65204ett; **65204-3**, CS5204-5

4.0 A Adjustable, and **3.3 V and 5.0 V Fixed Linear Regulators**

The CS5204-x series of linear regulators provides 4.0 A at adjustable and fixed voltages with an accuracy of $\pm 1.0\%$ and $\pm 2.0\%$ respectively. The adjustable version uses two external resistors to set the output voltage within a 1.25 V to 13 V range.

The regulators are intended for use as post regulators and microprocessor supplies. The fast loop response and low dropout voltage make these regulators ideal for applications where low voltage operation and good transient response are important.

The circuit is designed to operate with dropout voltages as low as 1.0 V depending on the output current level. The maximum quiescent current is only 10 mA at full load.

The regulators are fully protected against overload conditions with protection circuitry for Safe Operating Area (SOA), overcurrent and thermal shutdown.

The regulators are available in TO-220-3 and surface mount D²PAK-3 packages.

Features

- Output Current to 4.0 A
- Output Trimmed to ±1.0%
- Dropout Voltage 1.10 V @ 4.0 A
- Fast Transient Response
- Fault Protection Circuitry
 - Thermal Shutdown
 - Overcurrent Protection
 - Safe Area Protection

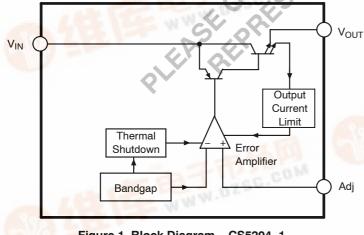
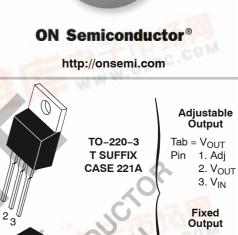
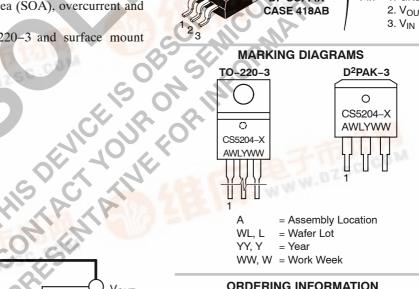


Figure 1. Block Diagram – CS5204–1



ΟN

D²PAK-3 **DP SUFFIX** CASE 418AB Tab = V_{OUT} Pin 1. GND 2. V_{OUT} 3. V_{IN}



ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 7 of this data sheet.

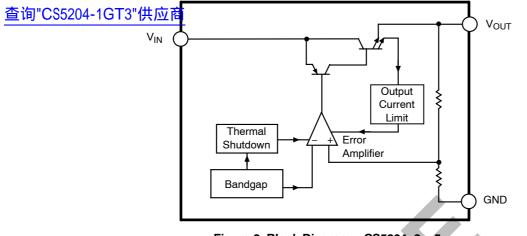


Figure 2. Block Diagram – CS5204–3, –5

0

MAXIMUM RATINGS*

	Parameter	Value	Unit
Supply Voltage, V _{CC}		17	V
Operating Temperature Range		-40 to +70	°C
Junction Temperature		150	°C
Storage Temperature Range		-60 to +150	°C
Lead Temperature Soldering:	Wave Solder (through hole styles only) Reflow (SMD styles only)		°C
10 second maximum			

1. 10 second maximum.
2. 60 second maximum above 183°C.

*The maximum package power dissipation must be observed.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($C_{IN} = 10 \ \mu\text{F}, C_{OUT} = 22 \ \mu\text{F}$ Tantalum, $V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 3.0 \ \text{V}, V_{IN} \le 15 \ \text{V},$

