

General Description

The D2940 is a low dropout regulator designed to provide output current up to 1A with a typical 500mV dropout Voltage and a maximum of 1V. It is capable of reducing the ground current when the differential between the input voltage and the output voltage outrun 3V.

The D2940 offers low quiescent current (typical current 30mA at 1A and an input-output differential of 5V). Higher quiescent currents only exist when the regulator is in the dropout mode ($V_{IN}-V_{OUT}\leq 3V$).

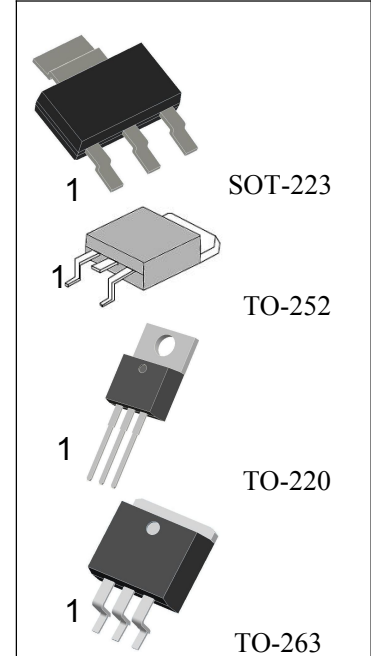
The D2940 is available in SOT-223 ,TO-252 ,TO-220 and TO-263 package.

Features

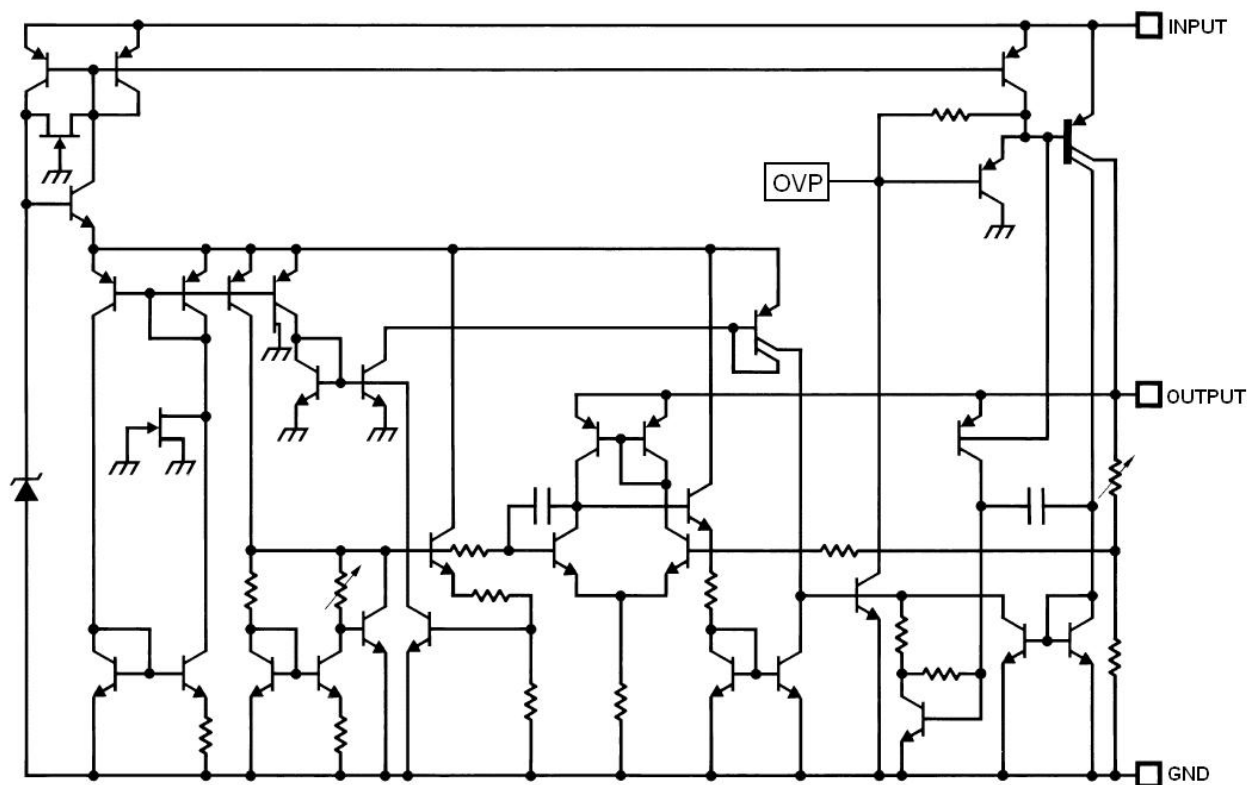
- 500mV Typical Dropout at 1A
- Output Current In Excess of 1A
- Low Quiescent Current
- Reverse-Battery Protection
- Current Limit and Thermal Shutdown
- Mirror Image Insertion Protection

Applications

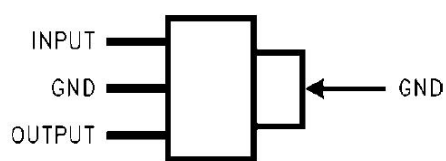
- Powering VGA & Sound Card
- LCD Monitor
- Battery Powered Equipments / Laptop & Notebook
- SMPS Post Regulator / DC to DC Modules
- High Efficiency Linear Power Supply
- Adjustable Power Supply
- Bar Code Scanners



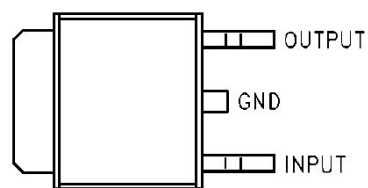
Functional Block Diagram



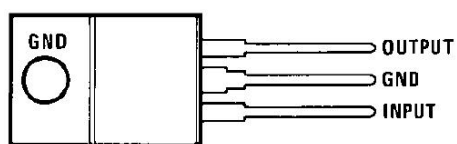
Pin Configuration



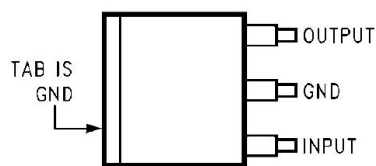
SOT-223



TO-252



TO-220



TO-263

Pin Description

Pin Number		Pin Name	Function Description
SOT-223、TO-252 TO-220、TO-263	1	INPUT	Input pin
	2	GND	Ground
	3	OUTPUT	Output pin

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C) *Note

Parameter Name		Symbol	Value	Unit
Input Voltage		V _{in}	26	V
Internal Power Dissipation		P _D	Internally limited	
Maximum Junction Temperature		T _J	150	°C
Storage Temperature Range		T _{STG}	-65 ~ +150	°C
Operating Temperature	SOT-223	T _{OPR}	-40 ~ +85	°C
	TO-252		-40 ~ +125	
	TO-220		-40 ~ +125	
	TO-263		-40 ~ +125	

Note: Absolute maximum ratings are those values beyond which the device could be permanently damaged.

Absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only and functional device operation is not implied.

Electrical Characteristics

($V_{IN}=V_O+5V$, $I_{OUT}=1A$, $C_O=22\mu F$, $T_A = T_J = 25^\circ C$, Unless otherwise specified.)

Parameter Name	Symbol	Test Conditions	D2940-5V			D2940-8V			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Output Voltage	Vout	$5mA \leq I_O \leq 1A$	$6.25V \leq V_{IN} \leq 26V$			$9.4V \leq V_{IN} \leq 26V$			V
			4.85	5.00	5.15	7.76	8.00	8.24	
Line Regulation	LNR	$V_O+2V \leq V_{IN} \leq 26V$ $I_O = 5mA$		20	50		20	80	mV
Load Regulation	LDR	$50mA \leq I_O \leq 1A$		35	50		55	80	mV
Output Impedance	Ro	$100mA_{DC}$ and $20mA_{rms}$, $f_O = 120Hz$		35			55		mΩ
Quiescent Current	IQ	$V_O+2V \leq V_{IN} \leq 26V$ $I_O = 5mA$		10	15		10	15	mA
Output Noise Voltage	eN	$10Hz \sim 100kHz$, $I_O = 5mA$		150			240		μVrms
Ripple Rejection	RR	$f_O = 120Hz$, $1V_{rms}$ $I_O = 100mA$	60	72		54	66		dB
Long Term Stability				20			32		mV/ 1000Hr
Dropout Voltage	V _D	$I_O = 1A$		0.5	0.8		0.5	0.8	V
		$I_O = 100mA$		110	150		110	150	mV
Short Circuit Current	Isc		1.6	1.9		1.6	1.9		A
Maximum Line Transient	T _{IN}	$R_O = 100\Omega$ $T \leq 100ms$	60	75		60	75		V
Reverse Polarity DC Input Voltage	V _{RIN}	$R_O = 100\Omega$		-30	-15		-30	-15	V
Reverse Polarity Transient Input Voltage	V _{TRRI}	$R_O = 100\Omega$ $T \leq 100ms$		-75	-50		-75	-50	V

Note: Output current will decrease with temperature increase but will not drop below 1A at the maximum specified temperature.

Electrical Characteristics (Cont.)

($V_{IN}=V_O+5V$, $I_O=1A$, $C_O=22\mu F$, $T_A = T_J = 25^\circ C$, unless otherwise specified.)

Parameter Name	Symbol	Test Conditions	D2940-9V			D2940-10V			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Output Voltage	Vout	$5mA \leq I_O \leq 1A$	$10.5V \leq V_{IN} \leq 26V$			$11.5V \leq V_{IN} \leq 26V$			V
			8.73	9.00	9.27	9.70	10.0	10.3	
Line Regulation	LNR	$V_O+2V \leq V_{IN} \leq 26V$ $I_O=5mA$		20	90		20	100	mV
Load Regulation	LDR	$50mA \leq I_O \leq 1A$		60	90		65	100	mV
Output Impedance	Ro	100mA _{DC} and 20mA _{rms} , $f_o=120Hz$		60			65		mΩ
Quiescent Current	IQ	$V_O+2V \leq V_{IN} \leq 26V$ $I_O=5mA$		10	15		10	15	mA
Output Noise Voltage	eN	10Hz ~ 100kHz, $I_O=5mA$		270			300		μV _{rms}
Ripple Rejection	RR	$f_o=120Hz$, 1V _{rms} $I_O=100mA$	52	64		51	63		dB
Long term Stability				34			36		mV/ 1000Hr
Dropout Voltage	V _D	$I_O=1A$		0.5	0.8		0.5	0.8	V
		$I_O=100mA$		110	150		110	150	mV
Short Circuit Current	I _{sc}		1.6	1.9		1.6	1.9		A
Maximum Line Transient	T _{IN}	$R_O=100\Omega$ $T \leq 100ms$	60	75		60	75		V
Reverse Polarity DC Input Voltage	V _{RIN}	$R_O=100\Omega$		-30	-15		-30	-15	V
Reverse Polarity Transient Input Voltage	V _{TRRI}	$R_O=100\Omega$ $T \leq 100ms$		-75	-50		-75	-50	V

Note: Output current will decrease with temperature increase but will not drop below 1A at the maximum specified temperature.

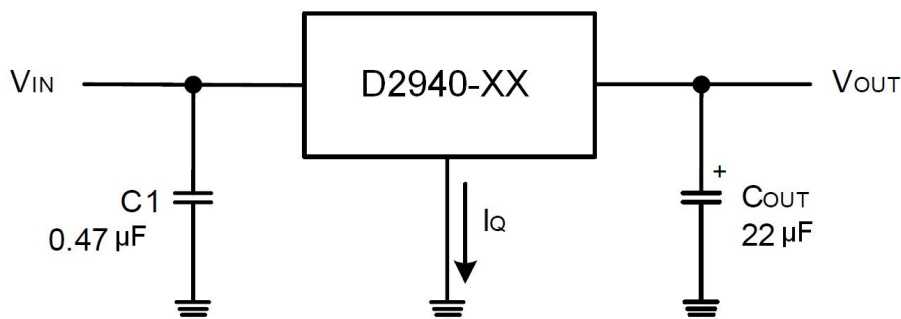
Electrical Characteristics (Cont.)

($V_{IN}=V_O+5V$, $I_O=1A$, $C_O=22\mu F$, $T_A = T_J = 25^\circ C$, Unless otherwise specified.)

