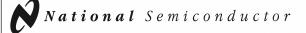
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July 1999



# LM341/LM78MXX Series **3-Terminal Positive Voltage Regulators**

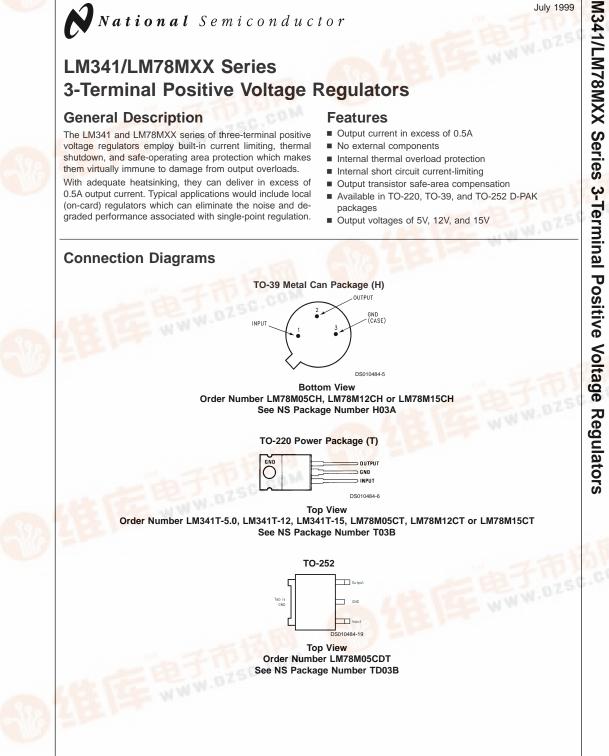
# **General Description**

The LM341 and LM78MXX series of three-terminal positive voltage regulators employ built-in current limiting, thermal shutdown, and safe-operating area protection which makes them virtually immune to damage from output overloads.

With adequate heatsinking, they can deliver in excess of 0.5A output current. Typical applications would include local (on-card) regulators which can eliminate the noise and degraded performance associated with single-point regulation.

#### Features

- Output current in excess of 0.5A
- No external components
- Internal thermal overload protection
- Internal short circuit current-limiting
- Output transistor safe-area compensation
- Available in TO-220, TO-39, and TO-252 D-PAK packages
- Output voltages of 5V, 12V, and 15V



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Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note	e 1)	Storage Temperature Range	–65°C to +150°C
If Military/Aerospace specified devices are re please contact the National Semiconductor Sales	• /	Operating Junction Temperature Range	–40°C to +125°C
Distributors for availability and specifications.		Power Dissipation (Note 2)	Internally Limited
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 seconds) TO-39 Package (H) TO-220 Package (T)	300°C 260°C	Input Voltage $5V \le V_O \le 15V$ ESD Susceptibility	35V TBD

# **Electrical Characteristics**

Limits in standard typeface are for  $T_J = 25^{\circ}$ C, and limits in **boldface type** apply over the -40°C to +125°C operating temperature range. Limits are guaranteed by production testing or correlation techniques using standard Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods.

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**LM341-5.0, LM78M05C** Unless otherwise specified:  $V_{IN}$  = 10V,  $C_{IN}$  = 0.33 µF,  $C_{O}$  = 0.1 µF