Characteristic	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit			
Adjustable Output Voltage (CS5204–1)								
Reference Voltage (Notes 3 and 4)	V _{IN} – V _{OUT} = 1.5 V; V _{Adj} = 0 V, 10 mA ≤ 1 _{OUT} ≤ 4.0 A	1.241 (-1%)	1.254	1.266 (+1%)	V			
Line Regulation	$1.5 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{\text{IN}} - \text{V}_{\text{OUT}} \le 6.0 \text{ V}; \text{ I}_{\text{OUT}} = 10 \text{ mA}$	-	0.04	0.20	%			
Load Regulation (Notes 3 and 4)	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 1.5 \text{ V}; 10 \text{ mA} \le I_{OUT} \le 4.0 \text{ A}$	-	0.05	0.4	%			
Dropout Voltage (Note 5)	I _{OUT} = 4.0 A	-	1.1	1.2	V			
Current Limit	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 3.0 \text{ V}; \text{T}_{\text{J}} \ge 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 9.0 \text{ V}$	4.5 -	8.5 1.0		A A			
Minimum Load Current	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 7.0 V$	-	1.2	6.0	mA			
Adjust Pin Current	-	-	50	100	μA			
Adjust Pin Current Change	1.5 V ≤ V _{IN} – V _{OUT} ≤ 4.0 V; 10 mA ≤ I _{OUT} ≤ 4.0 A	-	0.2	5.0	μΑ			
Thermal Regulation	30 ms pulse; T _A = 25°C	-	0.003	-	%/W			

3. Load regulation and output voltage are measured at a constant junction temperature by low duty cycle pulse testing. Changes in output voltage due to thermal gradients or temperature changes must be taken into account separately.

4. Specifications apply for an external Kelvin sense connection at a point on the output pin 1/4" from the bottom of the package.

5. Dropout voltage is a measurement of the minimum input/output differentials at full load.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued) (C _{IN} = 10 μ F, C _{OUT} = 22 μ F Tantalum, V _{IN} – V _{OUT} = 3.0 V, V _{IN} ≤ 15 V, $\frac{1000}{100}$ C ≤ T _A ≤ 70°C, T _J ≤ +150°C, unless otherwise specified, I _{full load} = 4.0 A.)	
bro Z T_A < 70°C, T_J < +150°C, unless otherwise specified, I _{full load} = 4.0 A.)	

Characteristic	Characteristic Test Conditions		Тур	Max	Unit			
Adjustable Output Voltage (CS5204–1) (continued)								
Ripple Rejection	f = 120 Hz; C_{Adj} = 25 μ F; I_{OUT} = 4.0 A	-	82	-	dB			
Temperature Stability	-	-	0.5	-	%			
RMS Output Noise	10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 10 kHz; T _A = 25°C	-	0.003	-	%V _{OUT}			
Thermal Shutdown	-	150	180	-	°C			
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	-	-	25	-	°C			

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($C_{IN} = 10 \ \mu\text{F}, C_{OUT} = 22 \ \mu\text{F}$ Tantalum, $V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 3.0 \ V, V_{IN} \le 10 \ V, 0^{\circ}\text{C} \le T_A \le 70^{\circ}\text{C}, T_J \le +150^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified, $I_{full \ load} = 4.0 \ A.$)

