MIL-PRF-38534 CERTIFIED



RAD TOLERANT ULTRA LOW DROPOUT ADJUSTABLE POSITIVE LINEAR REGULATOR

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FEATURES:

- Total Dose Tested to 300K RAD
- Ultra Low Dropout for Reduced Power Consumption
- External Shutdown/Reset Function
- Latching Overload Protection
- Adjustable Output Using Two External Resistors
- Output Current Limit
- Surface Mount Package
- Available to DSCC SMD # 5962-05220

DESCRIPTION:

The MSK 5900RH is a rad tolerant adjustable linear regulator capable of delivering 4.0 amps of output current. Typical dropout is only 0.30 volts with a 1.5 amp load. An external shutdown/reset function is ideal for power supply sequencing. This device also has latching overload protection that requires no external current sense resistor. The MSK 5900RH is radiation tolerant to 300K RAD and specifically designed for many space/satellite applications. The device is packaged in a hermetically sealed 12 pin flatpack that is lead formed for surface mount applications.

EQUIVALENT SCHEMATIC



TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Satellite System Power Supplies
- Switching Power Supply Post Regulators
- Constant Voltage/Current Regulators
- Microprocessor Power Supplies

1 VIN A	12 Vout A				
2 VIN B	11 Vout B				
3 VIN C	10 Vout C				

9 GND 2

8 GND 2

7 FB

4 GND 1

5 Latch

6 Shutdown

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

 $+V_{IN}$

10

- lout Case Operating Temperature Range Τc MSK5900RH K/H/E. . . . -55°C to +125°C
- Storage Temperature Range -65°C to +150°C Тsт
- TLD (10 Seconds)
- PD Power Dissipation. See SOA Curve
- Tc

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Devenueter	Test Conditions 10	Group A	MSK5900K/H/E		MSK5900			Unite	
Parameter Lest Conditions (19)		Subgroup	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Input Voltage Range ② ⑧	10mA ≤ Iouτ ≤ 1.0A	1	2.8	-	7.5	2.8	-	7.5	V
		2,3	2.8	-	7.5	-	-	-	V
Feedback Voltage	$10mA \le Iout \le 1.0A$ $R1 = 187\Omega$	1	1.225	1.265	1.305	1.202	1.265	1.328	V
		2,3	1.225	-	1.305	-	-	-	V
Feedback Pin Current ②	$V_{FB} = 1.265V$ $10mA \le IOUT \le 1.0A$	1,2,3	0	-	5.0	0	-	5.0	μA
Quiescent Current	$V_{IN} = 7.5V$	1	-	14	20	-	14	20	mA
	Not Including Iout	2,3	-	14	20	-	-	-	mA
Line Regulation	$\text{Iout} = 10 \text{mA} \ 2.8 \text{V} \leq \text{Vin} \leq 7.5 \text{V}$	1	-	±0.01	±0.50	-	0.01	±0.60	%Vout
	R1 = 187Ω	2,3	-	-	±0.50	-	-	-	%Vout
Load Regulation	10mA ≤ Ιουτ ≤ 1.0A	1	-	±0.06	±0.80	-	0.06	±1.0	%Vout
		2,3	-	-	±0.80	-	-	-	%Vout
Dropout Voltage	Delta FB = 1% Iour = 1.0A	1	-	0.22	0.70	-	0.22	0.75	V
		2,3	-	0.26	0.70	-	-	-	V
Minimum Output Current ②	$2.8V \le V_{IN} \le 7.5V$	1	-	8	10	-	8	10	mA
	R1 = 187Ω	2,3	-	9	10	-	-	-	mA
Output Voltage Range ②	$V_{IN} = 7.5V$	-	1.5	-	6.8	1.5	-	6.7	V
Output Current Limit ⑦	$V_{IN} = 4.4V$ $V_{OUT} = 3.3V$	1	1.5	1.75	2.0	1.3	1.75	2.2	А
		2,3	1.3	1.75	2.2	-	-	-	А
Shutdown Threshold	Vout \leq 0.2V (OFF)	1	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	V
	Vout = Nominal (ON)	2,3	1.0	1.3	1.6	-	-	-	V
Shutdown Hysteresis	Difference between voltage	1	-	0.02	0.2	-	0.02	0.2	V
	threshold of Vsdi (ON) and Vsdi (OFF)	2,3	-	0.03	0.2	-	-	-	V
Ripple Rejection ②	f=1KHz to 10KHz	4	20	-	-	20	-	-	dB
	$10mA \le Iout \le 1.0A$ $1.0V = VIN-VOUT$	5,6	20	-	-	-	-	-	dB
Phase Margin ②		4,5,6	30	70	-	30	70	-	degrees
Gain Margin ②		4,5,6	10	18	-	10	18	-	dB
Equivalent Noise Voltage ②	Referred to Feedback Pin	4,5,6	-	-	50	-	-	50	μVrms
Thermal Resistance ②	Junction to Case @ 125°C Output Device	-	-	6.9	7.5	-	6.9	7.8	°C/W