Symbol	Parameter	Conditi	ons	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Vo	Output Voltage	I <sub>L</sub> = 500 mA		4.8	5.0	5.2	V
		$5 \text{ mA} \le \text{I}_{\text{L}} \le 500 \text{ mA}$	$5 \text{ mA} \leq I_1 \leq 500 \text{ mA}$		5.0	5.25	1
		$P_D \le 7.5W, 7.5V \le V_{II}$	$_{\rm N} \le 20 {\rm V}$				
V <sub>R LINE</sub>	Line Regulation	$7.2V \le V_{IN} \le 25V$	I <sub>L</sub> = 100 mA			50	mV
			I <sub>L</sub> = 500 mA			100	1
V <sub>R LOAD</sub>	Load Regulation	$5 \text{ mA} \le \text{I}_{\text{L}} \le 500 \text{ mA}$				100	1
l <sub>Q</sub>	Quiescent Current	I <sub>L</sub> = 500 mA	I <sub>L</sub> = 500 mA		4	10.0	mA
$\Delta I_Q$	Quiescent Current Change	$5 \text{ mA} \le I_L \le 500 \text{ mA}$	$5 \text{ mA} \leq \text{I}_{\text{L}} \leq 500 \text{ mA}$			0.5	1
		$7.5V \le V_{IN} \le 25V, I_{L} =$	$7.5V \le V_{IN} \le 25V, I_{L} = 500 \text{ mA}$			1.0	1
V <sub>n</sub>	Output Noise Voltage	f = 10 Hz to 100 kHz			40		μV
ΔV <sub>IN</sub>	Ripple Rejection	f = 120 Hz, I <sub>L</sub> = 500 r	f = 120 Hz, I <sub>L</sub> = 500 mA		78		dB
$\Delta V_O$					10		uв
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Voltage Required	I <sub>L</sub> = 500 mA		7.2			V
	to Maintain Line Regulation						
ΔVo	Long Term Stability	$I_1 = 500 \text{ mA}$				20	mV/khrs

# **Electrical Characteristics**

Limits in standard typeface are for  $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ , and limits in **boldface type** apply over the  $-40^{\circ}C$  to  $+125^{\circ}C$  operating temperature range. Limits are guaranteed by production testing or correlation techniques using standard Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. (Continued)

#### LM341-12, LM78M12C

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Unless otherwise specified: V\_{IN} = 19V, C\_{IN} = 0.33  $\mu$ F, C<sub>O</sub> = 0.1  $\mu$ F

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Vo	Output Voltage	I <sub>L</sub> = 500 mA	11.5	12	12.5	V
		$5 \text{ mA} \le \text{I}_{\text{L}} \le 500 \text{ mA}$	11.4	12	12.6	1
		$P_{D} \leq 7.5W$ , 14.8V $\leq V_{IN} \leq 27V$				
V <sub>R LINE</sub>	Line Regulation	$14.5V \le V_{IN} \le 30V$ $I_L = 100 \text{ m/}$	A		120	mV
		$I_{L} = 500 \text{ m/}$	A		240	1
V <sub>R LOAD</sub>	Load Regulation	$5 \text{ mA} \le \text{I}_{\text{L}} \le 500 \text{ mA}$			240	1
Ι <sub>Q</sub>	Quiescent Current	I <sub>L</sub> = 500 mA		4	10.0	mA
$\Delta I_Q$	Quiescent Current Change	$5 \text{ mA} \le \text{I}_{\text{L}} \le 500 \text{ mA}$			0.5	1
		$14.8V \le V_{IN} \le 30V, I_L = 500 \text{ mA}$			1.0	1
V <sub>n</sub>	Output Noise Voltage	f = 10 Hz to 100 kHz		75		μV
$\frac{\Delta V_{IN}}{\Delta V_O}$	Ripple Rejection	f = 120 Hz, I <sub>L</sub> = 500 mA		71		dB
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Voltage Required	I <sub>L</sub> = 500 mA	14.5			V
	to Maintain Line Regulation					
$\Delta V_{O}$	Long Term Stability	I <sub>L</sub> = 500 mA			48	mV/khrs

#### LM341-15, LM78M15C

Unless otherwise specified:  $V_{IN}$  = 23V,  $C_{IN}$  = 0.33 µF,  $C_O$  = 0.1 µF