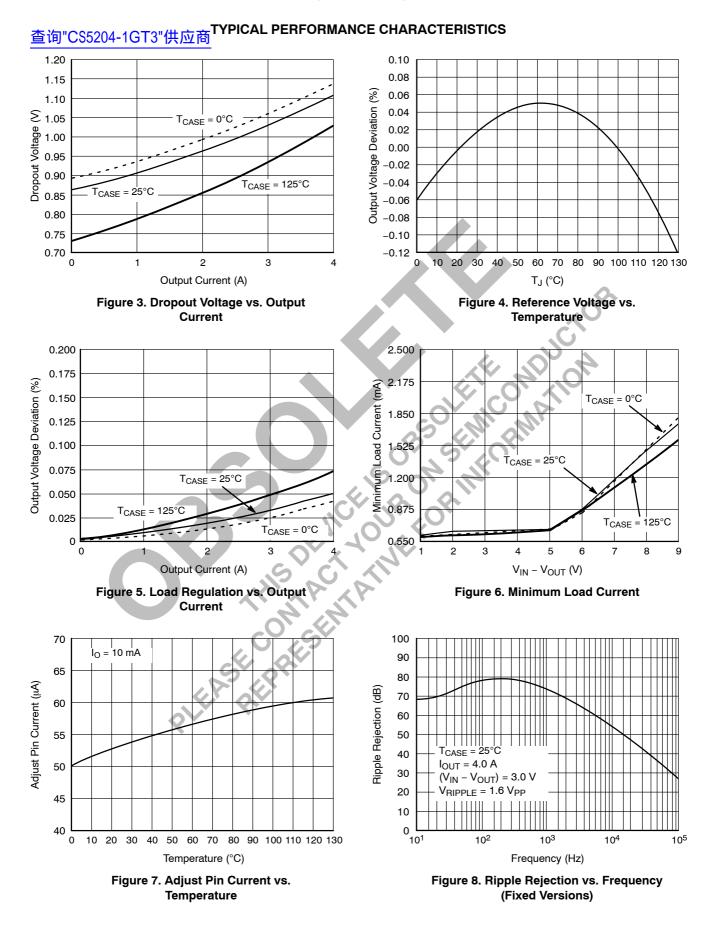
Characteristic	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Fixed Output Voltage (CS5204–3, CS			A.		
Reference Voltage (Notes 6 and 7) CS5204–5 CS5204–3	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 1.5 \text{ V}; 0 \le IOUT \le 4.0 \text{ A}$ $V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 1.5 \text{ V}; 0 \le IOUT \le 4.0 \text{ A}$	4.9 (-2%) 3.234 (-2%)	5.0 3.3	5.1 (+2%) 3.366 (+2%)	V V
Line Regulation	$1.5 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{\text{IN}} - \text{V}_{\text{OUT}} \le 6.0 \text{ V}; \text{ I}_{\text{OUT}} = 10 \text{ mA}$	<u> </u>	0.04	0.20	%
Load Regulation (Notes 6 and 7)	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 1.5 \text{ V}; 10 \text{ mA} \le I_{OUT} \le 4.0 \text{ A}$	<u> </u>	0.05	0.4	%
Dropout Voltage (Note 8)	I _{OUT} = 4.0 A		1,1	1.2	V
Current Limit	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 3.0 \text{ V}; T_J \ge 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 9.0 \text{ V}$	4.5 -	8.5 1.0		A A
Quiescent Current	$V_{\rm IN} \le 9.0 \text{ V}; I_{\rm OUT} = 10 \text{ mA}$		5.0	10	mA
Thermal Regulation	30 ms pulse; T _A = 25°C	-	0.003	-	%/W
Ripple Rejection	f = 120 Hz; I _{OUT} = 4.0 A	-	75	-	dB
Temperature Stability		-	0.5	-	%
RMS Output Noise (%V _{OUT})	10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 10 kHz	-	0.003	-	%V _{OUT}
Thermal Shutdown		150	180	-	°C
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis		_	25	_	°C

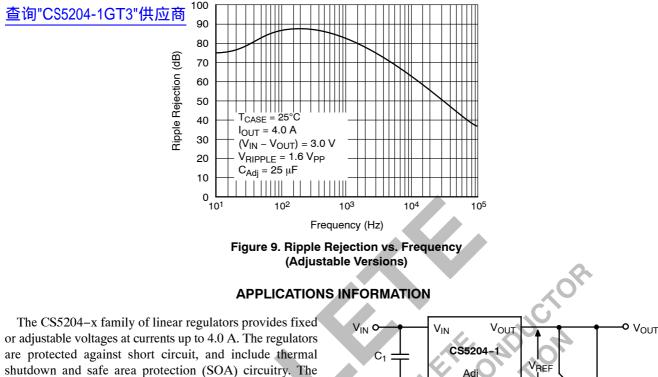
6. Load regulation and output voltage are measured at a constant junction temperature by low duty cycle pulse testing. Changes in output voltage due to thermal gradients or temperature changes must be taken into account separately.

Specifications apply for an external Kelvin sense connection at a point on the output pin 1/4" from the bottom of the package.
Dropout voltage is a measurement of the minimum input/output differentials at full load.

