

## 3A High Current, Low Dropout Voltage Regulator

*Adjustable, Fast Response Time*

### FEATURES

- Adjustable Output Down To 1.25V
- 1% Output Accuracy
- Output Current of 3A
- Low Dropout Voltage of 370mV @ 3A
- Extremely Fast Transient Response
- Reverse-Battery Protection
- Zero Current Shutdown (5 pin version)
- Standard TO-220 and TO-263 Packages

### APPLICATIONS

- Powering VGA & Sound Card
- PowerPC™ Supplies
- SMPS Post Regulator
- High Efficiency “Green” Computer Systems
- High Efficiency Linear Power Supplies
- Constant Current Regulators
- Adjustable Power Supplies
- Battery Charger

Refer to page 7 for pinouts.

*Now Available in Lead Free Packaging*

### DESCRIPTION

The SPX29302A is a 3A, highly accurate voltage regulator with a low drop out voltage of 370mV (typical) @ 3A. These regulators are specifically designed for low voltage applications that require a low dropout voltage and a fast transient response. Fault protection features include over-current, reverse battery, and positive and negative voltage transients. On-Chip trimming adjusts the reference voltage to 1% initial accuracy.

The SPX29302A is offered in 5-pin TO-220 & TO-263 packages.

### TYPICAL APPLICATION S CIRCUIT

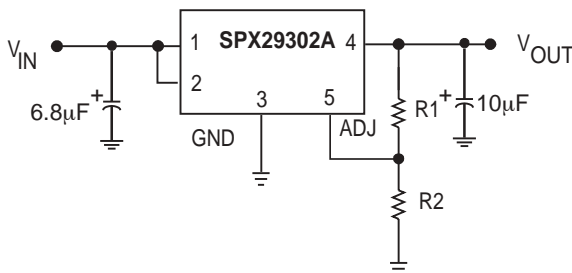


Figure 1. Adjustable Output Linear Regulator

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Lead Temperature (soldering, 5 seconds) .....260°C  
 Storage Temperature Range.....-65°C to +150°C  
 Operating Junction Temperature Range.....-40°C to +125°C  
 Input Voltage (Note 7) ..... 16V

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Note 1) at  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+1V$  and  $I_{OUT}=10mA$ ,  $C_{IN}=6.8\mu F$ ,  $C_{OUT}=10\mu F$ ,  $T_j=25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise specified. The Boldface applies over the junction temperature range.

SPX29302A					
PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYP	MIN	MAX	UNITS
Line Regulation	$I_{OUT}=10mA, (V_{OUT}+1V) \leq V_{IN} \leq 16V$	0.06		0.5	%
Load Regulation	$V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+5V, 10mA \leq I_{OUT} \leq I_{FL}$ (Note 2)	0.2		1	%
$\Delta V/\Delta T$	$V_{OUT}$ Temp Coefficient (Note 6)	<b>20</b>		<b>100</b>	ppm/°C
Dropout Voltage, except 1.8V, (Note 3)	$I_{OUT}=100mA$ $I_{OUT}=1.5A$ $I_{OUT}=3.0A$	50 250 370		<b>175</b> <b>600</b>	mV
Ground Current (Note 5)	$I_{OUT}=1.5A, V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+1V$ $I_{OUT}=3.0A$	10 37		<b>35</b>	mA
Ground Pin Current at Dropout	$V_{IN}=0.5V$ less than specified $V_{OUT}$ , $I_{OUT}=10mA$	1.7			mA
Current Limit	$V_{OUT}=0V$ (Note 4)	4.0		5.0	A
Output Noise Voltage (10Hz to 100kHz) $I_L=100mA$	$C_L=10\mu F$ $C_L=33\mu F$	400 260			$\mu V_{RMS}$
Reference Voltage		1.240	1.228 <b>1.215</b>	1.252 <b>1.265</b>	$V_{MAX}$
Reference Voltage	(Note 8)		1.203	1.277	V
Adjust Pin Bias Current		40		80 <b>120</b>	nA
Reference Voltage Temp. Coeff.	(Note 7)	20			ppm/°C
Adjust Pin Bias Current Temp. Coeff.		0.1			nA/°C
<b>ENABLE Input</b>					
$\Delta$ Input Logic Voltage Low (OFF) High (ON)	$V_{IN}<10V$		<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	V
ENABLE Input Pin	$V_{EN}=16V$ $V_{EN}=0.8V$	100		600 <b>750</b> 1 2	$\mu A$ $\mu A$
Regulator Output Current in Shutdown	(Note 10)	10		<b>500</b>	$\mu A$
Thermal Resistance	TO-220 Junction to Case, at Tab TO-220 Junction to Ambient TO-263 Junction to Case, at Tab TO-263 Junction to Ambient	2 60 2 60			°C/W

### NOTES:

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

Note 2: Full load current ( $I_{FL}$ ) is defined as 3.0A.

