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National Semiconductor

LM2991 Negative Low Dropout Adjustable Regulator

General Description

The LM2991 is a low dropout adjustable negative regulator with a output voltage range between -3V to -24V. The LM2991 provides up to 1A of load current and features a \overline{On} /Off pin for remote shutdown capability.

The LM2991 uses new circuit design techniques to provide a low dropout voltage, low quiescent current and low temperature coefficient precision reference. The dropout voltage at 1A load current is typically 0.6V and a guaranteed worst-case maximum of 1V over the entire operating temperature range. The quiescent current is typically 1 mA with a 1A load current and an input-output voltage differential greater than 3V. A unique circuit design of the internal bias supply limits the quiescent current to only 9 mA (typical) when the regulator is in the dropout mode ($V_{OUT} - V_{IN} \le 3V$). The LM2991 is short-circuit proof, and thermal shutdown includes hysteresis to enhance the reliability of the device when inadvertently overloaded for extended periods. The LM2991 is available in 5-lead TO-220 and TO-263 packages and is rated for operation over the automotive temperature range of -40°C to +125°C. Mil-Aero versions are also available.

Features

 Output voltage adjustable from -3V to -24V, typically -2V to -25V LM2991 Negative

Lov V

Dropout Adjustable

Regulator

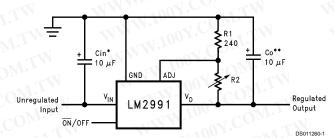
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- Output current in excess of 1A
- Dropout voltage typically 0.6V at 1A load
- Low quiescent current
- Internal short circuit current limit
- Internal thermal shutdown with hysteresis
- TTL, CMOS compatible ON/OFF switch
- Functional complement to the LM2941 series

Applications

- Post switcher regulator
- Local, on-card, regulation
- Battery operated equipment

Typical Application



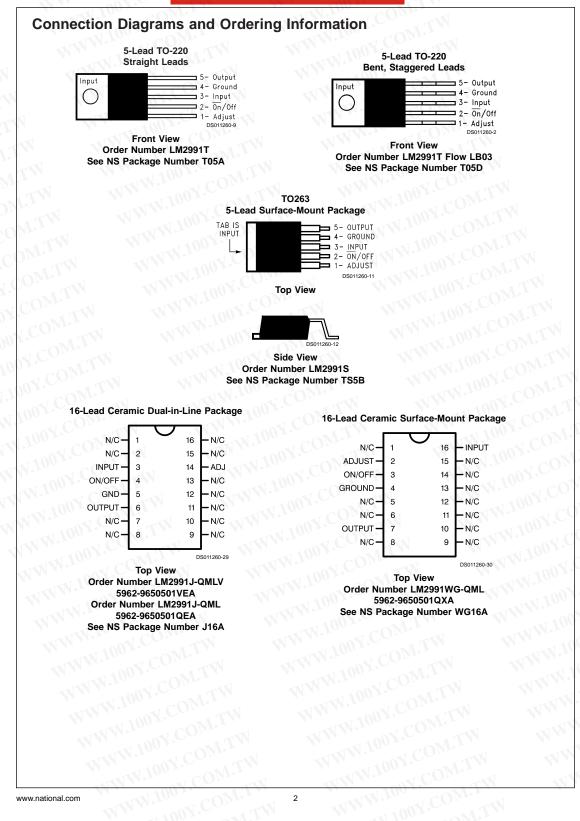
$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} (1 + R2/R1)$

Required if the regulator is located further than 6 inches from the power supply filter capacitors. A 1 µF solid tantalum or a 10 µF aluminum electrolytic capacitor is recommended.

**Required for stability. Must be at least a 10 μF aluminum electrolytic or a 1 μF solid tantalum to maintain stability. May be increased without bound to maintain regulation during transients. Locate the capacitor as close as possible to the regulator. The equivalent series resistance (ESR) is critical, and should be less than 10Ω over the same operating temperature range as the regulator.

