

Pb Free Plating Product

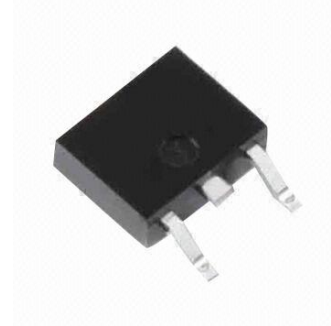
79M05/79M12



1 Ampere Surface Mount Negative Three Terminal Voltage Regulators

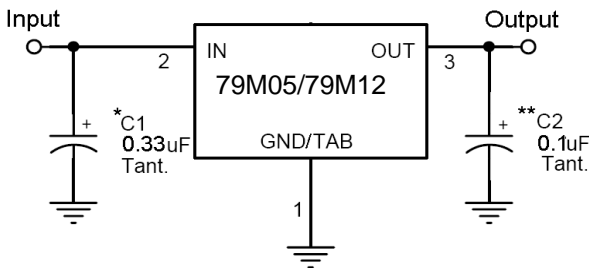
Features

- Output Voltage: -5 & -12V
- Output current up to 1A
- No external components required
- Internal thermal overload protection
- Internal short-circuit current limiting
- Output transistor safe-area compensation
- Output voltage offered in 4% tolerance



DPAK/TO-252

Standard Application Circuit



A common ground is required between the input and the output voltages. The input voltage must remain typically 2.0V above the output voltage even during the low point on the Input ripple voltage.

XX = these two digits of the type number indicate voltage.

* = Cin is required if regulator is located an appreciable distance from power supply filter.

** = Co is not needed for stability; however, it does improve transient response.

Absolute Maximum Rating (Ta = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Limit	Unit
Input Voltage	V_{IN}	-35	V
Power Dissipation	P_D	Internal Limited	W
Junction Temperature	T_J	+150	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{STG}	-65~+150	°C
Thermal Resistance - Junction to Case	TO-220	3	°C/W
	TO-252	5	
Thermal Resistance - Junction to Ambient	TO-220	50	°C/W
	TO-252	60	

Note: * Follow the derating curve

79M05 Electrical Characteristics

(Vin = -10V, Iout = 500mA, 0°C ≤ Tj ≤ 125°C, Cin = 0.33μF, Cout = 0.1μF; unless otherwise specified.)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
Output voltage	Vout	Tj = 25°C	-4.80	-5	-5.20	V	
		-7.5V ≤ Vin ≤ -20V, 10mA ≤ Iout ≤ 1A, PD ≤ 15W	-4.75	-5	-5.25		
Line Regulation	REGline	Tj = 25°C	-7.5V ≤ Vin ≤ -25V	--	3	100	mV
			-8V ≤ Vin ≤ -12V	--	1	50	
Load Regulation	REGload	Tj = 25°C	10mA ≤ Iout ≤ 1A	--	15	100	
			250mA ≤ Iout ≤ 750mA	--	5	50	
Quiescent Current	Iq	Iout = 0, Tj = 25°C	--	4	8	mA	
Quiescent Current Change	ΔIq	-7.5V ≤ Vin ≤ -25V	--	--	1.3		
		10mA ≤ Iout ≤ 1A	--	--	0.5		
Output Noise Voltage	Vn	10Hz ≤ f ≤ 100KHz, Tj = 25°C	--	40	--	μV	
Ripple Rejection Ratio	RR	f = 120Hz, -8V ≤ Vin ≤ -18V	62	74	--	dB	
Voltage Drop	Vdrop	Iout = 1A, Tj = 25°C	--	2	--	V	
Output Short Circuit Current	Ios	Tj = 25°C	--	750	--	mA	
Peak Output Current	I _{o peak}	Tj = 25°C	--	2.1	--	A	
Temperature Coefficient of Output Voltage	ΔVout / ΔTj	Iout = 10mA, 0°C ≤ Tj ≤ 125°C	--	-0.1	--	mV / °C	

