

RC1585

5A Adjustable/Fixed Low Dropout Linear Regulator

Features

- Fast transient response
- Low dropout voltage at up to 5A
- Load regulation: 0.05% typical
- Trimmed current limit
- On-chip thermal limiting
- Standard TO-220, TO-263, TO-263 center cut and TO-252 packages

Applications

- Pentium® class GTL+ bus supply
- Low voltage logic supply
- Post regulator for switching supply

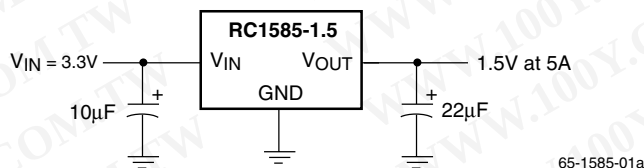
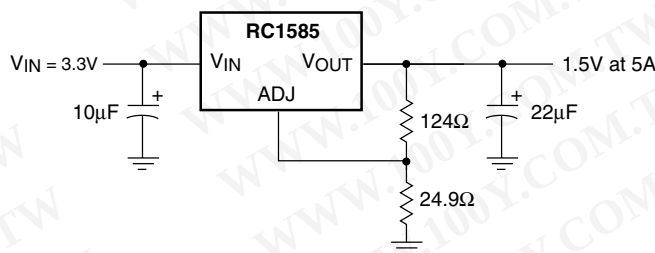
Description

The RC1585 and RC1585-1.5 are low dropout three-terminal regulators with 5A output current capability. These devices have been optimized for low voltage applications including VTT bus termination, where transient response and minimum input voltage are critical. The RC1585 is ideal for low voltage microprocessor applications requiring a regulated output from 1.5V to 3.6V with an input supply of 5V or less. The RC1585-1.5 offers fixed 1.5V with 5A current capabilities for GTL+ bus VTT termination.

Current limit is trimmed to ensure specified output current and controlled short-circuit current. On-chip thermal limiting provides protection against any combination of overload and ambient temperature that would create excessive junction temperatures.

The RC1585 series regulators are available in the industry-standard TO-220, TO-263, TO-263 center cut and TO-252 power packages.