PACKAGE PIN DESCRIPTION

	Package P	in Number			
CS5	CS5204-1		4–3, –5		
D ² PAK-3	TO-220-3	D ² PAK-3	TO-220-3	Pin Symbol	Function
1	1	N/A	N/A	Adj	Adjust pin (low side of the internal reference).
2	2	2	2	V _{OUT}	Regulated output voltage (case).
3	3	3	3	V _{IN}	Input voltage.
N/A	N/A	1	1	GND	Ground connection.





SOA protection circuitry decreases the maximum available output current as the input-output differential voltage increases. The CS5204-x has a composite PNP-NPN output transistor and requires an output capacitor for stability. A

transistor and requires an output capacitor for stability. A detailed procedure for selecting this capacitor is included in the Stability Considerations section.

Adjustable Operation

The adjustable regulator (CS5204–1) has an output voltage range of 1,25 V to 13 V. An external resistor divider sets the output voltage as shown in Figure 10. The regulator maintains a fixed 1.25 V (typical) reference between the output pin and the adjust pin.

A resistor divider network R1 and R2 causes a fixed current to flow to ground. This current creates a voltage across R2 that adds to the 1.25 V across R1 and sets the overall output voltage. The adjust pin current (typically 50 μ A) also flows through R2 and adds a small error that should be taken into account if precise adjustment of V_{OUT} is necessary.

The output voltage is set according to the formula:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \times \left(\frac{R1 + R2}{R1}\right) + I_{Adj} \times R2$$

The term $I_{Adj} \times R2$ represents the error added by the adjust pin current.

R1 is chosen so that the minimum load current is at least 10 mA. R1 and R2 should be the same type, e.g. metal film for best tracking over temperature. The adjust pin is bypassed to improve the transient response and ripple rejection of the regulator.

Figure 10. Resistor Divider Scheme for the Adjustable Version

C_{Adj}

l_{Adi}

C₂

 R_2

Stability Considerations

The output or compensation capacitor helps determine three main characteristics of a linear regulator: start–up delay, load transient response and loop stability.

The capacitor value and type is based on cost, availability, size and temperature constraints. A tantalum or aluminum electrolytic capacitor is best, since a film or ceramic capacitor with almost zero ESR, can cause instability. The aluminum electrolytic capacitor is the least expensive solution. However, when the circuit operates at low temperatures, both the value and ESR of the capacitor will vary considerably. The capacitor manufacturers data sheet provides this information.

A 22 μ F tantalum capacitor will work for most applications, but with high current regulators such as the CS5204-x the transient response and stability improve with higher values of capacitor. The majority of applications for this regulator involve large changes in load current so the output capacitor must supply the instantaneous load current.

The ESR of the output capacitor causes an immediate drop moutput voltage given by:

$\Delta V = \Delta I \times ESR$

For microprocessor applications it is customary to use an output capacitor network consisting of several tantalum and ceramic capacitors in parallel. This reduces the overall ESR and reduces the instantaneous output voltage drop under load transient conditions. The output capacitor network should be as close as possible to the load for the best results.

Protection Diodes

VIN

VIN

C

When large external capacitors are used with a linear regulator it is sometimes necessary to add protection diodes. If the input voltage of the regulator gets shorted, the output capacitor will discharge into the output of the regulator. The discharge current depends on the value of the capacitor, the output voltage and the rate at which VIN drops. In the CS5204-x family of linear regulators, the discharge path is through a large junction and protection diodes are not usually needed. If the regulator is used with large values of output capacitance and the input voltage is instantaneously shorted to ground, damage can occur. In this case, a diode connected as shown in Figures 11 and 12 is recommended.

IN4002 (optional)

Output Voltage Sensing

Since the CS5204-x is a three terminal regulator, it is not possible to provide true remote load sensing. Load regulation is limited by the resistance of the conductors connecting the regulator to the load. For best results the fixed regulators should be connected as shown in Figure 13.