Parameter Name	Symbol	Test Conditions	D2940-12V			D2940-15V			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Output Voltage	V_{out}	$5mA \leq I_O \leq 1A$	$13.6V \leq V_{IN} \leq 26V$			$16.75V \leq V_{IN} \leq 26V$			V
			11.64	12.0	12.36	14.55	15.0	15.45	
Line Regulation	LNR	$V_O+2V \leq V_{IN} \leq 26V$ $I_O = 5mA$		20	120		20	150	mV
Load Regulation	LDR	$50mA \leq I_O \leq 1A$		55	120		70	150	mV
Output Impedance	R_o	$100mA_{DC}$ and $20mA_{rms}$, $f_o = 120Hz$		80			100		$m\Omega$
Quiescent Current	I_Q	$V_O+2V \leq V_{IN} \leq 26V$ $I_O = 5mA$		10	15		10	15	mA
Output Noise Voltage	e_N	10Hz-100kHz, $I_O = 5mA$		360			450		μV_{rms}
Ripple Rejection	RR	$f_o = 120Hz$, $1V_{rms}$ $I_O = 100mA$	54	66		52	64		dB
Long term Stability				48			60		$mV/1000Hr$
Dropout Voltage	V_D	$I_O = 1A$		0.5	0.8		0.5	0.8	V
		$I_O = 100mA$		110	150		110	150	mV
Short Circuit Current	I_{sc}		1.6	1.9		1.6	1.9	A	
Maximum Line Transient	T_{IN}	$R_O = 100\Omega$ $T \leq 100ms$	60	75		60	75		V
Reverse Polarity DC Input Voltage	V_{RIN}	$R_O = 100\Omega$		-30	-15		-30	-15	V
Reverse Polarity Transient Input Voltage	V_{TRRI}	$R_O = 100\Omega$ $T \leq 100ms$		-75	-50		-75	-50	V

Note: Output current will decrease with temperature increase but will not drop below 1A at the maximum specified temperature.

Typical Application



Note: 1. $C1$ is required if regulator is located far from power supply filter.

2. C_{OUT} must be higher than $22 \mu F$ for stability, and locate as close as possible to the regulator.

Application Information

External Capacitors

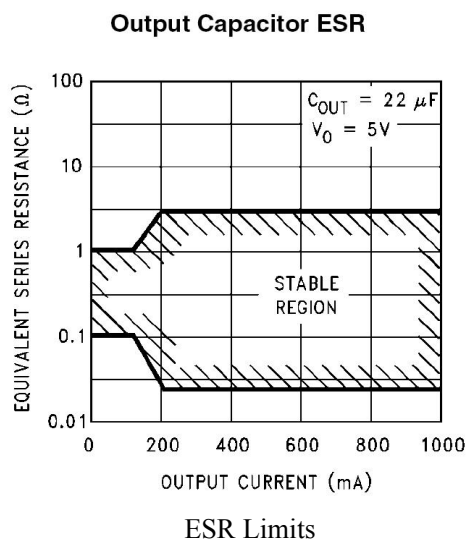
The output capacitor is critical to maintaining regulator stability, and must meet the required conditions for both ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance) and minimum amount of capacitance.

Minimum Capacitance:

The minimum output capacitance required to maintain stability is $22 \mu F$ (this value may be increased without limit). Larger values of output capacitance will give improved transient response.

ESR Limits:

The ESR of the output capacitor will cause loop instability if it is too high or too low. The acceptable range of ESR plotted versus load current is shown in the graph below. It is essential that the output capacitor meet these requirements, or oscillations can result.



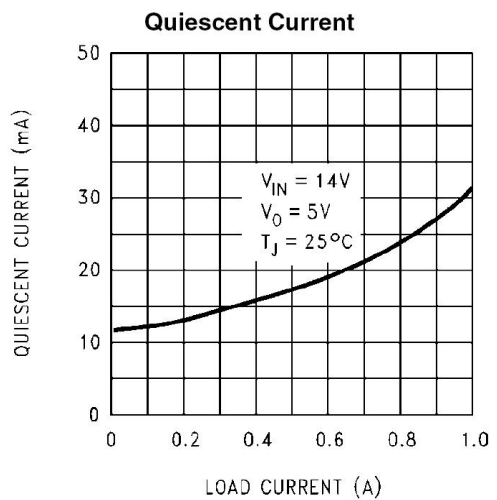
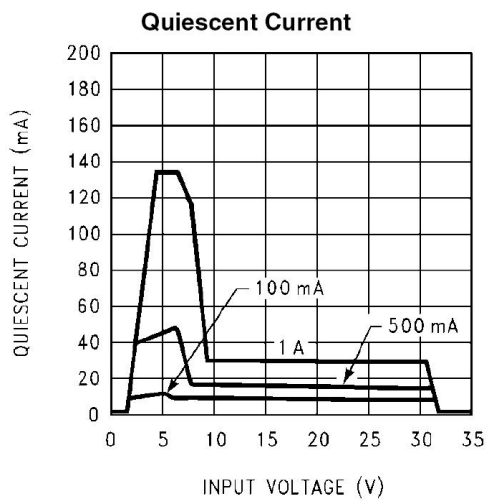
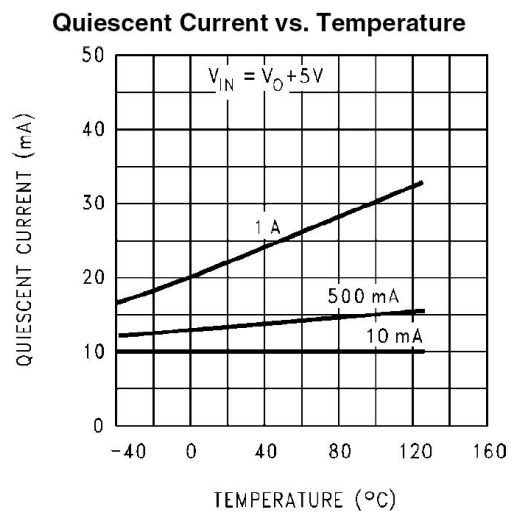
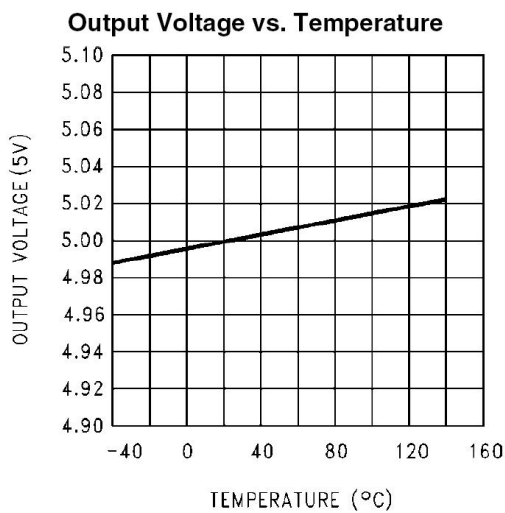
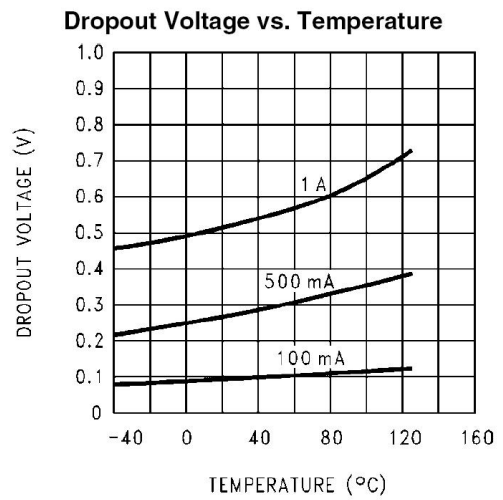
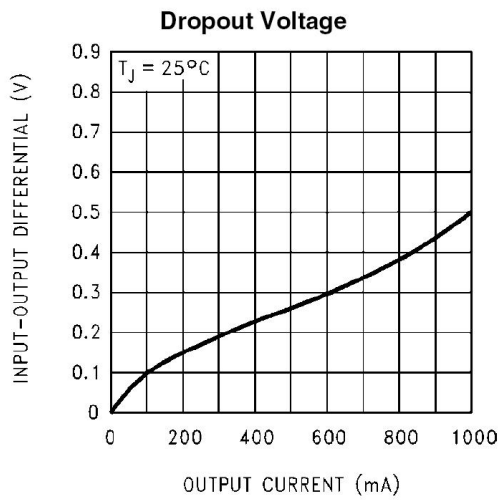
It is important to note that for most capacitors, ESR is specified only at room temperature. However, the designer must ensure that the ESR will stay inside the limits shown over the entire operating temperature range for the design.

