

# LM2941/LM2941C 1A Low Dropout Adjustable Regulator

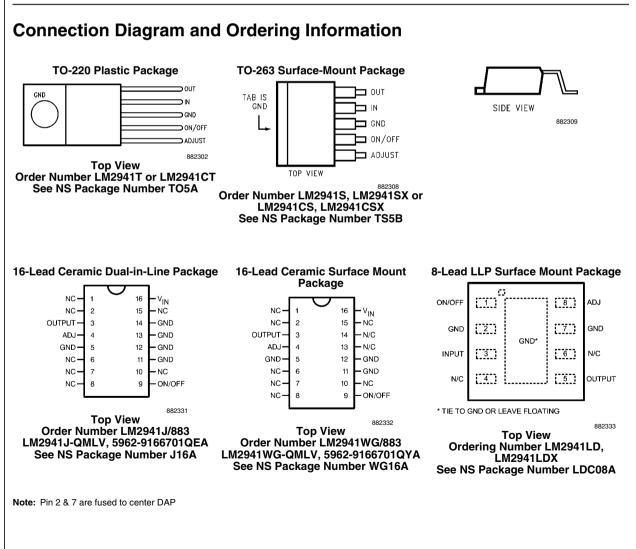
#### **General Description**

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 with 1A of output current and an input-output differential of 5V is therefore only 30mA. Higher quiescent currents only exist when the regulator is in the dropout mode ( $V_{IN} - V_{OUT} \leq 3V$ ).

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**

- LLP space saving package
- 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+ Product Enhancement tested
- TTL, CMOS compatible ON/OFF switch



#### Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.

Input Voltage (Survival Voltage, ≤ 100ms)				
LM2941T, LM2941S, LM2941LD	60V			
LM2941CT, LM2941CS	45V			
Internal Power Dissipation (Note 4)	Internally Limited			
Maximum Junction Temperature	150°C			
Storage Temperature Range	$-65^{\circ}C \le T_{J} \le +150^{\circ}C$			
Lead Temperature				
(Soldering, 10 seconds)				
TO-220 (T) Package	260°C			

 TO-263 (S) Package
 260°C

 ESD Rating (Note 2)
 ±2 kV

#### **Operating Ratings**

Maximum Input Voltage	26V
Temperature Range	
LM2941T	$-40^{\circ}C \le T_{J} \le 125^{\circ}C$
LM2941CT	$0^{\circ}C \le T_{J} \le 125^{\circ}C$
LM2941S	$-40^{\circ}C \le T_{J} \le 125^{\circ}C$
LM2941CS	0°C ≤ T <sub>J</sub> ≤ 125°C
LM2941J	–55°C ≤ T <sub>J</sub> ≤ 125°C
LM2941WG	–55°C ≤ T <sub>J</sub> ≤ 125°C
LM2941LD	$-40^{\circ}C \le T_{J} \le 125^{\circ}C$

# Electrical Characteristics—LM2941T, LM2941S, LM2941J, LM2941WG, LM2941LD

 $5V \le V_O \le 20V$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_O + 5V$ ,  $C_O = 22\mu$ F, unless otherwise specified. Specifications in standard typeface apply for  $T_J = 25^{\circ}$ C, while those in **boldface type** apply over the full **Operating Temperature Range**.

