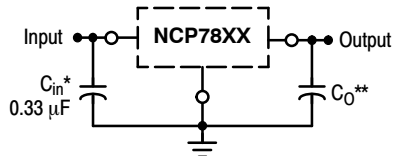


1.0 A Positive Voltage Regulators

The NCP7800 series consists of 3 pin, fixed output, positive linear voltage regulators, suitable for a wide variety of applications. These regulators are extremely rugged, incorporating internal current limiting, thermal shutdown and safe-area compensation. With adequate heat sinking they can deliver output currents in excess of 1.0 A. Designed as direct replacements for the popular MC7800 family, these products offer enhanced ESD protection.

Features

- Output Current in Excess of 1.0 A
- No External Components Required
- Internal Thermal Overload Protection
- Internal Short Circuit Current Limiting
- Output Transistor Safe-Area Compensation
- Output Voltage Offered in 4% Tolerance
- Available in Standard 3-Lead Transistor Packages
- For Tighter Tolerances and Extended Operating Range Refer to MC7800
- Enhanced ESD Tolerance: HBM Exceeds 4 kV and MM Exceeds 400 V
- These are Pb-Free Devices



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

XX These two digits of the type number indicate nominal voltage.

* C_{in} is required if regulator is located an appreciable distance from power supply filter.

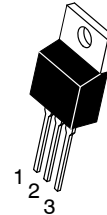
** C_O is not needed for stability; however, it does improve transient response. Values of less than 0.1 μF could cause instability.

Figure 1. Application Schematic



ON Semiconductor®

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**TO-220-3
T SUFFIX
CASE 221AB**

PIN CONNECTIONS

Pin 1. Input
 2. Ground
 3. Output

Heatsink surface
 connected to Pin 2



MARKING DIAGRAM

xx = 05
 A = Assembly Location
 WL, L = Wafer Lot
 Y = Year
 WW = Work Week
 G = Pb-Free Device

ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 8 of this data sheet.

NCP7800

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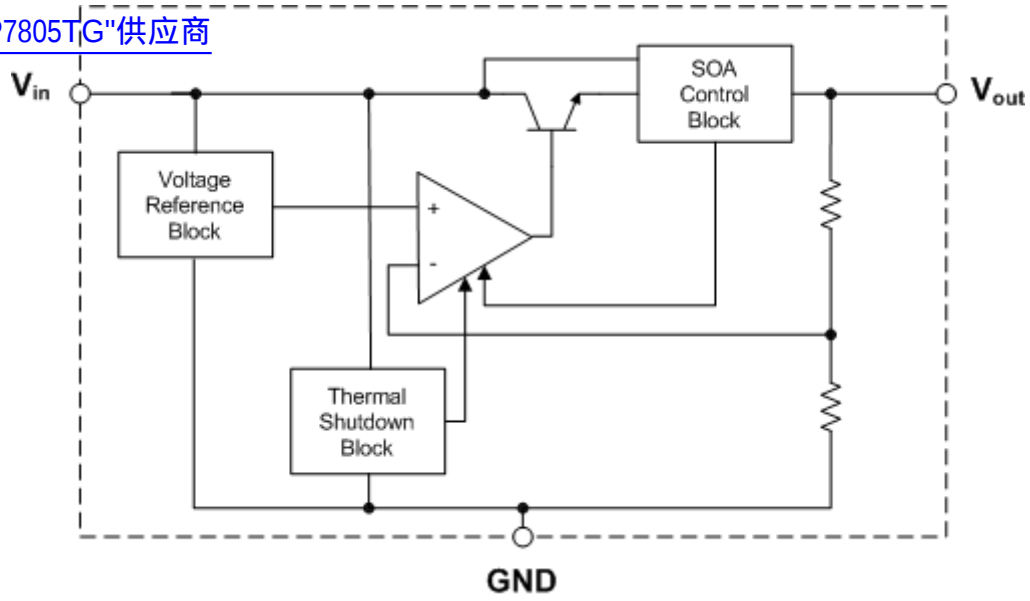


Figure 2. Simplified Block Diagram

Table 1. PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

Pin No.	Pin Name	Description
1	V_{in}	Positive Power Supply Input.
2	GND	Power Supply Ground; Device Substrate.
3	V_{out}	Regulated Output Voltage.