Symbol	Parameter	Conditio	ns	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Vo	Output Voltage	I <sub>L</sub> = 500 mA		14.4	15	15.6	V
		$5 \text{ mA} \le \text{I}_{\text{L}} \le 500 \text{ mA}$		14.25	15	15.75	
		$P_{D} \le 7.5W$ , $18V \le V_{IN}$	≤ 30V				
V <sub>R LINE</sub>	Line Regulation	$17.6V \le V_{IN} \le 30V$	I <sub>L</sub> = 100 mA			150	mV
			I <sub>L</sub> = 500 mA			300	
V <sub>R LOAD</sub>	Load Regulation	$5 \text{ mA} \le \text{I}_{\text{L}} \le 500 \text{ mA}$	$5 \text{ mA} \leq I_1 \leq 500 \text{ mA}$			300	
l <sub>q</sub>	Quiescent Current	I <sub>L</sub> = 500 mA	I <sub>L</sub> = 500 mA		4	10.0	mA
$\Delta I_Q$	Quiescent Current Change	$5 \text{ mA} \le \text{I}_{\text{L}} \le 500 \text{ mA}$	$5 \text{ mA} \leq \text{I}_{\text{L}} \leq 500 \text{ mA}$			0.5	
		$18V \le V_{IN} \le 30V, I_L =$	500 mA			1.0	
V <sub>n</sub>	Output Noise Voltage	f = 10 Hz to 100 kHz	f = 10 Hz to 100 kHz		90		μV
$\frac{\Delta V_{IN}}{\Delta V_O}$	Ripple Rejection	f = 120 Hz, $I_{L}$ = 500 mA			69		dB
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Voltage Required	I <sub>L</sub> = 500 mA		17.6			V
	to Maintain Line Regulation						
$\Delta V_{O}$	Long Term Stability	I <sub>L</sub> = 500 mA				60	mV/khrs

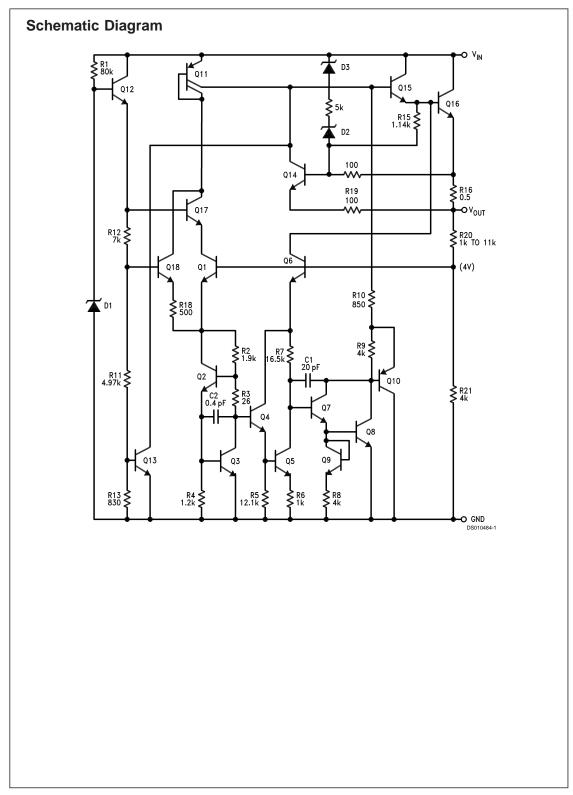
Note 1: Absolute maximum ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the component may occur. Electrical specifications do not apply when operating the device outside of its rated operating conditions.

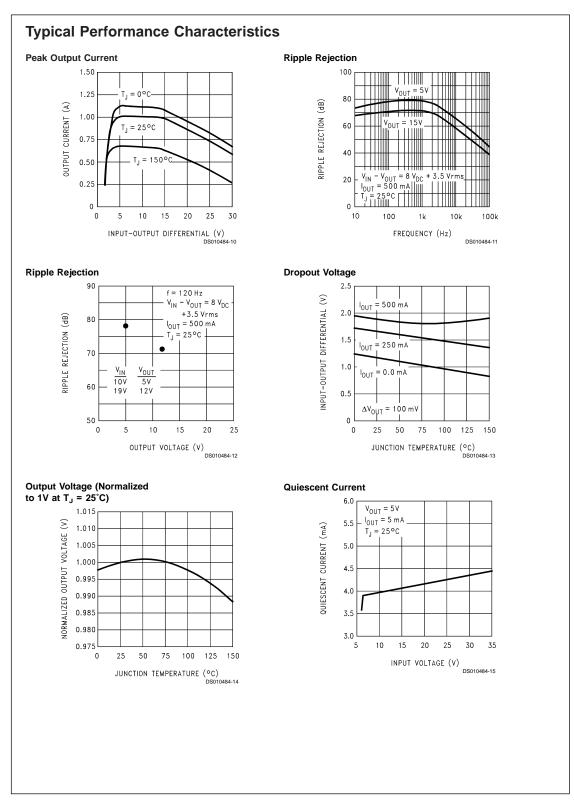
Note 2: The typical thermal resistance of the three package types is:

