FAIRCHILD

A Schlumberger Company

μA78MG • μA79MG 4-Terminal Adjustable Voltage Regulators

Linear Division Voltage Regulators

Description

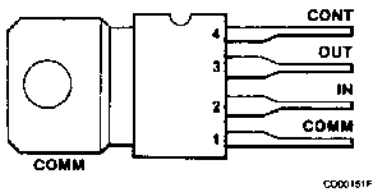
The μA78MG and μA79MG are 4-terminal adjustable voltage regulators. They are designed to deliver continuous load currents of up to 500 mA with a maximum input voltage of +40 V for the positive regulator μA78MG and -40 V for the negative regulator μA79MG. Output current capability can be increased to greater than 10 A through use of one or more external transistors. The output voltage range of the μA78MG positive voltage regulator is 5.0 V to 30 V and the output voltage range of the negative μA79MG is -30 to -2.2 V. For systems requiring both a positive and negative, the μA78MG and μA79MG are excellent for use as a dual tracking regulator. These 4-terminal voltage regulators are constructed using the Fairchild Planar process.

- **Output Current In Excess Of 0.5 A**
- **μA78MG Positive Output Voltage +5.0 To +30 V**
- **μA79MG Negative Output Voltage -30 V To -2.2 V**
- **Internal Thermal Overload Protection**
- **Internal Short Circuit Current Protection**
- **Output Transistor Safe-Area Protection**

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Operating Junction Temperature Range	0°C to 150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10 s)	265°C
Internal Power Dissipation	Internally Limited
Input Voltage	
μA78MGC	+40 V
μA79MGC	-40 V
Control Lead Voltage	
μA78MGC	$0\ V \leq V+ \leq V_O$
μA79MGC	$V_{O-} \leq -V \leq 0\ V$

Connection Diagram μA78MG Power Watt (Top View)

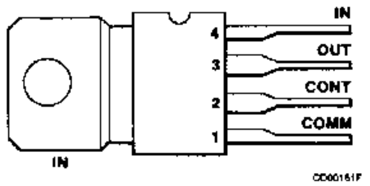


Heat sink tabs connected to input through device substrate. Not recommended for direct electrical connection.

Order Information

Device Code	Package Code	Package Description
μA78MGU1C	8Z	Molded Power Pack

Connection Diagram μA79MG Power Watt (Top View)



Heat sink tabs connected to input through device substrate. Not recommended for direct electrical connection.