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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 Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.) –65°C to +150°C 230°C

Operating Ratings (Note 1)

Junction Temperature Range (T_J) Maximum Input Voltage (Operational)

-40°C to +125°C -26V

Electrical Characteristics

Input Voltage

ESD Susceptibility (Note 2)

Power Dissipation (Note 3)

Junction Temperature (T_{Jmax})

 V_{IN} = -10V, V_O = -3V, I_O = 1A, C_O = 47 µF, R1 = 2.7k, T_J = 25°C, unless otherwise specified. **Boldface** limits apply over the entire operating junction temperature range.

-26V to +0.3V

Internally limited

2 kV

125°C

Parameter	Conditions	Typical (Note 4)	Min	Max	Units
Reference Voltage	$5 \text{ mA} \le I_{O} \le 1 \text{ A}$	-1.210	-1.234	-1.186	V
	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c } 5 \mbox{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 1A, \\ V_O - 1V \geq V_{IN} \geq -26V \end{array} $	NN I	-1.27	-1.15	V
Output Voltage	WWWWWWY.CO.	-2	A.	-3	V
Range	$V_{IN} = -26V$	-25	-24	. TC	V
Line Regulation	$I_{O} = 5 \text{ mA}, V_{O} - 1V \ge V_{IN} \ge -26V$	0.004		0.04	%/V
Load Regulation	$50 \text{ mA} \le I_{O} \le 1\text{A}$	0.04	WW.	0.4	%
Dropout Voltage	I_{O} = 0.1A, $\Delta V_{O} \le 100 \text{ mV}$	0.1	WV	0.2 0.3	CV
	I_{O} = 1A, $\Delta V_{O} \leq$ 100 mV	0.6	N	0.8	I.CV
Quiescent Current	I _O ≤ 1A	0.7		5	mA
Dropout Quiescent Current	$V_{IN} = V_O, I_O \le 1A$	16		50	mA
Ripple Rejection	$V_{ripple} = 1$ Vrms, $f_{ripple} = 1$ kHz, $I_O = 5$ mA	60	50	MMM.	dB
Output Noise	10 Hz – 100 kHz, I _O = 5 mA	200		450	μV
ON /OFF Input	(V _{OUT} : ON)	1.2		0.8	V
Voltage	(V _{OUT} : OFF)	1.3	2.4		×1 100
ON /OFF Input	$V_{ON/OFF} = 0.8V (V_{OUT}: ON)$	0.1	N/T	10	μA
Current	$V_{ON/OFF} = 2.4V (V_{OUT}: OFF)$	40	1.1	100	W.10
Output Leakage	$V_{IN} = -26V, V_{ON/OFF} = 2.4V$	60	WT a	250	μA
Current	$V_{OUT} = 0V$	1.10°	Nr.	-	NN.
Current Limit	$V_{OUT} = 0V$	2	1.5		A

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 do not guarantee specific performance limits. For guaranteed specifications and test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics. Note 2: Human body model, 100 pF discharged through a 1.5 kΩ resistor.

Note 3: The maximum power dissipation is a function of T_{Jmax}, θ_{JA} and T_A . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is $P_D = (T_{Jmax}, \theta_{JA}, \theta_{JA})$ - T_A)/θ_{JA}. If this dissipation is exceeded, the die temperature will rise above 125°C and the LM2991 will go into thermal shutdown. For the LM2991, the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance is 53°C/W for the TO-220, 73°C/W for the TO-263, and junction-to-case thermal resistance is 3°C. If the TO-263 package is used, the thermal resistance can be reduced by increasing the PC board copper area thermally connected to the package. Using 0.5 square inches of copper area, θ_{JA} is 50°C/W; with 1 square inch of copper area, θ_{JA} is 37°C/W; and with 1.6 or more square inches of copper area, θ_{JA} is 32°C/W. Note 4: Typicals are at T_J = 25°C and represent the most likely parametric norm.