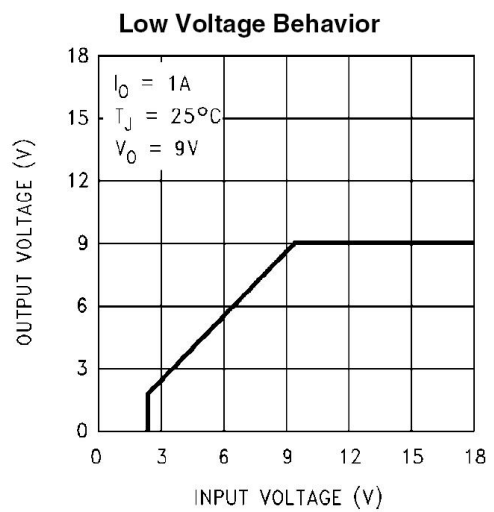
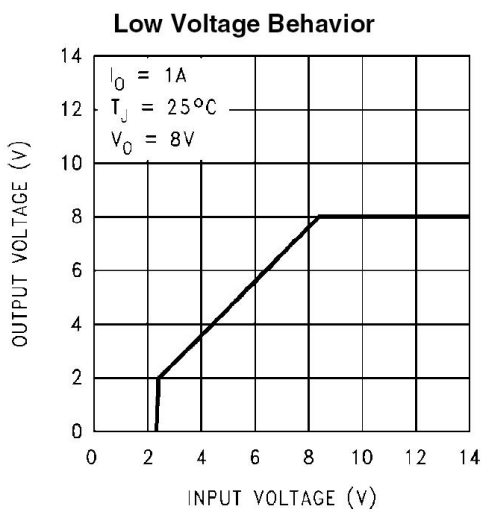
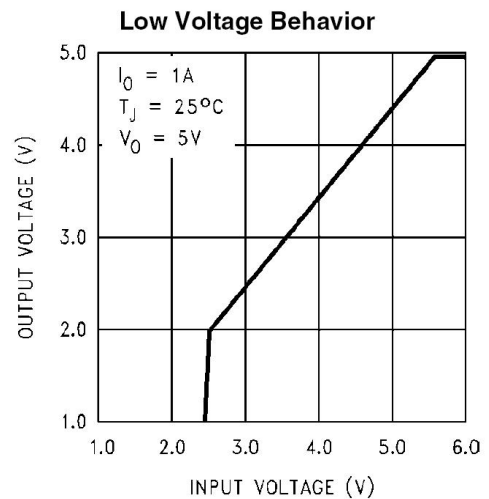
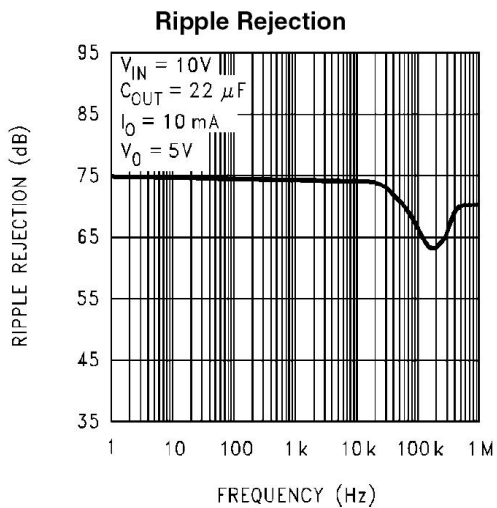
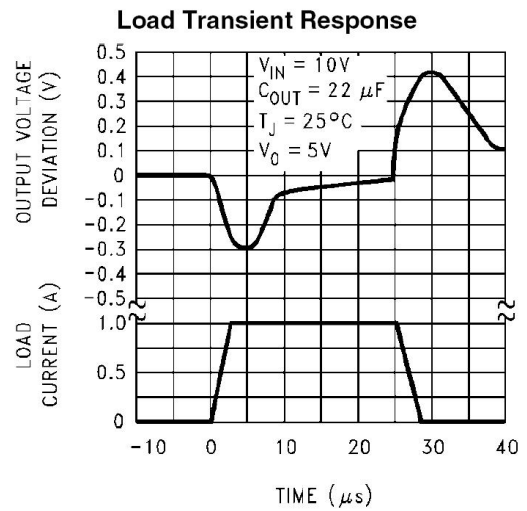
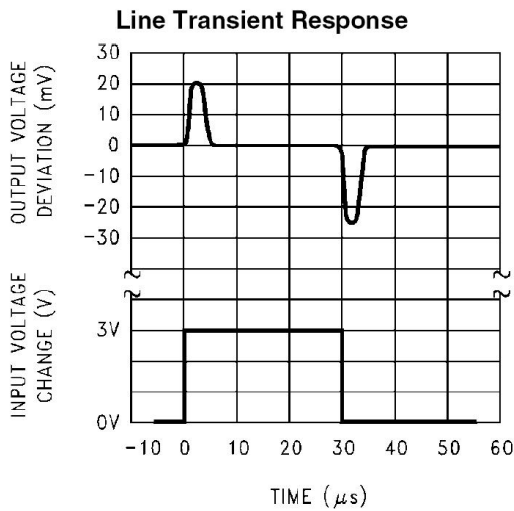
For aluminum electrolytic capacitors, ESR will increase by about 30X as the temperature is reduced from 25°C to -40°C. This type of capacitor is not well-suited for low temperature operation.