NCP7800

Table 2. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input Voltage Range (for V_{out} : 5.0 – 15 V)	V_{in}	–0.3 to 35	V
Power Dissipation	P_D	Internally Limited	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{J(max)}$	150	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	–65 to +150	°C
ESD Capability, Human Body Model (Note 2)	ESD_{HBM}	4	kV
ESD Capability, Machine Model (Note 2)	ESD_{MM}	400	V

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

1. Refer to ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS and APPLICATION INFORMATION for Safe Operating Area.
2. This device series incorporates ESD protection and is tested by the following methods:
 ESD Human Body Model tested per EIA/JESD22–A114
 ESD Machine Model tested per EIA/JESD22–A115
 Latchup Current Maximum Rating: ≤ 150 mA per JEDEC standard: JESD78

Table 3. THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Thermal Characteristics, TO220 (Note 3)			°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	7.5	
Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Air (Note 4)	$R_{\theta JA}$	65	

3. Refer to ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS and APPLICATION INFORMATION for Safe Operating Area.
4. Value based on thermal measurement in a test socket.

Table 4. OPERATING RANGES (Note 5)

Rating	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input Voltage (Note 6) (for V_{out} : 5.0 – 15 V)	V_{in}	7.0	35	V
Junction Temperature	T_J	0	125	°C

5. Refer to ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS and APPLICATION INFORMATION for Safe Operating Area.
6. Minimum $V_{in} = 7.0$ V or $(V_{out} + V_{DO})$, whichever is higher.

NCP7800

Table 5. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{in} = 10\text{ V}$, $I_O = 500\text{ mA}$, $T_J = ^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C , unless otherwise noted) (Note 7)

Characteristic	Symbol	NCP7805			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
Output Voltage ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$)	V_O	4.8	5.0	5.2	Vdc
Output Voltage ($5.0\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 1.0\text{ A}$, $P_D \leq 15\text{ W}$) $7.0\text{ Vdc} \leq V_{in} \leq 20\text{ Vdc}$	V_O	4.75	5.0	5.25	Vdc
Line Regulation ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$) $7.5\text{ Vdc} \leq V_{in} \leq 20\text{ Vdc}$ $8.0\text{ Vdc} \leq V_{in} \leq 12\text{ Vdc}$	Reg_{line}	– –	1.1 0.6	100 50	mV
Load Regulation ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$) $5.0\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 1.0\text{ A}$ $5.0\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 1.5\text{ A}$	Reg_{load}	– –	1.5 2.9	50 100	mV
Quiescent Current ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$)	I_B	–	3.0	8	mA
Quiescent Current Change $7.0\text{ Vdc} \leq V_{in} \leq 25\text{ Vdc}$ $5.0\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 1.0\text{ A}$	ΔI_B	– –	0.28 0.07	1.3 0.5	mA
Ripple Rejection (Note 8) $8.0\text{ Vdc} \leq V_{in} \leq 18\text{ Vdc}$, $f = 120\text{ Hz}$	RR	62	75	–	dB
Dropout Voltage ($I_O = 1.0\text{ A}$, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$) (Note 8)	$V_I - V_O$	–	2.0	–	Vdc
Output Noise Voltage ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$) (Note 8) $10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$	V_n	–	6.8	–	$\mu\text{V}/V_O$
Output Resistance $f = 1.0\text{ kHz}$ (Note 8)	r_O	–	0.9	–	$\text{m}\Omega$
Short Circuit Current Limit ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$) (Note 8) $V_{in} = 35\text{ Vdc}$	I_{SC}	–	0.3	–	A
Peak Output Current ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$) (Note 8)	I_{max}	–	2.4	–	A
Average Temperature Coefficient of Output Voltage (Note 8)	TCV_O	–	0.13	–	$\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$