Order Information

Device Code	Package Code	Package Description
μA79MGU1C	8Z	Molded Power Pack

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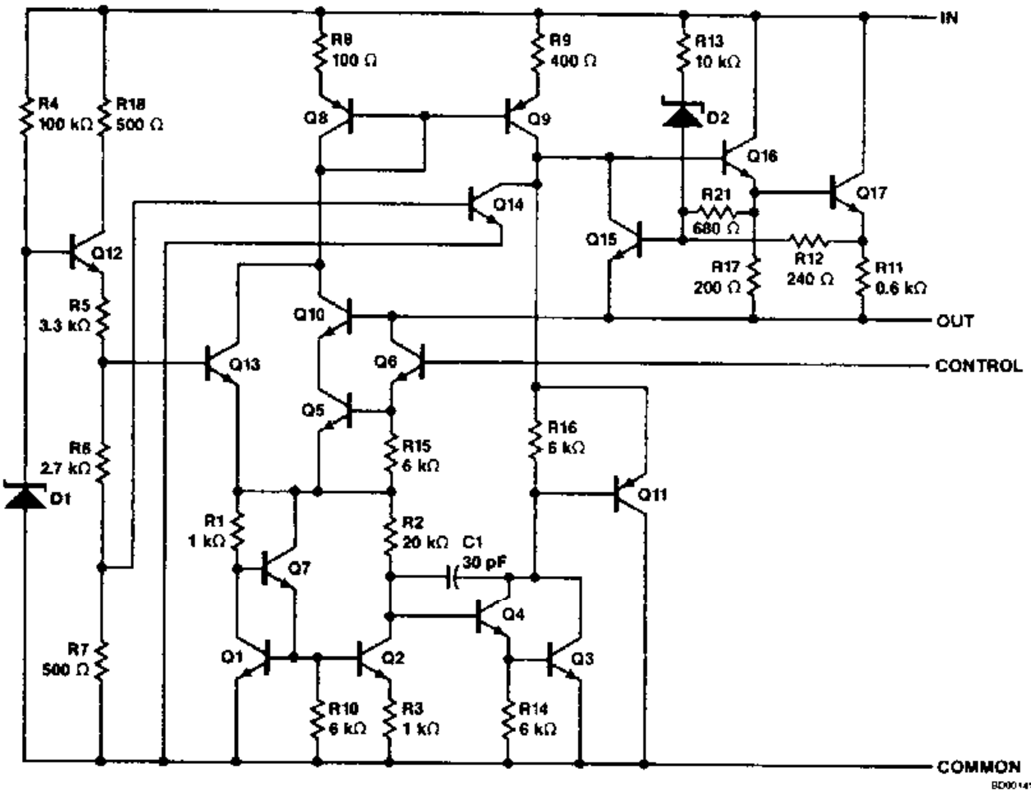
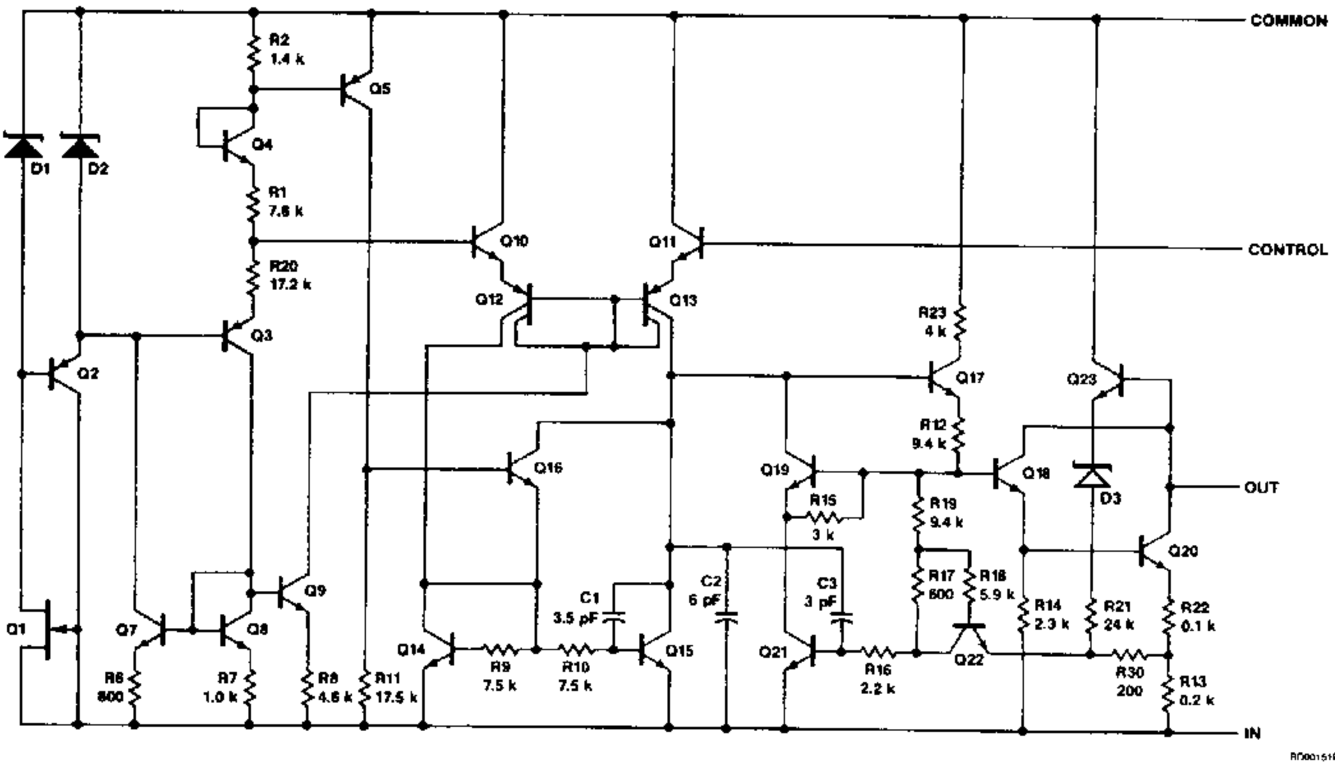
μA78MG Equivalent Circuit



μA79MG Equivalent Circuit (Note 1)