Parameter	Conditions	Тур	LM2941J LM2941WG Limit (Notes 3, 5)	LM2941T LM2941S LM2941LD Limit (Note 6)	Units (Limits)
Reference Voltage	$5mA \leq I_{\Omega} \leq 1A$ (Note 7)	1.275	1.237/ <b>1.211</b>	1.237/ <b>1.211</b>	V(min)
			1.313/ <b>1.339</b>	1.313/ <b>1.339</b>	V(max)
Line Regulation	$V_{O} + 2V \le V_{IN} \le 26V$ , $I_{O} = 5mA$	4	10/ <b>10</b>	10/ <b>10</b>	mV/V(max)
Load Regulation	50mA ≤ I <sub>O</sub> ≤ 1A	7	10/ <b>10</b>	10/ <b>10</b>	mV/V(max)
Output Impedance	100 mADC and 20 mArms $f_0 = 120$ Hz	7			mΩ/V
Quiescent Current	$V_{O} + 2V \le V_{IN} < 26V, I_{O} = 5mA$	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>	10Hz–100kHz I <sub>O</sub> = 5mA	0.003			%
Ripple Rejection	f <sub>o</sub> = 120Hz, 1 Vrms, I <sub>L</sub> = 100mA	0.005	0.02/ <b>0.04</b>	0.02/ <b>0.04</b>	%/V(max)
Long Term Stability		0.4			%/1000 Hr
Dropout Voltage	I <sub>O</sub> = 1A	0.5	0.8/ <b>1.0</b>	0.8/1.0	V(max)
	I <sub>O</sub> = 100mA	110	200/ <b>200</b>	200/ <b>200</b>	mV(max)
Short Circuit Current	V <sub>IN</sub> Max = 26V (Note 8)	1.9	1.6/ <b>1.3</b>	1.6	A(min)
Maximum Line Transient	$V_O Max 1V Above Nominal V_O R_O = 100, T \le 100ms$	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	$R_{O} = 100, V_{O} \ge -0.6V$	-30	-15/ <b>-15</b>	-15/ <b>-15</b>	V(min)
Reverse Polarity Transient Input Voltage	T ≤ 100ms, R <sub>O</sub> = 100Ω	-75	-50/ <b>-50</b>	-50/ <b>-50</b>	V(min)
ON/OFF Threshold Voltage ON	I <sub>O</sub> ≤ 1A	1.30	0.80/ <b>0.80</b>	0.80/ <b>0.80</b>	V(max)
ON/OFF Threshold Voltage OFF	I <sub>0</sub> ≤ 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)

# LM2941/LM2941C

#### Electrical Characteristics—LM2941CT, LM2941CS

$5V \le V_O \le 20V$ , $V_{IN} = V_O + 5V$ , $C_O = 22\mu$ F, unless otherwise specified. Specifications in standard typeface apply for $T_J = 25^{\circ}$	C,
while those in <b>boldface type</b> apply over the full <b>Operating Temperature Range</b> .	

Parameter	Conditions	Тур	Limit	Units
			(Note 6)	(Limits)
Reference Voltage	$5mA \le I_O \le 1A$ (Note 7)	1.275	1.237/ <b>1.211</b>	V(min)
			1.313/ <b>1.339</b>	V(max)
Line Regulation	$V_{O} + 2V \le V_{IN} \le 26V, I_{O} = 5mA$	4	10	mV/V(max)
Load Regulation	$50\text{mA} \leq \text{I}_{O} \leq 1\text{A}$	7	10	mV/V(max)
Output Impedance	100 mADC and 20 mArms f <sub>O</sub> = 120Hz	7		mΩ/V
Quiescent Current	$V_{O} + 2V \le V_{IN} < 26V, I_{O} = 5mA$	10	15	mA(max)
	$V_{IN} = V_{O} + 5V, I_{O} = 1A$	30	45/ <b>60</b>	mA(max)
RMS Output Noise,	10Hz-100kHz	0.003		%
% of V <sub>OUT</sub>	I <sub>O</sub> = 5mA			
Ripple Rejection	f <sub>O</sub> = 120Hz, 1 Vrms, I <sub>L</sub> = 100mA	0.005	0.02	%/V(max)
Long Term Stability		0.4		%/1000 Hr
Dropout Voltage	I <sub>O</sub> = 1A	0.5	0.8/ <b>1.0</b>	V(max)
	I <sub>O</sub> = 100mA	110	200/ <b>200</b>	mV(max)
Short Circuit Current	V <sub>IN</sub> Max = 26V (Note 8)	1.9	1.6	A(min)
Maximum Line	V <sub>O</sub> Max 1V Above Nominal V <sub>O</sub>	55	45	V(min)
Transient	R <sub>O</sub> = 100Ω, T ≤ 100ms			
Maximum Operational Input Voltage		31	26	V <sub>DC</sub>
Reverse Polarity DC Input Voltage	R <sub>O</sub> = 100Ω, V <sub>O</sub> ≥ −0.6V	-30	-15	V(min)
Reverse Polarity Transient Input Voltage	T ≤ 100ms, R <sub>O</sub> = 100Ω	-55	-45	V(min)
ON/OFF Threshold Voltage ON	I <sub>o</sub> ≤ 1A	1.30	0.80	V(max)
ON/OFF Threshold Voltage OFF	I <sub>o</sub> ≤1A	1.30	2.00	V(min)
ON/OFF Threshold Current	$V_{ON/OFF} = 2.0V, I_O \leq 1A$	50	100	µA(max)

