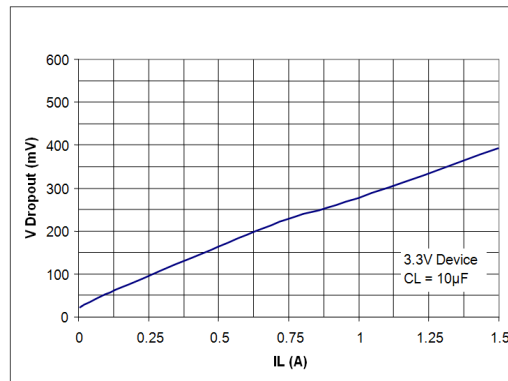


Fig. 9: Dropout Voltage vs Load Current

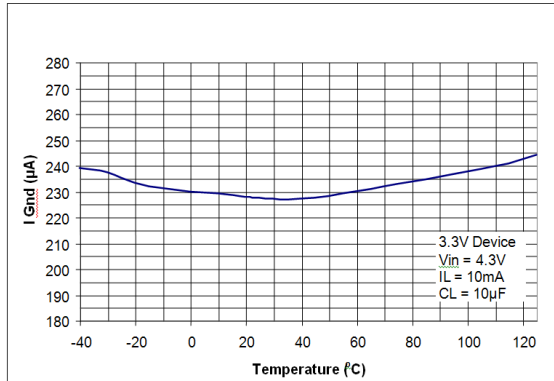


Fig. 10: Ground Current vs Temperature  
 $I_{LOAD} = 100\text{mA}$

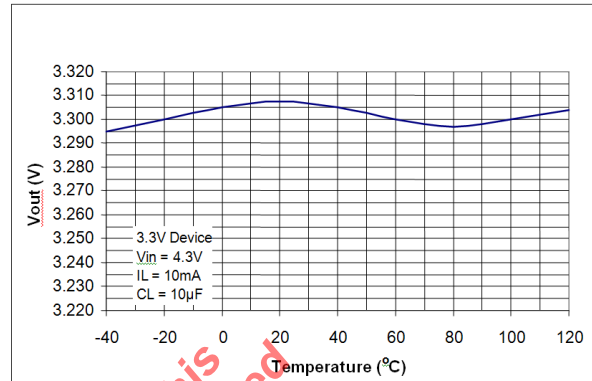


Fig. 11: Output Voltage vs Temperature  
 $I_{LOAD} = 100\text{mA}$

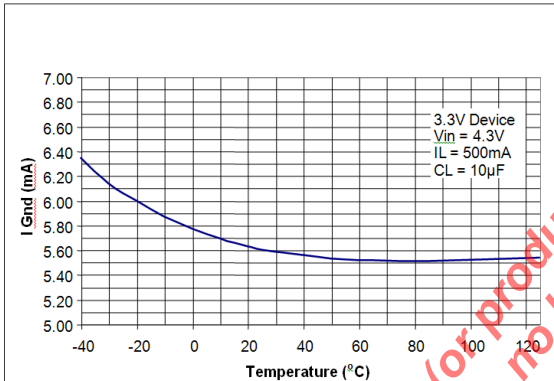


Fig. 12: Ground Current vs Temperature  
 $I_{LOAD} = 500\text{mA}$

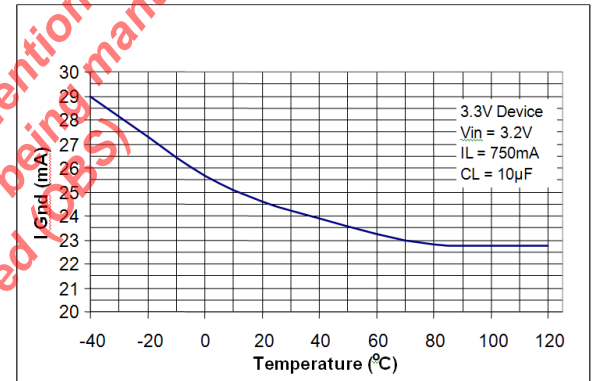


Fig. 13: Ground Current vs Temperature  
Dropout,  $I_{LOAD} = 750\text{mA}$

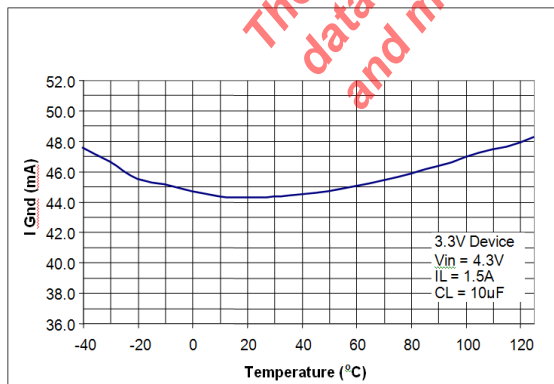


Fig. 14: Ground Current vs Temperature  
 $I_{LOAD} = 1.5\text{A}$

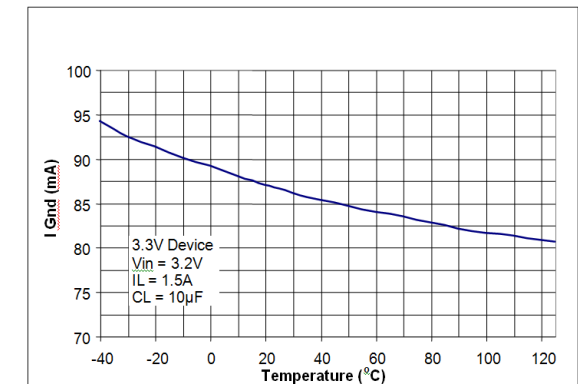


Fig. 15: Ground Current vs Temperature  