Note

1. Resistor values in Ω unless otherwise noted.

μA78MGC

Electrical Characteristics 0°C ≤ T_A ≤ 125°C for μA78MGC, V_I = 10 V, I_O = 350 mA, C_I = 0.33 μF, C_O = 0.1 μF, Test Circuit 1, unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Characteristic	Condition[1,3]		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{IR}	Input Voltage Range	T_J = 25°C		7.5		40	V
V_{OR}	Output Voltage Range	V_I = V_O + 5.0 V		5.0		30	V
V_O	Output Voltage Tolerance	V_O + 3.0 V ≤ V_I ≤ V_O + 15 V, 5.0 mA ≤ I_O ≤ 350 mA, P_D ≤ 5.0 W, $V_{I\ Max}$ = 38 V	T_J = 25°C			4.0	%(V_O)
						5.0	
$V_{O\ LINE}$	Line Regulation	T_J = 25°C, I_O = 200 mA, V_O ≤ 10 V, (V_O + 2.5 V) ≤ V_I ≤ (V_O + 20 V), T_J = 25°C, I_O = 200 mA, V_O ≥ 10 V				1.0	%(V_O)
$V_{O\ LOAD}$	Load Regulation	T_J = 25°C, 5.0 mA ≤ I_O ≤ 500 mA, V_I = V_O + 7.0 V				1.0	%(V_O)
I_C	Control Lead Current	T_J = 25°C			1.0	6.0	μA
						7.0	
I_Q	Quiescent Current	T_J = 25°C			2.8	5.0	mA
						6.0	
RR	Ripple Rejection	I_O = 125 mA, 8.0 V ≤ V_I ≤ 18 V, V_O = 5.0 V, f = 2400 Hz		62	80		dB
N_O	Output Noise Voltage	10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz, V_O = 5.0 V			8	40	μV/ V_O
V_{DO}	Dropout Voltage[2]				2	2.5	V
I_{OS}	Short Circuit Current	V_I = 35 V, T_J = 25°C				600	mA
I_{pk}	Peak Output Current	T_J = 25°C		0.4	0.8	1.4	A
$\Delta V_O/\Delta T$	Average Temperature Coefficient of Output Voltage	V_O = 5.0 V, I_O = 5.0 mA	T_A = −55°C to +25°C			0.4	mV/ °C/ V_O
			T_A = 25°C to 125°C			0.3	
V_C	Control Lead Voltage (Reference)	T_J = 25°C		4.8	5.0	5.2	V
				4.75		5.25	

μA79MGC

Electrical Characteristics 0°C ≤ T_J ≤ 125°C for μA79MGC, V_I = −14 V, I_O = 350 mA, C_I = 2.0 μF, C_O = 1.0 μF, Test Circuit 2, unless otherwise specified.

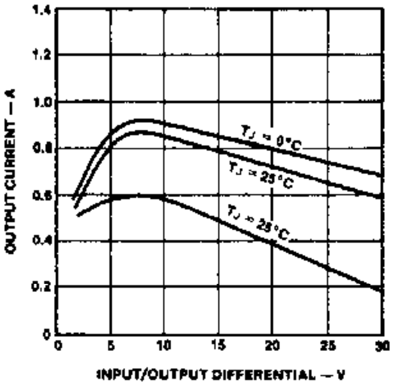
Symbol	Characteristic	Condition[1,4,5]		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{IR}	Input Voltage Range	T_J = 25°C		−40		−7.0	V
V_{OR}	Output Voltage Range	V_I = V_O − 5.0 V		−30		−2.23	V
V_O	Output Voltage Tolerance	V_O −15 V ≤ V_I ≤ V_O −3.0 V, 5.0 mA ≤ I_O ≤ 350 mA, P_D ≤ 5.0 W, $V_{I\ Max}$ = −38 V	T_J = 25°C			4.0	%(V_O)
						5.0	
$V_{O\ LINE}$	Line Regulation	T_J = 25°C, I_O = 200 mA, V_O ≤ −10 V, (V_O −20 V) ≤ V_I ≤ (V_O −2.5 V), T_J = 25°C, I_O = 200 mA, V_O ≤ −10 V				1.0	%(V_O)
$V_{O\ LOAD}$	Load Regulation	V_I = V_O −7.0 V, 5.0 mA ≤ I_O ≤ 500 mA, T_J = 25°C				1.0	%(V_O)
I_C	Control Lead Current	T_J = 25°C				2.0	μA
						3.0	
I_Q	Quiescent Current	T_J = 25°C			0.5	2.5	mA
						3.5	
RR	Ripple Rejection	T_J = 25°C, I_O = 125 mA, V_I = −13 V V_O = −5.0 V, f = 2400 Hz		50			dB
N_O	Noise	10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz, V_O = −8.0 V, I_L = 50 mA			25	80	μV/ V_O
V_{DO}	Dropout Voltage				1.1	2.3	V
I_{OS}	Short Circuit Current	V_I = 35 V, T_J = 25°C				600	mA
I_{pk}	Peak Output Current			0.4	0.65	1.4	mA
$\Delta V_O/\Delta T$	Average Temperature Coefficient of Output Voltage	V_O = −5.0 V, I_O = −5.0 mA	T_A = −55°C to +25°C			0.3	mV/ °C/ V_O
			T_A = 25°C to 125°C			0.3	
V_C	Control Lead Voltage (Reference)	T_J = 25°C		−2.32	−2.23	−2.14	V
				−2.35		−2.11	