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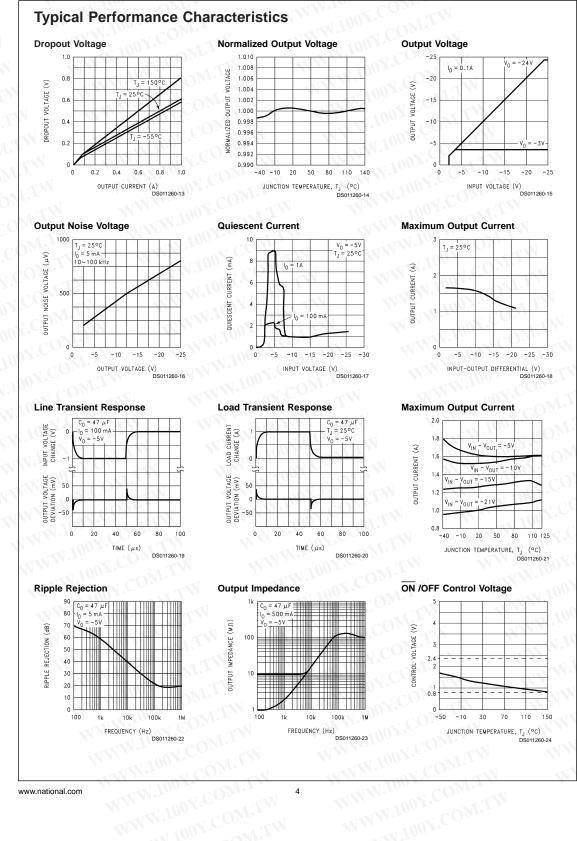
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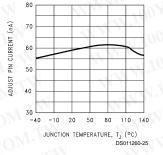


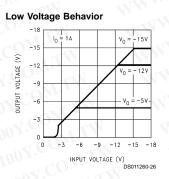


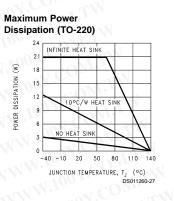


Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

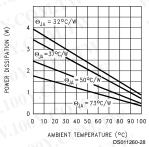








Maximum Power Dissipation (TO-263) (See Note 3)



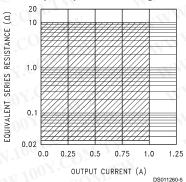
Application Hints

EXTERNAL CAPACITORS

The LM2991 regulator requires an output capacitor to maintain stability. The capacitor must be at least 10 µF aluminum electrolytic or 1 μF solid tantalum. The output capacitor's ESR must be less than 10Ω , or the zero added to the regulator frequency response by the ESR could reduce the phase margin, creating oscillations. The shaded area in the Output Capacitor ESR graph indicates the recommended ESR range. An input capacitor, of at least 1 µF solid tantalum or 10 µF aluminum electrolytic, is also needed if the regulator is situated more than 6 inches from the input power supply filter.

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Output Capacitor ESR Range



MINIMUM LOAD

A minimum load current of 500 µA is required for proper operation. The external resistor divider can provide the minimum load, with the resistor from the adjust pin to ground set to 2.4 kΩ.

SETTING THE OUTPUT VOLTAGE

The output voltage of the LM2991 is set externally by a resistor divider using the following equation:

 $V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \times (1 + R_2/R_1) - (I_{ADJ} \times R_2)$

where $V_{REF} = -1.21V$. The output voltage can be programmed within the range of -3V to -24V, typically an even

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Application Hints (Continued)

greater range of -2V to -25V. The adjust pin current is about 60 nA, causing a slight error in the output voltage. However, using resistors lower than 100 kΩ makes the adjust pin current negligible. For example, neglecting the adjust pin current, and setting R2 to 100 k Ω and V_{OUT} to –5V, results in an output voltage error of only 0.16%.

