

VERY HIGH CURRENT, LOW DROPOUT SURFACE MOUNT VOLTAGE REGULATORS

5275

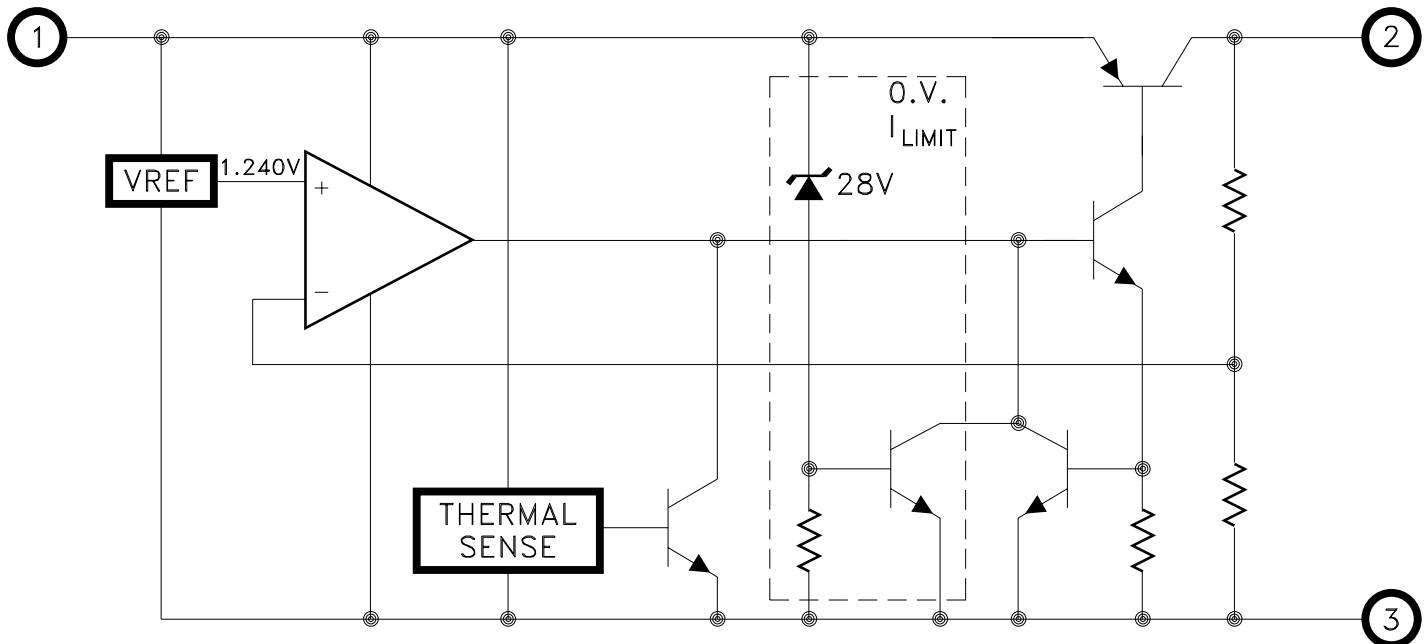
SERIES

(315) 701-6751

MIL-PRF-38534 QUALIFIED

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EQUIVALENT SCHEMATIC



PIN-OUT INFORMATION

- 1 VIN
2 VOUT
3 Ground

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V_{INP} Input Voltage (100mS 1%D.C.) -20V to +60V
 V_{IN} Input Voltage 26V
 V_{EN} Enable Voltage -0.3V to 26V
 I_{OUT} Output Current 8A

T_{ST} Storage Temperature Range . . -65°C to +150°C
 T_{LD} Lead Temperature 300°C
 (10 Seconds Soldering)
 T_J Operating Temperature
 MSK 5275 Series -40°C to +85°C
 MSK 5275H/E Series -55°C to +125°C