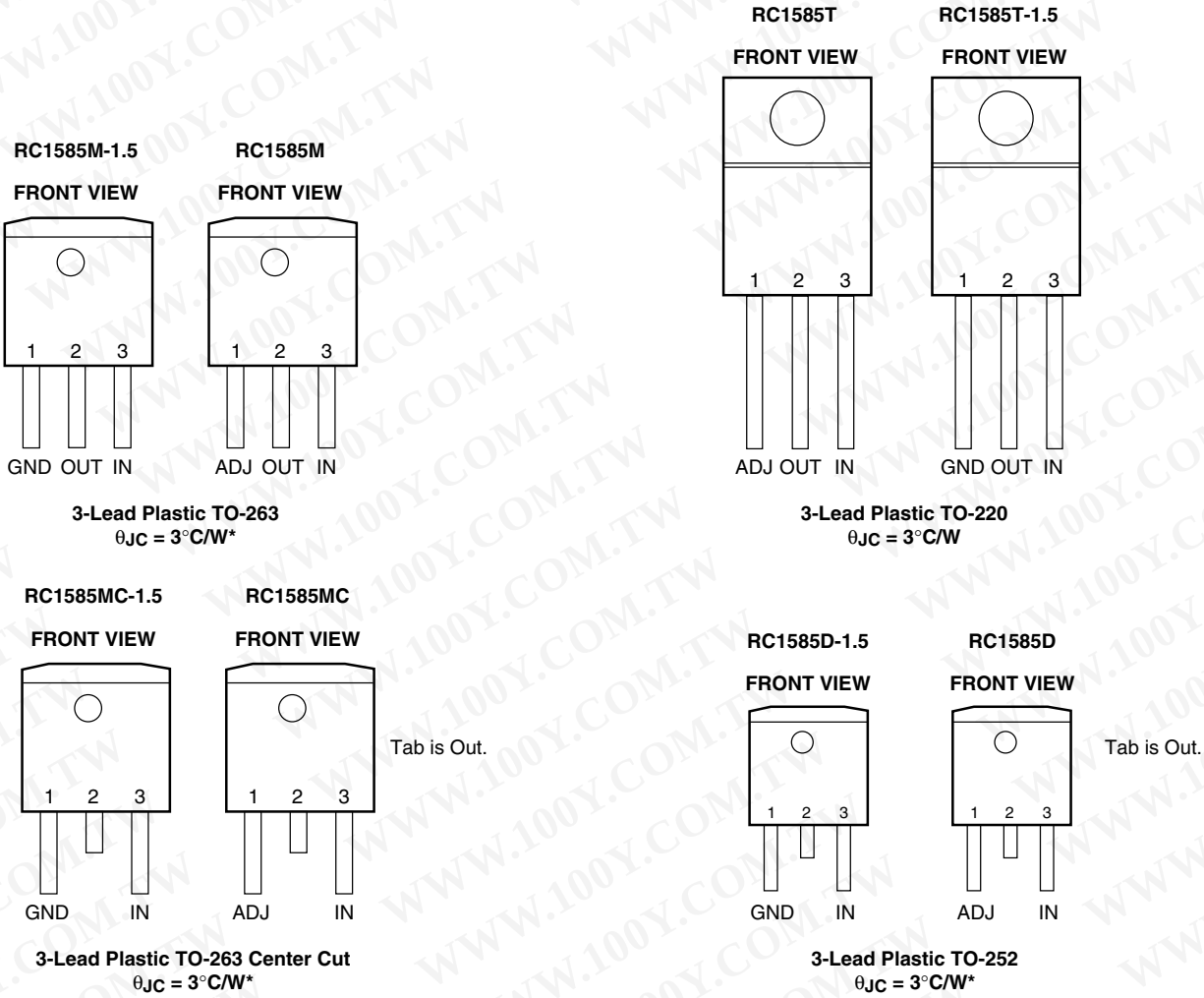
Typical Applications



65-1585-01a

勝特力材料 886-3-5753170
勝特力电子(上海) 86-21-34970699
勝特力电子(深圳) 86-755-83298787
[Http://www.100y.com.tw](http://www.100y.com.tw)

Pin Assignments



* θ_{JA} can vary from 20°C/W to >40°C/W with various mounting techniques. 65-1585-02

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
V _{IN}		7	V
Operating Junction Temperature Range	0	125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65	150	°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.)		300	°C

Electrical Characteristics

T_j = 25°C unless otherwise specified.

The • denotes specifications which apply over the specified operating temperature range.

Parameter	Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max	Units
Reference Voltage ³	$1.5V \leq (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \leq 5.75V$, $10mA \leq I_{OUT} \leq 5A$	•	1.225 (-2%)	1.250	1.275 (+2%)	V
Output Voltage ⁴	$3V \leq V_{IN} \leq 7V$ $10mA \leq I_{OUT} \leq 5A$	•	1.47	1.5	1.53	V
Line Regulation ^{1, 2}	$(V_{OUT} + 1.5V) \leq V_{IN} \leq 7V$, $I_{OUT} = 10mA$	•		0.005	0.2	%
Load Regulation ^{1, 2, 3}	$(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) = 3V$, $10mA \leq I_{OUT} \leq 5A$	•		0.05	0.5	%
Dropout Voltage	$\Delta V_{REF} = 1\%$, $I_{OUT} = 5A$	•		1.150	1.300	V
Current Limit	$(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) = 2V$	•	5.1	5.5		A
Adjust Pin Current ³		•		35	120	μA
Adjust Pin Current Change ³	$1.5V \leq (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \leq 5.75V$, $10mA \leq I_{OUT} \leq 5A$	•		0.2	5	μA
Minimum Load Current	$1.5V \leq (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \leq 5.75V$	•	10			mA
Quiescent Current	$V_{IN} = 5V$	•		4	13	mA
Ripple Rejection	$f = 120Hz$, $C_{OUT} = 22\mu F$ Tantalum, $(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) = 3V$, $I_{OUT} = 5A$		60	72		dB
Thermal Regulation	$T_A = 25^\circ C$, 30ms pulse			0.004	0.02	%/W
Temperature Stability		•		0.5		%
Long-Term Stability	$T_A = 125^\circ C$, 1000 hrs.			0.03	1.0	%
RMS Output Noise (% of V _{OUT})	$T_A = 25^\circ C$, $10Hz \leq f \leq 10kHz$			0.003		%
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	TO-220			3		°C/W
	TO-263, TO-252			3		°C/W
Thermal Shutdown				150		°C

Notes:

- 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.
- Line and load regulation are guaranteed up to the maximum power dissipation (18W). Power dissipation is determined by input/output differential and the output current. Guaranteed maximum output power will not be available over the full input/output voltage range.
- RC1585 only.
- RC1585-1.5 only.