NOTES:

(1) Unless otherwise specified, $V_{IN} = 5.0V$, R1 = 1.62K, $V_{SHUTDOWN} = 0V$ and $I_{OUT} = 10mA$. See Figure 2.

Guaranteed by design but not tested. Typical parameters are representative of actual device performance but are for reference only.
Industrial grade and "E" suffix devices shall be tested to subgroups 1 and 4 unless otherwise requested.

- 4 Military grade devices ("H" suffix) shall be 100% tested to subgroups 1,2,3 and 4.
- (5) Subgroup 5 and 6 testing available upon request.
- 6 Subgroup 1,4 Tc = +25 °C
- Subgroup 2,5 Tc = +125 °C

Subgroup 3,6 $T_A = -55 \,^{\circ}C$

Dutput current limit is dependent upon the values of VIN and VOUT. See Figure 1 and typical performance curves.

8 Minimum VIN at -55°C and Iout = 1.0A is 4.0V due to current limit circuitry.

Onsult factory for post radiation limits.
Output
Description:
Descripticon:
Descript

🔟 Continuous operation at or above absolute maximum ratings may adversely effect the device performance and/or life cycle.

PIN FUNCTIONS

VIN A,B,C - These pins provide power to all internal circuitry including bias, start-up, thermal limit and overcurrent latch. Input voltage range is 2.8V to 7.5V. All three pins must be connected for proper operation.

GND1 - Internally connected to input ground, these pins should be connected externally by the user to the circuit ground and the GND2 pins.

LATCH - The MSK 5900RH has a timed latch-off circuit which provides overcurrent protection. An overcurrent or output short condition will saturate the internal drive transistor. The time-out latch will then be triggered and turn off the regulator. The time-out period is determined by an external capacitor connected between the latch and GND pins. Once the overcurrent condition is removed, the latch can be reset by pulling the SHUTDOWN pin high, grounding the LATCH pin or cycling power off, then on. Under normal conditions, the voltage at the LATCH pin is zero. When the device is latched off, the voltage at the LATCH pin will be 1.6V at 25°C.

SHUTDOWN - There are two functions to the SHUT-DOWN pin. It may be used to disable the output voltage or to reset the LATCH pin. To activate the shutdown/ reset functions the user must apply a voltage greater than 1.3V to the SHUTDOWN pin. The output voltage will turn on when the SHUTDOWN pin is pulled below the threshold voltage. If the SHUTDOWN pin is not used, it should be connected to ground.

FB - The FB pin is the inverting input of the internal error amplifier. The non-inverting input is connected to an internal 1.265V reference. This error amplifier controls the drive to the output transistor to force the FB pin to 1.265V. An external resistor divider is connected to the output, FB pin and ground to set the output voltage.

GND2 - Internally connected to output ground, these pins should be connected externally by the user to the circuit ground and the GND1 pins.

VOUT A,B,C - These are the output pins for the device. All three pins must be connected for proper operation.

POWER SUPPLY BYPASSING

To maximize transient response and minimize power supply transients it is recommended that a 33μ F minimum tantalum capacitor is connected between VIN and ground. A 0.1μ F ceramic capacitor should also be used for high frequency bypassing.

OUTPUT CAPACITOR SELECTION

Typically, large bulk capacitance is required at the output of a linear regulator to maintain good load transient response. However, with the MSK 5900RH this is not the case. A 47μ F surface mount tantalum capacitor in parallel with a 0.1μ F ceramic capacitor from the output to ground should suffice under most conditions. If the user finds that tighter voltage regulation is needed during output transients, more capacitance may be added. If more capacitance is added to the output, the bandwidth may suffer.