#### **Thermal Performance**

Thermal Resistance	5-Lead TO-220	3	°C/W
Junction-to-Case	5-Lead TO-263	3	°C/W
Thermal Resistance	5-Lead TO-220	53	°C/W
Junction-to-Ambient	5-Lead TO-263	73	°C/W
	8-Lead LLP (Note 4)	35	°C/W

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: The Human Body Model (HBM) is a 100 pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5kΩ resistor into each pin. Test method is per JESD22–A114.

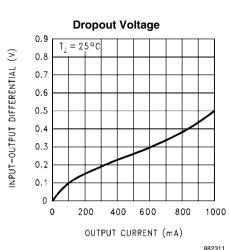
Note 3: A military RETS specification available upon request. For more information about military-aerospace products, see the Mil-Aero web page at http:// www.national.com/appinfo/milaero/index.html.

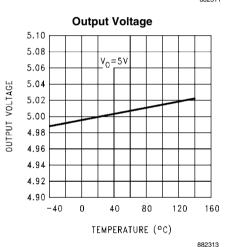
**Note 4:** The maximum power dissipation is a function of  $T_J(max)$ ,  $\theta_{JA}$ , and  $T_A$ . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is  $P_D = (T_J(max) - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$ . If this dissipation is exceeded, the die temperature will rise above 150°C and the LM2941 will go into thermal shutdown. 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. Thermal performance for the LLP package was obtained using a JESD51-7 board with six vias, using no airflow and an ambient temperature of 22°C. The value  $\theta_{JA}$  for the LLP package is specifically dependent on PCB trace area, trace material, and the number of layers and thermal vias. For improved thermal resistance and power dissipation for the LLP package, refer to Application Note AN-1187. It is recommended that 6 vias be placed under the center pad to improve thermal performance.

Note 5: 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.

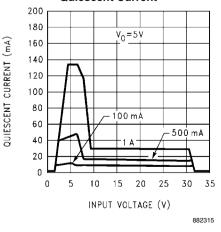
Note 6: All limits guaranteed at room temperature (standard typeface) and at temperature extremes (boldface type). All room temperature limits are 100% production tested. All limits at temperature extremes are guaranteed via correlation using standard Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods. Note 7: The output voltage range is 5V to 20V and is determined by the two external resistors, R1 and R2. See Typical Application Circuit. Note 8: Output current capability will decrease with increasing temperature, but will not go below 1A at the maximum specified temperatures.