Typical Performance Characteristics

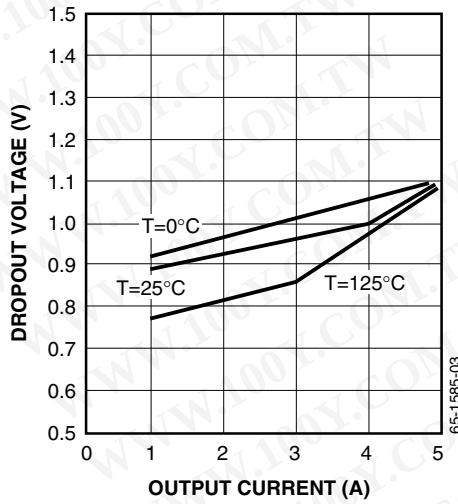


Figure 1. Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current

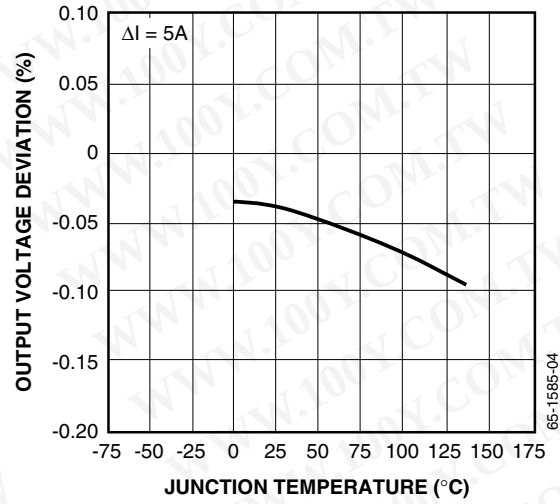


Figure 2. Load Regulation vs. Temperature

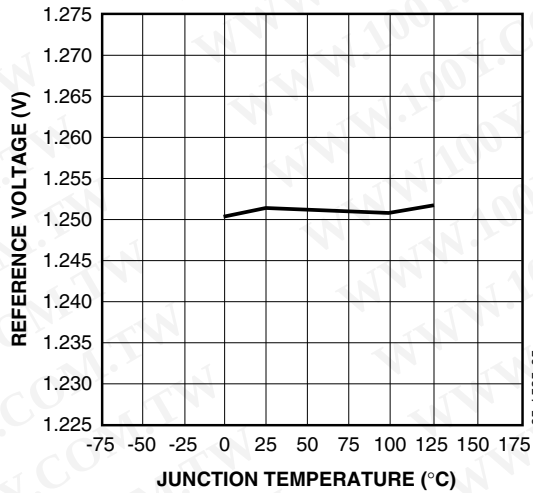


Figure 3. Reference Voltage vs. Temperature

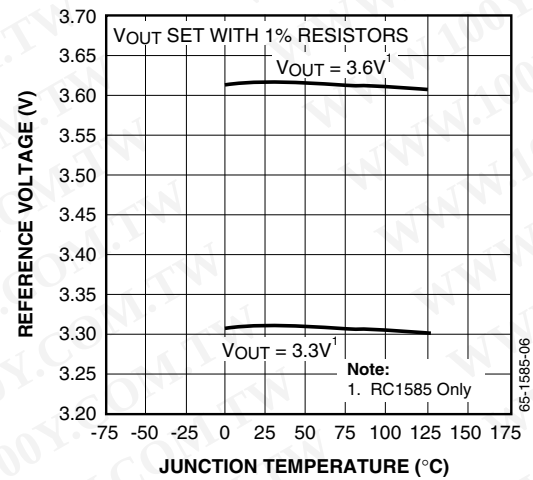


Figure 4. Output Voltage vs. Temperature

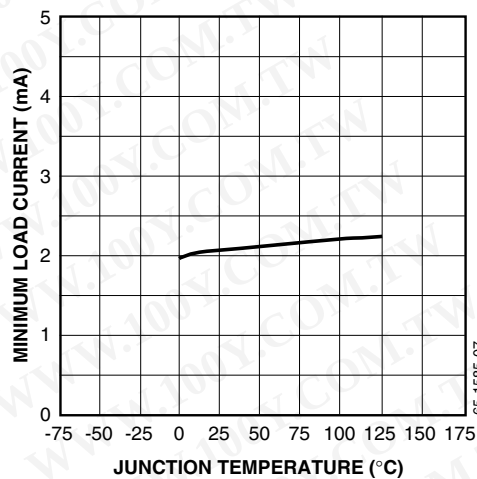


Figure 5. Minimum Load Current vs. Temperature

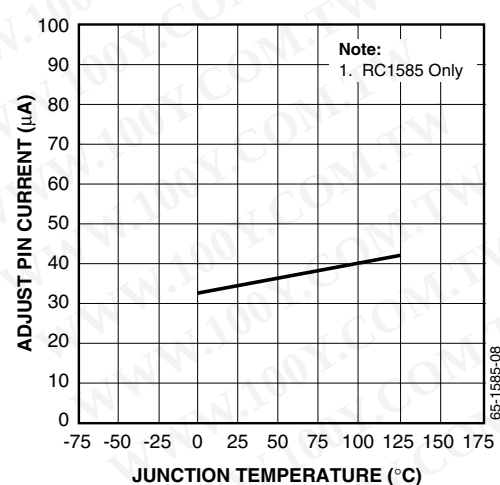


Figure 6. Adjust Pin Current vs. Temperature

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

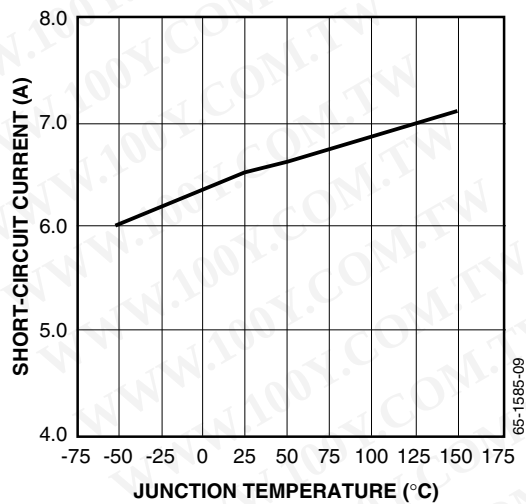


Figure 7. Short-Circuit Current vs. Temperature

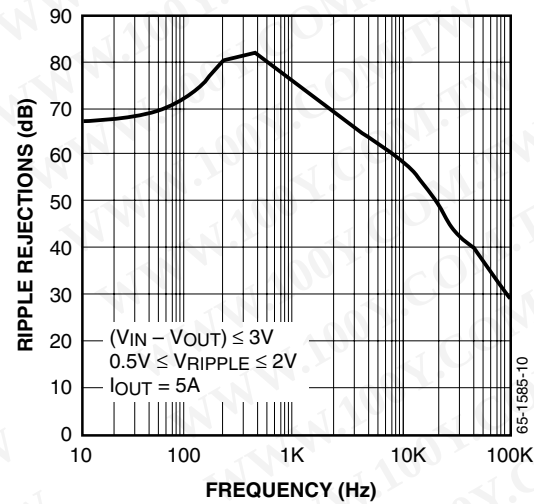


Figure 8. Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency

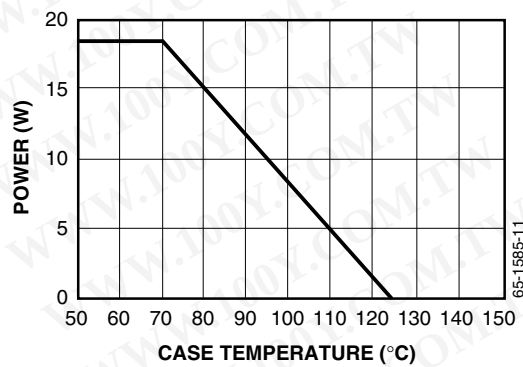


Figure 9. Maximum Power Dissipation

Applications Information

General