7. Performance guaranteed over the indicated operating temperature range by design and/or characterization, production tested at $T_J = T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during testing to maintain the junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.
8. Value based on design and/or characterization.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

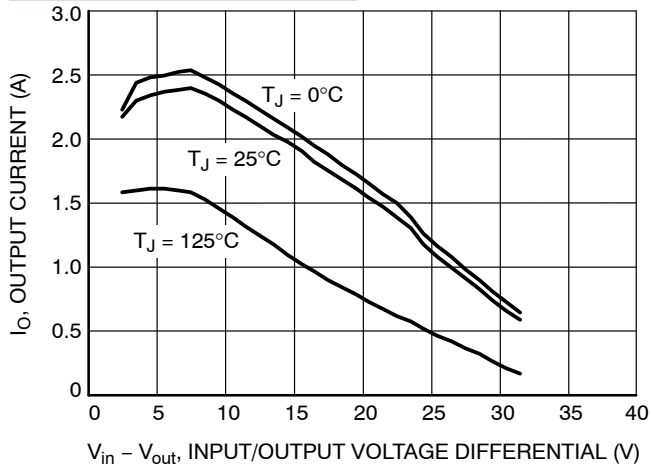


Figure 3. Peak Output Current as a Function of Input/Output Differential Voltage

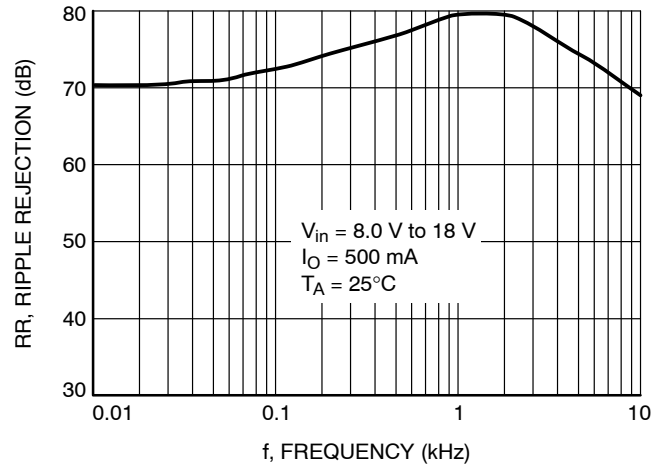


Figure 4. Ripple Rejection as a Function of Frequency

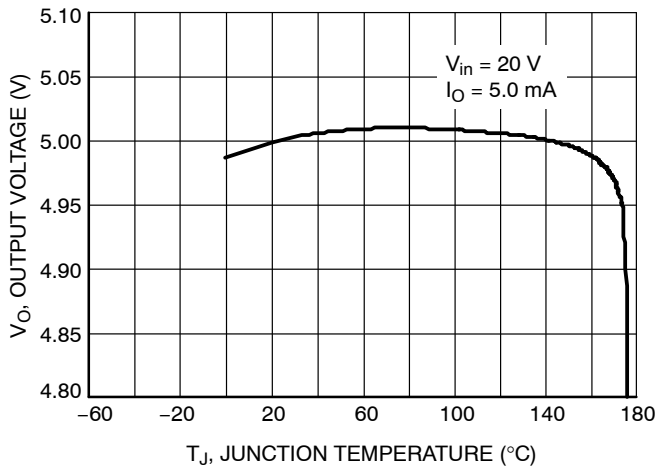


Figure 5. Output Voltage as a Function of Junction Temperature (NCP7805)