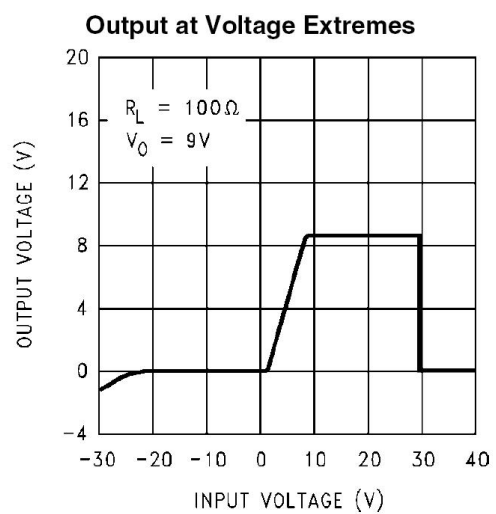
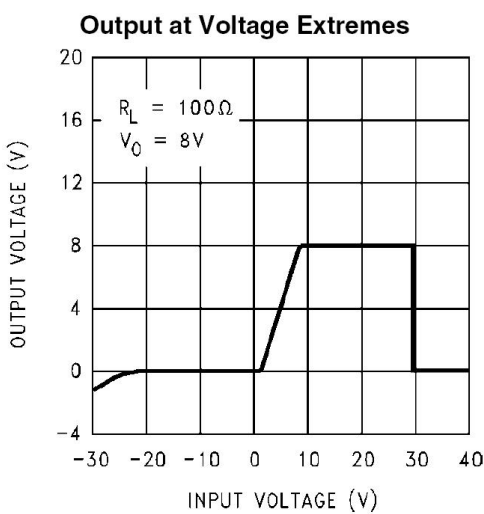
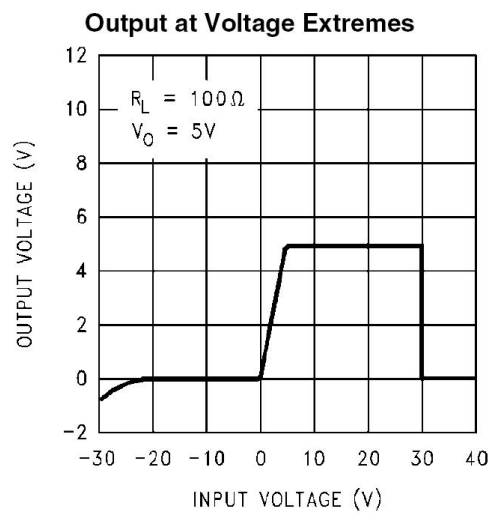
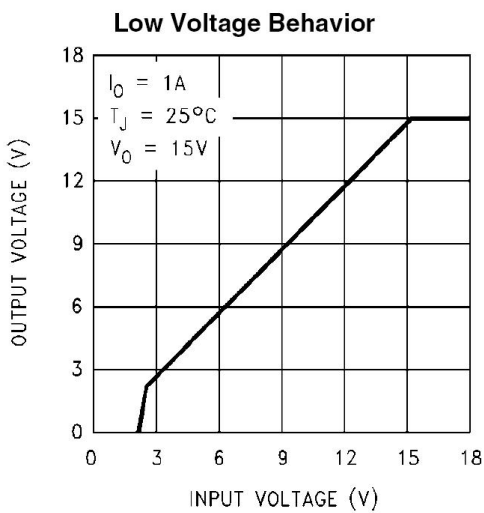
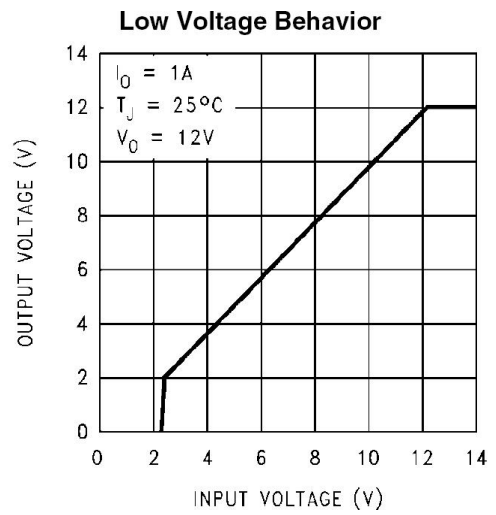
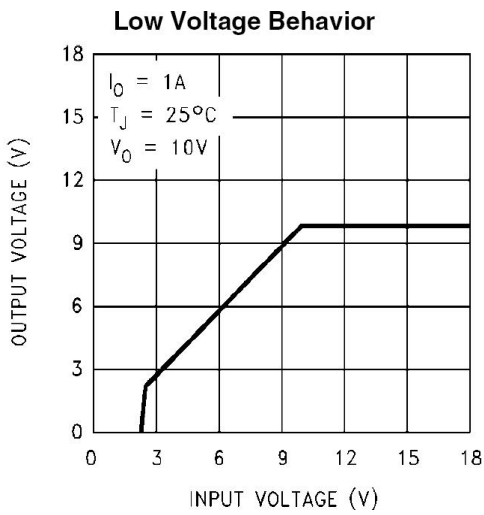
Solid tantalum capacitors have a more stable ESR over temperature, but are more expensive than aluminum electrolytics. A cost-effective approach sometimes used is to parallel an aluminum electrolytic with a solid Tantalum, with the total capacitance split about 75/25% with the Aluminum being the larger value.