Note 3: Dropout voltage is defined as the input to output differential when the output voltage drops to 99% of its nominal value.

Note 4:  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} \text{ (NOMINAL)} + 1V$ . For example, use  $V_{IN} = 4.3V$  for a 3.3V regulator. Employ pulse-testing procedures to minimize temperature rise.

Note 5: 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 6: Output voltage temperature coefficient is defined as the worst case voltage change divided by the total temperature range

Note 7: Thermal regulation is defined as the change in output voltage at time T after a change in power dissipation is applied, excluding load / line regulation effects.

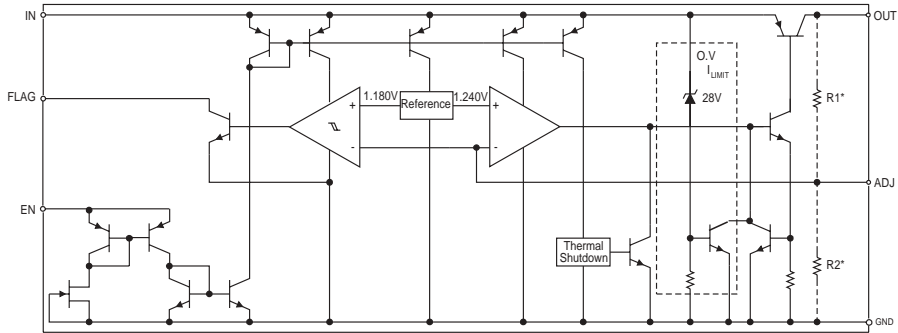
Specifications for a 200mA load pulse as  $V_{IN} = 16V$  (a 4W pulse) for  $t = 10ms$ .

Note 8:  $V_{REF} \leq V_{OUT} \leq (V_{IN}-1)$ ,  $2.3V \leq V_{IN} \leq 16V$ ,  $10mA \leq I_L \leq I_{FL}$ ,  $T_j \leq T_{jmax}$ .

Note 9: Comparator threshold is expressed in terms of a voltage differential at the Adjust terminal below the nominal reference voltage measured 6V input. To express these thresholds in terms of output voltage change, multiply the error amplifier gain =  $V_{OUT}/V_{REF} = (R1 + R2)/R2$ . For example, at a programmable output voltage of 5V, the Error output is guaranteed to go low when the output drops by 95mVx 5V/ 1.240V = 38mV. Threshold remain constant as a percent of  $V_{OUT}$  as  $V_{OUT}$  is varied, with the dropout warning occurring at typically 5% below nominal, 7.7% guaranteed.

Note 10:  $V_{EN} \leq 0.8V$  and  $V_{IN} \leq 16V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 0$ .