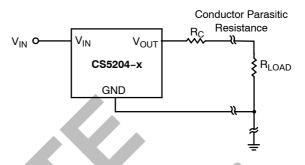
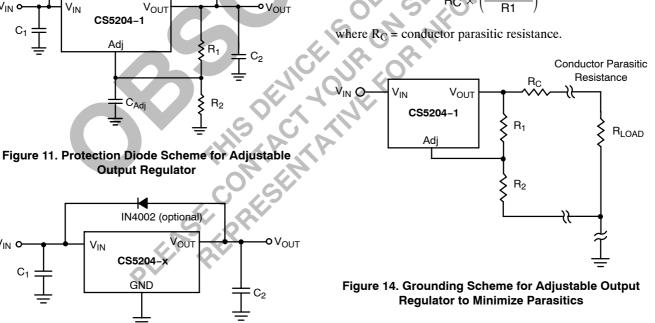
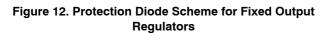


Figure 13, Conductor Parasitic Resistance can be Minimized with the Above Grounding Scheme for **Fixed Output Regulators**

For the adjustable regulator, the best load regulation occurs when R1 is connected directly to the output pin of the regulator as shown in Figure 14. If R1 is connected to the load, R_C is multiplied by the divider ratio and the effective resistance between the regulator and the load becomes







Calculating Power Dissipation and Heat Sink Requirements

The CS5204-x series of linear regulators includes thermal shutdown and current limit circuitry to protect the device. High power regulators such as these usually operate at high junction temperatures so it is important to calculate the power dissipation and junction temperatures accurately to ensure that an adequate heat sink is used.

The case is connected to V_{OUT} on the CS5204–x, electrical isolation may be required for some applications. Thermal compound should always be used with high current regulators such as these.

The thermal characteristics of an IC depend on the following four factors:

- 1. Maximum Ambient Temperature T_A (°C)
- 2. Power dissipation P_D (Watts)
- 3. Maximum junction temperature T_J (°C)
- 4. Thermal resistance junction to ambient $R_{\theta JA}$ (°C/W)

These four are related by the equation

$$T_{J} = T_{A} + P_{D} \times R_{\Theta JA}$$
(1)

The maximum ambient temperature and the power dissipation are determined by the design while the maximum junction temperature and the thermal resistance depend on the manufacturer and the package type.

The maximum power dissipation for a regulator is:

$$P_{D(max)} = \{V_{IN(max)} - V_{OUT(min)}\}I_{OUT(max)} + V_{IN(max)}I_{Q}$$

where:

V_{IN(max)} is the maximum input voltage,

V_{OUT(min)} is the minimum output voltage,

 $I_{OUT\left(max\right)}$ is the maximum output current, for the application

 I_Q is the maximum quiescent current at $I_{OUT(max)}$.

A heat sink effectively increases the surface area of the package to improve the flow of heat away from the IC and into the surrounding air.

Each material in the heat flow path between the IC and the outside environment has a thermal resistance. Like series electrical resistances, these resistances are summed to determine $R_{\theta JA}$, the total thermal resistance between the junction and the surrounding air.

- 1. Thermal Resistance of the junction to case, $R_{\theta JC}$ (°C/W)
- 2. Thermal Resistance of the case to Heat Sink, $R_{\theta CS}$ (°C/W)
- Thermal Resistance of the Heat Sink to the ambient air, R_{0SA} (°C/W)

These are connected by the equation:

$$R_{\Theta JA} = R_{\Theta JC} + R_{\Theta CS} + R_{\Theta SA}$$
(3)

The value for $R_{\theta JA}$ is calculated using equation (3) and the result can be substituted in equation (1).

The value for $R_{\theta JC}$ is 3.5°C/W for a given package type based on an average die size. For a high current regulator such as the CS5204-x the majority of the heat is generated in the power transistor section. The value for $R_{\theta SA}$ depends on the heat sink type, while $R_{\theta CS}$ depends on factors such as package type, heat sink interface (is an insulator and thermal grease used?), and the contact area between the heat sink and the package. Once these calculations are complete, the maximum permissible value of $R_{\theta IA}$ can be calculated and the proper heat sink selected. For further discussion on heat sink selection, see application note "Thermal Management," document number AND8036/D, available through the Literature Distribution Center or via our website at http://onsemi.com.

