

LP3873,LP3876

LP3873/LP3876 3A Fast Ultra Low Dropout Linear Regulators



Literature Number: SNVS220D

LP3873/LP3876

3A Fast Ultra Low Dropout Linear Regulators

General Description

The LP3873/LP3876 series of fast ultra low-dropout linear regulators operate from a +2.5V to +7.0V input supply. Wide range of preset output voltage options are available. These ultra low dropout linear regulators respond very quickly to step changes in load, which makes them suitable for low voltage microprocessor applications. The LP3873/LP3876 are developed on a CMOS process which allows low quiescent current operation independent of output load current. This CMOS process also allows the LP3873/LP3876 to operate under extremely low dropout conditions.

Dropout Voltage: Ultra low dropout voltage; typically 80mV at 300mA load current and 800mV at 3A load current.

Ground Pin Current: Typically 6mA at 3A load current.

Shutdown Mode: Typically 1μA quiescent current when the shutdown pin is pulled low.

Error Flag: Error flag goes low when the output voltage drops 10% below nominal value.

SENSE: Sense pin improves regulation at remote loads.

Precision Output Voltage: Multiple output voltage options are available ranging from 1.8V to 5.0V with a guaranteed accuracy of $\pm 1.5\%$ at room temperature, and $\pm 3.0\%$ over all conditions (varying line, load, and temperature).

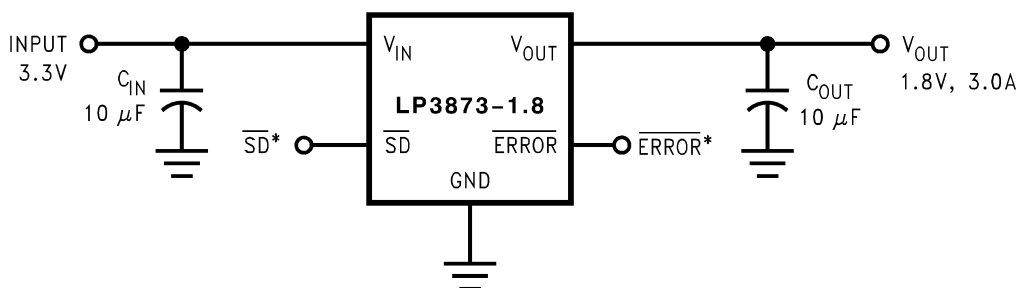
Features

- Ultra low dropout voltage
- Low ground pin current
- Load regulation of 0.08%
- 1μA quiescent current in shutdown mode
- Guaranteed output current of 3A DC
- Available in TO-263 and TO-220 packages
- Output voltage accuracy $\pm 1.5\%$
- Error flag indicates output status
- Sense option improves load regulation
- Minimum output capacitor requirements
- Overtemperature/overcurrent protection
- -40°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ junction temperature range

Applications

- Microprocessor power supplies
- GTL, GTL+, BTL, and SSTL bus terminators
- Power supplies for DSPs
- SCSI terminator
- Post regulators
- High efficiency linear regulators
- Battery chargers
- Other battery powered applications

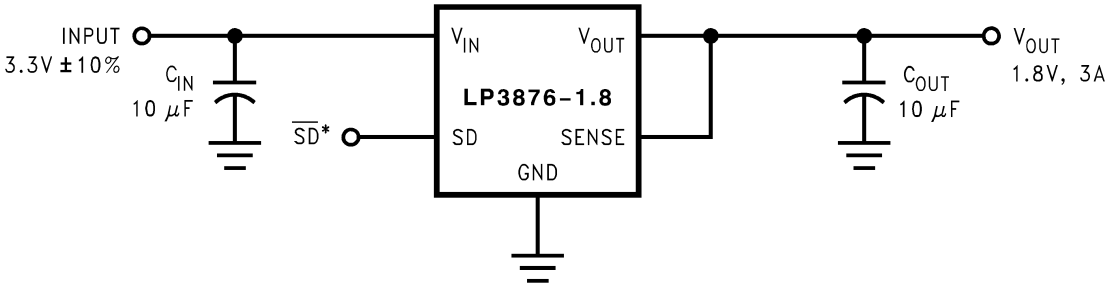
Typical Application Circuits



*SD and ERROR pins must be pulled high through a 10kΩ pull-up resistor. Connect the ERROR pin to ground if this function is not used. See application hints for more information.

20060501

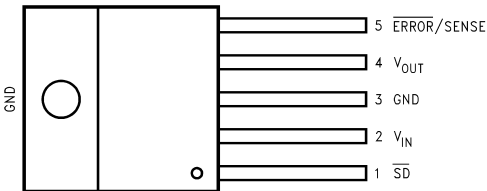
Typical Application Circuits (Continued)



*SD pins must be pulled high through a 10kΩ pull-up resistor. See application hints for more information.

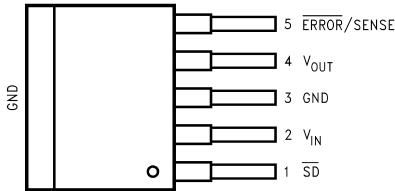
20060545

Connection Diagrams



20060505

Top View
TO220-5 Package
Bent, Staggered Leads



20060506

Top View
TO263-5 Package

Pin Descriptions for TO220-5 and TO263-5 Packages

Pin #	LP3873		LP3876	
	Name	Function	Name	Function
1	SD	Shutdown	SD	Shutdown
2	V _{IN}	Input Supply	V _{IN}	Input Supply
3	GND	Ground	GND	Ground
4	V _{OUT}	Output Voltage	V _{OUT}	Output Voltage
5	ERROR	ERROR Flag	SENSE	Remote Sense Pin

Ordering Information

Order Number - LP3873ES - 2.5 for units on rail

Diagram illustrating the breakdown of the order number LP3873ES - 2.5:

- LP: Low Power
- 3873: Root
- ES: Extended Temp. Range
- 2.5: Package Type Designator (V_{OUT} = 2.5V)

Order Number - LP3873ESX - 2.5 for units on tape and reel

Diagram illustrating the breakdown of the order number LP3873ESX - 2.5:

- LP: Low Power
- 3873: Root
- ESX: Extended Temp. Range
- 2.5: Package Type Designator (V_{OUT} = 2.5V)

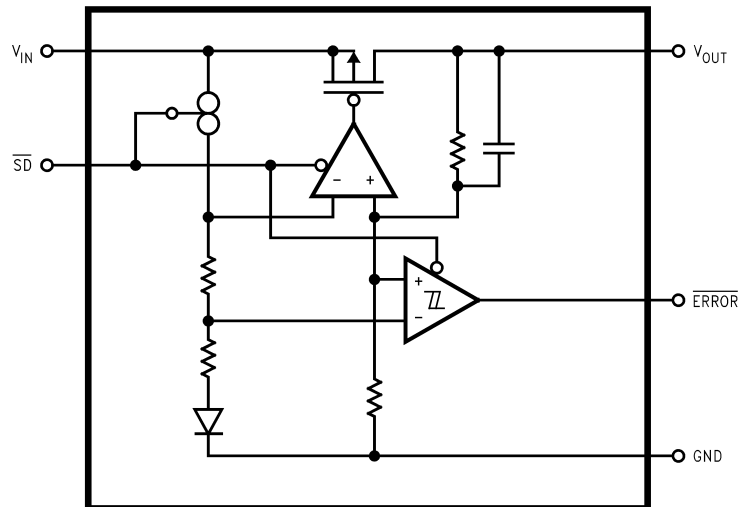
20060531

Package Type Designator is "T" for TO220 package, and "S" for TO263 package.