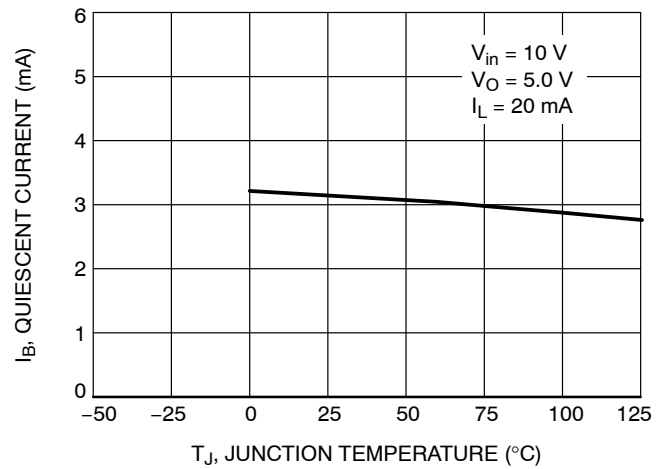


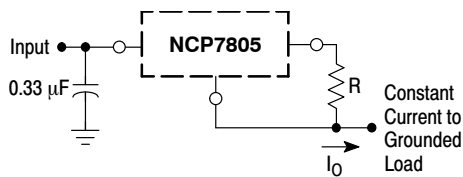
Figure 6. Quiescent Current as a Function of Temperature

Design Considerations

The NCP7800 Series of fixed voltage regulators are designed with Thermal Overload Protection that shuts down the circuit when subjected to an excessive power overload condition, Internal Short Circuit Protection that limits the maximum current the circuit will pass, and Output Transistor Safe-Area Compensation that reduces the output short circuit current as the voltage across the pass transistor is increased.

In many low current applications, compensation capacitors are not required. However, it is recommended that the regulator input be bypassed with a capacitor if the regulator is connected to the power supply filter with long wire lengths, or if the output load capacitance is large. An

input bypass capacitor should be selected to provide good high-frequency characteristics to insure stable operation under all load conditions. A 0.33 μF or larger tantalum, mylar, or other capacitor having low internal impedance at high frequencies should be chosen. The bypass capacitor should be mounted with the shortest possible leads directly across the regulators input terminals. Normally good construction techniques should be used to minimize ground loops and lead resistance drops since the regulator has no external sense lead.



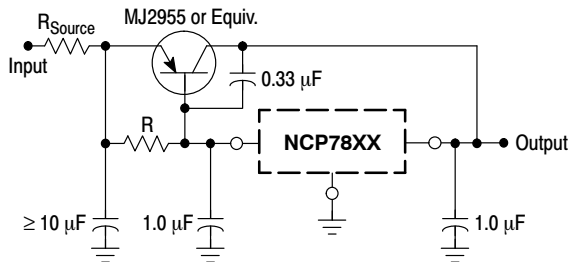
The NCP7800 regulators can also be used as a current source when connected as above. In order to minimize dissipation the NCP7805 is chosen in this application. Resistor R determines the current as follows:

$$I_O = \frac{5.0 \text{ V}}{R} + I_B$$

$$I_B \approx 3.2 \text{ mA over line and load changes.}$$

For example, a 1.0 A current source would require R to be a 5.0 Ω , 10 W resistor and the output voltage compliance would be the input voltage less 7.0 V.

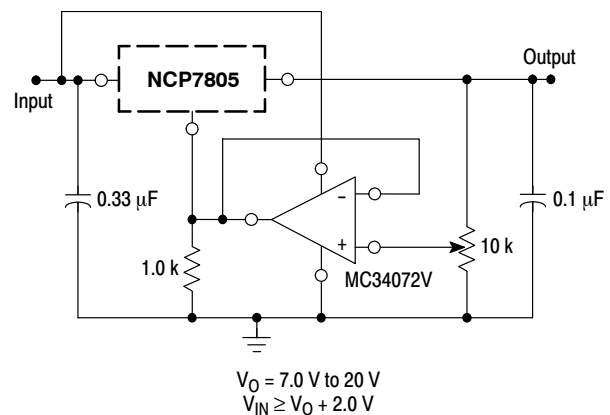
Figure 7. Current Regulator



XX = 2 digits of type number indicating voltage.