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Parameter	Test Conditions ^{①③}	Group A Subgroup	MSK 5275H/E SERIES Min.	MSK 5275H/E SERIES Typ.	MSK 5275H/E SERIES Max.	MSK 5275 SERIES Min.	MSK 5275 SERIES Typ.	MSK 5275 SERIES Max.	Units
Output Voltage Tolerance	$I_{OUT} = 10mA$; $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$	1	-	±0.5	±1.0	-	±0.5	±1.0	%
		2, 3	-	±1.0	±2.0	-	-	-	%
Dropout Voltage ^②	$\Delta V_{OUT} = -1\%$; $I_{OUT} = 250\text{ mA}$	1	-	80	200	-	80	225	mV
	$\Delta V_{OUT} = -1\%$; $I_{OUT} = 7.5A$	1	-	425	600	-	425	625	mV
Load Regulation	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 5V$ $10\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 7.5A$	1	-	±0.2	±1.0	-	±0.2	±1.2	%
		2, 3	-	±0.3	±2.0	-	±0.3	-	%
Line Regulation	$(V_{OUT} + 1V) \leq V_{IN} \leq 26V$ $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$	1	-	±0.05	±0.5	-	±0.05	±0.6	%
		2, 3	-	±0.5	±1.0	-	±0.5	-	%
Output Current Limit ^②	$V_{OUT} = 0V$; $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$	-	-	9.5	15	-	9.5	15	A
Ground Current ^{②⑧}	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$; $I_{OUT} = 4A$	-	-	35	75	-	35	80	mA
	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1V$; $I_{OUT} = 7.5A$	-	-	120	-	-	120	-	mA
Output Noise ^②	$CL = 33\mu F$; $10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ KHz}$	-	-	260	-	-	260	-	μV
Thermal Resistance ^②	Junction to Case	-	-	1.0	1.2	-	1.0	1.5	°C/W
Thermal Shutdown ^②	T_J	-	-	130	-	-	130	-	°C

NOTES:

- ① Output decoupled to ground using 33μF minimum capacitor unless otherwise specified.
- ② This parameter is guaranteed by design but need not be tested.
Typical parameters are representative of actual device performance but are for reference only.
- ③ All output parameters are tested using a low duty cycle pulse to maintain $T_J = T_C$.
- ④ Industrial grade and 'E' suffix devices shall be tested to subgroup 1 unless otherwise specified.
- ⑤ Military grade devices ('H' suffix) shall be 100% tested to subgroups 1,2,3.
- ⑥ Subgroup 1 $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$
Subgroup 2 $T_J = +125^\circ\text{C}$
Subgroup 3 $T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$
- ⑦ Please consult the factory if alternate output voltages are required.
- ⑧ The MSK 5275-1.5, MSK 5275-1.7, MSK 5275-1.9 and MSK 5275-2.5 have an additional 10 mA of Quiescent Current.

PART NUMBER	OUTPUT VOLTAGE ^⑦
MSK5275-1.5	+1.5V
MSK5275-1.7	+1.7V
MSK5275-1.9	+1.9V
MSK5275-2.5	+2.5V
MSK5275-3.3	+3.3V
MSK5275-5.0	+5.0V
MSK5275-12	+12.0V

APPLICATION NOTES

REGULATOR PROTECTION:

The MSK 5275 series is fully protected against reversed input polarity, overcurrent faults, overtemperature conditions (Pd) and transient voltage spikes of up to 60V. If the regulator is used in dual supply systems where the load is returned to a negative supply, the output voltage must be diode clamped to ground.

OUTPUT CAPACITOR:

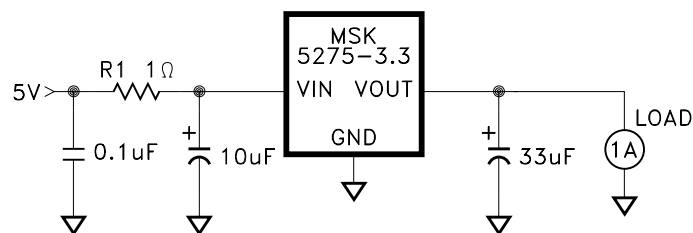
The output voltage ripple of the MSK 5275 series voltage regulators can be minimized by placing a filter capacitor from the output to ground. The optimum value for this capacitor may vary from one application to the next, but a minimum of 33 μ F is recommended for optimum performance. Transient load response can also be improved by placing a capacitor directly across the load. The capacitor should not be an ultra-low ESR type. Tantalum capacitors are best for fast load transients but aluminum electrolytics will work fine in most applications.