The RC1585 and RC1585-1.5 are three-terminal regulators optimized for GTL+ VTT termination and logic applications. These devices are short-circuit protected and offer thermal shutdown to turn off the regulator when the junction temperature exceeds about 150°C. The RC1585 series provides low dropout voltage and fast transient response. Frequency compensation uses capacitors with low ESR while still maintaining stability. This is critical in addressing the needs of low voltage high speed microprocessor buses like GTL+.

Stability

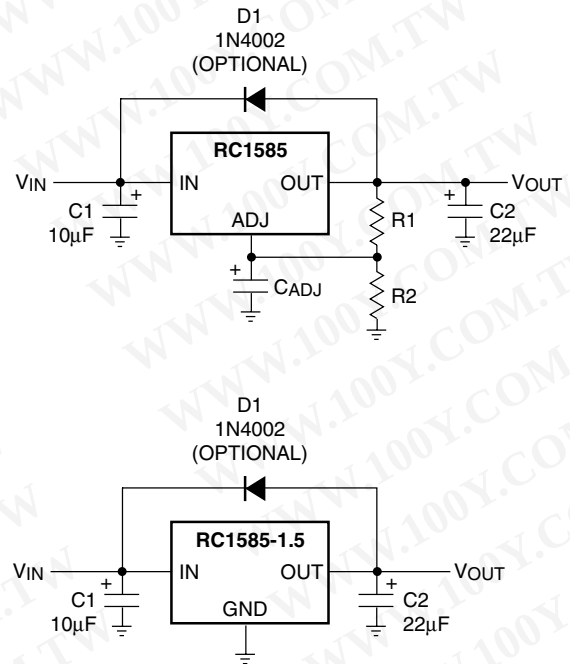
The RC1585 series requires an output capacitor as a part of the frequency compensation. It is recommended to use a 22 μ F solid tantalum or a 100 μ F aluminum electrolytic on the output to ensure stability. The frequency compensation of these devices optimizes the frequency response with low ESR capacitors. In general, it is suggested to use capacitors with an ESR of <300m Ω . It is also recommended to use bypass capacitors such as a 22 μ F tantalum or a 100 μ F aluminum on the adjust pin of the RC1585 for low ripple and fast transient response. When these bypassing capacitors are not used at the adjust pin, larger values of output capacitors provide equally good results.