Notes

1. V_O is defined for the μA78MGC as $V_O = \frac{R1 + R2}{R2}(5.0)$. The μA79MGC as $V_O = \frac{R1 + R2}{R2}(-2.23)$.
2. Dropout voltage is defined as that input/output voltage differential which causes the output voltage to decrease by 5% of its initial value.
3. All characteristics except noise voltage and ripple rejection ratio are measured using pulse techniques (t_W ≤ 10 ms, duty cycle ≤ 5%). Output voltage changes due to changes in internal temperature must be taken into account separately.
4. The convention for negative regulators is the Algebraic value, thus −15 V is less than −10 V.
5. All characteristics except noise voltage and ripple rejection ratio are measured using pulse techniques (t_W ≤ 10 ms, duty cycle ≤ 5%). Output voltage changes due to changes in internal temperature must be taken into account separately.

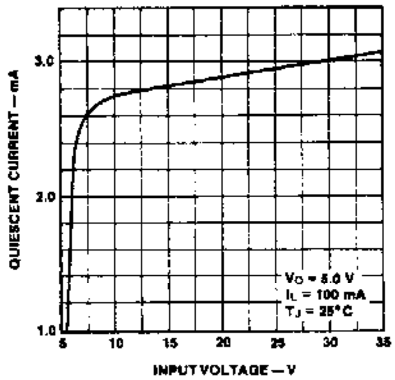
Typical Performance Curves For μA78MG

Peak Output Current vs Input/Output Differential Voltage



PC01491F

Quiescent Current vs Input Voltage



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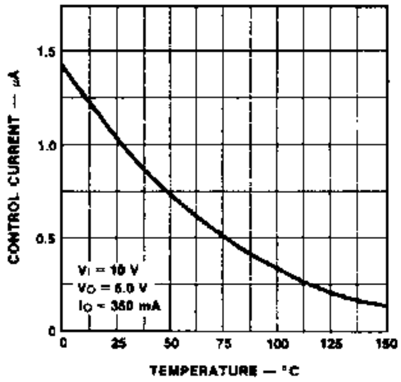
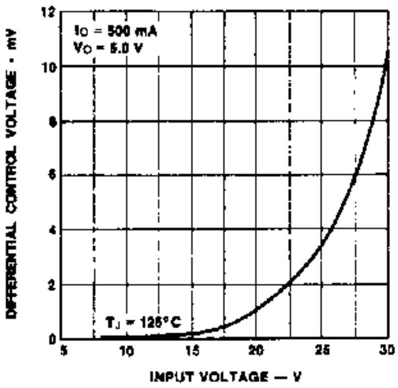
Control Current vs Temperature



