MIL-PRF-38534 CERTIFIED



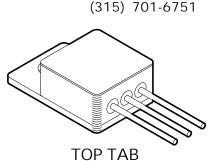
RAD HARD NEGATIVE, 3 AMP, LOW DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATOR

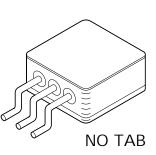
SERIES

4707 Dey Road Liverpool, N.Y. 13088

FEATURES:

- Manufactured using TECHNOLOGY Space Qualified RH1185 Die
- -5V, -5.2V, -10V, -12V and -15V Standard Versions
- Low Dropout Voltage
- Output Current to 3 Amps
- Output Voltage Internally Set to \pm 1% MAX.
- Internal Short Circuit Current Limit
- Internal Thermal Overload Protection
- Lead Form Options: Straight, Up, Down and Gull Wing
- Alternate Output Voltages Available
- Available with Top Tab or Tabless Package
- Total Dose Tested to TBDK RAD (Method 1019.7 Condition A)
- Contact MSK for MIL-PRF-38534 Qualification and Appendix G (Radiation Status)

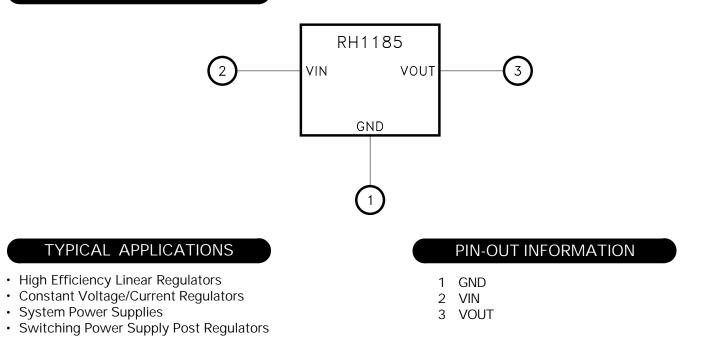




DESCRIPTION:

The MSK 5940RH is a fixed, radiation hardened, negative voltage regulator which offers low dropout and output voltage accuracy to $\pm 1\%$ maximum. The low θ jc combined with low dropout allows increased output current and excellent device efficiency. The MSK 5940RH offers both internal current limit and thermal overload protection. The case of the device is electrically isolated for heat sinking purposes. The device is packaged in a space efficient 3 pin power package with various lead form options. The MSK 5940RH series is also available in a power package with a top tab to accomodate direct mounting to a heat sink.

EQUIVALENT SCHEMATIC



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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

-Vin	Input Voltage
-Vin	Input Voltage (WRT Vout)
Pd	Power Dissipation Internally Limited
lout	Output Current
ΤJ	Junction Temperature + 150°C
Оυт	Output Reverse Voltage

_		
Tst	Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to + 150°C
1.51		

- Tld
- (10 Seconds) Tc Case Operating Temperature

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Deremeter	Test Conditions 20	Group A	MSK 5940K/H/E RH			MSK 5940RH			Linita
Parameter	Test Conditions ③ ^①	Subgroup	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Output Voltage Tolerance		1	-	0.1	1.0	-	0.1	2.0	%
Output voltage rolerance	e Iout=10mA; VIN=Vout+3V		-	0.1	2.0	-	-	-	%
Dropout Voltage 2	$0A \le 100T \le 3A; \Delta VOUT = 1\%$	1	-	0.7	1.0	-	0.8	1.2	V
Lood Degulation	10mA≤louт≤3A	1	-	0.2	1.0	-	0.2	2.0	%
Load Regulation	VIN = VOUT + 3V	2,3	-	0.3	2.0	-	-	-	%
Line Degulation	Iout=10mA	1	-	0.1	0.5	-	0.1	0.6	%
Line Regulation	(Vout + 3V)≤Vin≤(Vout + 15V)	2,3	-	0.2	0.75	-	-	-	%
Ouiescent Current		1	-	4.5	10	-	4.5	12	mA
Quiescent Current	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 3V; I_{OUT} = 10 \text{mA}$	2,3	-	4.5	10	-	-	-	mA
Short Circuit Current 2	VIN = VOUT + 5V	-	3.0	3.5	-	3.0	3.5	-	А
Ripple Rejection ②	IOUT=3A; COUT=25 μ F; f=120Hz	-	60	75	-	60	75	-	dB
Thermal Resistance 2	JUNCTION TO CASE @ 125°C	-	-	7.0	7.2	-	7.0	7.5	° C/W