Dropout,  $I_{LOAD} = 1.5\text{A}$

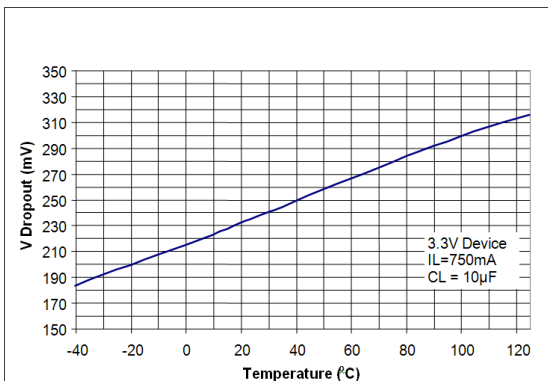


Fig. 16: Dropout Voltage vs Temperature  
 $I_{LOAD} = 750mA$

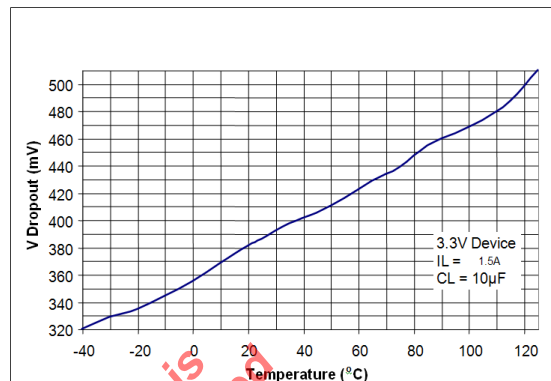


Fig. 17: Dropout Voltage vs Temperature  
 $I_{LOAD} = 1.5A$

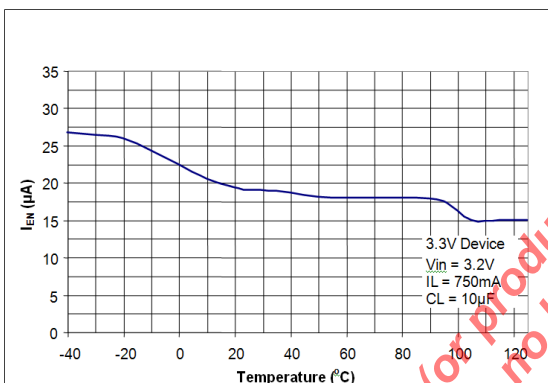


Fig. 18: Enable Current vs Temperature  
 $V_{EN} = 16V$

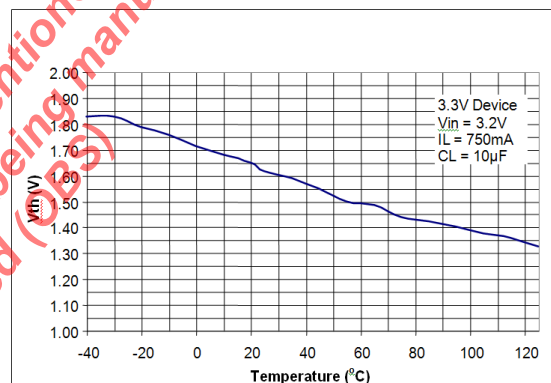


Fig. 19: Enable Threshold vs Temperature

## THEORY OF OPERATION

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. Since the case of the device is electrically connected to the output, the case must be electrically isolated using a thermally conductive spacer, which itself contributes some small additional thermal resistance. Consult heatsink manufacturer for thermal resistance and design of heatsink.

### TO-220 Design Example:

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  $\theta_{JC} = 3^{\circ}C/W$ .

Where  $T_A$  = ambient temperature

$\theta_{HA}$  = heatsink to ambient thermal resistance

$\theta_{CH}$  = case to heatsink thermal resistance

$\theta_{JC}$  = 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.

## 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 $\mu$ 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 $\mu$ 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.

consequat eu, consequat eu, ullamcorper pretium, magna. Aenean varius turpis sed metus. Donec erat. Nunc urna pede, accumsan sed, tristique non, lobortis sit amet, pede.