TABLE 1. Package Marking and Ordering Information

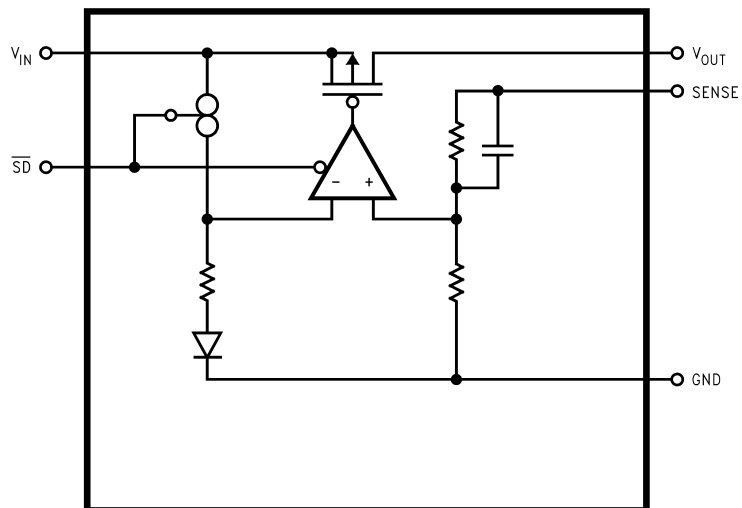
Output Voltage	Order Number	Description (Current, Option)	Package Type	Package Marking	Supplied As:
5.0	LP3873ES-5.0	3A, Error Flag	TO263-5	LP3873ES-5.0	Rail
5.0	LP3873ESX-5.0	3A, Error Flag	TO263-5	LP3873ES-5.0	Tape and Reel
3.3	LP3873ES-3.3	3A, Error Flag	TO263-5	LP3873ES-3.3	Rail
3.3	LP3873ESX-3.3	3A, Error Flag	TO263-5	LP3873ES-3.3	Tape and Reel
2.5	LP3873ES-2.5	3A, Error Flag	TO263-5	LP3873ES-2.5	Rail
2.5	LP3873ESX-2.5	3A, Error Flag	TO263-5	LP3873ES-2.5	Tape and Reel
1.8	LP3873ES-1.8	3A, Error Flag	TO263-5	LP3873ES-1.8	Rail
1.8	LP3873ESX-1.8	3A, Error Flag	TO263-5	LP3873ES-1.8	Tape and Reel
5.0	LP3876ES-5.0	3A, SENSE	TO263-5	LP3876ES-5.0	Rail
5.0	LP3876ESX-5.0	3A, SENSE	TO263-5	LP3876ES-5.0	Tape and Reel
3.3	LP3876ES-3.3	3A, SENSE	TO263-5	LP3876ES-3.3	Rail
3.3	LP3876ESX-3.3	3A, SENSE	TO263-5	LP3876ES-3.3	Tape and Reel
2.5	LP3876ES-2.5	3A, SENSE	TO263-5	LP3876ES-2.5	Rail
2.5	LP3876ESX-2.5	3A, SENSE	TO263-5	LP3876ES-2.5	Tape and Reel
1.8	LP3876ES-1.8	3A, SENSE	TO263-5	LP3876ES-1.8	Rail
1.8	LP3876ESX-1.8	3A, SENSE	TO263-5	LP3876ES-1.8	Tape and Reel
5.0	LP3873ET-5.0	3A, Error Flag	TO220-5	LP3873ET-5.0	Rail
3.3	LP3873ET-3.3	3A, Error Flag	TO220-5	LP3873ET-3.3	Rail
2.5	LP3873ET-2.5	3A, Error Flag	TO220-5	LP3873ET-2.5	Rail
1.8	LP3873ET-1.8	3A, Error Flag	TO220-5	LP3873ET-1.8	Rail
5.0	LP3876ET-5.0	3A, SENSE	TO220-5	LP3876ET-5.0	Rail
3.3	LP3876ET-3.3	3A, SENSE	TO220-5	LP3876ET-3.3	Rail
2.5	LP3876ET-2.5	3A, SENSE	TO220-5	LP3876ET-2.5	Rail
1.8	LP3876ET-1.8	3A, SENSE	TO220-5	LP3876ET-1.8	Rail

Block Diagram LP3873



20060503

Block Diagram LP3876



20060529

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

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

Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 5 sec.)	260°C
ESD Rating (Note 3)	2 kV
Power Dissipation (Note 2)	Internally Limited
Input Supply Voltage (Survival)	-0.3V to +7.5V
Shutdown Input Voltage (Survival)	-0.3V to 7.5V
Output Voltage (Survival), (Note 6), (Note 7)	-0.3V to +6.0V

 I_{OUT} (Survival)Maximum Voltage for $\overline{ERROR}$

Pin

Maximum Voltage for SENSE Pin

Short Circuit Protected

 V_{IN} V_{OUT} **Operating Ratings**

Input Supply Voltage (Note 11)	2.5V to 7.0V
Shutdown Input Voltage	-0.3V to 7.0V
Maximum Operating Current (DC)	3A
Junction Temperature	-40°C to +125°C

Electrical Characteristics**LP3873/LP3876**

Limits in standard typeface are for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, and limits in **boldface type** apply over the **full operating temperature range**. Unless otherwise specified: $V_{IN} = V_{O(NOM)} + 1.5\text{V}$, $I_L = 10\text{ mA}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\mu\text{F}$, $V_{SD} = 2\text{V}$.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ (Note 4)	LP3873/6 (Note 5)		Units
				Min	Max	
V_O	Output Voltage Tolerance (Note 8)	$V_{OUT} + 1.5\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 7.0\text{V}$ $10\text{ mA} \leq I_L \leq 3\text{A}$	0	-1.5 -3.0	+1.5 +3.0	%
ΔV_{OL}	Output Voltage Line Regulation (Note 8)	$V_{OUT} + 1.5\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 7.0\text{V}$	0.02 0.06			%
$\Delta V_O / \Delta I_{OUT}$	Output Voltage Load Regulation (Note 8)	$10\text{ mA} \leq I_L \leq 3\text{A}$	0.08 0.14			%
$V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$	Dropout Voltage (Note 10)	$I_L = 300\text{ mA}$	80		100 120	mV
		$I_L = 3\text{A}$	800		1000 1200	
I_{GND}	Ground Pin Current In Normal Operation Mode	$I_L = 300\text{ mA}$	5		9 10	mA
		$I_L = 3\text{A}$	6		14 15	
I_{GND}	Ground Pin Current In Shutdown Mode	$V_{SD} \leq 0.3\text{V}$	1		10	μA
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$			50	
$I_{O(PK)}$	Peak Output Current	$V_O \geq V_{O(NOM)} - 4\%$	4.5			A
SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION						
I_{SC}	Short Circuit Current		6			A

Electrical Characteristics

LP3873/LP3876 (Continued)

Limits in standard typeface are for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, and limits in **boldface type** apply over the **full operating temperature range**. Unless otherwise specified: $V_{IN} = V_{O(NOM)} + 1.5\text{V}$, $I_L = 10\text{ mA}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\mu\text{F}$, $V_{SD} = 2\text{V}$.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ (Note 4)	LP3873/6 (Note 5)		Units
				Min	Max	
SHUTDOWN INPUT						
V _{SDT}	Shutdown Threshold	Output = High	V _{IN}	2		V
		Output = Low	0		0.3	
T _{dOFF}	Turn-off delay	I _L = 3A	20			μs
T _{dON}	Turn-on delay	I _L = 3A	25			μs
I _{SD}	SD Input Current	V _{SD} = V _{IN}	1			nA
ERROR FLAG						
V _T	Threshold	(Note 9)	10	5	16	%
V _{TH}	Threshold Hysteresis	(Note 9)	5	2	8	%
V _{EF(Sat)}	Error Flag Saturation	I _{sink} = 100μA	0.02		0.1	V
T _d	Flag Reset Delay		1			μs
I _{lk}	Error Flag Pin Leakage Current		1			nA
I _{max}	Error Flag Pin Sink Current	V _{Error} = 0.5V	1			mA
AC PARAMETERS						
PSRR	Ripple Rejection	V _{IN} = V _{OUT} + 1.0V C _{OUT} = 10uF V _{OUT} = 3.3V	73			dB
		V _{IN} = V _{OUT} + 0.5V C _{OUT} = 10uF V _{OUT} = 3.3V	57			
ρ _{n(f)}	Output Noise Density	f = 120Hz	0.8			μV
e _n	Output Noise Voltage	BW = 10Hz – 100kHz V _{OUT} = 2.5V	150			μV (rms)
		BW = 300Hz – 300kHz V _{OUT} = 2.5V	100			

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 does not guarantee specific performance limits. For guaranteed specifications and test conditions, see Electrical Characteristics. The guaranteed specifications apply only for the test conditions listed. Some performance characteristics may degrade when the device is not operated under the listed test conditions.