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PART NUMBER	OUTPUT VOLTAGE
MSK5940-5.0RH	-5.0V
MSK5940-5.2RH	-5.2V
MSK5940-10RH	-10.0V
MSK5940-12RH	-12.0V
MSK5940-15RH	-15.0V

NOTES:

- (1) Output is decoupled to ground using 33µF minimum, low ESR capacitors unless otherwise specified.
- ② Guaranteed by design but not tested. Typical parameters are representative of actual device
- performance but are for reference only.
- All output parameters are tested using a low duty cycle pulse to maintain $T_J = T_c$.
- Industrial grade and "E" suffix devices shall be tested to subgroup 1 unless otherwise specified. Military grade devices ("H" and "K" suffix) shall be 100% tested to subgroups 1,2 and 3.
- All output percent
 All output percent
 Industrial grade and "E control
 Military grade devices ("H" and "K
 Subgroup 1 TA=Tc=+25°C
 2 TA=Tc=+125°C
 3 TA=Tc=-55°C
 3 TA=Tc=-55°C
 3 TA=Tc=-55°C
- 7 Please consult the factory if alternate output voltages are required.
 8 Input voltage (ViN= Vouτ + a specified voltage) is implied to be more negative than Vouτ.
 9 Continuous operation at or above absolute maximum ratings may adversely effect the device performance and/or life cycle.
 10 All parameter limits are pre-irradiation. Radiation performance is not yet characterized.

BYPASS CAPACITORS

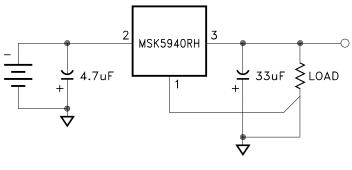
For most applications a 33uF minimum, low ESR (0.5-2 ohm) tantalum capacitor should be attached as close to the regulator's output as possible. This will effectively lower the regulator's output impedance, increase transient response and eliminate any oscillations that are normally associated with low dropout regulators. Additional bypass capacitors can be used at the remote load locations to further improve regulation. These can be either of the tantalum or the electrolytic variety. Unless the regulator is located very close to the power supply filter capacitor(s), a 4.7uF minimum low ESR (0.5-2 ohm) tantalum capacitor should also be added to the regulator's input. An electrolytic may also be substituted if desired. When substituting electrolytic in place of tantalum capacitors, a good rule of thumb to follow is to increase the size of the electrolytic by a factor of 10 over the tantalum value.

LOAD REGULATION

For best results the ground pin should be connected directly to the load as shown below, this effectively reduces the ground loop effect and eliminates excessive voltage drop in the sense leg. It is also important to keep the output connection between the regulator and the load as short as possible since this directly affects the load regulation. For example, if 20 gauge wire were used which has a resistance of about .008 ohms per foot, this would result in a drop of 8mV/ft at 1Amp of load current. It is also important to follow the capacitor selection guidelines to achieve best performance. Refer to Figure 1 for connection diagram.

MSK 5940RH TYPICAL APPLICATION:

Low Dropout Negative Power Supply





TOTAL DOSE RADIATION TEST PERFORMANCE

Radiation performance curves for TID testing will be generated for all radiation testing performed by MS Kennedy. These curves will show performance trends throughout the TID test process and will be located in the MSK 5940RH radiation test report. The complete radiation test report will be available in the RAD HARD PRODUCTS section on the MSK website.

OVERLOAD SHUTDOWN

The MSK 5940RH features both power and thermal overload protection. When the maximum power dissipation is not exceeded, the regulator will current limit slightly above its 3 amp rating. As the Vin-Vout voltage increases, however, shutdown occurs in relation to the maximum power dissipation curve. If the device heats enough to exceed its rated die junction temperature due to excessive ambient temperature, improper heat sinking etc., the regulator will shutdown until an appropriate junction temperature is maintained. It should also be noted that in the case of an extreme overload, such as a sustained direct short, the device may not be able to recover. In these instances, the device must be shut off and power reapplied to eliminate the shutdown condition.