LOAD CONNECTIONS:

In voltage regulator applications where very large load currents are present, the load connection is very important. The path connecting the output of the regulator to the load must be extremely low impedance to avoid affecting the load regulation specifications. Any impedance in this path will form a voltage divider with the load. The MSK 5275 series requires a minimum of 10mA of load current to stay in regulation.

MINIMIZING POWER DISSIPATION:

Many applications can not take full advantage of the extremely low dropout specifications of the regulator due to large input to output voltage differences. The simple circuit below illustrates a method to reduce the input voltage at the regulator to just over the dropout specification to keep the internal power dissipation minimized:



For a given continuous maximum load of 1 amp, R1 can be selected to drop the voltage seen at the regulator to 4V. This allows for the output tolerance and dropout specifications. Input voltage variations (5V) also should be included in the calculations. The resistor should be sized according to the power levels required for the application.

PACKAGE CONNECTIONS:

The MSK 5275 series are highly thermally conductive devices and the thermal path from the package heat sink to the internal junctions is very short. Standard surface mount soldering techniques should be used when mounting the device. Some applications may require additional heat sinking of the device.

HEAT SINK SELECTION:

To select a heat sink for the MSK 5275, the following formula for convective heat flow may be used.

Governing Equation:

$$T_j = P_d \times (R_{\theta jc} + R_{\theta cs} + R_{\theta sa}) + T_a$$

WHERE:

T_j = Junction Temperature

P_d = Total Power Dissipation

$R_{\theta jc}$ = Junction to Case Thermal Resistance

$R_{\theta cs}$ = Case to Heat Sink Thermal Resistance

$R_{\theta sa}$ = Heat Sink to Ambient Thermal Resistance

T_a = Ambient Temperature

First, the power dissipation must be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Power Dissipation} = (V_{in} - V_{out}) \times I_{out}$$

Next, the user must select a maximum junction temperature. The absolute maximum allowable junction temperature is 125°C. The equation may now be rearranged to solve for the required heat sink to ambient thermal resistance ($R_{\theta sa}$).

EXAMPLE:

An MSK 5275-3.3 is configured for $V_{in} = +5V$ and $V_{out} = +3.3V$. I_{out} is a continuous 1A DC level. The ambient temperature is +25°C. The maximum desired junction temperature is 125°C.

$R_{\theta jc} = 1.0^\circ\text{C/W}$ and $R_{\theta cs} = 0.5^\circ\text{C/W}$ typically.