Note 2: At elevated temperatures, devices must be derated based on package thermal resistance. The devices in TO220 package must be derated at $\theta_{JA} = 50^\circ\text{C/W}$ (with 0.5in^2 , 1oz. copper area), junction-to-ambient (with no heat sink). The devices in the TO263 surface-mount package must be derated at $\theta_{JA} = 60^\circ\text{C/W}$ (with 0.5in^2 , 1oz. copper area), junction-to-ambient. See Application Hints.

Note 3: The human body model is a 100pF capacitor discharged through a $1.5\text{k}\Omega$ resistor into each pin.

Note 4: Typical numbers are at 25°C and represent the most likely parametric norm.

Note 5: Limits are guaranteed by testing, design, or statistical correlation.

Note 6: If used in a dual-supply system where the regulator load is returned to a negative supply, the output must be diode-clamped to ground.

Note 7: The output PMOS structure contains a diode between the V_{IN} and V_{OUT} terminals. This diode is normally reverse biased. This diode will get forward biased if the voltage at the output terminal is forced to be higher than the voltage at the input terminal. This diode can typically withstand 200mA of DC current and 1Amp of peak current.

Note 8: Output voltage line regulation is defined as the change in output voltage from the nominal value due to change in the input line voltage. Output voltage load regulation is defined as the change in output voltage from the nominal value due to change in load current. The line and load regulation specification contains only the typical number. However, the limits for line and load regulation are included in the output voltage tolerance specification.

Note 9: Error Flag threshold and hysteresis are specified as percentage of regulated output voltage. See Application Hints.

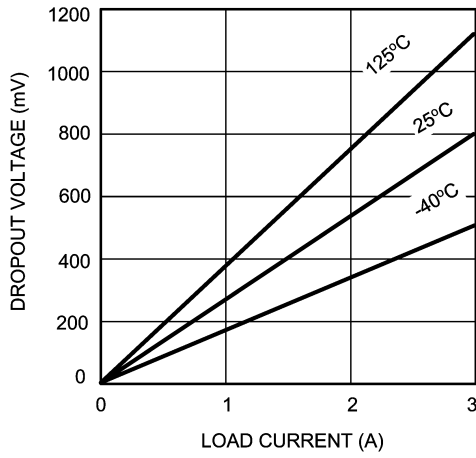
Note 10: Dropout voltage is defined as the minimum input to output differential voltage at which the output drops 2% below the nominal value. Dropout voltage specification applies only to output voltages of 2.5V and above. For output voltages below 2.5V , the drop-out voltage is nothing but the input to output differential, since the minimum input voltage is 2.5V .

Note 11: The minimum operating value for V_{IN} is equal to either $[V_{OUT(NOM)} + V_{DROPOUT}]$ or 2.5V , whichever is greater.

Typical Performance Characteristics

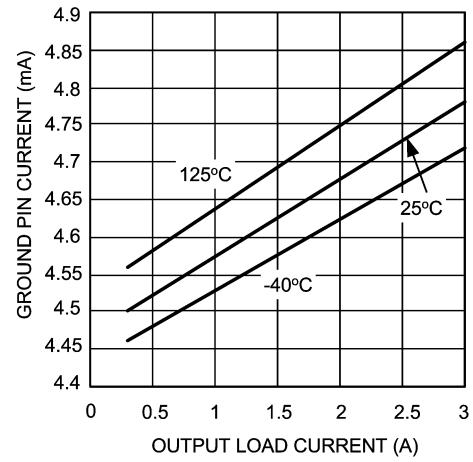
Unless otherwise specified: $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\mu\text{F}$, $C_{IN} = 10\mu\text{F}$, S/D pin is tied to V_{IN} , $V_{OUT} = 2.5\text{V}$, $V_{IN} = V_{O(NOM)} + 1\text{V}$, $I_L = 10\text{mA}$