79M12 Electrical Characteristics

(Vin = -19V, Iout = 500mA, 0°C ≤ Tj ≤ 125°C, Cin = 0.33μF, Cout = 0.1μF; unless otherwise specified.)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
Output Voltage	Vout	Tj = 25°C	-11.53	-12	-12.48	V	
		-14.5V ≤ Vin ≤ -27V, 10mA ≤ Iout ≤ 1A, PD ≤ 15W	-11.42	-12	-12.60		
Line Regulation	REGline	Tj = 25°C	-14.5V ≤ Vin ≤ -30V	--	10	240	mV
			-15V ≤ Vin ≤ -19V	--	3	120	
Load Regulation	REGload	Tj = 25°C	10mA ≤ Iout ≤ 1A	--	12	240	
			250mA ≤ Iout ≤ 750mA	--	4	120	
Quiescent Current	Iq	Tj = 25°C, Iout = 0	--	4.3	8	mA	
Quiescent Current Change	ΔIq	-14.5V ≤ Vin ≤ -30V	--	--	1		
		10mA ≤ Iout ≤ 1A	--	--	0.5		
Output Noise Voltage	Vn	10Hz ≤ f ≤ 100KHz, Tj = 25°C	--	75	--	uV	
Ripple Rejection Ratio	RR	f = 120Hz, -15V ≤ Vin ≤ -25V	55	70	--	dB	
Voltage Drop	Vdrop	Iout = 1A, Tj = 25°C	--	2	--	V	
Output Short Circuit Current	Ios	Tj = 25°C	--	350	--	mA	
Peak Output Current	I _{o peak}	Tj = 25°C	--	2.1	--	A	
Temperature Coefficient of Output Voltage	ΔVout / ΔTj	Iout = 10mA, 0°C ≤ Tj ≤ 125°C	--	-1	--	mV / °C	

- Pulse testing techniques are used to maintain the junction temperature as close to the ambient temperature as possible, and thermal effects must be taken into account separately.
- This specification applies only for DC power dissipation permitted by absolute maximum ratings.