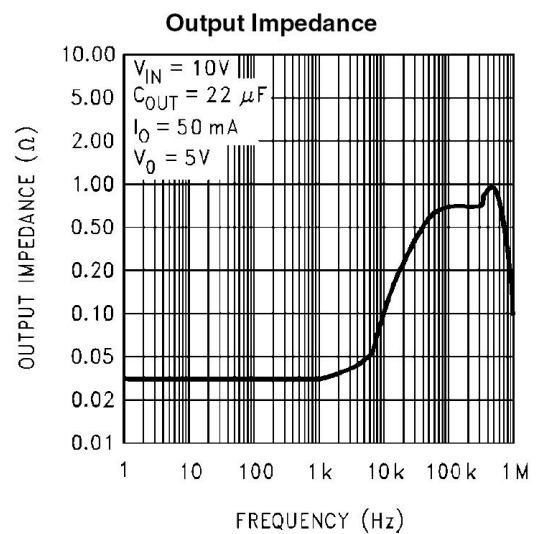
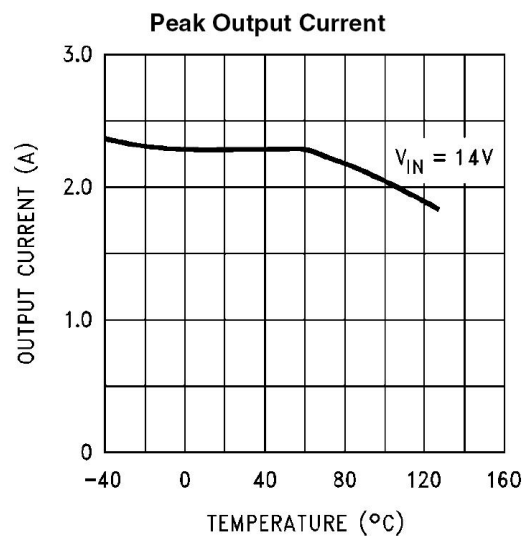
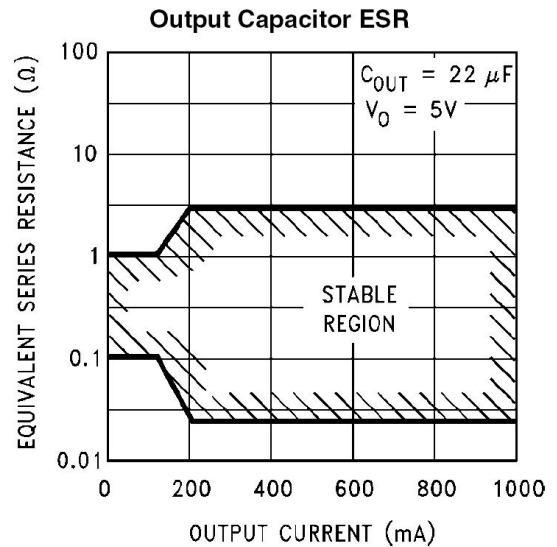
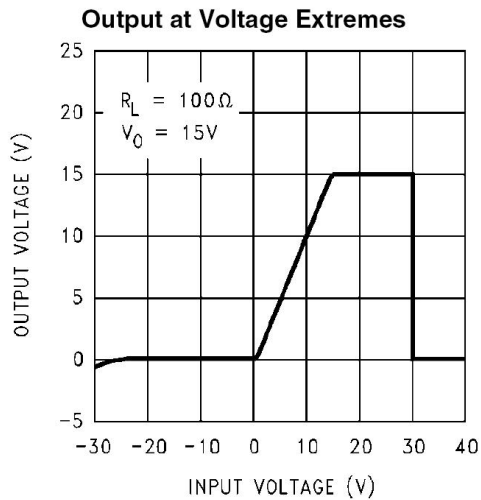
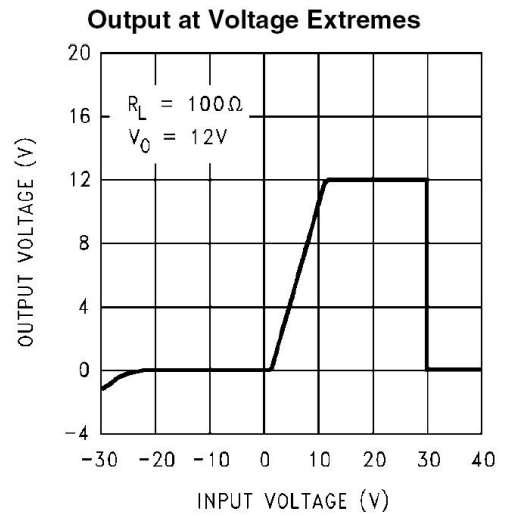
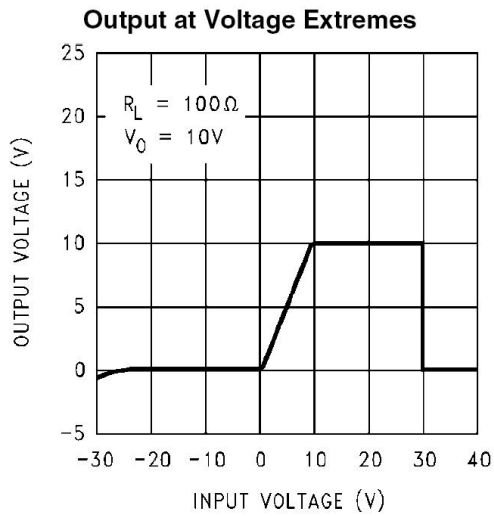
If two capacitors are paralleled, the effective ESR is the parallel of the two individual values. The “flatter” ESR of the Tantalum will keep the effective ESR from rising as quickly at low temperatures.