Dropout Voltage Vs Output Load Current



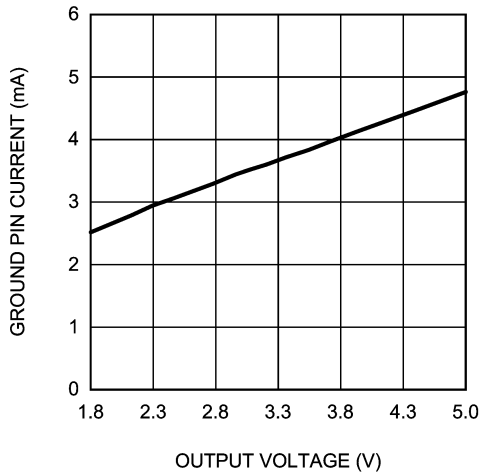
20060562

Ground Current vs Output Load Current
 $V_{OUT} = 5\text{V}$



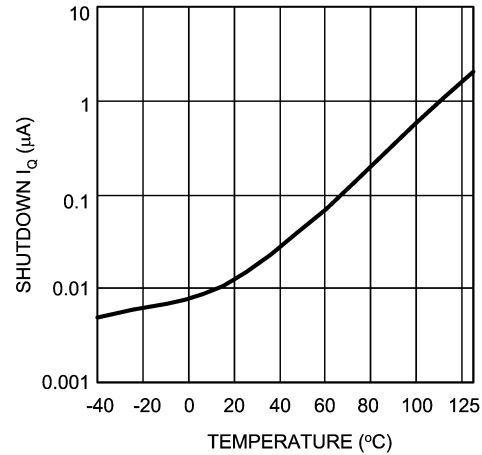
20060553

Ground Current vs Output Voltage
 $I_L = 3\text{A}$



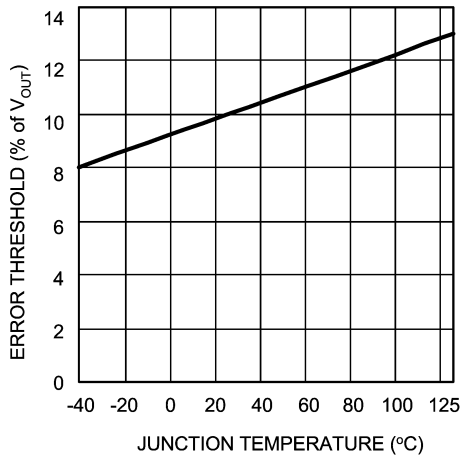
20060554

Shutdown I_Q vs Junction Temperature



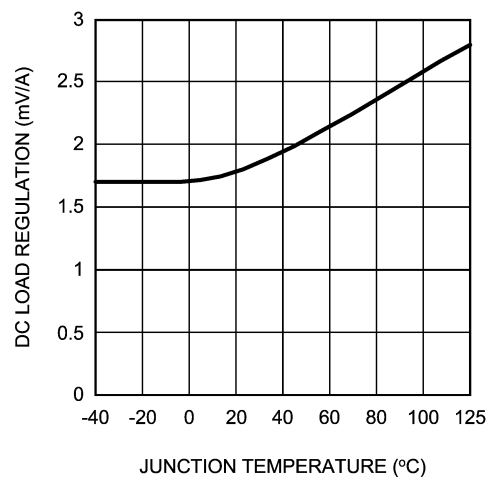
20060555

Error Flag Threshold vs Junction Temperature



20060557

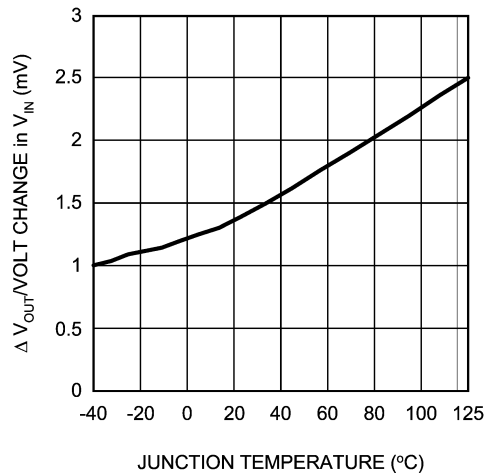
DC Load Reg. vs Junction Temperature



20060558

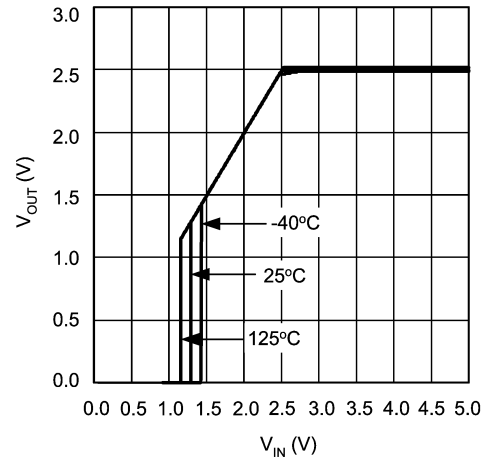
Typical Performance Characteristics Unless otherwise specified: $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\mu\text{F}$, $C_{IN} = 10\mu\text{F}$, S/D pin is tied to V_{IN} , $V_{OUT} = 2.5\text{V}$, $V_{IN} = V_{O(NOM)} + 1\text{V}$, $I_L = 10\text{mA}$ (Continued)

DC Line Regulation vs Temperature



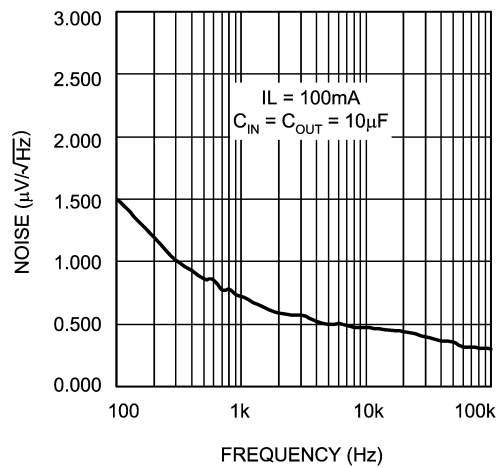
20060559

V_{IN} vs V_{OUT} Over Temperature



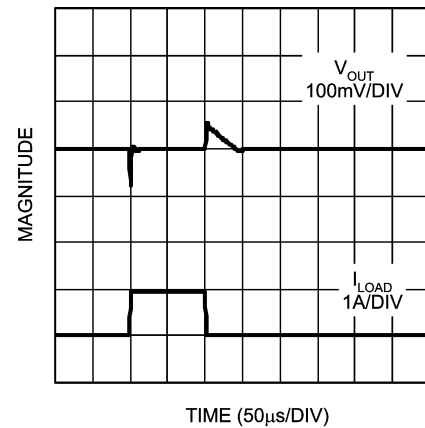
20060560

Noise vs Frequency



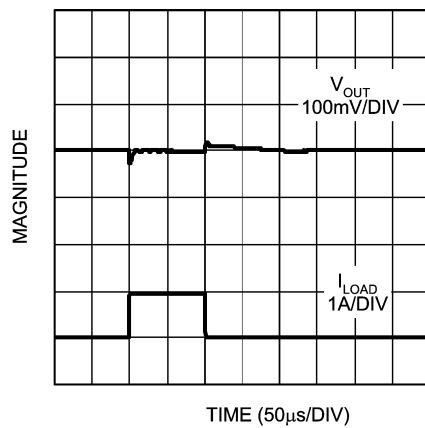
20060561

Load Transient Response
 $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 10\mu\text{F}$, OSCON



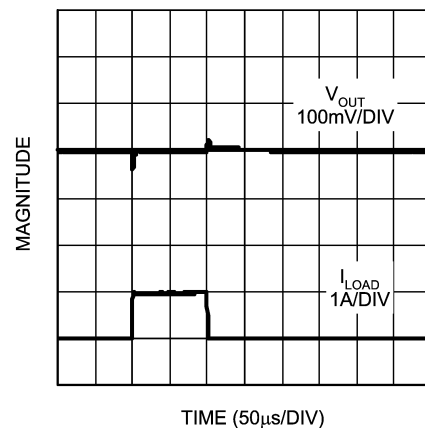
20060581

Load Transient Response
 $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 100\mu\text{F}$, OSCON



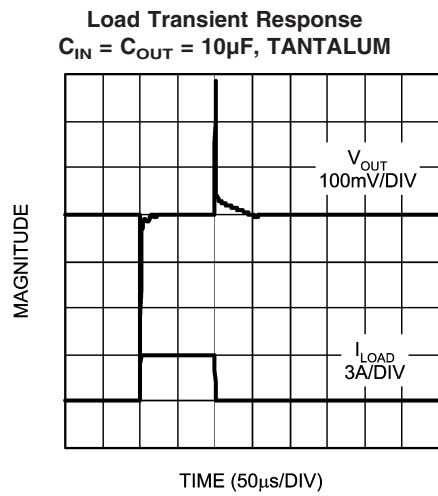
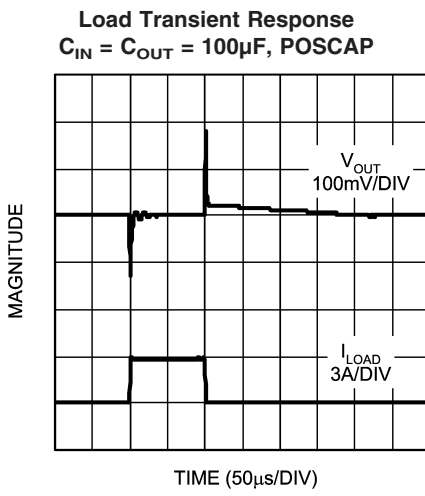
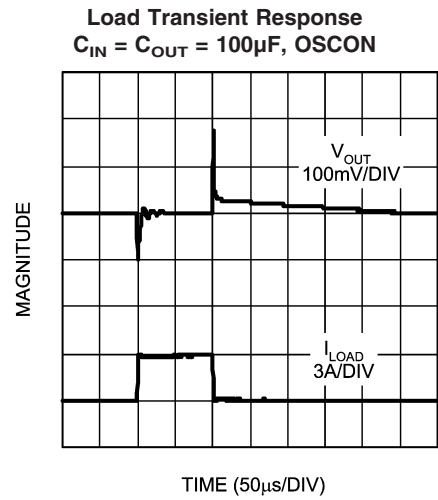
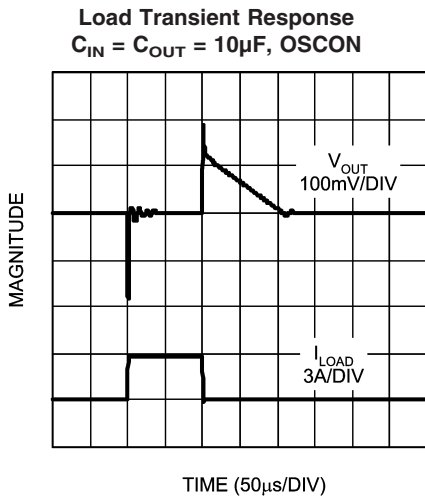
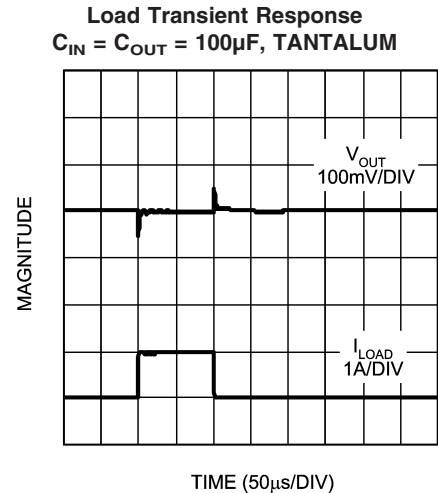
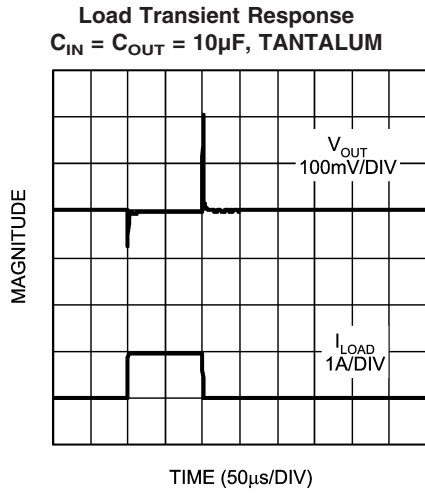
20060582