The NCP7800 series can be current boosted with a PNP transistor. The MJ2955 provides current to 5.0 A. Resistor R in conjunction with the V_{BE} of the PNP determines when the pass transistor begins conducting; this circuit is not short circuit proof. Input/output differential voltage minimum is increased by V_{BE} of the pass transistor.

Figure 9. Current Boost Regulator

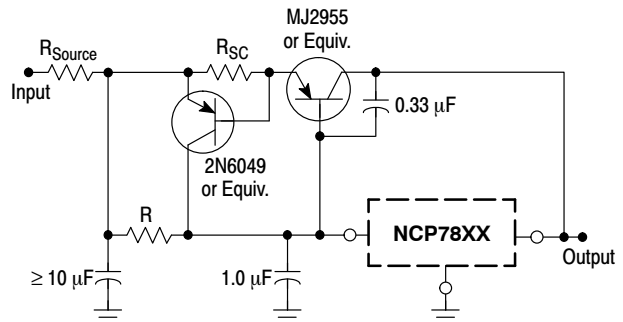


$$V_O = 7.0 \text{ V to } 20 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{IN} \geq V_O + 2.0 \text{ V}$$

The addition of an operational amplifier allows adjustment to higher or intermediate values while retaining regulation characteristics. The minimum voltage obtainable with this arrangement is 2.0 V greater than the regulator voltage.

Figure 8. Adjustable Output Regulator



XX = 2 digits of type number indicating voltage.

The circuit of Figure 9 can be modified to provide supply protection against short circuits by adding a short circuit sense resistor, R_{SC} , and an additional PNP transistor. The current sensing PNP must be able to handle the short circuit current of the three-terminal regulator. Therefore, a four-ampere plastic power transistor is specified.

Figure 10. Short Circuit Protection

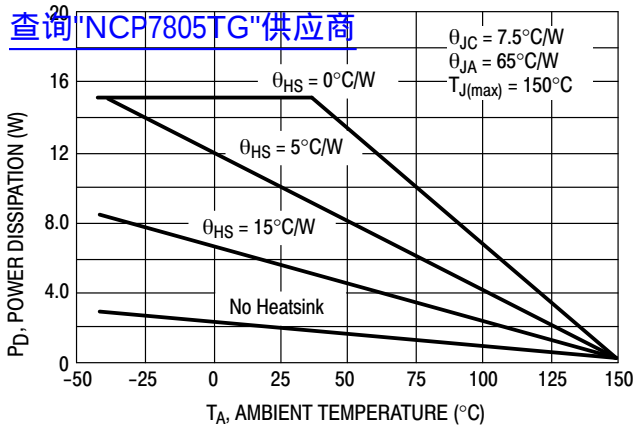


Figure 11. Worst Case Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature (TO-220)

Protection Diode

The NCP7800 Series has internal low impedance (about $1\ \Omega$) diode path that normally does not require protection when used in the typical regulator applications. The path connects between output and input and it can withstand a peak surge current of about 5 A for a reasonable time (several milliseconds). Normal cycling of V_{in} cannot generate a current surge of this magnitude for too long time since output capacitor discharges from output to input and follows input voltage therefore the magnitude of reverse current is not so high. However, when V_{in} is shorted or crowbarred to ground and output cap is too large and moreover if higher voltage option is used then the peak of reverse current is much higher than 5 A and lasts more than

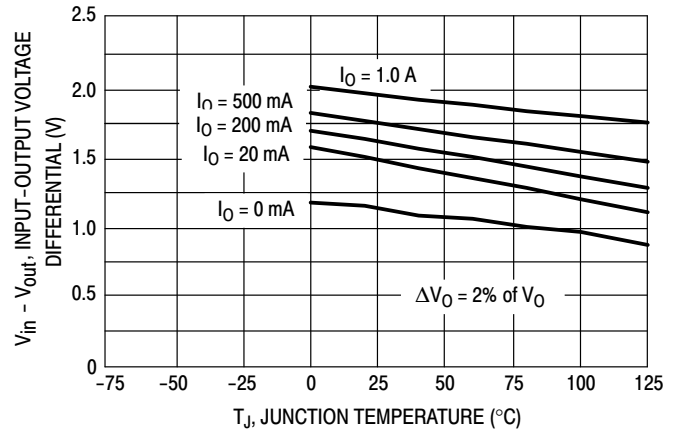


Figure 12. Input Output Differential as a Function of Junction Temperature

several milliseconds. In this case a damage may occur to the regulator.

