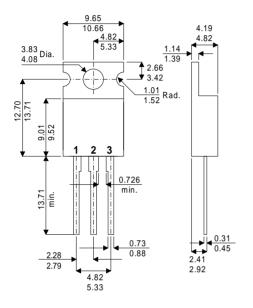




TO-220 Isolated Plastic Package



Pinouts

1 - ADJUST

2 - OUTPUT

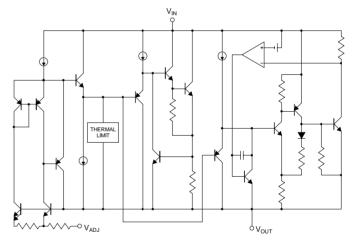
3 - INPUT

LOW DROPOUT 3 AMP POSITIVE VOLTAGE REGULATOR

FEATURES

- Low Dropout Performance
- Adjustable Voltage Regulator
- Output Current 3A
- Line Regulation 0.015% / V Typical.
- Load Regulation 0.1% Typical.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_{case} = 25°C unless otherwise stated)

V_{I-O}	Input-Output Differential Voltage	Adjustable	30V
P_{D}	Power Dissipation		Internally limited
V_{IN}	Operating Input Voltage		25V
T_J	Operating Junction Temperature Range	Contro Power	0 to 125°C 0 to 150°C
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature Range		−65 to 150°C
T _{LEAD}	Lead Temperature (for 10 sec.)		300°C

^{*} Although the devices' maximum operating voltage is limited to 25V the devices are guaranteed to withstand transient input voltages up to 30V. For input voltages greater than the maximum operating input voltage, some degradation of specifications will occur.





DESCRIPTION

The IP1085 is designed to provide 3A with higher efficiency than currently available devices. All internal circuitry is designed to operate down to 1V input to output differential and the dropout voltage is fully specified as a function of load current. Dropout is guaranteed at a maximum of 1.5V at maximum output current, decreasing at lower load currents. On-chip trimming adjusts the reference output voltage to 1%. Current limit is also trimmed, minimising the stress on both the regulator and power source circuitry under overload conditions.

The IP1085 is pin compatible with older 3 terminal adjustable regulators. A 10μF output capacitor is required on these new devices; however, this is usually included in most regulator designs.

Unlike PNP regulators, where up to 10% of the output current is wasted as quiescent current, the IP1085 quiescent current flows into the load, increasing efficiency.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_{.1} = 25°C unless otherwise stated)

	Parameter	Test Conditions		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
V	Reference Voltage	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 3V$	I _{OUT} = 10mA	1.238	1.25	1.262	V
V_{REF}		$V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 1.5 \text{ to } 15V$	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 1.5 \text{ to } 15V$		4.05	4.070	V
		$I_O = 10$ mA to 3A	$T_J = 0$ to 150°C	1.225	1.25	1.270	\ \ \ \
DEC	Line Regulation ¹	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 1.5 \text{ to } 15V$	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$		0.015	0.2	%
REG _(LINE)		$I_{LOAD} = 10mA$	$T_{J} = 0 \text{ to } 150^{\circ}\text{C}$		0.035	0.2	
PEG	Load Regulation ¹	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 3V$	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$		0.1	0.3	- %
REG _(LOAD)		$I_O = 10$ mA to 3A	$T_{J} = 0 \text{ to } 150^{\circ}\text{C}$		0.2	0.4	
V _D	Dropout Voltage ³	$\Delta V_{REF} = 1\%$			1.3	1.5	V
۷D		$I_{OUT} = 3A$	$T_J = 0$ to 150°C				
I _{CL}	Current Limit	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 5V$	$T_J = 0$ to 150°C	3.2	4		А
'CL		$V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 25V$	$T_J = 0$ to 150°C	0.2	0.5		
I_Q	Quiescent Current	$V_{IN} - V_{OLIT} = 25V$	$T_{.1} = 0 \text{ to } 150^{\circ}\text{C}$		5	10	mA
	Minimum Load Current	VIN VOUT = 20 V	17 - 0 10 100 0				1117 (
REG _(THERM)	Thermal Regulation	$T_P = 30ms$	$T_A = 25^{\circ}C$		0.004	0.02	%/W
	Ripple Rejection	C _{OUT} = 25µF Tantalum	$T_J = 0$ to 150 °C				
R_A		f = 120Hz	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 3V$		60	75	dB
		$I_O = 3A$	$C_{ADJ} = 25\mu F$				
I _{PIN}	Adjust Pin Current		$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$		55		μΑ
PIN			$T_J = 0$ to 150 °C			120	.0 μ/
ΔI	Adjust Pin Current Change	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 1.5 \text{ to } 15V$	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 1.5 \text{ to } 15V$		0.2	5	μА
ΔI_{PIN}		$I_O = 10$ mA to 3A	$T_J = 0$ to 150°C				
T _S	Temperature Stability		$T_{J} = 0 \text{ to } 150^{\circ}\text{C}$		0.5		%
	Long Term Stability	T _A = 125°C	T = 1000 Hrs		0.3	1	%
V _N	RMS Output Noise	f = 10Hz to 10kHz	T _A = 25°C		0.003		%

Notes:

- 1. See thermal regulation specifications for changes in output voltage due to heating effects. Load and line regulation are measured at a constant junction temperature by low duty cycle pulse testing. Load regulation is measured at the output lead $\approx 1/8$ " from the package.
- 2. Line and load regulation are guaranteed up to the maximum power dissipation of 45W. Power dissipation is determined by the input output differential and the output current. Guaranteed maximum power dissipation will not be available over the full input - output voltage range.
- 3. Dropout voltage is specified over the full output current range of the device.