Load Transient Response
 $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 100\mu\text{F}$, POSCAP

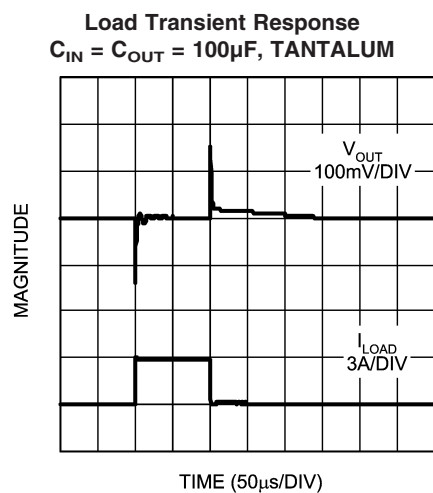


20060583

Typical Performance Characteristics Unless otherwise specified: $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\mu\text{F}$, $C_{IN} = 10\mu\text{F}$, S/D pin is tied to V_{IN} , $V_{OUT} = 2.5\text{V}$, $V_{IN} = V_{O(NOM)} + 1\text{V}$, $I_L = 10\text{mA}$ (Continued)



Typical Performance Characteristics Unless otherwise specified: $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\mu\text{F}$, $C_{IN} = 10\mu\text{F}$, S/D pin is tied to V_{IN} , $V_{OUT} = 2.5\text{V}$, $V_{IN} = V_{O(NOM)} + 1\text{V}$, $I_L = 10\text{mA}$ (Continued)



20060590

Application Hints

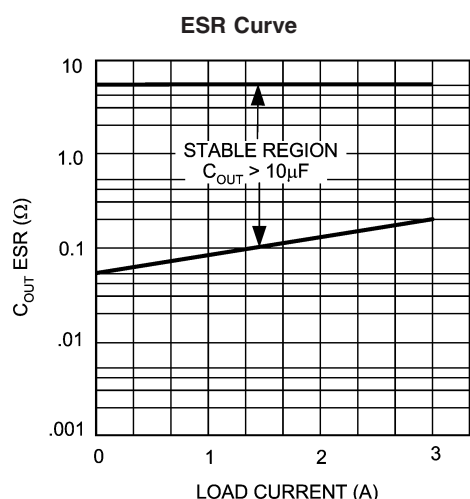
EXTERNAL CAPACITORS

Like any low-dropout regulator, external capacitors are required to assure stability. These capacitors must be correctly selected for proper performance.

INPUT CAPACITOR: An input capacitor of at least $1\mu\text{F}$ is required. Ceramic or Tantalum may be used, and capacitance may be increased without limit.

OUTPUT CAPACITOR: An output capacitor is required for loop stability. It must be located less than 1 cm from the device and connected directly to the output and ground pins using traces which have no other currents flowing through them (see PCB Layout section).

The minimum value of the output capacitance that can be used for stable full-load operation is $10\mu\text{F}$, but it may be increased without limit. The output capacitor must have an ESR value as shown in the stable region of the curve (below).



SELECTING A CAPACITOR

It is important to note that capacitance tolerance and variation with temperature must be taken into consideration when selecting a capacitor so that the minimum required amount of capacitance is provided over the full operating temperature range. In general, a good Tantalum capacitor will show very little capacitance variation with temperature, but a ceramic may not be as good (depending on dielectric type). Aluminum electrolytics also typically have large temperature variation of capacitance value.

Equally important to consider is a capacitor's ESR change with temperature: this is not an issue with ceramics, as their ESR is extremely low. However, it is very important in Tantalum and aluminum electrolytic capacitors. Both show increasing ESR at colder temperatures, but the increase in aluminum electrolytic capacitors is so severe they may not be feasible for some applications (see Capacitor Characteristics Section).

CAPACITOR CHARACTERISTICS

CERAMIC: For values of capacitance in the 10 to $100\mu\text{F}$ range, ceramics are usually larger and more costly than tantalums but give superior AC performance for bypassing high frequency noise because of very low ESR (typically less

than $10\text{ m}\Omega$). However, some dielectric types do not have good capacitance characteristics as a function of voltage and temperature.

Z5U and Y5V dielectric ceramics have capacitance that drops severely with applied voltage. A typical Z5U or Y5V capacitor can lose 60% of its rated capacitance with half of the rated voltage applied to it. The Z5U and Y5V also exhibit a severe temperature effect, losing more than 50% of nominal capacitance at high and low limits of the temperature range.

X7R and X5R dielectric ceramic capacitors are strongly recommended if ceramics are used, as they typically maintain a capacitance range within $\pm 20\%$ of nominal over full operating ratings of temperature and voltage. Of course, they are typically larger and more costly than Z5U/Y5U types for a given voltage and capacitance.

TANTALUM: Solid Tantalum capacitors are recommended for use on the output because their typical ESR is very close to the ideal value required for loop compensation. They also work well as input capacitors if selected to meet the ESR requirements previously listed.

Tantalums also have good temperature stability: a good quality Tantalum will typically show a capacitance value that varies less than 10-15% across the full temperature range of 125°C to -40°C . ESR will vary only about 2X going from the high to low temperature limits.

The increasing ESR at lower temperatures can cause oscillations when marginal quality capacitors are used (if the ESR of the capacitor is near the upper limit of the stability range at room temperature).

ALUMINUM: This capacitor type offers the most capacitance for the money. The disadvantages are that they are larger in physical size, not widely available in surface mount, and have poor AC performance (especially at higher frequencies) due to higher ESR and ESL.

Compared by size, the ESR of an aluminum electrolytic is higher than either Tantalum or ceramic, and it also varies greatly with temperature. A typical aluminum electrolytic can exhibit an ESR increase of as much as 50X when going from 25°C down to -40°C .

It should also be noted that many aluminum electrolytics only specify impedance at a frequency of 120 Hz, which indicates they have poor high frequency performance. Only aluminum electrolytics that have an impedance specified at a higher frequency (between 20 kHz and 100 kHz) should be used for the LP387X. Derating must be applied to the manufacturer's ESR specification, since it is typically only valid at room temperature.

Any applications using aluminum electrolytics should be thoroughly tested at the lowest ambient operating temperature where ESR is maximum.

TURN-ON CHARACTERISTICS FOR OUTPUT VOLTAGES PROGRAMMED TO 2.0V OR BELOW

As V_{in} increases during start-up, the regulator output will track the input until V_{in} reaches the minimum operating voltage (typically about 2.2V). For output voltages programmed to 2.0V or below, the regulator output may momentarily exceed its programmed output voltage during start up. Outputs programmed to voltages above 2.0V are not affected by this behavior.

Application Hints (Continued)

PCB LAYOUT

Good PC layout practices must be used or instability can be induced because of ground loops and voltage drops. The input and output capacitors must be directly connected to the input, output, and ground pins of the regulator using traces which do not have other currents flowing in them (Kelvin connect).

The best way to do this is to lay out C_{IN} and C_{OUT} near the device with short traces to the V_{IN} , V_{OUT} , and ground pins. The regulator ground pin should be connected to the external circuit ground so that the regulator and its capacitors have a "single point ground".

It should be noted that stability problems have been seen in applications where "vias" to an internal ground plane were used at the ground points of the IC and the input and output capacitors. This was caused by varying ground potentials at these nodes resulting from current flowing through the ground plane. Using a single point ground technique for the regulator and its capacitors fixed the problem.

Since high current flows through the traces going into V_{IN} and coming from V_{OUT} , Kelvin connect the capacitor leads to these pins so there is no voltage drop in series with the input and output capacitors.