Protection Diodes

In normal operation, the RC1585 series does not require any protection diodes. For the RC1585, internal resistors limit internal current paths on the adjust pin. Therefore, even with bypass capacitors on the adjust pin, no protection diode is needed to ensure device safety under short-circuit conditions.

A protection diode between the input and output pins is usually not needed. An internal diode between the input and the output pins on the RC1585 series can handle micro-second surge currents of 50A to 100A. Even with large value output capacitors it is difficult to obtain those values of surge currents in normal operation. Only with large values of output capacitance, such as 1000 μ F to 5000 μ F, and with the input pin instantaneously shorted to ground can damage occur. A crowbar circuit at the input can generate those levels of current; a diode from output to input is then recommended, as shown in Figure 10. Usually, normal power supply cycling or system "hot plugging and unplugging" will not generate current large enough to do any damage.

The adjust pin can be driven on a transient basis ± 7 V with respect to the output, without any device degradation. As with any IC regulator, exceeding the maximum input-to-output voltage differential causes the internal transistors to break down and none of the protection circuitry is then functional.



65-1585-12

Figure 10. Optional Protection

Ripple Rejection

In applications that require improved ripple rejection, a bypass capacitor from the adjust pin of the RC1585 to ground reduces the output ripple by the ratio of $V_{OUT}/1.25$ V. The impedance of the adjust pin capacitor at the ripple frequency should be less than the value of R_1 (typically in the range of 100 Ω to 120 Ω) in the feedback divider network in Figure 10. Therefore, the value of the required adjust pin capacitor is a function of the input ripple frequency. For example, if R_1 equals 100 Ω and the ripple frequency equals 120Hz, the adjust pin capacitor should be 22 μ F. At 10kHz, only 0.22 μ F is needed.

Output Voltage

The RC1585 regulator develops a 1.25V reference voltage between the output pin and the adjust pin (see Figure 11). Placing a resistor R_1 between these two terminals causes a constant current to flow through R_1 and down through R_2 to set the overall output voltage. Normally, this current is the specified minimum load current of 10mA.

The current out of the adjust pin adds to the current from R_1 and is typically 35 μ A. Its output voltage contribution is small and only needs consideration when a very precise output voltage setting is required.

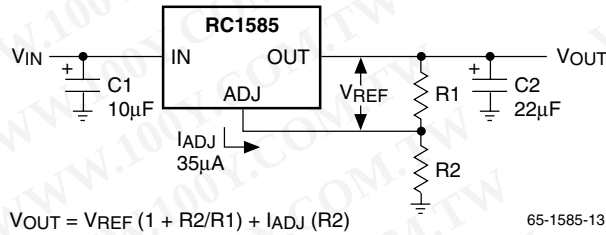


Figure 11. Basic Regulator Circuit

Load Regulation

It is not possible to provide true remote load sensing because the RC1585 series are three-terminal devices. Load regulation is limited by the resistance of the wire connecting the regulators to the load. Load regulation per the data sheet specification is measured at the bottom of the package.

For fixed voltage devices, negative side sensing is a true Kelvin connection with the ground pin of the device returned to the negative side of the load. This is illustrated in Figure 12.

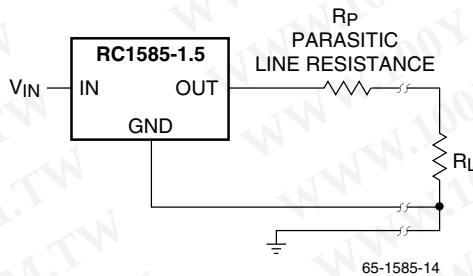


Figure 12. Connection for Best Load Regulation

For adjustable voltage devices, negative side sensing is a true Kelvin connection with the bottom of the output divider returned to the negative side of the load. The best load regulation is obtained when the top of the resistor divider R1 connects directly to the regulator output and not to the load. Figure 13 illustrates this point.

If R1 connects to the load, then the effective resistance between the regulator and the load would be:

$$R_p \times (1 + R_2/R_1), R_p = \text{Parasitic Line Resistance}$$

The connection shown in Figure 13 does not multiply R_p by the divider ratio. As an example, R_p is about four milliohms per foot with 16-gauge wire. This translates to 4mV per foot at 1A load current. At higher load currents, this drop represents a significant percentage of the overall regulation. It is important to keep the positive lead between the regulator and the load as short as possible and to use large wire or PC board traces.