**T** (TO-220) package:  $\theta_{(JA)}$  = 60 °C/W,  $\theta_{(JC)}$  = 5 °C/W

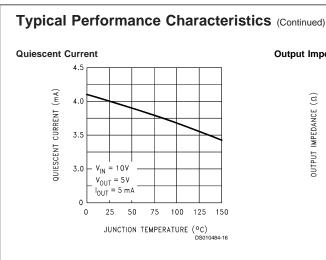
H (TO-39) package:  $\theta_{(JA)}$  = 120 °C/W,  $\theta_{(JC)}$  = 18 °C/W

**DT** (TO-252) package:  $\theta_{(JA)} = 92 \text{ °C/W}, \theta_{(JC)} = 10 \text{ °C/W}$ 

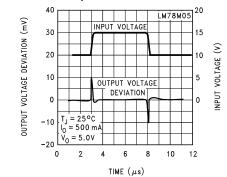




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Line Transient Response





#### **Design Considerations**

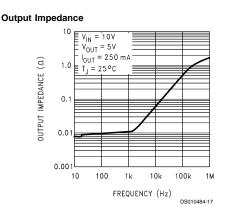
The LM78MXX/LM341XX fixed voltage regulator series has built-in thermal overload protection which prevents the device from being damaged due to excessive junction temperature.

The regulators also contain internal short-circuit protection which limits the maximum output current, and safe-area protection for the pass transistor which reduces the short-circuit current as the voltage across the pass transistor is increased.

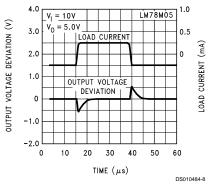
Although the internal power dissipation is automatically limited, the maximum junction temperature of the device must be kept below +125°C in order to meet data sheet specifications. An adequate heatsink should be provided to assure this limit is not exceeded under worst-case operating conditions (maximum input voltage and load current) if reliable performance is to be obtained).

#### **1.0 Heatsink Considerations**

When an integrated circuit operates with appreciable current, its junction temperature is elevated. It is important to quantify its thermal limits in order to achieve acceptable performance and reliability. This limit is determined by summing the individual parts consisting of a series of temperature rises from the semiconductor junction to the operating environment. A one-dimension steady-state model of conduction heat transfer is demonstrated in The heat generated at the



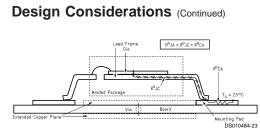
Load Transient Response



device junction flows through the die to the die attach pad, through the lead frame to the surrounding case material, to the printed circuit board, and eventually to the ambient environment. Below is a list of variables that may affect the thermal resistance and in turn the need for a heatsink.

R <sup>0JC</sup> (Component Variables)	R <sup>0CA</sup> (Application Variables)
Leadframe Size & Material	Mounting Pad Size, Material, & Location
No. of Conduction Pins	Placement of Mounting Pad
Die Size	PCB Size & Material
Die Attach Material	Traces Length & Width
Molding Compound Size and	Adjacent Heat Sources
Material	
	Volume of Air
	Air Flow
	A 11 1 T

Ambient Temperature Shape of Mounting Pad



#### FIGURE 1. Cross-sectional view of Integrated Circuit Mounted on a printed circuit board. Note that the case temperature is measured at the point where the leads contact with the mounting pad surface

The LM78MXX/LM341XX regulators have internal thermal shutdown to protect the device from over-heating. Under all possible operating conditions, the junction temperature of the LM78MXX/LM341XX must be within the range of 0°C to 125°C. A heatsink may be required depending on the maximum power dissipation and maximum ambient temperature of the application. To determine if a heatsink is needed, the power dissipated by the regulator, P<sub>D</sub>, must be calculated:

$$I_{\rm IN} = I_{\rm L} + I_{\rm G}$$

$$\mathsf{P}_\mathsf{D} = (\mathsf{V}_\mathsf{IN} - \mathsf{V}_\mathsf{OUT}) \ \mathsf{I}_\mathsf{L} + \mathsf{V}_\mathsf{IN} \mathsf{I}_\mathsf{G}$$

shows the voltages and currents which are present in the circuit.