ORDERING INFORMATION

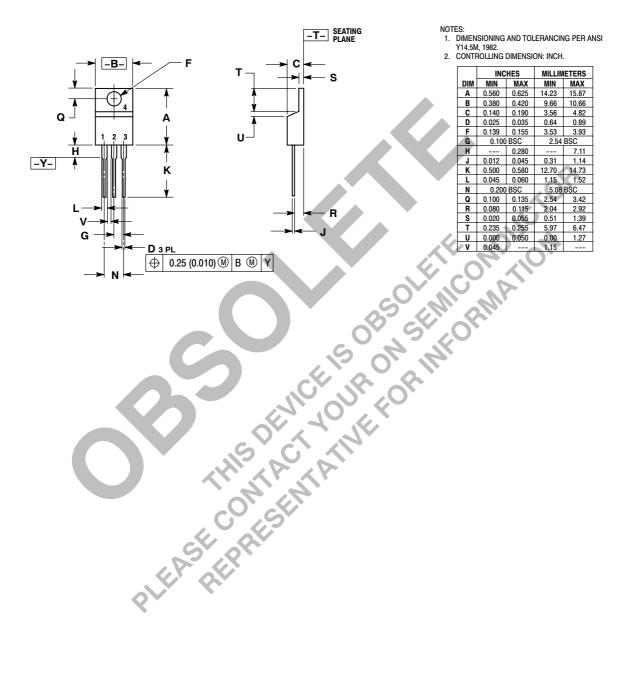
Orderable Part Number	Туре	Package	Shipping [†]
CS5204-1GT3	4.0 A, Adj. Output	TO-220-3, STRAIGHT	50 Units / Rail
CS5204-1GDP3	4.0 A, Adj. Output	D ² PAK-3	50 Units / Rail
CS5204-1GDPR3	4.0 A, Adj. Output	D ² PAK-3	750 / Tape & Reel
CS5204-3GT3	4.0 A, 3.3 V Output	TO-220-3, STRAIGHT	50 Units / Rail
CS5204-3GDP3	4.0 A, 3.3 V Output	D ² PAK-3	50 Units / Rail
CS5204-3GDPR3	4.0 A, 3.3 V Output	D ² PAK-3	750 / Tape & Reel
CS5204-5GT3	4.0 A, 5.0 V Output	TO-220-3, STRAIGHT	50 Units / Rail

+For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

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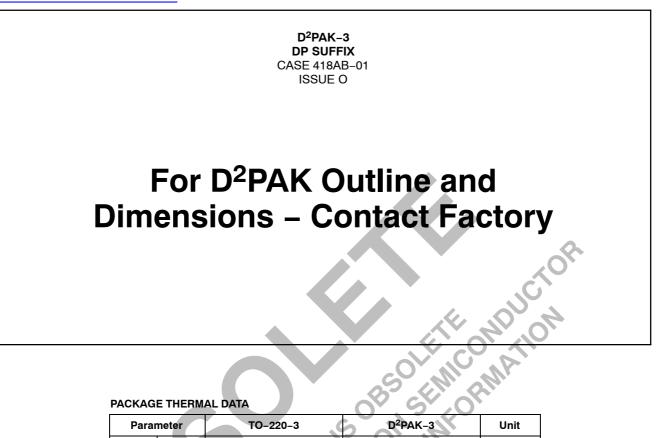
PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

TO-220-3 T SUFFIX CASE 221A-08 ISSUE AA



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PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



PACKAGE THERMAL DATA

Para	meter	TO-220-3	D ² PAK-3	Unit
$R_{\theta JC}$	Typical	1.6	1.6	°C/W
R_{\thetaJA}	Typical	50	10–50*	°C/W
* Depend	fing on them	nal properties of substrate. I	R _{∂JA} = R _{∂JC} + R _{∂CA}	
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