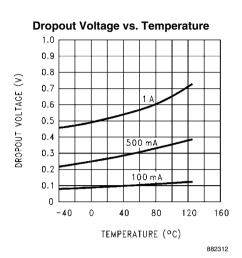
#### **Typical Performance Characteristics**



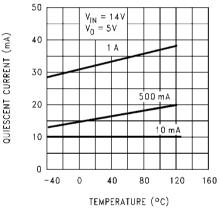




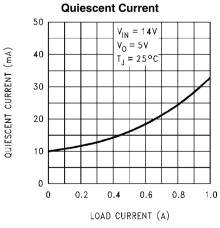




Quiescent Current vs. Temperature

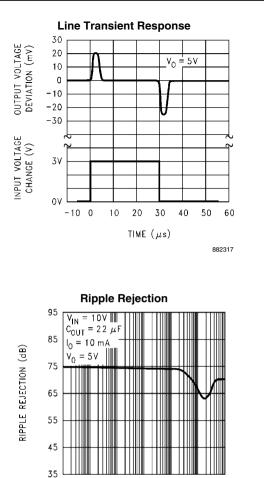


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882316



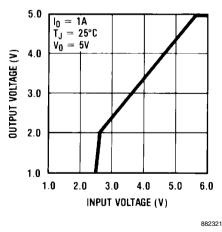


100 1 k 10 k 100k 1M FREQUENCY (Hz) 882319

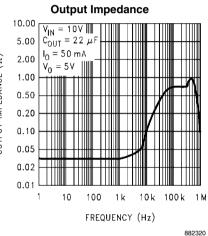


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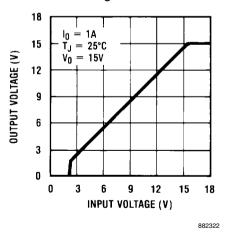
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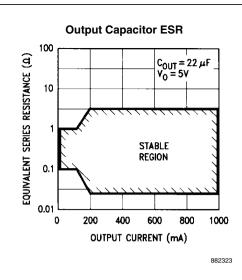


Load Transient Response 0.5 OUTPUT VOLTAGE DEVIATION (V)  $V_{\rm IN} = 10V$ 0.4  $C_{OUT} = 22 \mu$ 0.3 .Tj = 25°C 0.2 V<sub>0</sub> = 5V 0.1 0 -0.1 -0.2 -0.3 -0.4 LOAD CURRENT (A) -0.5 1.0 0.5 0 10 20 -10 0 30 40 TIME  $(\mu s)$ 882318 **Output Impedance** 10.00 V<sub>IN</sub> = 10V ∭  $C_{OUT} = 22 \mu$ 5.00 = 50 mA 6 2.00 OUTPUT IMPEDANCE (0) = 5 V ٧<sub>0</sub> 1.00 0.50

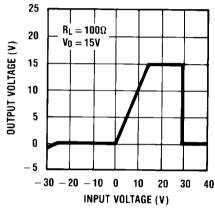


Low Voltage Behavior



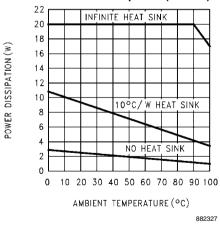


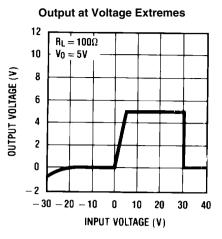
**Output at Voltage Extremes** 



882325

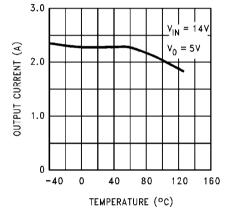
Maximum Power Dissipation (TO-220)





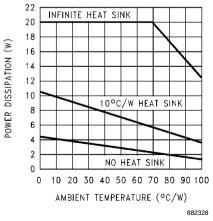
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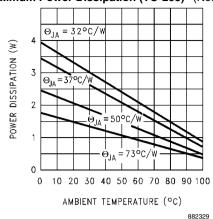


882326

**Maximum Power Dissipation (TO-3)** 



#### Maximum Power Dissipation (TO-263) (Note 4)



#### **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 100mV from the nominal value obtained at ( $V_{OUT}$  + 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.