## BLOCK DIAGRAM



## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

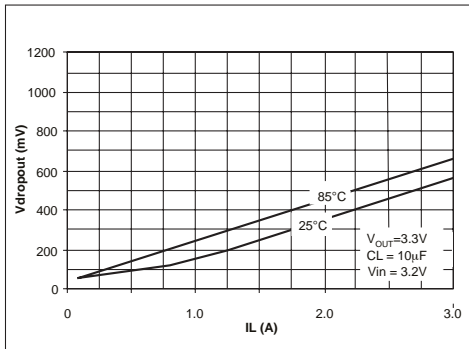


Figure 2. Dropout Voltage vs Load Current

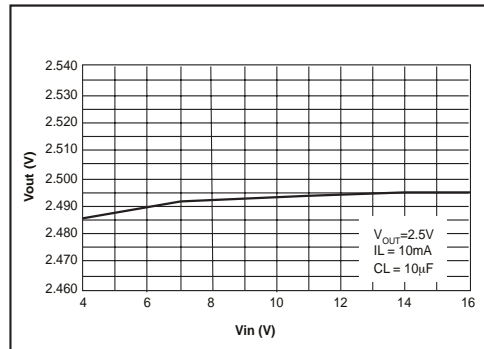


Figure 3. Line Regulation

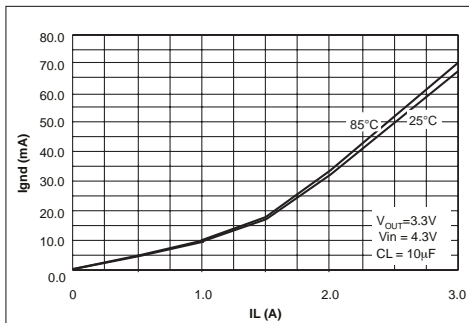


Figure 4. Ground Current vs Load Current

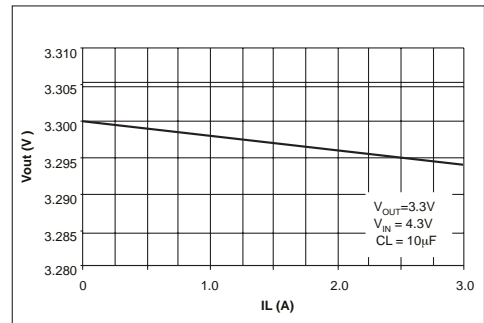


Figure 5. Load Regulation

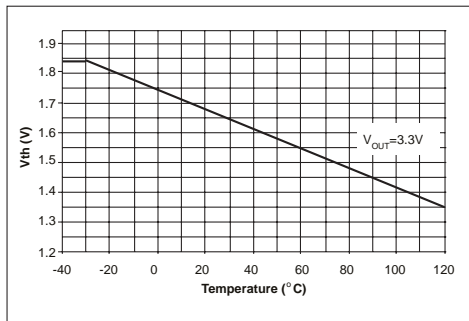


Figure 6. Enable Threshold vs Temperature

The SPX29302A incorporates protection against over-current faults, reversed load insertion, over temperature operation, and positive and negative transient voltage.

### Thermal Considerations

Although the SPX29302A 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.

### TO-220 Design Example:

Assume that  $V_{IN} = 10V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 5V$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 1.5A$ ,  $T_A = 50^\circ C$ ,  $\theta_{HA} = 1^\circ C/W$ ,  $\theta_{CH} = 2^\circ C/W$ , 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 below  $125^\circ C$ .

### 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 SPX29302A is required.

### Adjustable Regulator Design

The SPX29302A are adjustable regulators that can be programmed to any value between  $1.25V$  and  $16V$  using 2 resistors,  $R1$  and  $R2$ . The relationship between the resistors is:

$$R1 = R2(V_{OUT}/1.240-1).$$

### Enable Input

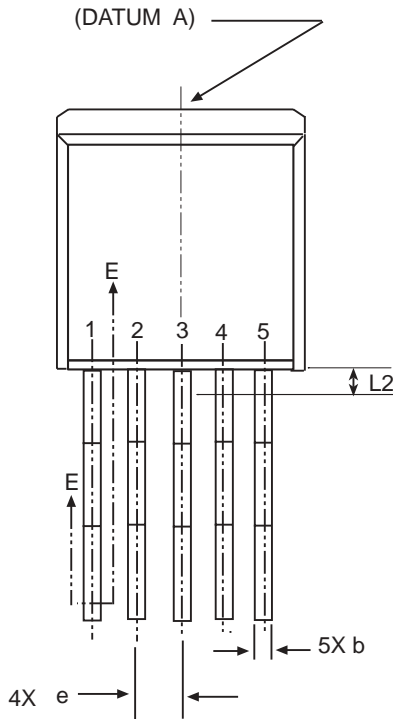
The SPX29302A has an Enable function that switches the regulator on and off. Its thresholds is TTL compatible. When the regulator is active, approximately  $20\mu A$  flows through the Enable pin.

### Typical Application Circuits

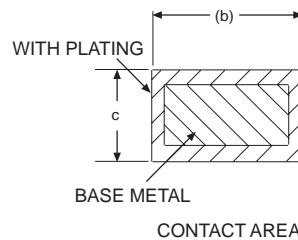
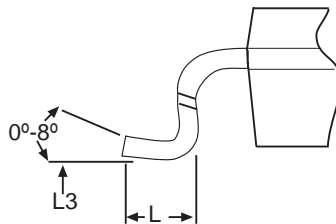
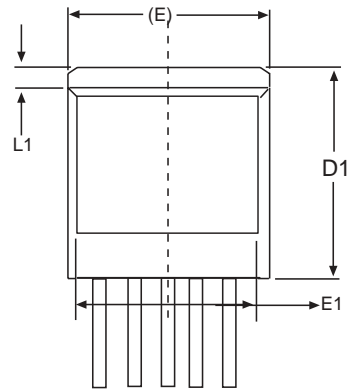
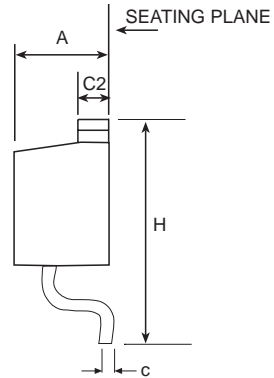
Figure 1 represents an adjustable output linear regulator. The values of  $R1$  and  $R2$  set the output voltage value as follows:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} * [1 + (R1/R2)].$$