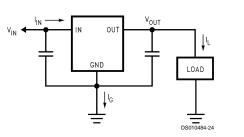


FIGURE 2. Power Dissipation Diagram

The next parameter which must be calculated is the maximum allowable temperature rise,  $T_R(max)$ :

 $\theta_{JA} = TR (max)/P_D$ 

If the maximum allowable value for  $\theta_{JA}{}^{\circ}C/w$  is found to be  $\geq 60{}^{\circ}C/W$  for TO-220 package or  $\geq 92{}^{\circ}C/W$  for TO-252 package, no heatsink is needed since the package alone will dissipate enough heat to satisfy these requirements. If the calculated value for  $\theta_{JA}$  fall below these limits, a heatsink is required.

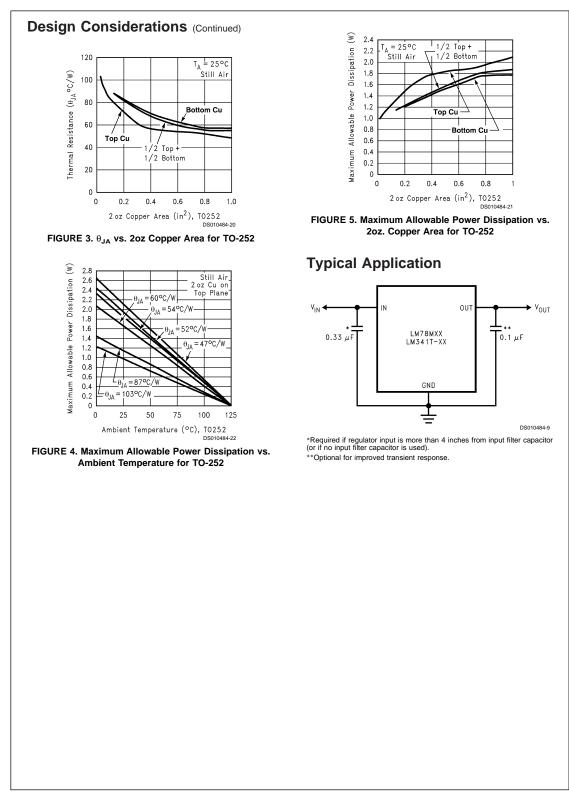
As a design aid, *Table 1* shows the value of the  $\theta_{JA}$  of TO-252 for different heatsink area. The copper patterns that we used to measure these  $\theta_{JA}$  are shown at the end of the Application Note Section. reflects the same test results as what are in the *Table 1* 

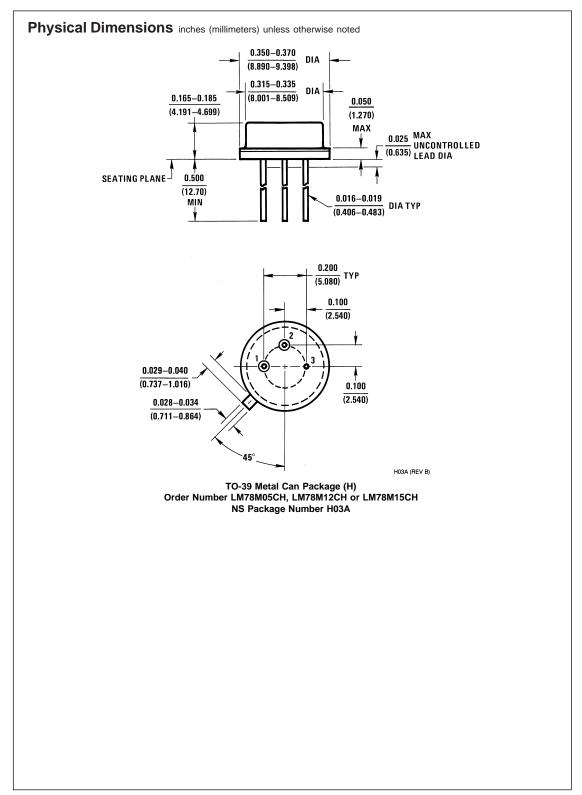
shows the maximum allowable power dissipation vs. ambient temperature for theTO-252 device. shows the maximum allowable power dissipation vs. copper area (in<sup>2</sup>) for the TO-252 device. Please see AN1028 for power enhancement techniques to be used with TO-252 package.