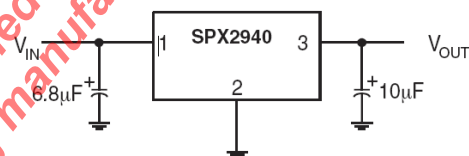


Fig. 20: Fixed Output Linear Regulator

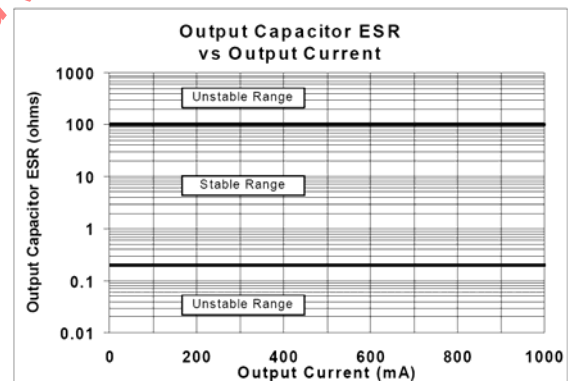


Fig. 21: Ouput Cap ESR vs  $I_{OUT}$

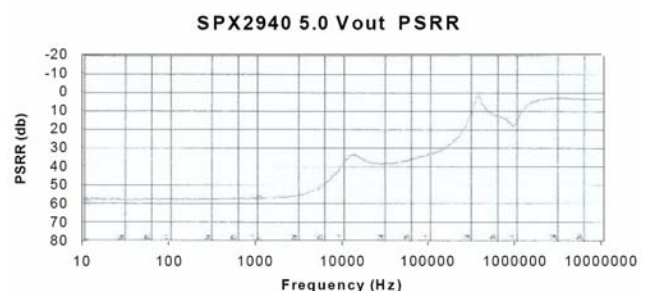
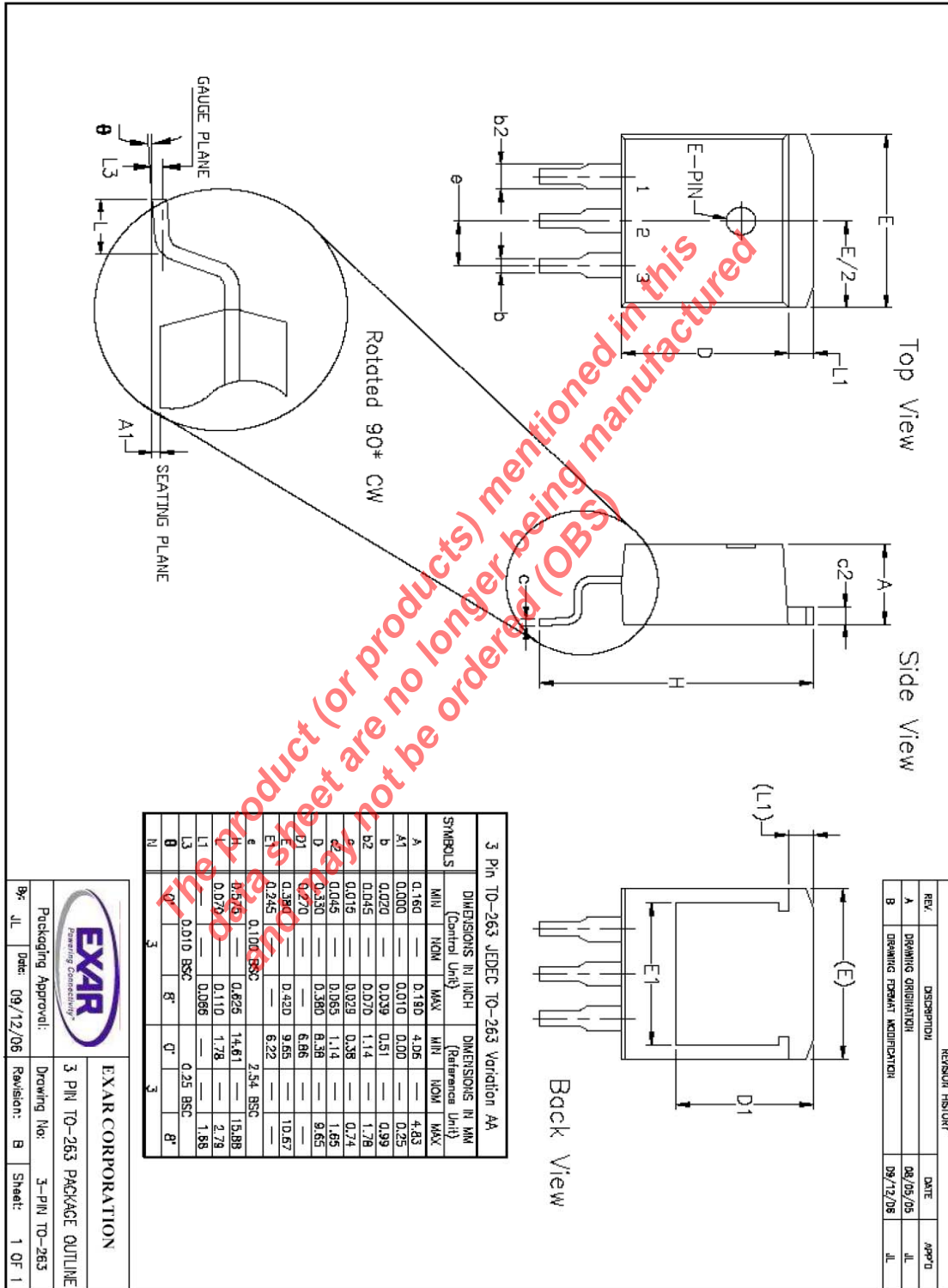