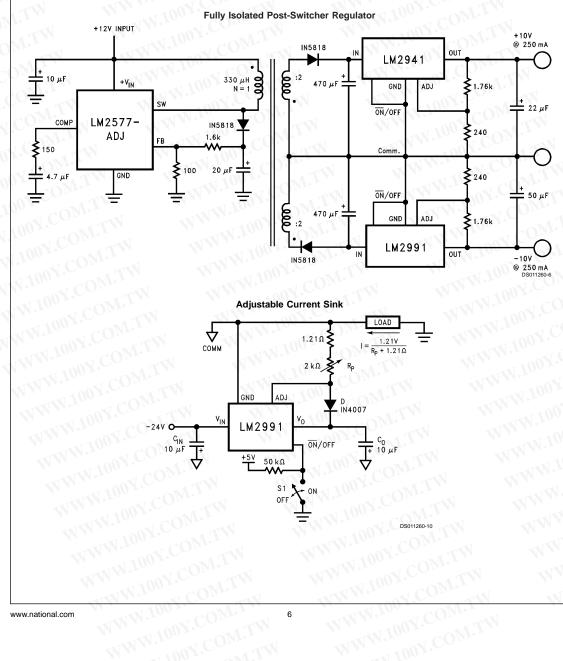
ON/OFF PIN

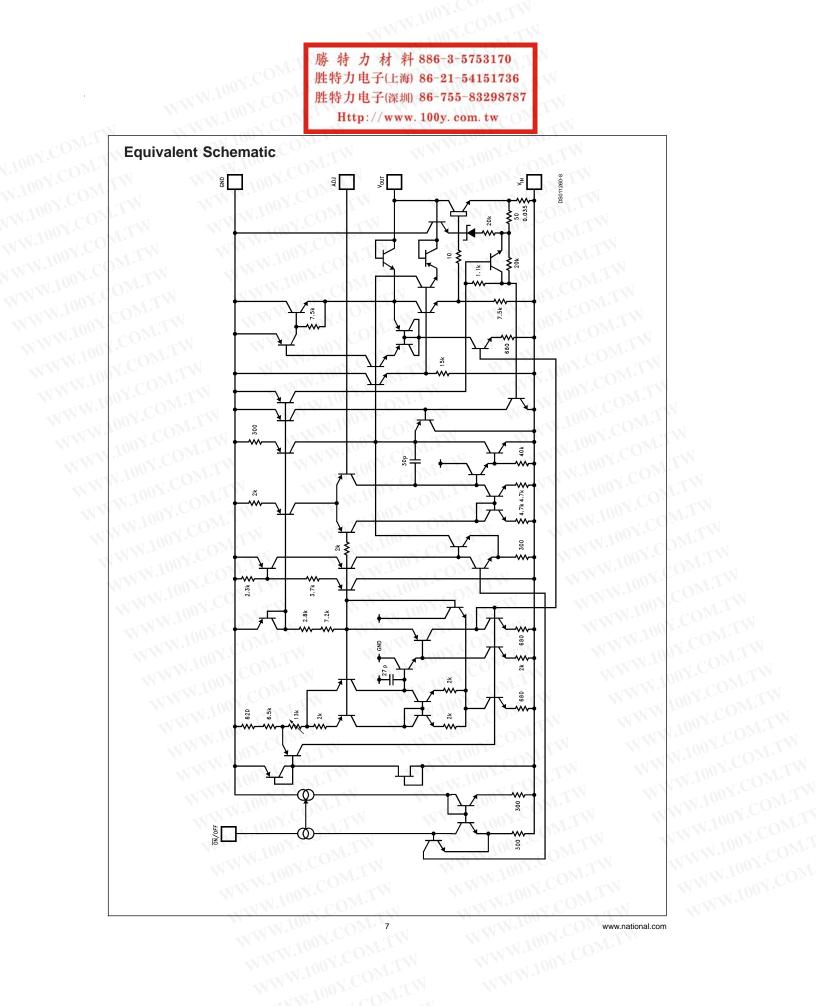
The LM2991 regulator can be turned off by applying a TTL or CMOS level high signal to the ON/OFF pin (see Adjustable Current Sink Application).