OVERCURRENT LATCH-OFF/LATCH PIN CAPACITOR SELECTION

As previously mentioned, the LATCH pin provides over current/output short circuit protection with a timed latchoff circuit. The latch off time out is determined with an external capacitor connected from the LATCH pin to ground. The time-out period is equal to the time it takes to charge this external capacitor from OV to 1.6V. The latch charging current is provided by an internal current source. This current is a function of input voltage and temperature (see latch charging current curve). For instance, at 25°C, the latch charging current is 7.2 μ A at VIN = 3V and 8 μ A at VIN = 7V.

In the latch-off mode, some additional current will be drawn from the input. This additional latching current is also a function of input voltage and temperature (see latching current curve).

FIGURE 1



The MSK 5900RH current limit function is directly affected by the input and output voltages. Figure 1 illustrates the relationship between VIN and ICL for three output voltages.

THERMAL LIMITING

The MSK 5900RH control circuitry has a thermal shutdown temperature of approximately 150°C. This thermal shutdown can be used as a protection feature, but for continuous operation, the junction temperature of the pass transistor must be maintained below 150°C. Proper heat sink selection is essential to maintain these conditions.

HEAT SINK SELECTION

To select a heat sink for the MSK 5900RH, the following formula for convective heat flow may be used.

Governing Equation:

 $T_J = P_D X (R_{\theta JC} + R_{\theta CS} + R_{\theta SA}) + T_A$

Where

ΤJ	= Junction Temperature
PD	= Total Power Dissipation
Rejc	= Junction to Case Thermal Resistance
Recs	= Case to Heat Sink Thermal Resistance
Resa	= Heat Sink to Ambient Thermal Resistance
TA	= Ambient Temperature

Power Dissipation = (VIN-VOUT) x IOUT

Next, the user must select a maximum junction temperature. The absolute maximum allowable junction temperature is 150° C. The equation may now be rearranged to solve for the required heat sink to ambient thermal resistance (R_{0SA}).

Example:

An MSK 5900RH is connected for $V_{IN} = +5V$ and $V_{OUT} = +3.3V$. IOUT is a continuous 1A DC level. The ambient temperature is $+25^{\circ}$ C. The maximum desired junction temperature is $+125^{\circ}$ C.

 $R_{\theta JC}\,{=}\,7.5\,^{o}C/W$ and $R_{\theta CS}\,{=}\,0.15\,^{o}C/W$ for most thermal greases

Power Dissipation =
$$(5V-3.3V) \times (1A)$$

= 1.7Watts

Solve for R_{0SA}:

$$R_{\theta SA} = \left[\frac{125 \circ C - 25 \circ C}{1.7W}\right] - 7.5 \circ C/W - 0.15 \circ C/W$$
$$= 51.2 \circ C/W$$

In this example, a heat sink with a thermal resistance of no more than $51^{\circ}C/W$ must be used to maintain a junction temperature of no more than $125^{\circ}C$.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS CIRCUIT



Vout = 1.265(1 + R1/R2)

OUTPUT VOLTAGE SELECTION

As noted in the above typical applications circuit, the formula for output voltage selection is

$$V_{OUT} = 1.265 \left[1 + \frac{R1}{R2} \right]$$

A good starting point for this output voltage selection is to set R2 = 1K. By rearranging the formula it is simple to calculate the final R1 value.

$$R1 = R2 \left[\frac{V_{OUT}}{1.265} - 1 \right]$$

Table 1 below lists some of the most probable resistor combinations based on industry standard usage.

TABLE 1

OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	R2 (Ω)	R1 (nearest 1%) (Ω)
1.5	1K	187
1.8	1K	422
2.0	1K	576
2.5	1K	976
2.8	1K	1.21K
3.3	1K	1.62K
4.0	1K	2.15K
5.0	1K	2.94K

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES



VIN-VOUT (VOLTS)

SHUTDOWN PIN VOLTAGE

RADIATION PERFORMANCE CURVES

QUIESCENT CURRENT



LOAD REGULATION







LINE REGULATION



DROPOUT VOLTAGE



OUTPUT CURRENT LIMIT



AVERAGE BIASED

MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS



ALL DIMENSIONS ARE $\pm\,0.010$ INCHES UNLESS OTHERWISE LABELED. ESD Triangle indicates pin 1.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Screening Level
MSK5900RH	INDUSTRIAL
MSK5900ERH	EXTENDED RELIABILITY
MSK5900HRH	MIL-PRF-38534 CLASS H
MSK5900KRH	MIL-PRF-38534 CLASS K
DSCC SMD	5962-05220

The above example is a Military grade hybrid.

NOTE: See DSCC SMD 5962-05220 for DSCC part number options.

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