September 2000



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 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 $+125^{\circ}$ C. Mil-Aero versions are also available.

Features

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



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)

Input Voltage	-26V to +0.3V
ESD Susceptibility (Note 2)	2 kV
Power Dissipation (Note 3)	Internally limited
Junction Temperature (T _{Jmax})	125°C

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

-40°C to +125°C -26V

Electrical Characteristics

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

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
	$5 \text{ mA} \le I_O \le 1A$,		-1.27	-1.15	V
	$V_O - 1V \ge V_{IN} \ge -26V$				
Output Voltage		-2		-3	V
Range	$V_{IN} = -26V$	-25	-24		V
Line Regulation	I_{O} = 5 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		0.4	%
Dropout Voltage	$I_{O} = 0.1A, \Delta V_{O} \le 100 \text{ mV}$	0.1		0.2	V
				0.3	
	I_{O} = 1A, $\Delta V_{O} \le 100 \text{ mV}$	0.6		0.8	V
				1	
Quiescent Current	I _O ≤ 1A	0.7		5	mA
Dropout Quiescent	$V_{IN} = V_O, I_O \le 1A$	16		50	mA
Current					
Ripple Rejection	$V_{ripple} = 1 Vrms, f_{ripple} = 1 kHz,$	60	50		dB
	$I_{O} = 5 \text{ mA}$				
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		
ON /OFF Input	$V_{ON/OFF} = 0.8V (V_{OUT}: ON)$	0.1		10	μA
Current	$V_{ON/OFF} = 2.4V (V_{OUT}: OFF)$	40		100	
Output Leakage	$V_{IN} = -26V, V_{ON/OFF} = 2.4V$	60		250	μA
Current	$V_{OUT} = 0V$				
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 k $\!\Omega$ 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 $P_D = (T_{Jmax}, \theta_{JA})$ - 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 3°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 $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ and represent the most likely parametric norm.

LM299



Typical Performance Characteristics

Dropout Voltage



Normalized Output Voltage 1.010 1.008 OUTPUT VOLTAGE 1.006 1.004 1.002 1.000 NORMALIZED 0.998 0.996 0.994 0.992 0.990 -40 -10 20 50 80 110 140 JUNCTION TEMPERATURE, $T_{\rm J}$ (°C) DS011260-14

Output Voltage



Output Noise Voltage



Line Transient Response

 $C_0 = 47 \ \mu F$

 $V_0 = 100 \text{ mA}$ $V_0 = -5 \text{ V}$

20

40 60 80 100

DS011260-19



Load Transient Response



Maximum Output Current

Maximum Output Current

T_ = 25°C

3

2

0

0 -5

CURRENT (A)

OUTPUT



-10 -15 -20

INPUT-OUTPUT DIFFERENTIAL (V)

-25 -30

DS011260-18

ON /OFF Control Voltage



TIME (µs)

0

INPUT VOLTAGE CHANGE (V)

OUTPUT VOLTAGE DEVIATION (mV) 0

50

0

-50



Output Impedance





Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

Adjust Pin Current









DS011260-27

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



Application Hints

External Capacitors

Like any low-dropout regulator, external capacitors are reqired to stabilize the control loop. These capacitors must be correctly selected for proper performance.

INPUT CAPACITOR: An input capacitor is required if the regulator is located more than 6" from the input power supply filter capacitor (or if no other input capaciotr is present).

A solid Tantalum or ceramic capacitor whose value is at least 1 μ F is recommended, but an aluminum electrolytic ($\geq 10 \mu$ F) may be used. However, aluminum electrolytics should not be used in applications where the ambient temperature can drop below 0°C because their internal impedance increases significantly at cold temperatures.

OUTPUT CAPACITOR: The output capacitor must meet the ESR limits shown in the graph, which means it must have an ESR between about 25 m Ω and 10 Ω .

A solid Tantalum (value \geq 1 $\mu F)$ is the best choice for the output capacitor. An aluminum electrolytic (\geq 10 $\mu F)$ may be used if the ESR is in the stable range.

It should be noted that the ESR of a typical aluminum electrolytic will increase by as much as 50X as the temperature is reduced from 25°C down to -40°C, while a Tantalum will exhibit an ESR increase of about 2X over the same range. For this and other reasons, aluminum electrolytics should not be used in applications where low operating temperatures occur.

The lower stable ESR limit of 25 m Ω means that ceramic capacitors can not be used directly on the output of an LDO. A ceramic ($\geq 2.2 \ \mu$ F) can be used on the output if some external resistance is placed in series with it (1 Ω recommended). Dielectric types X7R or X5R must be used if the temperature range of the application varies more than $\pm 25^{\circ}$ from ambient to assure the amount of capacitance is sufficient.

CERAMIC BYPASS CAPACITORS:Many designers place distributed ceramic capacitors whose value is in the range of 1000 pF to 0.1 μ F at the power input pins of the IC's across a circuit board. These can cause reduced phase margin or oscillations in LDO regulators.

The advent of multi-layer boards with dedicated power and ground planes has removed the trace inductance that (previously) provided the necessary "decoupling" to shield the output of the LDO from the effects of bypass capacitors.

These capacitors should be avoided if possible, and kept as far far away from the LDO output as is practical.



Application Hints (Continued)



MINIMUM LOAD

10 µF

COMP

4.7 μF

≶ 150

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

Fully Isolated Post-Switcher Regulator +10V @ 250 mA IN5818 OUT IN LM2941 330 µH 470 μF **≨**1.76k ADJ GND 22 µF ON/OFF ₹240 Comm ≥240 ON/OFF 50 µF 200 470 μF GND ADJ **\$**1.76k :2

LM2991

OUT

-10V

@ 250 mA DS011260-6

Typical Applications

+12V INPUT

LM2577-

ADJ

GND

+V_{IN}

SW

FΒ

≶

100

IN5818

20 µF

1.6k

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

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

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

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.

www.national.com

IN5818

Typical Applications (Continued)

LM2991





LM2991





LM2991

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)







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.