HEAT SINKING

To determine if a heat sink is required for your application and if so, what type, refer to the thermal model and governing equation below.

Governing Equation: $Tj = Pd x (R_{\theta}jc + R_{\theta}cs + R_{\theta}sa) + Ta$

WHERE

- Tj = Junction Temperature
- Pd = 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
- Tc = Case Temperature
- Ta = Ambient Temperature
- Ts = Heat Sink Temperature

EXAMPLE:

This example demonstrates an analysis where the regulator is at one-half of its maximum rated power dissipation, which occurs when the output current is at 1.5 amps.

Conditions for MSK 5940-5RH:

Vin = -7.0V; lout = -1.5A

1.) Assume 45° heat spreading model.

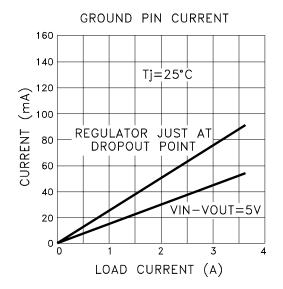
2.) Find regulator power dissipation:

Pd = (Vin - Vout)(lout)Pd = (-7-(-5))(-1.5)= 3.0W

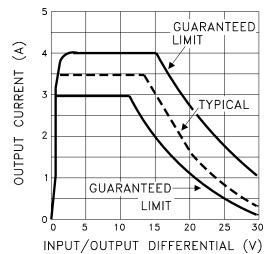
- 3.) For conservative design, set $Tj = +125^{\circ}C$ Max.
- 4.) For this example, worst case $Ta = +90^{\circ}C$.
- 5.) $R_{\theta}jc = 7.2^{\circ}C/W$ from the Electrical Specification Table.
- 6.) $R_{\theta}cs = 0.15^{\circ}C/W$ for most thermal greases.
- 7.) Rearrange governing equation to solve for $R_{\theta}sa$:
 - $R_{\theta}sa = ((Tj Ta)/Pd) (R_{\theta}jc) (R_{\theta}cs)$
 - = ((125°C 90°C)/3.0W) 7.2°C/W 0.15°C/W = 4.3°C/W

In this case the result is 4.3° C/W. Therefore, a heat sink with a thermal resistance of no more than 4.3° C/W must be used in this application to maintain the regulator junction temperature under 125° C.

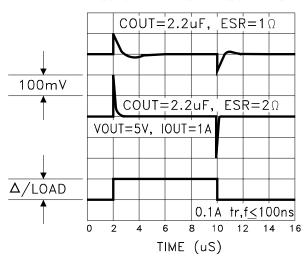
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES



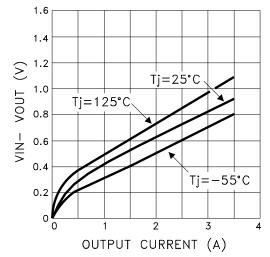
INTERNAL CURRENT LIMIT vs. VIN-VOUT



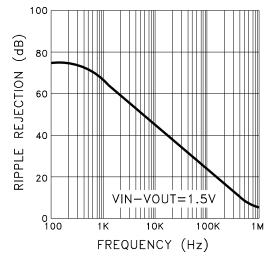
LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE



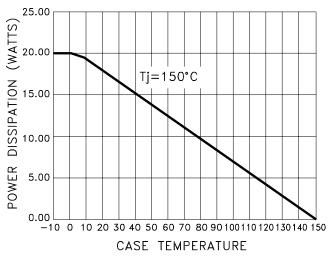
DROPOUT VOLTAGE vs. OUTPUT CURRENT



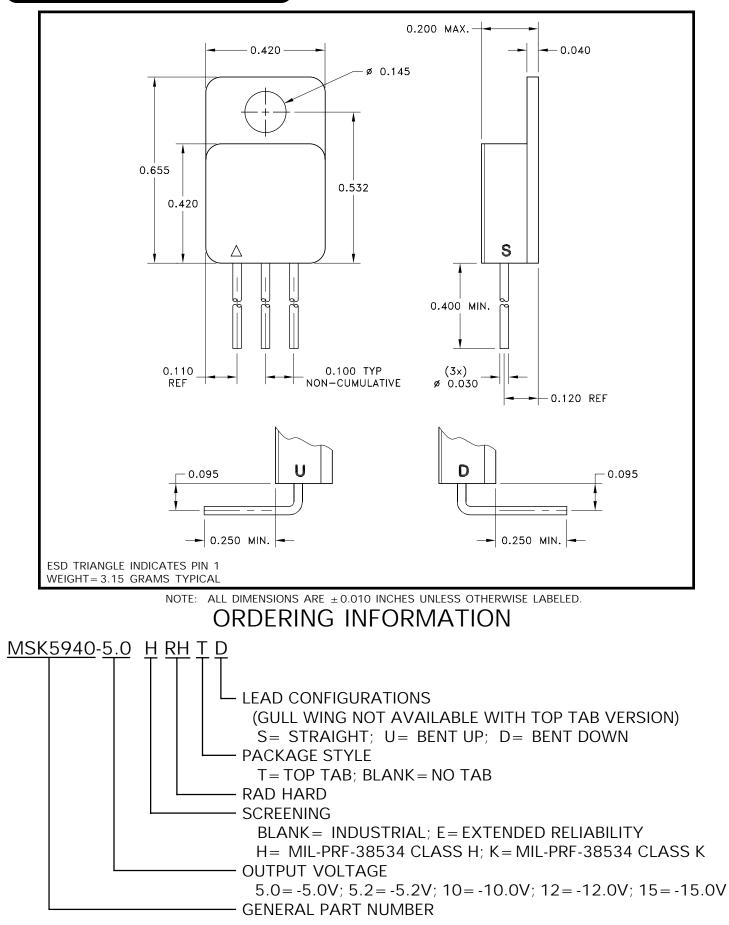
RIPPLE REJECTION vs. FREQUENCY



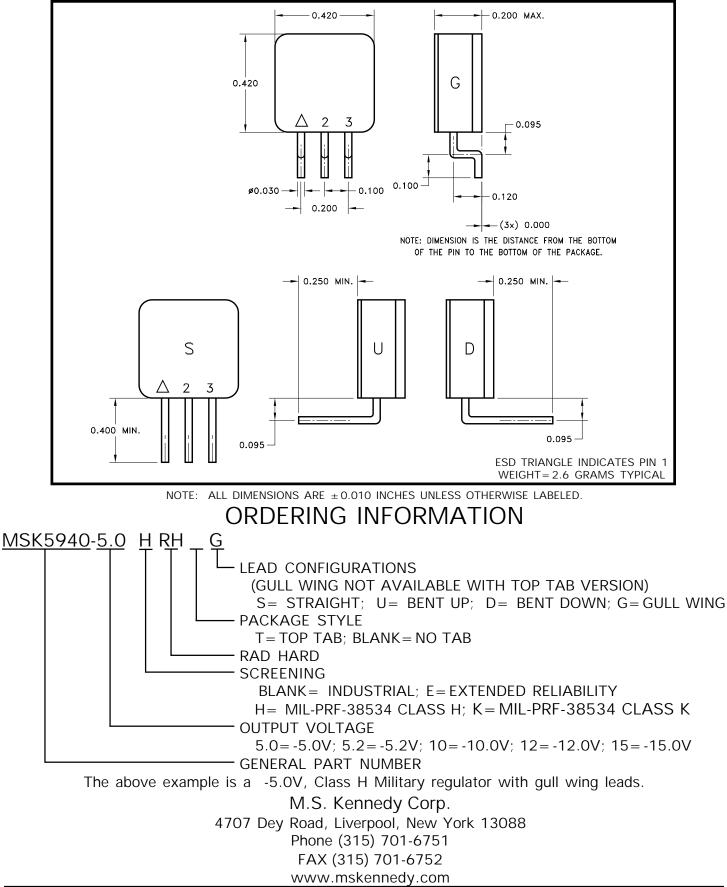
POWER DISSIPATION vs. TEMPERATURE



MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS



MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS CONT'D



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