### Typical Applications

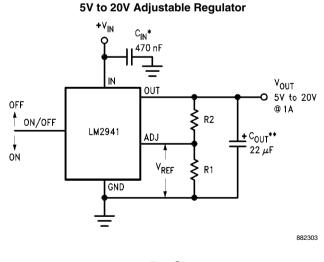
**Long Term Stability:** Output voltage stability under accelerated life-test conditions after 1000 hours with maximum rated voltage and junction temperature.

**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\_0:** The percentage change in output voltage for a thermal variation from room temperature to either temperature extreme.

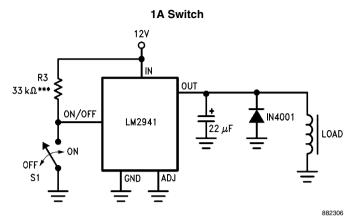


$$\begin{split} V_{OUT} &= \text{Reference voltage} \times \frac{\text{R1} + \text{R2}}{\text{R1}} \text{ where } V_{\text{REF}} = 1.275 \text{ typical} \\ \text{Solving for R2: } \text{R2} &= \text{R1} \left( \frac{V_O}{V_{\text{REF}}} - 1 \right) \end{split}$$

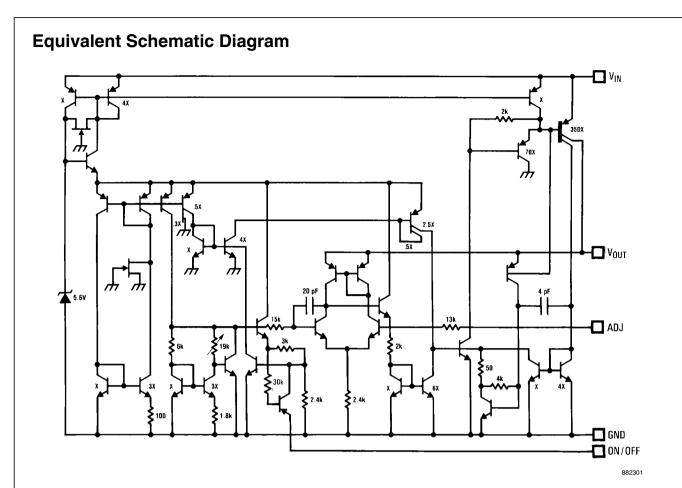
Note: Using 1k for R1 will ensure that the input bias current error of the adjust pin will be negligible. Do not bypass R1 or R2. This will lead to instabilities.

\* Required if regulator is located far from power supply filter.

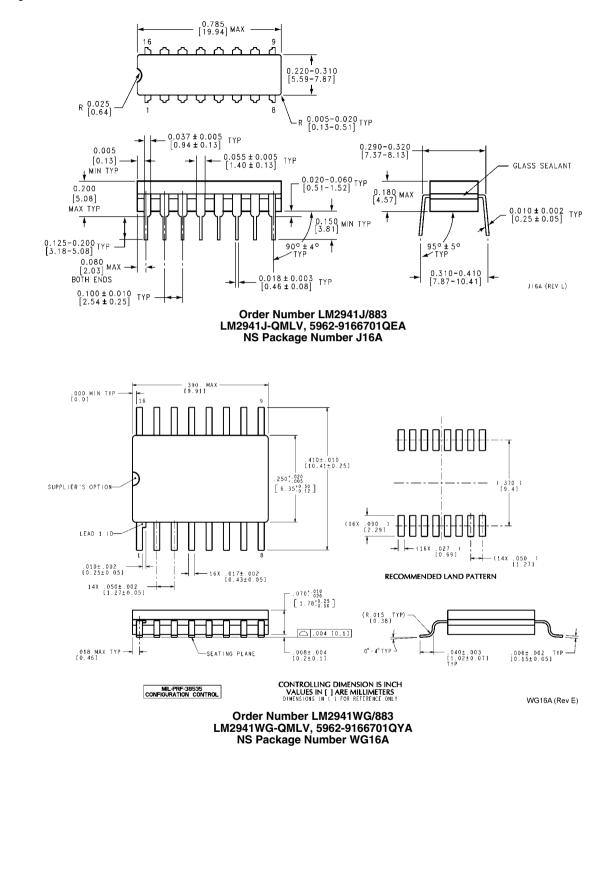
\*\* C<sub>OUT</sub> must be at least 22µF to maintain stability. May be increased without bound to maintain regulation during transients. Locate as close as possible to the regulator. This capacitor must be rated over the same operating temperature range as the regulator and the ESR is critical; see curve.