Typical Applications

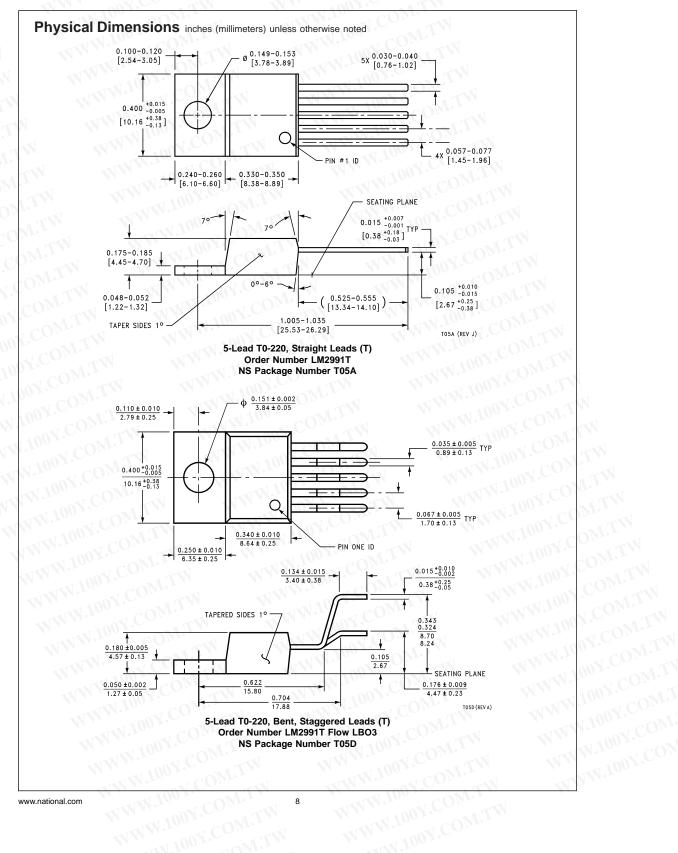
FORCING THE OUTPUT POSITIVE

Due to an internal clamp circuit, the LM2991 can withstand positive voltages on its output. If the voltage source pulling the output positive is DC, the current must be limited to 1.5A. A current over 1.5A fed back into the LM2991 could damage the device. The LM2991 output can also withstand fast positive voltage transients up to 26V, without any current limiting of the source. However, if the transients have a duration of over 1 ms, the output should be clamped with a Schottky diode to ground.