Electrical Characteristics Curve

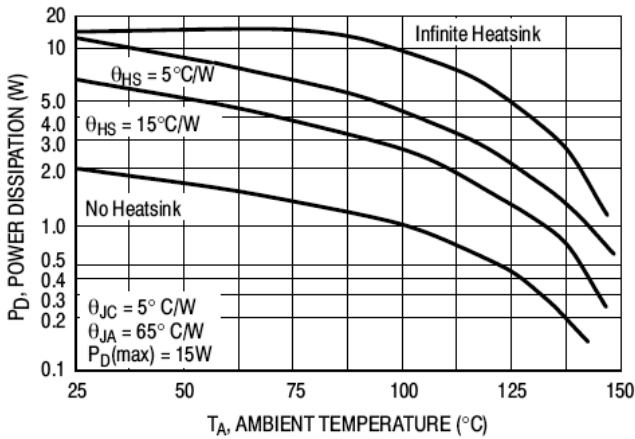


Figure 1. Worst Case Power Dissipation as a Function of Ambient Temperature

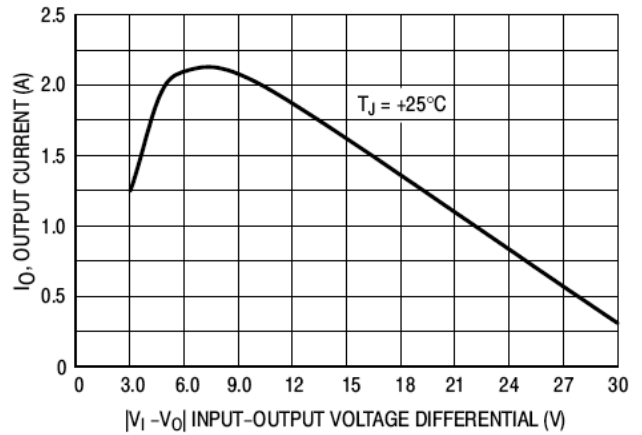


Figure 2. Peak Output Current as a Function of Input-Output Differential Voltage

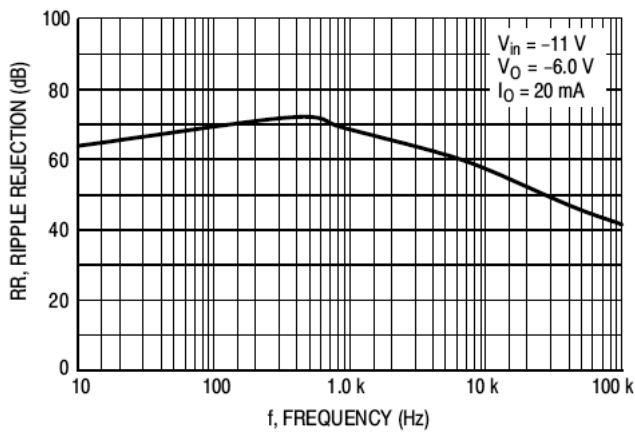


Figure 3. Ripple Rejection as a Function of Frequency

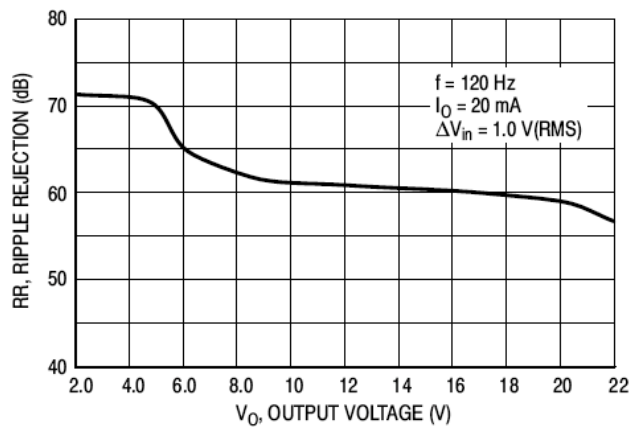


Figure 4. Ripple Rejection as a Function of Output Voltage

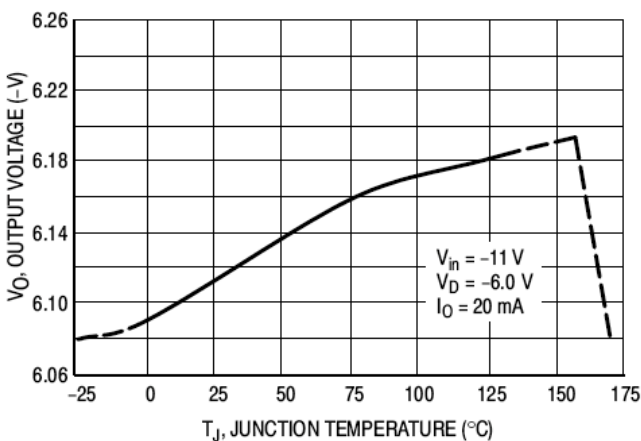


Figure 5. Output Voltage as a Function of Junction Temperature

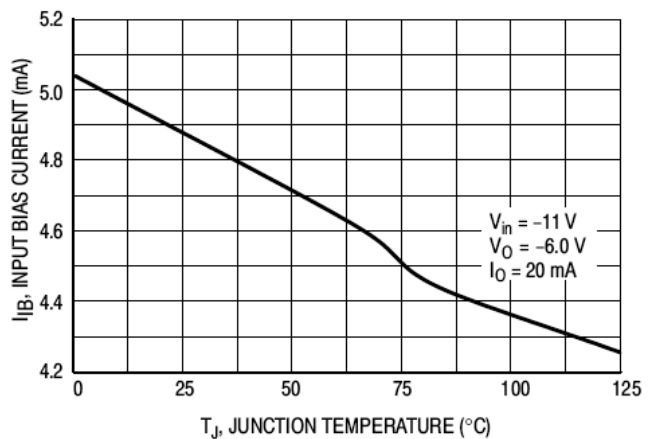


Figure 5. Input Bias Current as a Function of Junction Temperature