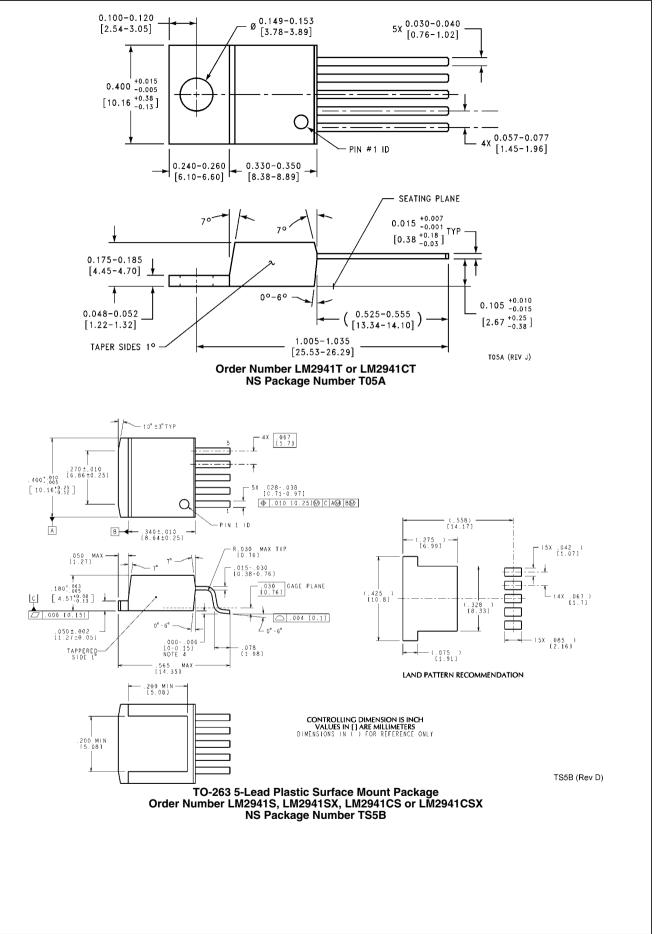


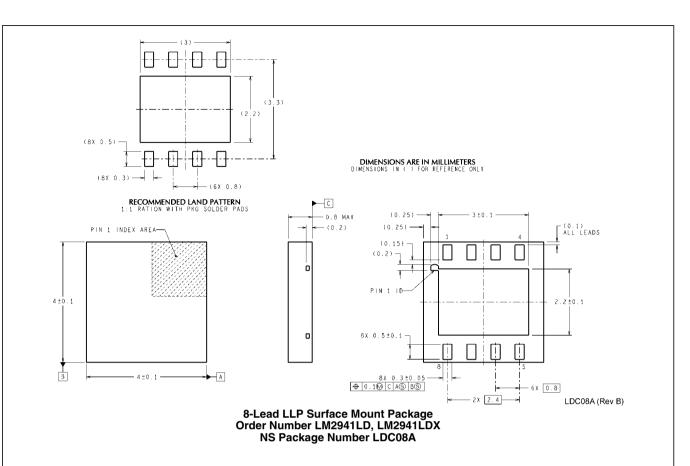
\*\*\* To assure shutdown, select Resistor R3 to guarantee at least 300µA of pull-up current when S1 is open. (Assume 2V at the ON/OFF pin.)



#### Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted







### Notes

## Notes

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