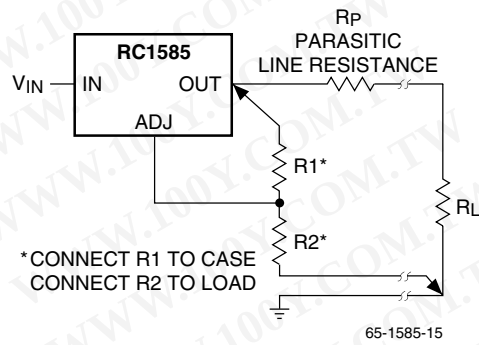


Figure 13. Connection for Best Load Regulation

Thermal Considerations

The RC1585 series protect themselves under overload conditions with internal power and thermal limiting circuitry. However, for normal continuous load conditions, do not exceed maximum junction temperature ratings. It is important to consider all sources of thermal resistance from junction-to-ambient. These sources include the junction-to-case resistance, the case-to-heat sink interface resistance, and the heat sink resistance. Thermal resistance specifications have been developed to more accurately reflect device temperature and ensure safe operating temperatures.

For example, look at using an RC1585T to generate 5A @ 1.5V $\pm$ 2% from a 3.3V source (3.2V to 3.6V).

Assumptions:

- $V_{IN} = 3.6V$ worst case
- $V_{OUT} = 1.46V$ worst case
- $I_{OUT} = 5A$ continuous
- $T_A = 60^\circ C$
- $\theta_{\text{Case-to-Ambient}} = 3^\circ C/W$ (assuming both a heatsink and a thermally conductive material)

The power dissipation in this application is:

$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) * (I_{OUT}) = (3.6 - 1.46) * (5) = 10.7W$$

From the specification table:

$$T_J = T_A + (P_D) * (\theta_{\text{Case-to-Ambient}} + \theta_{JC}) \\ = 60 + (10.7) * (3 + 3) = 120^\circ C$$

The junction temperature is below the maximum rating.

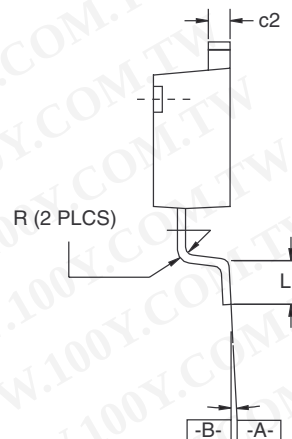
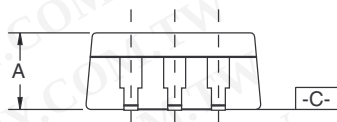
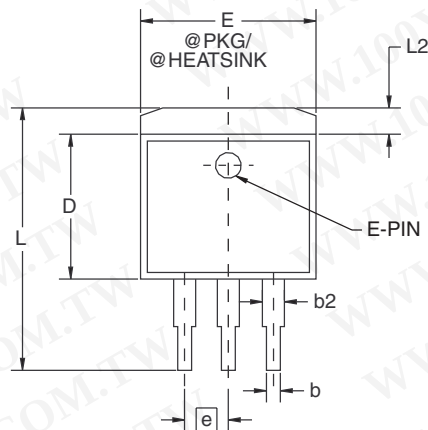
Mechanical Dimensions

3-Lead TO-263 Package

Symbol	Inches		Millimeters		Notes
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
A	.160	.190	4.06	4.83	
b	.020	.036	0.51	0.91	
b2	.049	.051	1.25	1.30	
c2	.045	.055	1.14	1.40	
D	.340	.380	8.64	9.65	
E	.380	.405	9.65	10.29	
e	.100 BSC		2.54 BSC		
L	.575	.625	14.61	15.88	
L1	.090	.110	2.29	2.79	
L2	—	.055	—	1.40	
R	.017	.019	0.43	0.78	
α	0°	8°	0°	8°	

Notes:

1. Dimensions are exclusive of mold flash and metal burrs.
2. Standoff-height is measured from lead tip with ref. to Datum -B-.
3. Foot length is measured with ref. to Datum -A- with lead surface (at inner R).
4. Dimension exclusive of dambar protrusion or intrusion.
5. Formed leads to be planar with respect to one another at seating place -C-.