RFI/EMI SUSCEPTIBILITY

RFI (radio frequency interference) and EMI (electromagnetic interference) can degrade any integrated circuit's performance because of the small dimensions of the geometries inside the device. In applications where circuit sources are present which generate signals with significant high frequency energy content (> 1 MHz), care must be taken to ensure that this does not affect the IC regulator.

If RFI/EMI noise is present on the input side of the regulator (such as applications where the input source comes from the output of a switching regulator), good ceramic bypass capacitors must be used at the input pin of the IC.

If a load is connected to the IC output which switches at high speed (such as a clock), the high-frequency current pulses required by the load must be supplied by the capacitors on the IC output. Since the bandwidth of the regulator loop is less than 100 kHz, the control circuitry cannot respond to load changes above that frequency. The means the effective output impedance of the IC at frequencies above 100 kHz is determined only by the output capacitor(s).

In applications where the load is switching at high speed, the output of the IC may need RF isolation from the load. It is recommended that some inductance be placed between the output capacitor and the load, and good RF bypass capacitors be placed directly across the load.

PCB layout is also critical in high noise environments, since RFI/EMI is easily radiated directly into PC traces. Noisy circuitry should be isolated from "clean" circuits where possible, and grounded through a separate path. At MHz frequencies, ground planes begin to look inductive and RFI/EMI can cause ground bounce across the ground plane.

In multi-layer PCB applications, care should be taken in layout so that noisy power and ground planes do not radiate directly into adjacent layers which carry analog power and ground.

OUTPUT NOISE

Noise is specified in two ways-

Spot Noise or **Output noise density** is the RMS sum of all noise sources, measured at the regulator output, at a specific frequency (measured with a 1Hz bandwidth). This type of noise is usually plotted on a curve as a function of frequency.

Total output Noise or **Broad-band noise** is the RMS sum of spot noise over a specified bandwidth, usually several decades of frequencies.

Attention should be paid to the units of measurement. Spot noise is measured in units $\mu V/\sqrt{Hz}$ or $nV/\sqrt{Hz}$ and total output noise is measured in $\mu V(rms)$.

The primary source of noise in low-dropout regulators is the internal reference. In CMOS regulators, noise has a low frequency component and a high frequency component, which depend strongly on the silicon area and quiescent current. Noise can be reduced in two ways: by increasing the transistor area or by increasing the current drawn by the internal reference. Increasing the area will decrease the chance of fitting the die into a smaller package. Increasing the current drawn by the internal reference increases the total supply current (ground pin current). Using an optimized trade-off of ground pin current and die size, LP3873/LP3876 achieves low noise performance and low quiescent current operation.

The total output noise specification for LP3873/LP3876 is presented in the Electrical Characteristics table. The Output noise density at different frequencies is represented by a curve under typical performance characteristics.

SHORT-CIRCUIT PROTECTION

The LP3873 and LP3876 are short circuit protected and in the event of a peak over-current condition, the short-circuit control loop will rapidly drive the output PMOS pass element off. Once the power pass element shuts down, the control loop will rapidly cycle the output on and off until the average power dissipation causes the thermal shutdown circuit to respond to servo the on/off cycling to a lower frequency. Please refer to the section on thermal information for power dissipation calculations.

ERROR FLAG OPERATION

The LP3873/LP3876 produces a logic low signal at the $\overline{Error}$ Flag pin when the output drops out of regulation due to low input voltage, current limiting, or thermal limiting. This flag has a built in hysteresis. The timing diagram in *Figure 1* shows the relationship between the $\overline{ERROR}$ flag and the output voltage. In this example, the input voltage is changed to demonstrate the functionality of the Error Flag.

The internal $\overline{Error}$ flag comparator has an open drain output stage. Hence, the $\overline{ERROR}$ pin should be pulled high through a pull up resistor. Although the $\overline{ERROR}$ flag pin can sink current of 1mA, this current is energy drain from the input supply. Hence, the value of the pull up resistor should be in the range of 10k Ω to 1M Ω . **The $\overline{ERROR}$ pin must be connected to ground if this function is not used.** It should also be noted that when the shutdown pin is pulled low, the $\overline{ERROR}$ pin is forced to be invalid for reasons of saving power in shutdown mode.

Application Hints (Continued)

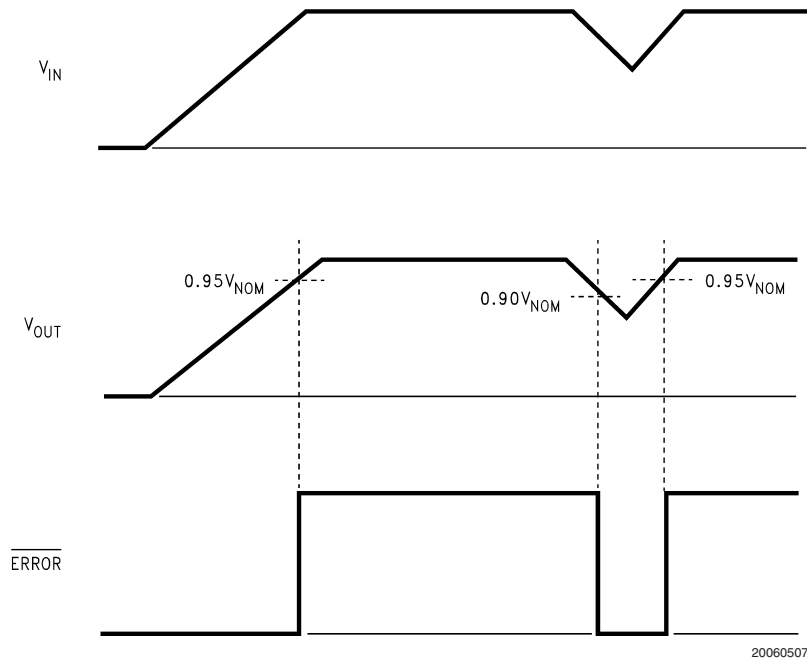


FIGURE 1. Error Flag Operation

SENSE PIN

In applications where the regulator output is not very close to the load, LP3876 can provide better remote load regulation using the SENSE pin. Figure 2 depicts the advantage of the SENSE option. LP3873 regulates the voltage at the output pin. Hence, the voltage at the remote load will be the regulator output voltage minus the drop across the trace resis-

tance. For example, in the case of a 3.3V output, if the trace resistance is 100mΩ, the voltage at the remote load will be 3V with 3A of load current, I_{LOAD} . The LP3876 regulates the voltage at the sense pin. Connecting the sense pin to the remote load will provide regulation at the remote load, as shown in Figure 2. If the sense option pin is not required, the sense pin must be connected to the V_{OUT} pin.

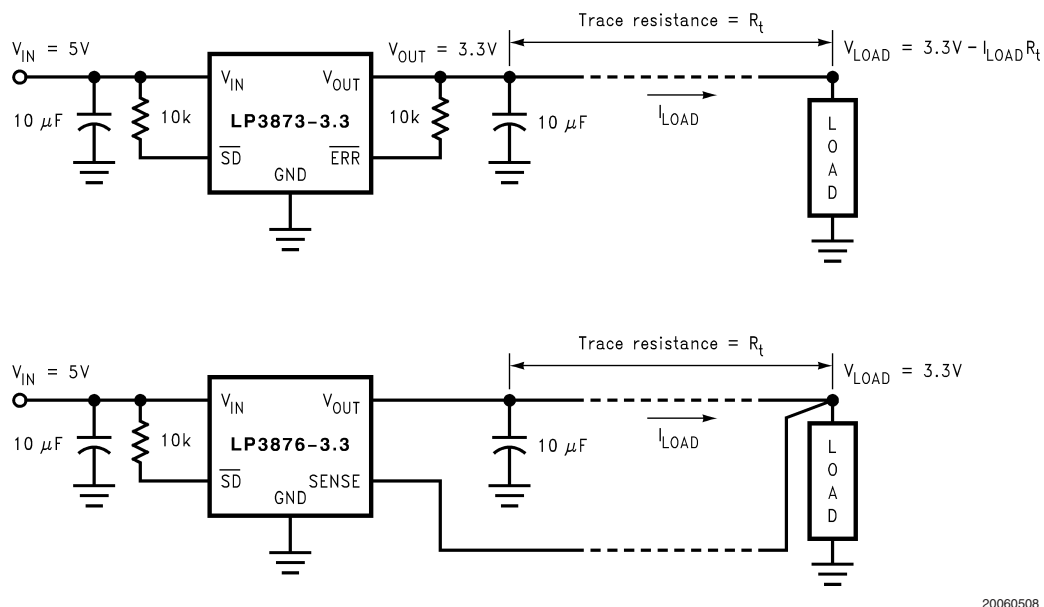


FIGURE 2. Improving remote load regulation using LP3876

Application Hints (Continued)

SHUTDOWN OPERATION

A CMOS Logic level signal at the shutdown ($\overline{SD}$) pin will turn-off the regulator. Pin $\overline{SD}$ must be actively terminated through a 10k Ω pull-up resistor for a proper operation. If this pin is driven from a source that actively pulls high and low (such as a CMOS rail to rail comparator), the pull-up resistor is not required. This pin must be tied to V_{in} if not used.

