

Note: Available in Tape & Reel. Append the letters "TR" to the part number. (i.e. LX8580-00CDD-TR)

# LX8580

# 7A VERY LOW DROPOUT POSITIVE ADJUSTABLE REGULATOR

#### PRODUCTION DATA SHEET

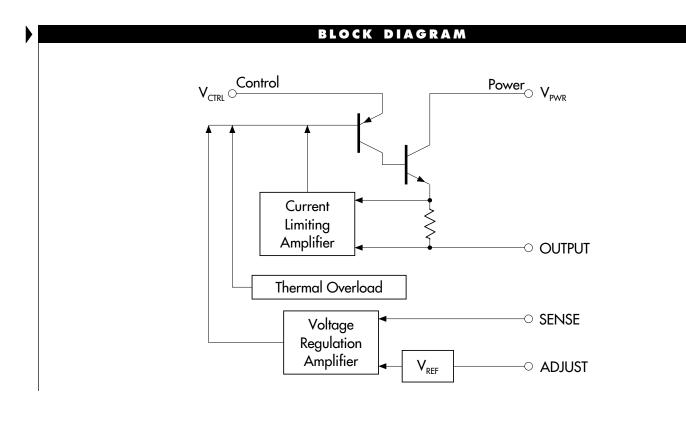
#### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

Power Dissipation	
V <sub>PWR</sub> Input Voltage V <sub>CTRL</sub> Input Voltage	
Operating Junction Temperature	
Plastic (P Package)	150°C
Storage Temperature Range	65°C to 150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 seconds) RoHS Peak Package Solder Reflow Temp. (40 seconds max. exposure)	
Note 1. Exceeding these ratings could cause damage to the device. All volt to Ground. Currents are positive into, negative out of the specified	

THERMAL DATA					
P PACKAGE:					
THERMAL RESISTANCE-JUNCTION TO TAB, $\theta_{JT}$	3.0°C/W				
THERMAL RESISTANCE-JUNCTION TO AMBIENT, $\theta_{J_A}$	60°C/W				
DD PACKAGE:					
THERMAL RESISTANCE-JUNCTION TO TAB, $\theta_{JT}$	3.0°C/W				
THERMAL RESISTANCE-JUNCTION TO AMBIENT, $\theta_{J_A}$	60°C/W				

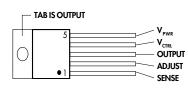
Junction Temperature Calculation:  $T_J = T_A + (P_D \ge \theta_{JA})$ .

The  $\theta_{IA}$  numbers are guidelines for the thermal performance of the device/pc-board system. All of the above assume no ambient airflow.

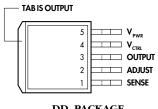




#### PACKAGE PIN OUTS



P PACKAGE (Top View)



DD PACKAGE (Top View) RoHS 100% Matte Tin Lead Finish

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### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Unless otherwise specified, these specifications apply over the operating ambient temperatures  $0^{\circ}C \leq T_{A} \leq 125^{\circ}C$ . Low duty cycle pulse testing techniques are used which maintains junction and case temperatures equal to the ambient temperature.)