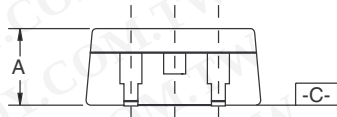
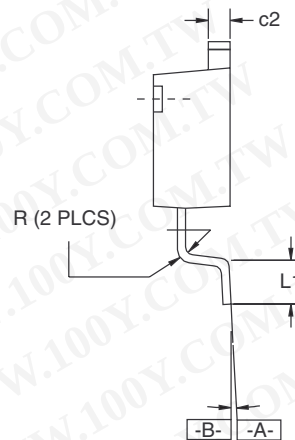
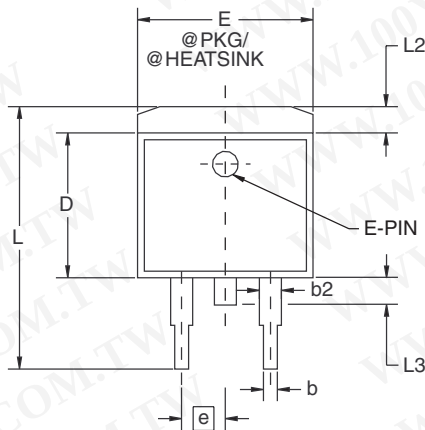
Mechanical Dimensions (continued)

3-Lead TO-263 Center Cut Package

Symbol	Inches		Millimeters		Notes
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
A	.160	.190	4.06	4.83	
b	.020	.036	0.51	0.91	
b2	.049	.051	1.25	1.30	
c2	.045	.055	1.14	1.40	
D	.340	.380	8.64	9.65	
E	.380	.405	9.65	10.29	
e	.100 BSC		2.54 BSC		
L	.575	.625	14.61	15.88	
L1	.090	.110	2.29	2.79	
L2	—	.055	—	1.40	
L3	.050	.070	1.27	1.78	
R	.017	.019	0.43	0.78	
α	0°	8°	0°	8°	

Notes:

1. Dimensions are exclusive of mold flash and metal burrs.
2. Standoff-height is measured from lead tip with ref. to Datum -B-.
3. Foot length is measured with ref. to Datum -A- with lead surface (at inner R).
4. Dimension exclusive of dambar protrusion or intrusion.
5. Formed leads to be planar with respect to one another at seating place -C-.



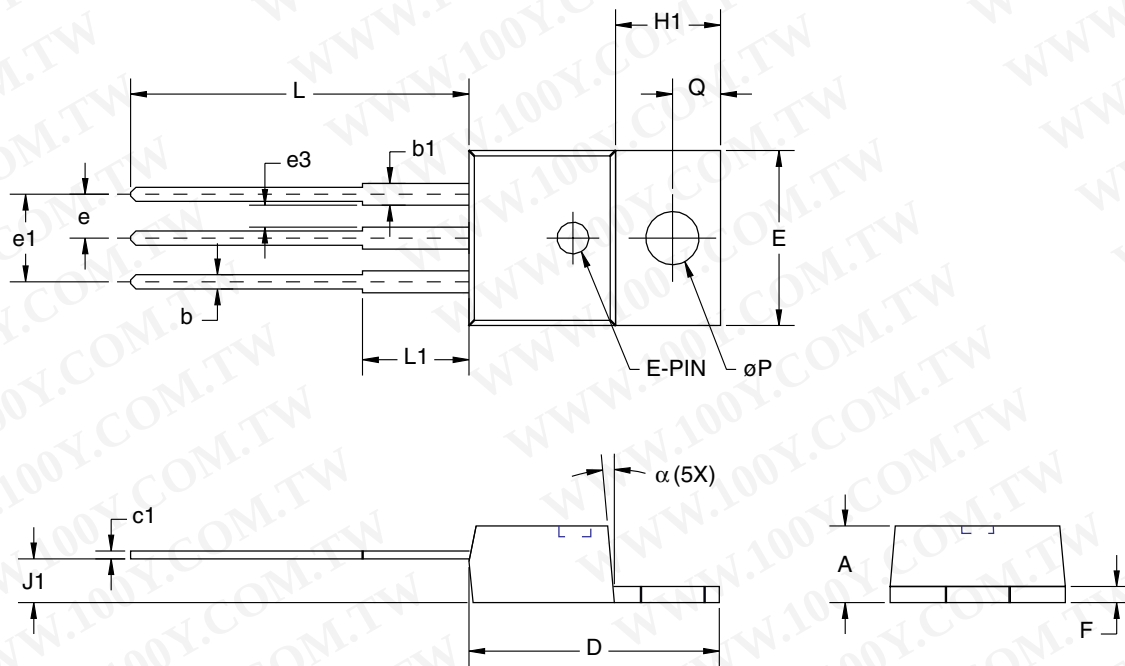
Mechanical Dimensions (continued)

3-Lead TO-220 Package

Symbol	Inches		Millimeters		Notes
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
A	.140	.190	3.56	4.83	
b	.015	.040	.38	1.02	
b1	.045	.070	1.14	1.78	
c1	.014	.022	.36	.56	
øP	.139	.161	3.53	4.09	
D	.560	.650	14.22	16.51	
E	.380	.420	9.65	10.67	
e	.090	.110	2.29	2.79	
e1	.190	.210	4.83	5.33	
e3	.045	—	1.14	—	
F	.020	.055	.51	1.40	
H1	.230	.270	5.94	6.87	
J1	.060	.115	2.04	2.92	
L	.500	.580	12.70	14.73	
L1	.250 BSC		6.35 BSC		
Q	.100	.135	2.54	3.43	
α	3°	7°	3°	7°	