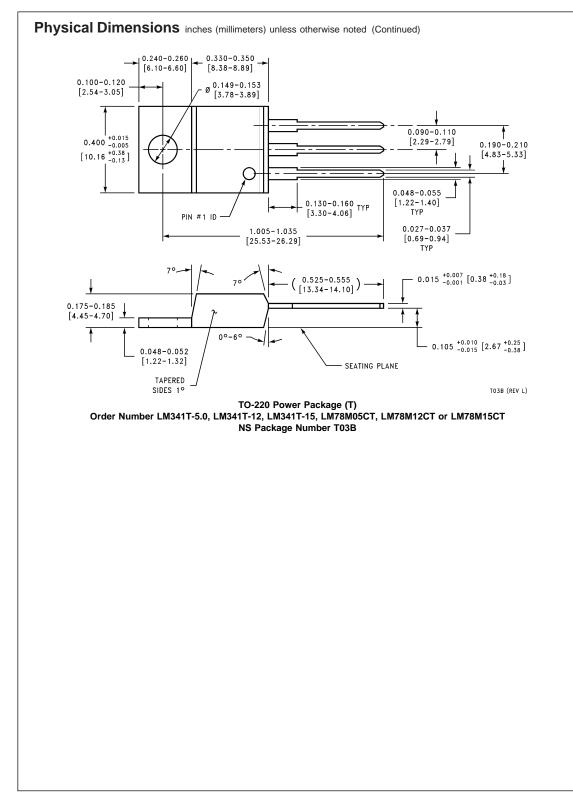
Layout	Сорре	Thermal Resistance	
	Top Sice (in <sup>2</sup> )*	Bottom Side (in <sup>2</sup> )	(θ <sub>JA</sub> , °C/W) TO-252
1	0.0123	0	103
2	0.066	0	87
3	0.3	0	60
4	0.53	0	54
5	0.76	0	52
6	1	0	47
7	0	0.2	84
8	0	0.4	70
9	0	0.6	63
10	0	0.8	57
11	0	1	57
12	0.066	0.066	89
13	0.175	0.175	72
14	0.284	0.284	61
15	0.392	0.392	55
16	0.5	0.5	53

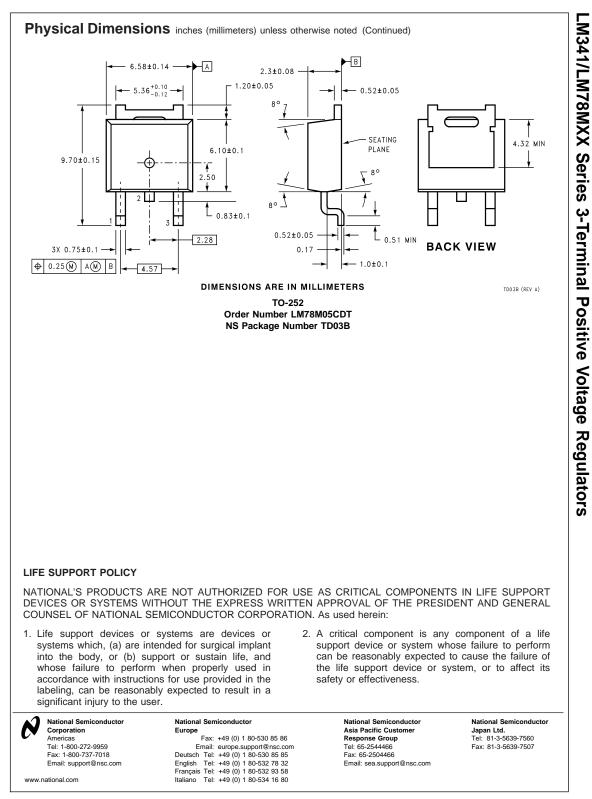
#### TABLE 1. $\theta_{\text{JA}}$ Different Heatsink Area

\*Tab of device attached to topside copper









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