Davamatav	Symbol	Test Conditions	LX8580			Units
Parameter			Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Reference Voltage	VREE	$V_{CTRI} = 2.75V, V_{PWR} = 2V, I_{I,OAD} = 10mA, T_{I} = 25^{\circ}C$	1.243	1.250	1.257	V
		$V_{cTRL} = 2.7V \text{ to } 6V_{V} V_{PWR} = 1.75V \text{ to } 5.5V_{V} I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA to } 4\text{ A}$	1.237	1.250	1.263	V
		$V_{CTRL} = 2.7V \text{ to } 6V, V_{PWR} = 2.05V \text{ to } 5.5V, I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA to } 7\text{ A}$	1.237	1.250	1.263	V
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_{REF} (V_{IN})$	$V_{CTRL} = 2.5V \text{ to } 12V, V_{PWR} = 1.75V \text{ to } 5.5V, I_{LOAD} = 10\text{mA}, T_{J} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		1	3	m۷
		$V_{CTRL} = 2.5V \text{ to } 12V, V_{PWR} = 1.75V \text{ to } 5.5V, I_{LOAD} = 10\text{ mA}$		2	6	m۷
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_{REF}$ (I <sub>OUT</sub> )	$V_{CTRL} = 2.75V, V_{PWR} = 2.1V, I_{LOAD} = 10mA \text{ to } 7A (V_{ADJ} = 0)$		2	7	m۷
Thermal Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}$ (Pwr)	30ms Pulse		0.002	0.020	%/W
Thermal Resistance	R <sub>ejt</sub>	Control Circuitry/Power Transistor		0.65	2.70	°C/W
Ripple Rejection		$V_{CTRL} = V_{PWR} = 3.75V \text{ Avg}, V_{RIPPLE} = 1V_{P-P}, V_{ADJ} = 0V, I_{OUT} = 4A$	60	80		dB
Control Pin Current (Note 3)	I <sub>CTRL</sub>	$V_{CTRL} = 2.75V, V_{PWR} = 2.05V, I_{LOAD} = 100mA$		3	10	mA
		$V_{CTRL} = 2.75V, V_{PWR} = 2.05V, I_{LOAD} = 4A$		30	60	mA
		$V_{CTRL} = 2.75V, V_{PWR} = 1.75V, I_{LOAD} = 4A$		33	70	mA
		$V_{CTRL} = 2.75V, V_{PWR} = 2.05V, I_{LOAD} = 7A$		60	120	mA
Adjust Pin Current	I <sub>ADJ</sub>	$V_{CTRL} = 2.75V, V_{PWR} = 2.05V, I_{LOAD} = 0mA (V_{ADJ} = 0)$		60	120	μA
Current Limit	I <sub>O(MAX)</sub>	$V_{CTRL} = 2.75V, V_{PWR} = 2.05V, \Delta V_{OUT} = 100mV (V_{ADJ} = 0)$	7.1	9		Α
Dropout Voltage (Control Section)	V <sub>CTRL</sub> - V <sub>OUT</sub>	$V_{PWR} = 2.05V, I_{LOAD} = 100mA$		0.90	1.15	V
Minimum V <sub>CTRL</sub> (Note 2)		$V_{PWR} = 2.05V, I_{LOAD} = 1A$		1.00	1.15	V
(V <sub>PWR</sub> - V <sub>OUT</sub> )		$V_{PWR} = 2.05V, I_{LOAD} = 2.75A$		1.05	1.18	V
		$V_{PWR} = 2.05V, I_{LOAD} = 4A$		1.06	1.20	V
		$V_{PWR} = 2.05V, I_{LOAD} = 7A$		1.10	1.30	V
Dropout Voltage (Power Section)	V <sub>PWR</sub> - V <sub>OUT</sub>	$V_{CTRL} = 2.75V, I_{LOAD} = 100mA$		0.05	0.17	V
Minimum V <sub>PWR</sub> (Note 2)		$V_{\text{CTRL}} = 2.75V$ , $I_{\text{LOAD}} = 1A$		0.10	0.22	V
(V <sub>PWR</sub> - V <sub>OUT</sub> )		$V_{CTRL} = 2.75V, I_{LOAD} = 2.75A$		0.20	0.38	V
$(V_{ADJ} = 0)$		$V_{CTRL} = 2.75V, I_{LOAD} = 4A, T_{J} = 25^{\circ}C$		0.30	0.40	V
		$V_{\text{CTRL}} = 2.75 \text{V}, I_{\text{LOAD}} = 4 \text{A}$		0.30	0.50	V
		$V_{CTRL} = 2.75V, I_{LOAD} = 7A, T_{J} = 25^{\circ}C$		0.52	0.62	V
		$V_{CTRL} = 2.75V, I_{LOAD} = 7A$		0.56	0.80	V
Minimum Load Current		$V_{CTRL} = 5V, V_{PWR} = 3.3V, V_{ADJ} = 0V$		5	10	mA

Note 2. Dropout is caused by either minimum control voltage ( $V_{CTRL}$ ) or minimum power voltage ( $V_{PWR}$ ). Both parameters are specified with respect to the output voltage. The specifications represent the minimum input/output voltage required to maintain 1% regulation.

Note 3. The control pin current is the drive current required for the output transistor. This current will track output current with roughly a 1:100 ratio. The minimum value is equal to the quiescent current of the device.



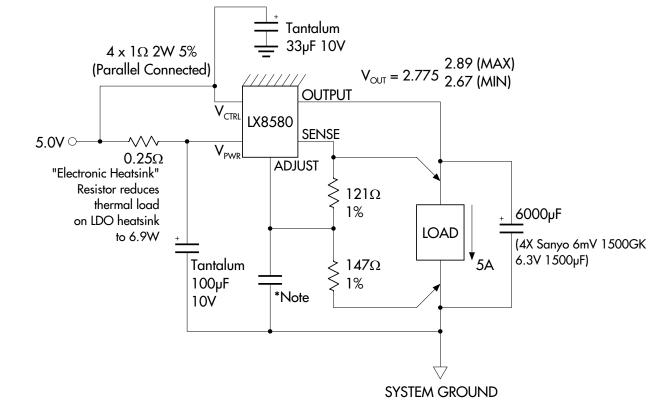
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	FUNCTIONAL PIN DESCRIPTION				
Pin	#	Description			
SENSE	1	This pin is the positive side of the reference voltage for the device. With this pin it is possible to Kelvin-sense the output voltage at load.			
ADJUST	2	This pin is the negative side of the reference voltage for the device. Ripple rejection can be improved by adding a small bypass capacitor from the Adjust pin to ground. The capacitor value should be selected so that $C_R \leq 1/2\pi F_R R_A$ , where $F_R$ is the ripple frequency and $R_A$ is the value of the resistor between the output and sense leads of the LX8580.			
OUTPUT	3	This is the power output of the device.			
$V_{CTRL}$	4	This pin is the voltage supply pin for the control circuitry of the device. The current flow into this pin will be about 1% of the output current. For the device to regulate, the voltage at this pin must be between 1.0V and 1.3V greater than the output voltage.			
$V_{PWR}$	5	This is the collector of the power section of the LX8580. The output load current is supplied through this pin. For the device to regulate, the voltage at this pin must be between 0.1V and 0.8V greater than the output voltage (higher output currents require higher voltages between $V_{PWR}$ and OUTPUT).			

### **BASIC APPLICATION CIRCUIT**



\*Note: For improved transient response, add capacitor as shown (typical  $15\mu$ F).

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