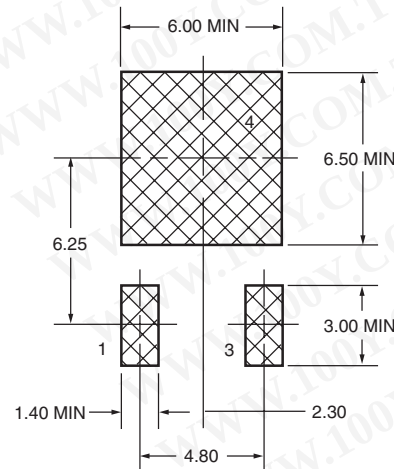
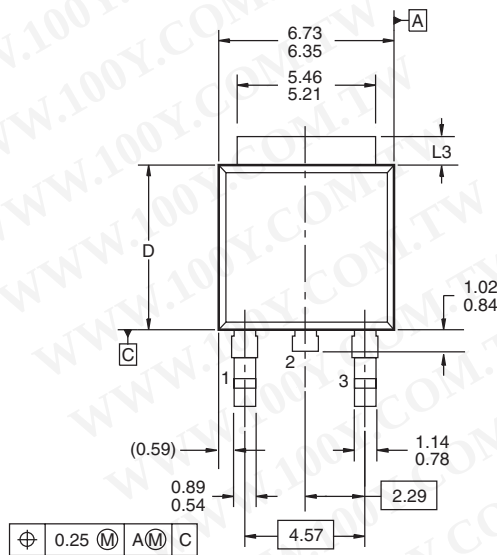
Notes:

1. Dimension c1 apply for lead finish.

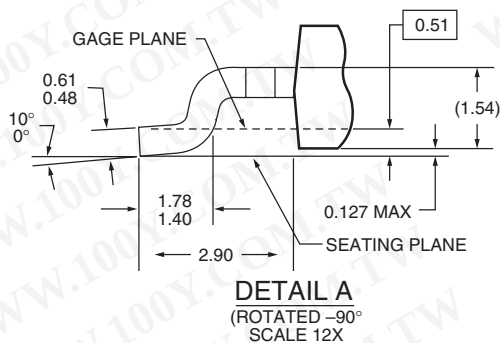
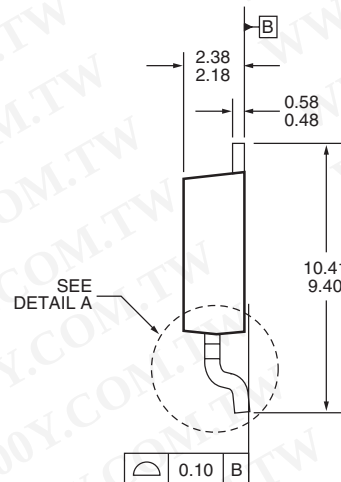
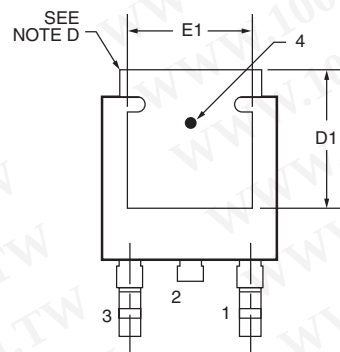


Mechanical Dimensions (continued)

3-Lead TO-252 Package



LAND PATTERN RECOMMENDATION



NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

- A) ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
- B) THIS PACKAGE CONFORMS TO JEDEC, TO-252, ISSUE C. VARIATION AA & AB, DATED NOV. 1999.
- C) DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5-1994.
- D) HEAT SINK TOP EDGE COULD BE IN CHAMFERED CORNERS OR EDGE PROTRUSION.
- E) DIMENSIONS L3, D, E1 & D1 TABLE:

	OPTION AA	OPTION AB
L3	0.89 – 1.27	1.52 – 2.03
D	5.97 – 6.22	5.33 – 5.59
E1	4.32 MIN	3.81 MIN
D1	5.21 MIN	4.57 MIN

Ordering Information

Product Number	Package
RC1585M	TO-263
RC1585MC	TO-263 Center Cut
RC1585T	TO-220
RC1585D	TO-252
RC1585M-1.5	TO-263
RC1585MC-1.5	TO-263 Center Cut
RC1585T-1.5	TO-220
RC1585D-1.5	TO-252

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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.