Characteristics Curve

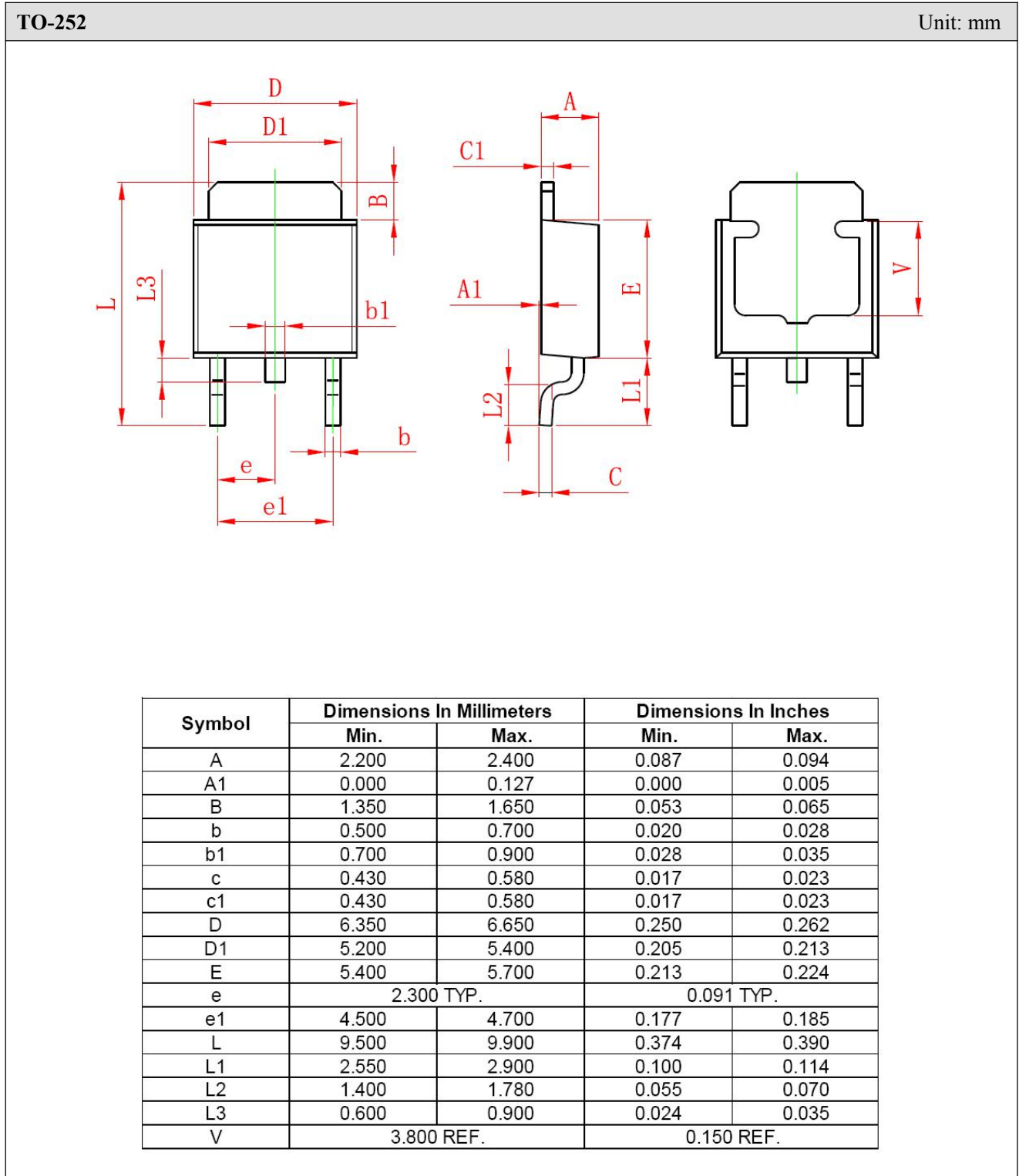


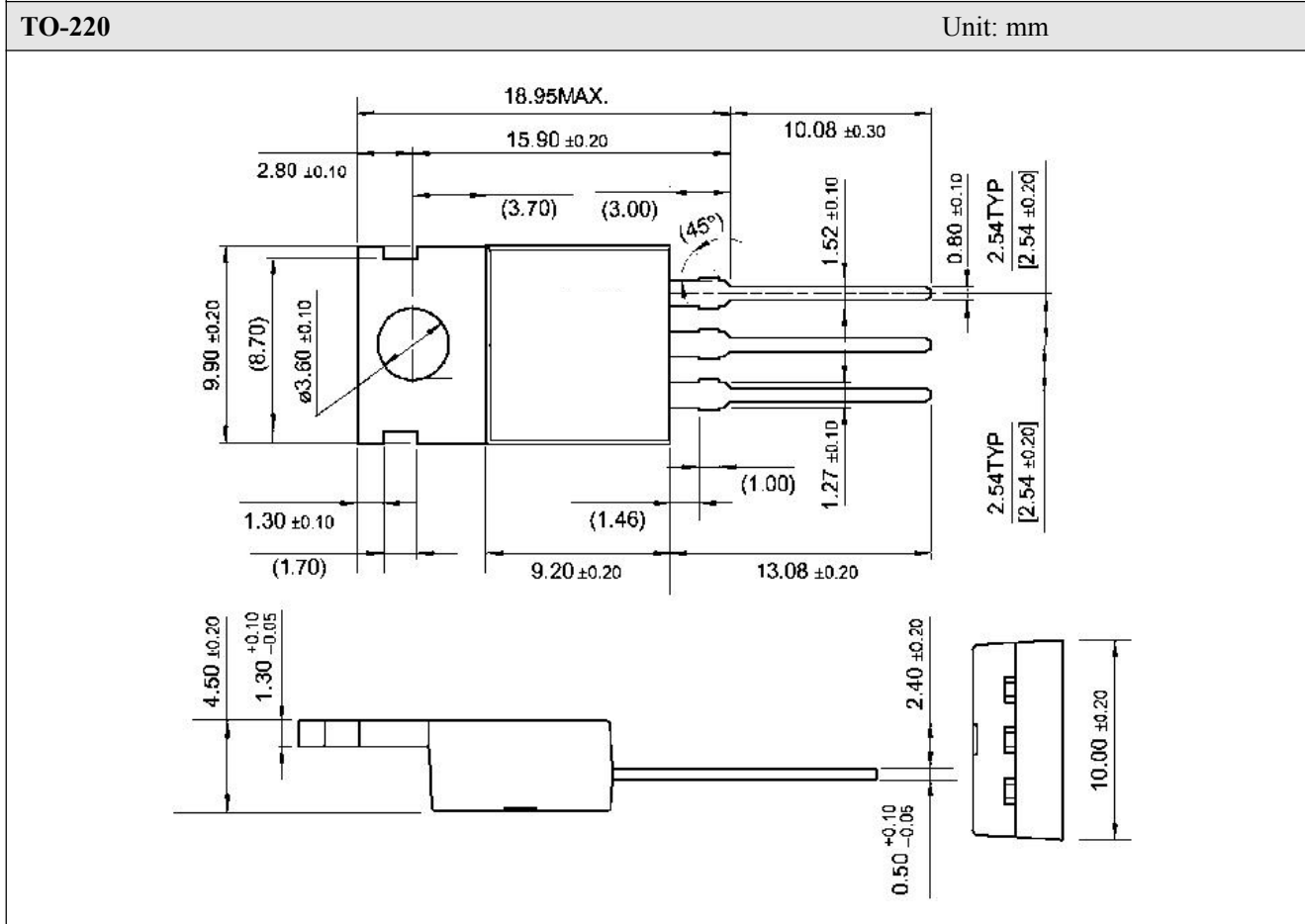
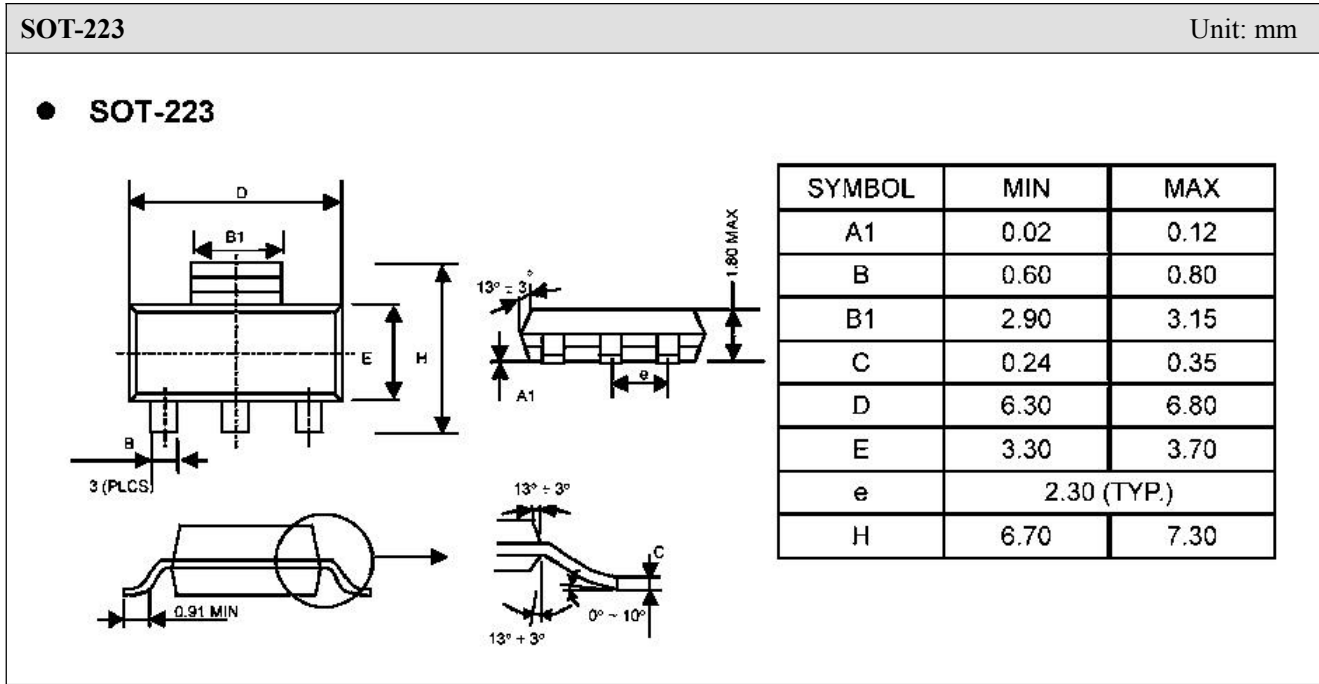