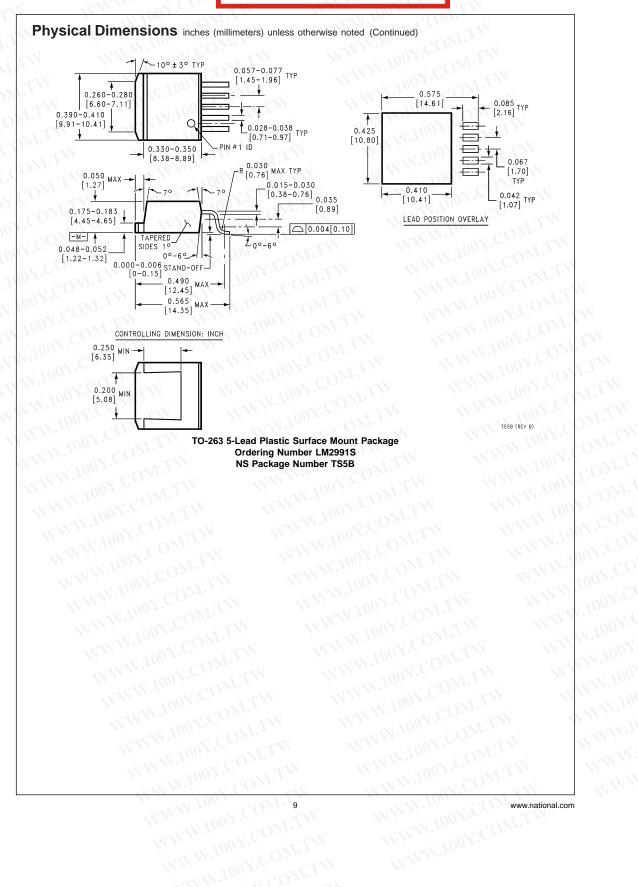




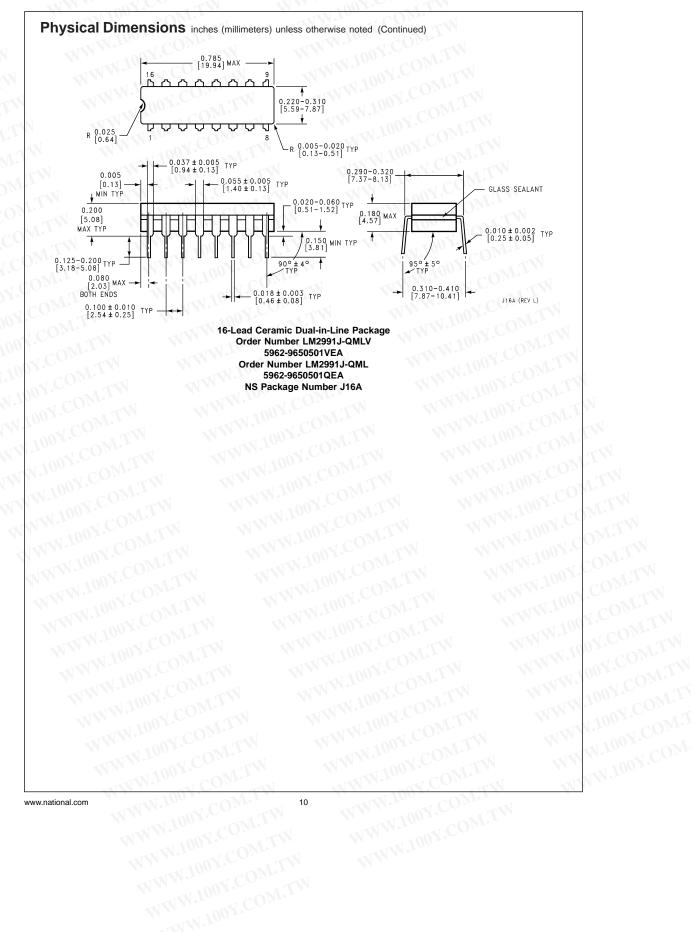
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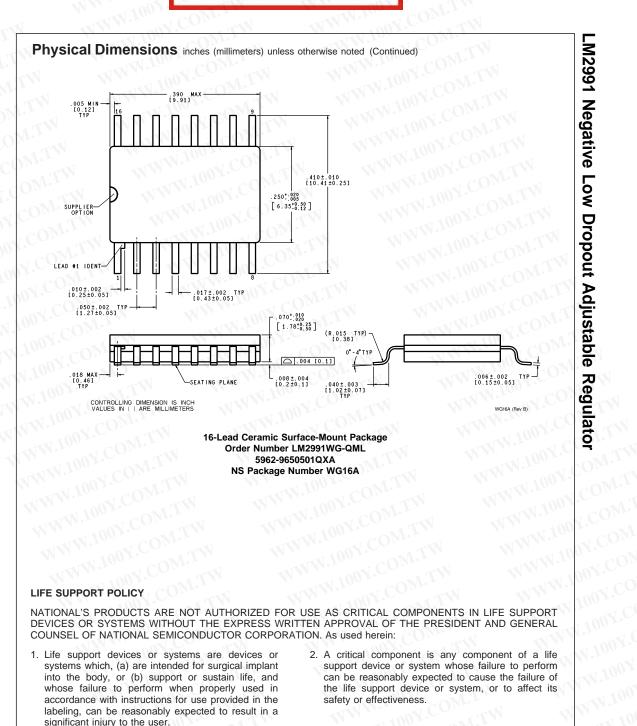
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