To protect the regulator the external bypass diode connected between output and input is recommended. The protection diode should be rated for sufficient peak current.

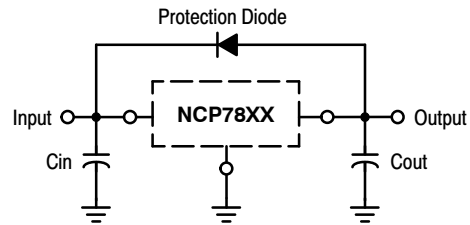


Figure 13. Protection Diode Placement

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Line Regulation – The change in output voltage for a change in the input voltage. The measurement is made under conditions of low dissipation or by using pulse techniques such that the average chip temperature is not significantly affected.

Load Regulation – The change in output voltage for a change in load current at constant chip temperature.

Maximum Power Dissipation – The maximum total device dissipation for which the regulator will operate within specifications.

Quiescent Current – That part of the input current that is not delivered to the load.

Output Noise Voltage – The rms ac voltage at the output, with constant load and no input ripple, measured over a specified frequency range.

Long Term Stability – Output voltage stability under accelerated life test conditions with the maximum rated voltage listed in the devices' electrical characteristics and maximum power dissipation.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Nominal Voltage	Operating Temperature Range	Package	Shipping [†]
NCP7805TG	5.0 V	T _J = 0°C to +125°C	TO 220 (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail

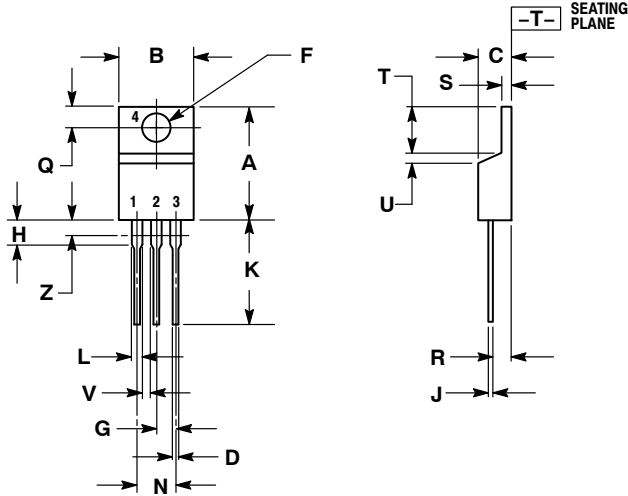
[†]For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

NCP7800

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PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

TO-220, SINGLE GAUGE
T SUFFIX
CASE 221AB-01
ISSUE O



NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
3. DIMENSION Z DEFINES A ZONE WHERE ALL BODY AND LEAD IRREGULARITIES ARE ALLOWED.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.570	0.620	14.48	15.75
B	0.380	0.405	9.66	10.28
C	0.160	0.190	4.07	4.82
D	0.025	0.035	0.64	0.88
F	0.142	0.147	3.61	3.73
G	0.095	0.105	2.42	2.66
H	0.110	0.155	2.80	3.93
J	0.018	0.025	0.46	0.64
K	0.500	0.562	12.70	14.27
L	0.045	0.060	1.15	1.52
N	0.190	0.210	4.83	5.33
Q	0.100	0.120	2.54	3.04
R	0.080	0.110	2.04	2.79
S	0.020	0.055	0.508	1.39
T	0.235	0.255	5.97	6.47
U	0.000	0.050	0.00	1.27
V	0.045	---	1.15	---
Z	---	0.080	---	2.04

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