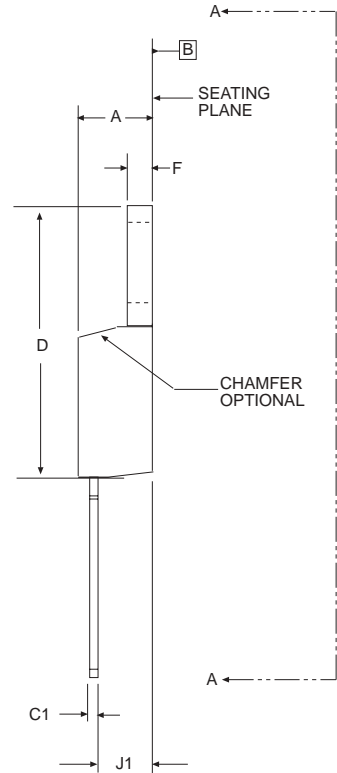
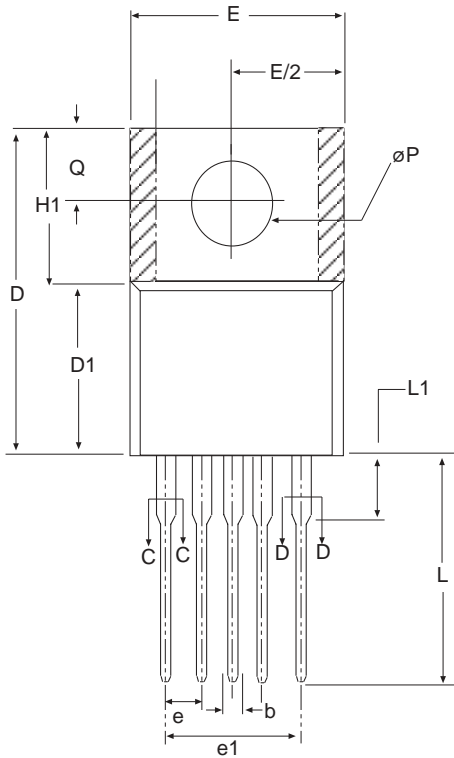
For best results, the total series resistance should be small enough to pass a minimum regulator load current of  $5mA$ . A minimum value of  $10k\Omega$  is recommended for  $R2$  with a range between  $10k\Omega$  and  $47k\Omega$ .



5 PIN TO-263 JEDEC TO-263 (BB) Variation	Dimensions in (mm)		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	.160	-	.190
A1	0	-	.010
b	.020	-	.039
c	.015	-	.029
c2	.045	-	.023
D1	.270	-	-
E	.380	-	.420
E1	.245	-	-
e	.067 BSC		
H	.575	-	.625
L	.070	-	.110
L1	-	-	.066
L2	-	-	.070
L3	.010 BSC		

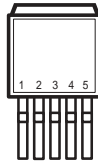


## 5 PIN TO-263



5 PIN TO-220	Dimensions in (inches)		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	.160	-	.190
b	.015	-	.040
C1	.014	-	.022
D	.560	-	.590
E	.385	-	.415
e	.385	-	.415
e1	.062	-	.072
F	.045	-	.055
H1	.234	-	.258
J1	.090	-	.115
L	.540	-	.560
L1		-	.250
ΔP	.146	-	.156
Q	.103	-	.113
U	-	.30	-
V	-	.24	-

**5 PIN TO-220**

**TO-263-5 Package (T5)**

**Top View**
**SPX29302A**

- 1) ENABLE
- 2) INPUT
- 3) GND
- 4) OUTPUT
- 5) ADJUST

**TO-220-5 Package (U5)**

**Top View**
**SPX29302A**

- 1) ENABLE
- 2) INPUT
- 3) GND
- 4) OUTPUT
- 5) ADJUST

\*Tab is internally connected to GND

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**ORDERING INFORMATION**

PART NUMBER	ACCURACY	TOP MARK	OUTPUT VOLTAGE	PACKAGE
SPX29302AT5	1.0%	29302AT5YYWW	Adj	5 lead TO-263
SPX29302AT5/TR	1.0%	29302AT5YYWW	Adj	5 lead TO-263
SPX29302AU5	1.0%	29302AU5YYWW	Adj	5 lead TO-220

Available in lead free packaging. To order add "-L" suffix to part number.

Example: SPX29302A/TR = standard; SP6685ER-L/TR = lead free

/TR = Tape and Reel

Pack quantity is 500 for TO-263.


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