DROPOUT VOLTAGE

The dropout voltage of a regulator is defined as the minimum input-to-output differential required to stay within 2% of the nominal output voltage. For CMOS LDOs, the dropout voltage is the product of the load current and the $R_{ds(on)}$ of the internal MOSFET.

REVERSE CURRENT PATH

The internal MOSFET in LP3873 and LP3876 has an inherent parasitic diode. During normal operation, the input voltage is higher than the output voltage and the parasitic diode is reverse biased. However, if the output is pulled above the input in an application, then current flows from the output to the input as the parasitic diode gets forward biased. The output can be pulled above the input as long as the current in the parasitic diode is limited to 200mA continuous and 1A peak.

POWER DISSIPATION/HEATSINKING

LP3873 and LP3876 can deliver a continuous current of 3A over the full operating temperature range. A heatsink may be required depending on the maximum power dissipation and maximum ambient temperature of the application. Under all possible conditions, the junction temperature must be within the range specified under operating conditions. The total power dissipation of the device is given by:

$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})I_{OUT} + (V_{IN})I_{GND}$$

where I_{GND} is the operating ground current of the device (specified under Electrical Characteristics).

The maximum allowable temperature rise (T_{Rmax}) depends on the maximum ambient temperature (T_{Amax}) of the application, and the maximum allowable junction temperature (T_{Jmax}):

$$T_{Rmax} = T_{Jmax} - T_{Amax}$$

The maximum allowable value for junction to ambient Thermal Resistance, θ_{JA} , can be calculated using the formula:

$$\theta_{JA} = T_{Rmax} / P_D$$

LP3873 and LP3876 are available in TO-220 and TO-263 packages. The thermal resistance depends on amount of copper area or heat sink, and on air flow. If the maximum allowable value of θ_{JA} calculated above is ≥ 60 $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ for TO-220 package and ≥ 60 $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ for TO-263 package no heatsink is needed since the package can dissipate enough heat to satisfy these requirements. If the value for allowable θ_{JA} falls below these limits, a heat sink is required.

HEATSINKING TO-220 PACKAGE

The thermal resistance of a TO220 package can be reduced by attaching it to a heat sink or a copper plane on a PC board. If a copper plane is to be used, the values of θ_{JA} will be same as shown in next section for TO263 package.

The heatsink to be used in the application should have a heatsink to ambient thermal resistance,

$$\theta_{HA} \leq \theta_{JA} - \theta_{CH} - \theta_{JC}$$

In this equation, θ_{CH} is the thermal resistance from the case to the surface of the heat sink and θ_{JC} is the thermal resistance from the junction to the surface of the case. θ_{JC} is about 3 $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ for a TO220 package. The value for θ_{CH} depends on method of attachment, insulator, etc. θ_{CH} varies between 1.5 $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ to 2.5 $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$. If the exact value is unknown, 2 $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ can be assumed.

HEATSINKING TO-263 PACKAGE

The TO-263 package uses the copper plane on the PCB as a heatsink. The tab of these packages are soldered to the copper plane for heat sinking. Figure 3 shows a curve for the θ_{JA} of TO-263 package for different copper area sizes, using a typical PCB with 1 ounce copper and no solder mask over the copper area for heat sinking.

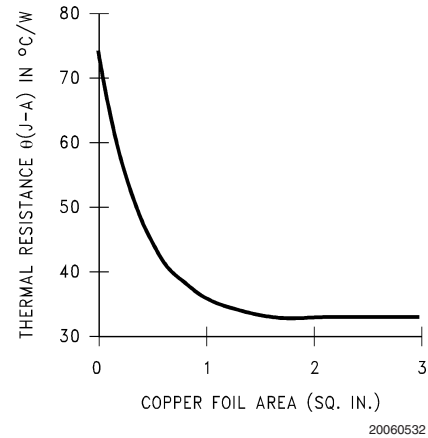


FIGURE 3. θ_{JA} vs Copper (1 Ounce) Area for TO-263 package

As shown in the figure, increasing the copper area beyond 1 square inch produces very little improvement. The minimum value for θ_{JA} for the TO-263 package mounted to a PCB is 32 $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$.

Figure 4 shows the maximum allowable power dissipation for TO-263 packages for different ambient temperatures, assuming θ_{JA} is 35 $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ and the maximum junction temperature is 125 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

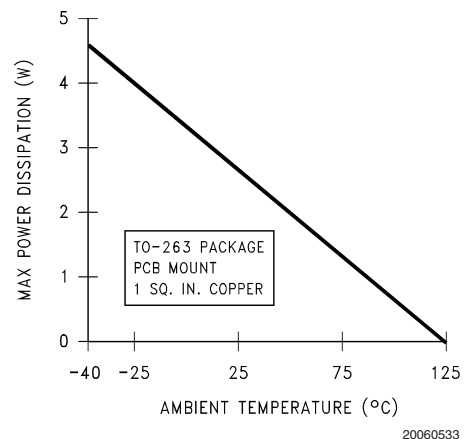
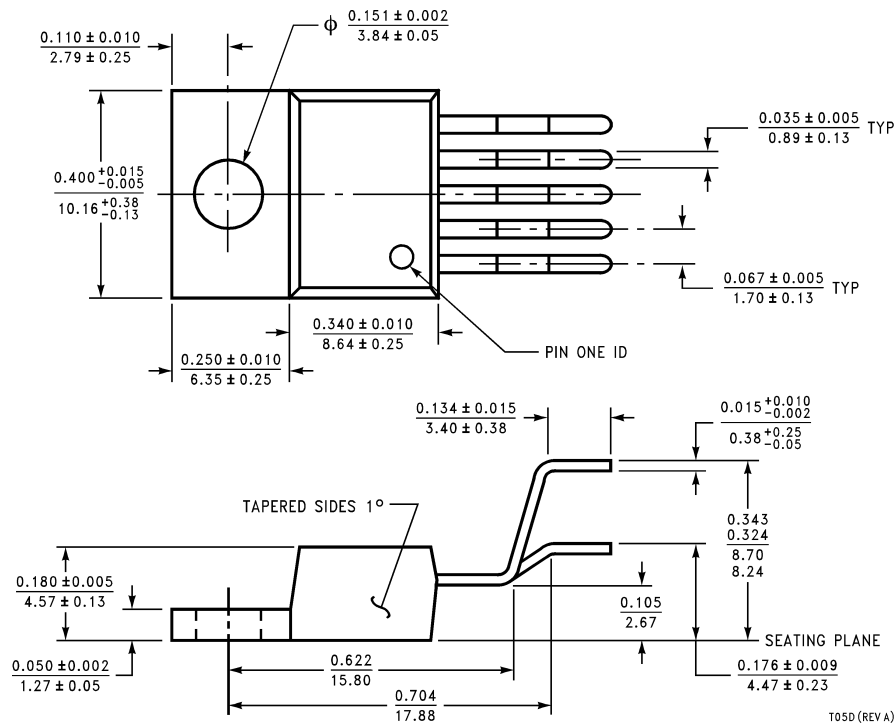