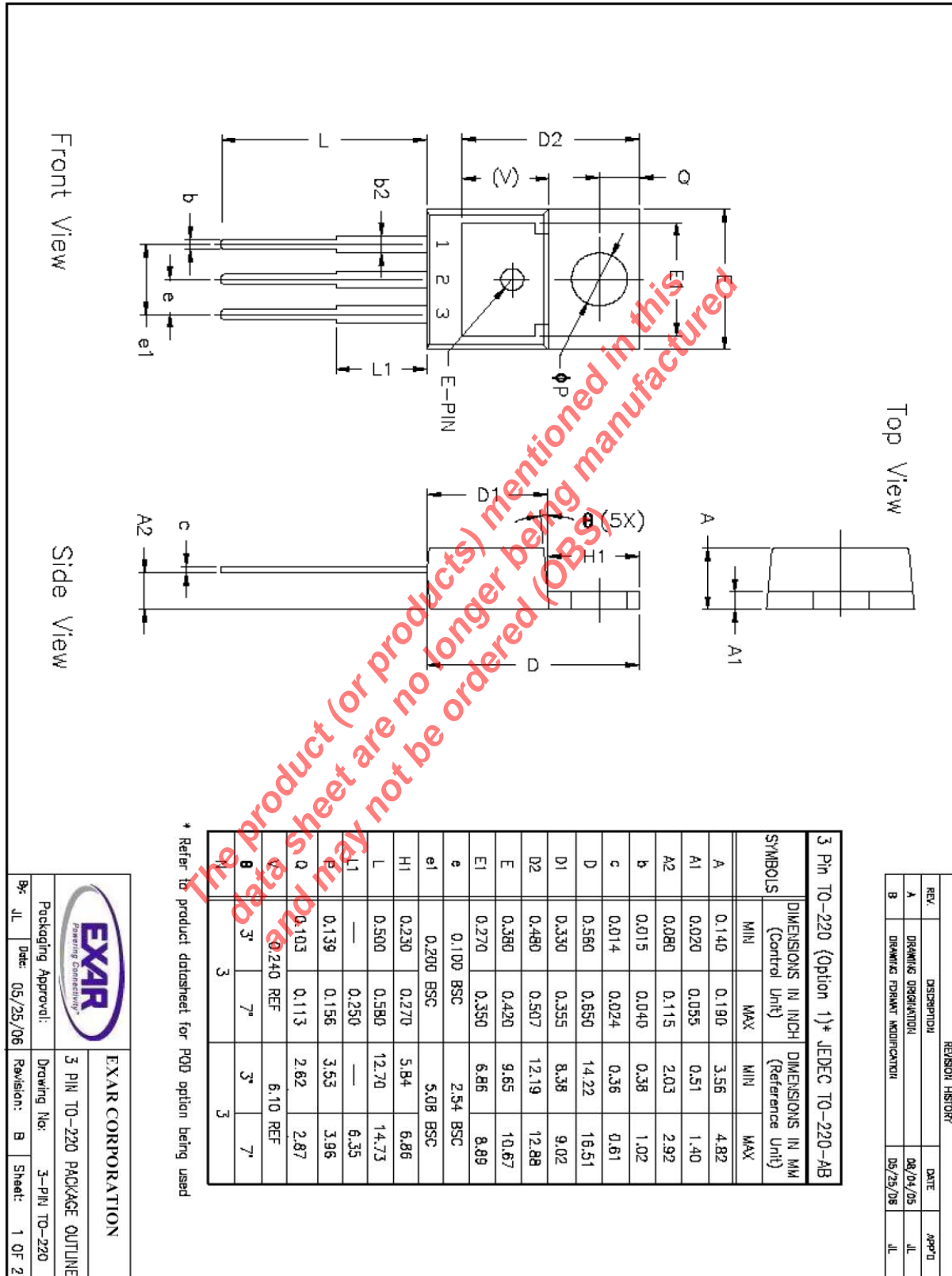
Fig. 22: 5.0V<sub>OUT</sub> PSRR  $V_{IN}=10V$ ,  $V_{OUT}=5V$   
 $C_{OUT}=22F$ ,  $I_{OUT}=10mA$

PACKAGE SPECIFICATION

3-PIN TO-263



3-PIN TO-220





## REVISION HISTORY

| Revision | Date       | Description                                           |
|----------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| F        | 11/03/2007 |                                                       |
| 2.0.0    | 08/06/2009 | Reformat of Datasheet<br>Updated $\theta_{JC}$ values |
|          |            |                                                       |
|          |            |                                                       |
|          |            |                                                       |
|          |            |                                                       |
|          |            |                                                       |

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