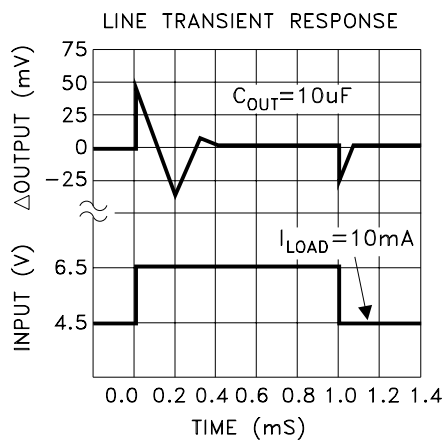
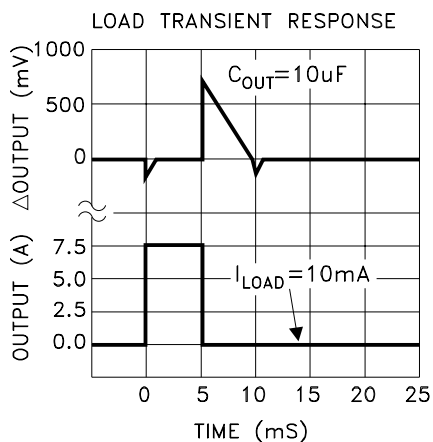
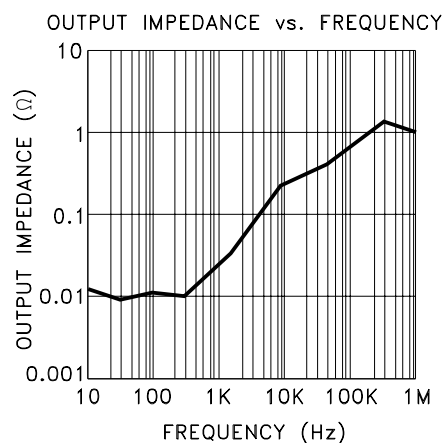
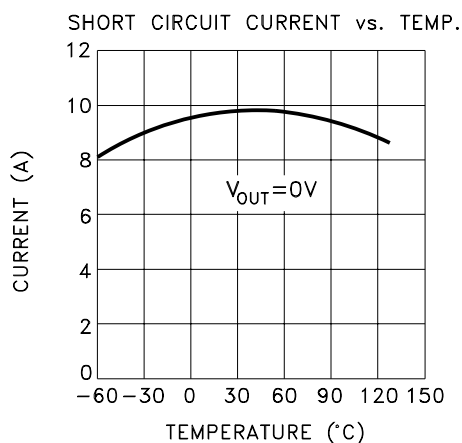
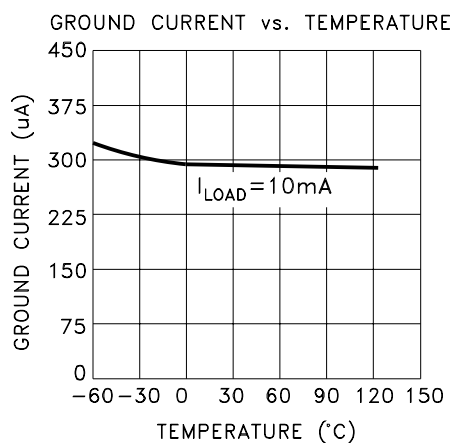
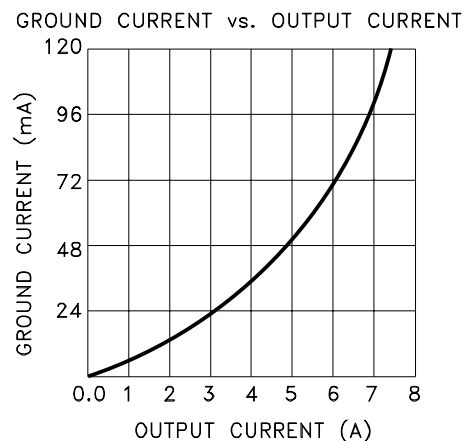
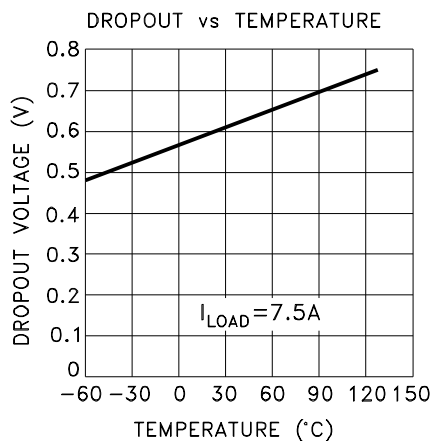
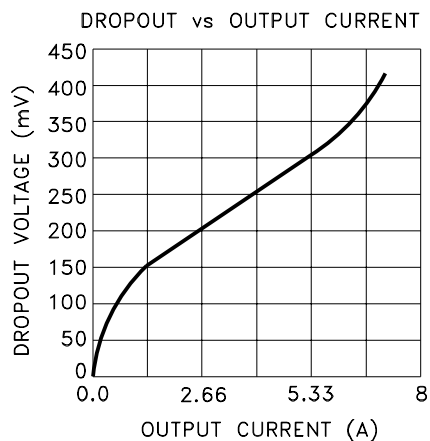
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Dissipation} &= (5V - 3.3V) \times (1A) \\ &= 1.7 \text{ Watts} \end{aligned}$$

Solve for $R_{\theta sa}$:

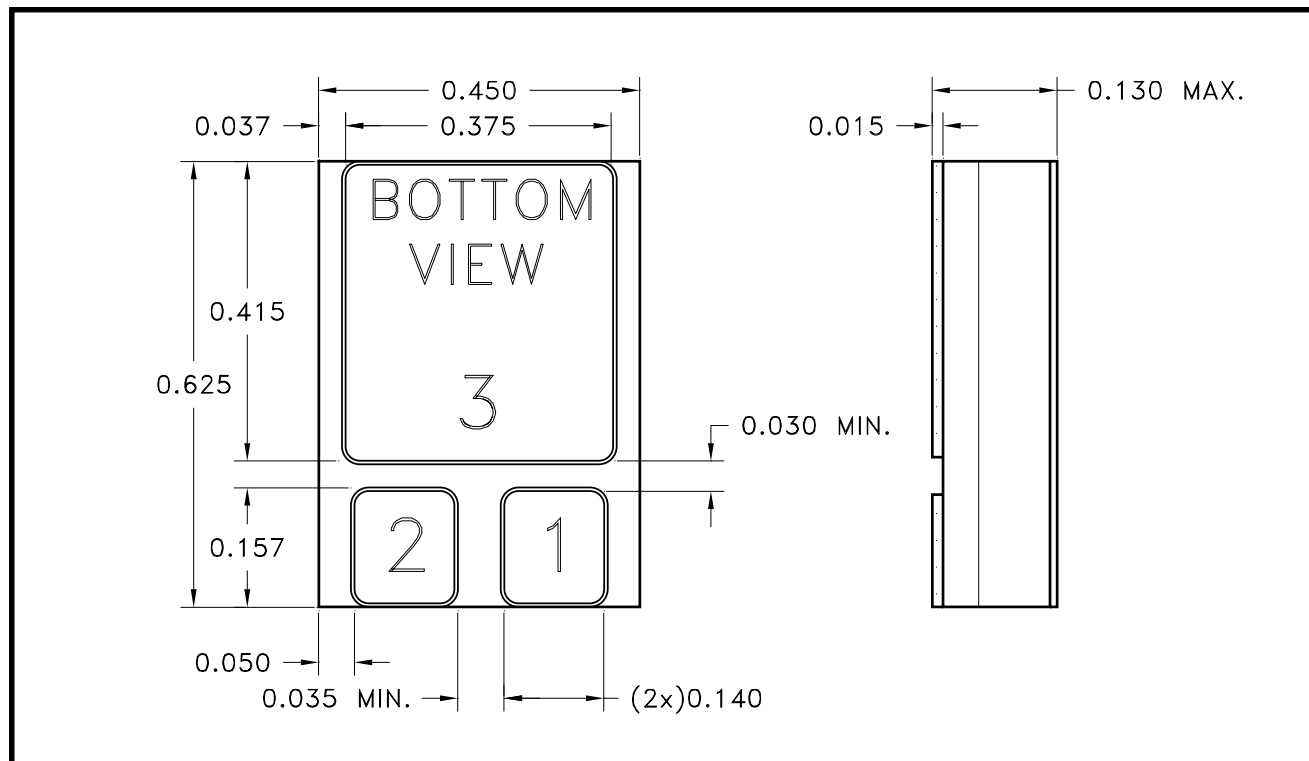
$$\begin{aligned} R_{\theta sa} &= \left[\frac{125^\circ\text{C} - 25^\circ\text{C}}{1.7W} \right] - 1.0^\circ\text{C/W} - 0.5^\circ\text{C/W} \\ &= 57.32^\circ\text{C/W} \end{aligned}$$

In this example, a heat sink with a thermal resistance of no more than 57°C/W must be used to maintain a junction temperature of no more than 125°C.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES



MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS



NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS ARE ± 0.010 INCHES UNLESS OTHERWISE LABELED.

ORDERING INFORMATION

MSK5275-3.3 H

SCREENING

BLANK = INDUSTRIAL; E = EXTENDED RELIABILITY;
H = MIL-PRF-38534

OUTPUT VOLTAGE

1.5 = +1.5V; 1.7 = +1.7V; 1.9 = +1.9V; 2.5 = +2.5V;
3.3 = +3.3V; 5.0 = +5.0V; 12 = +12.0V

GENERAL PART NUMBER

The above example is a +3.3V, Military regulator.

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