FIGURE 4. Maximum power dissipation vs ambient temperature for TO-263 package

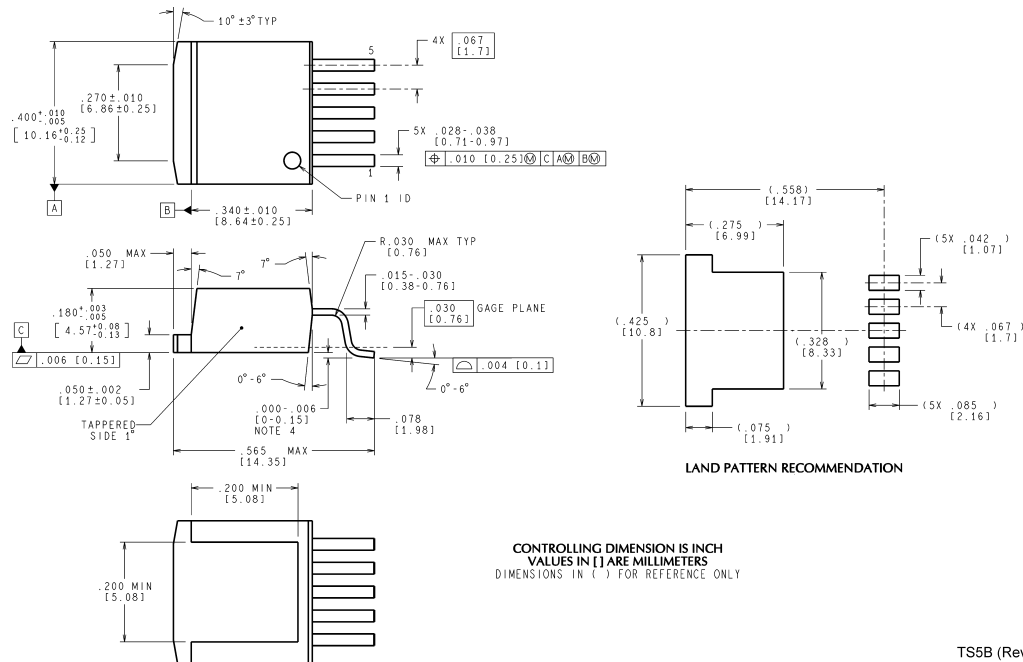
Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



TO220 5-lead, Molded, Stagger Bend Package (TO220-5)

NS Package Number T05D

For Order Numbers, refer to the "Ordering Information" section of this document.



TO263 5-Lead, Molded, Surface Mount Package (TO263-5)

NS Package Number TS5B

For Order Numbers, refer to the "Ordering Information" section of this document.

Notes

National does not assume any responsibility for use of any circuitry described, no circuit patent licenses are implied and National reserves the right at any time without notice to change said circuitry and specifications.

For the most current product information visit us at www.national.com.

LIFE SUPPORT POLICY

NATIONAL'S PRODUCTS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED FOR USE AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL COUNSEL OF NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION. As used herein:

1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, and whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in a significant injury to the user.
2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

BANNED SUBSTANCE COMPLIANCE

National Semiconductor follows the provisions of the Product Stewardship Guide for Customers (CSP-9-111C2) and Banned Substances and Materials of Interest Specification (CSP-9-111S2) for regulatory environmental compliance. Details may be found at: www.national.com/quality/green.

Lead free products are RoHS compliant.



National Semiconductor
Americas Customer
Support Center
Email: new.feedback@nsc.com
Tel: 1-800-272-9959

www.national.com

National Semiconductor
Europe Customer Support Center
Fax: +49 (0) 180-530 85 86
Email: europe.support@nsc.com
Deutsch Tel: +49 (0) 69 9508 6208
English Tel: +44 (0) 870 24 0 2171
Français Tel: +33 (0) 1 41 91 8790

National Semiconductor
Asia Pacific Customer
Support Center
Email: ap.support@nsc.com

National Semiconductor
Japan Customer Support Center
Fax: 81-3-5639-7507
Email: jpn.feedback@nsc.com
Tel: 81-3-5639-7560

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Texas Instruments Incorporated and its subsidiaries (TI) reserve the right to make corrections, modifications, enhancements, improvements, and other changes to its products and services at any time and to discontinue any product or service without notice. Customers should obtain the latest relevant information before placing orders and should verify that such information is current and complete. All products are sold subject to TI's terms and conditions of sale supplied at the time of order acknowledgment.

TI warrants performance of its hardware products to the specifications applicable at the time of sale in accordance with TI's standard warranty. Testing and other quality control techniques are used to the extent TI deems necessary to support this warranty. Except where mandated by government requirements, testing of all parameters of each product is not necessarily performed.

TI assumes no liability for applications assistance or customer product design. Customers are responsible for their products and applications using TI components. To minimize the risks associated with customer products and applications, customers should provide adequate design and operating safeguards.

TI does not warrant or represent that any license, either express or implied, is granted under any TI patent right, copyright, mask work right, or other TI intellectual property right relating to any combination, machine, or process in which TI products or services are used. Information published by TI regarding third-party products or services does not constitute a license from TI to use such products or services or a warranty or endorsement thereof. Use of such information may require a license from a third party under the patents or other intellectual property of the third party, or a license from TI under the patents or other intellectual property of TI.

Reproduction of TI information in TI data books or data sheets is permissible only if reproduction is without alteration and is accompanied by all associated warranties, conditions, limitations, and notices. Reproduction of this information with alteration is an unfair and deceptive business practice. TI is not responsible or liable for such altered documentation. Information of third parties may be subject to additional restrictions.

Resale of TI products or services with statements different from or beyond the parameters stated by TI for that product or service voids all express and any implied warranties for the associated TI product or service and is an unfair and deceptive business practice. TI is not responsible or liable for any such statements.

TI products are not authorized for use in safety-critical applications (such as life support) where a failure of the TI product would reasonably be expected to cause severe personal injury or death, unless officers of the parties have executed an agreement specifically governing such use. Buyers represent that they have all necessary expertise in the safety and regulatory ramifications of their applications, and acknowledge and agree that they are solely responsible for all legal, regulatory and safety-related requirements concerning their products and any use of TI products in such safety-critical applications, notwithstanding any applications-related information or support that may be provided by TI. Further, Buyers must fully indemnify TI and its representatives against any damages arising out of the use of TI products in such safety-critical applications.

TI products are neither designed nor intended for use in military/aerospace applications or environments unless the TI products are specifically designated by TI as military-grade or "enhanced plastic." Only products designated by TI as military-grade meet military specifications. Buyers acknowledge and agree that any such use of TI products which TI has not designated as military-grade is solely at the Buyer's risk, and that they are solely responsible for compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements in connection with such use.

TI products are neither designed nor intended for use in automotive applications or environments unless the specific TI products are designated by TI as compliant with ISO/TS 16949 requirements. Buyers acknowledge and agree that, if they use any non-designated products in automotive applications, TI will not be responsible for any failure to meet such requirements.

Following are URLs where you can obtain information on other Texas Instruments products and application solutions:

Products

Audio	www.ti.com/audio
Amplifiers	amplifier.ti.com
Data Converters	dataconverter.ti.com
DLP® Products	www.dlp.com
DSP	dsp.ti.com
Clocks and Timers	www.ti.com/clocks
Interface	interface.ti.com
Logic	logic.ti.com
Power Mgmt	power.ti.com
Microcontrollers	microcontroller.ti.com
RFID	www.ti-rfid.com
OMAP Mobile Processors	www.ti.com/omap
Wireless Connectivity	www.ti.com/wirelessconnectivity

Applications

Communications and Telecom	www.ti.com/communications
Computers and Peripherals	www.ti.com/computers
Consumer Electronics	www.ti.com/consumer-apps
Energy and Lighting	www.ti.com/energy
Industrial	www.ti.com/industrial
Medical	www.ti.com/medical
Security	www.ti.com/security
Space, Avionics and Defense	www.ti.com/space-avionics-defense
Transportation and Automotive	www.ti.com/automotive
Video and Imaging	www.ti.com/video

TI E2E Community Home Page

e2e.ti.com

Mailing Address: Texas Instruments, Post Office Box 655303, Dallas, Texas 75265
Copyright © 2011, Texas Instruments Incorporated