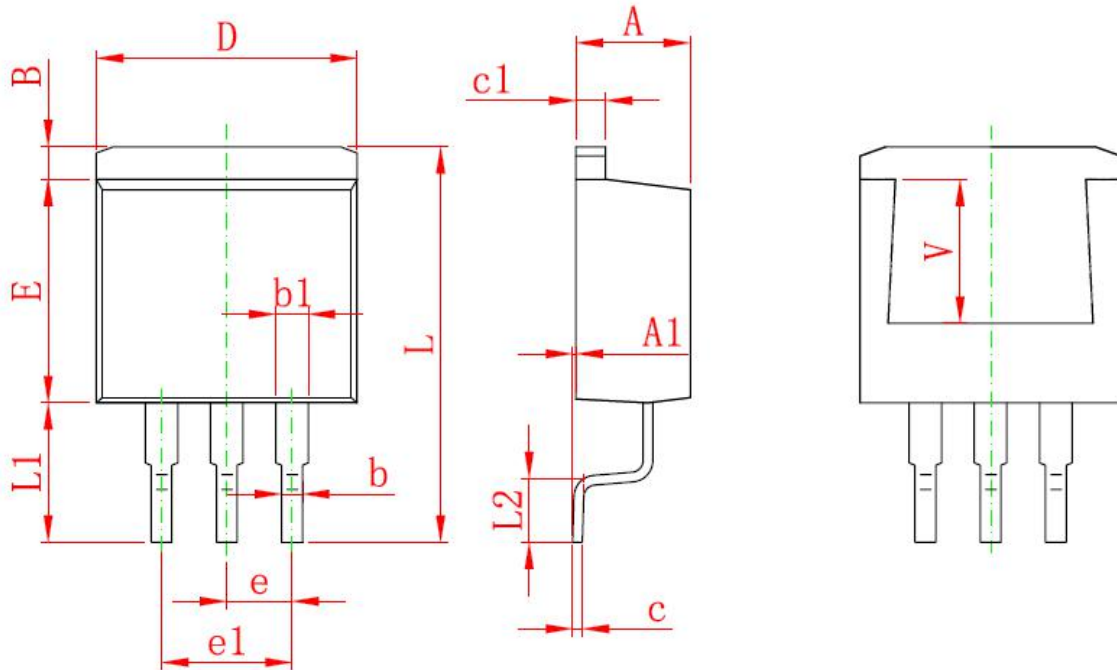
Outline Dimensions





TO-263

Unit: mm



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	4.470	4.670	0.176	0.184
A1	0.000	0.150	0.000	0.006
B	1.170	1.370	0.046	0.054
b	0.710	0.910	0.028	0.036
b1	1.170	1.370	0.046	0.054
c	0.310	0.530	0.012	0.021
c1	1.170	1.370	0.046	0.054
D	10.010	10.310	0.394	0.406
E	8.500	8.900	0.335	0.350
e	2.540 TYP		0.100 TYP	
e1	4.980	5.180	0.196	0.204
L	15.050	15.450	0.593	0.608
L1	5.080	5.480	0.200	0.216
L2	2.340	2.740	0.092	0.108
V	5.600 REF		0.220 REF	

Statements

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