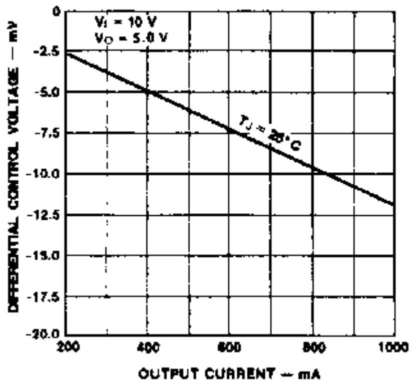
PC01501F

Differential Control Voltage vs Input Voltage



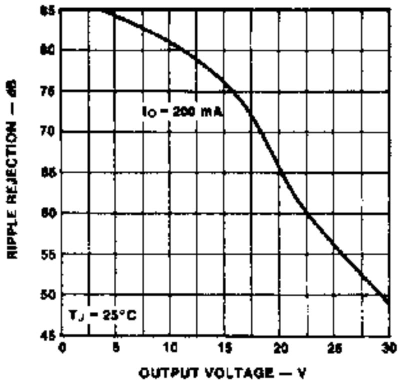
PC01511F

Differential Control Voltage vs Output Current



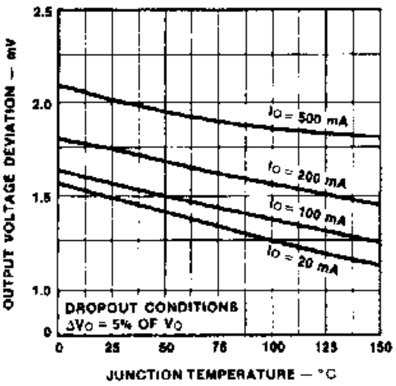
PC01521F

Ripple Rejection vs Output Voltage



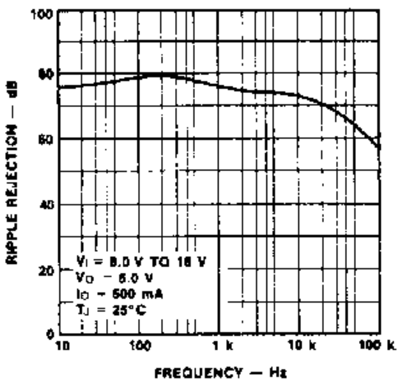
PC01531F

Dropout Voltage vs Junction Temperature



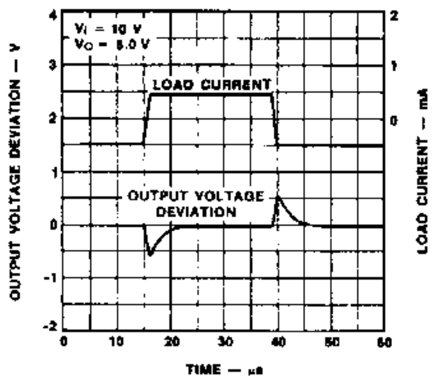
PC01541F

Ripple Rejection vs Frequency



PC01551F

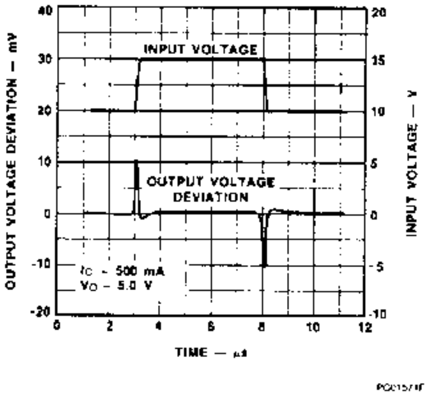
Load Transient Response



PC01561F

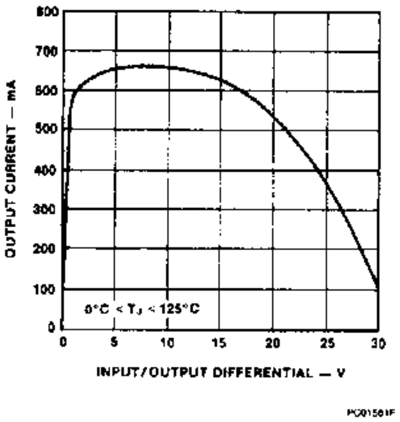
Typical Performance Curves For μA78MG (Cont.)

Line Transient Response

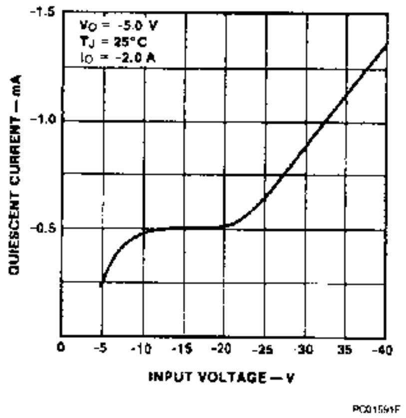


Typical Performance Curves For μA79MG

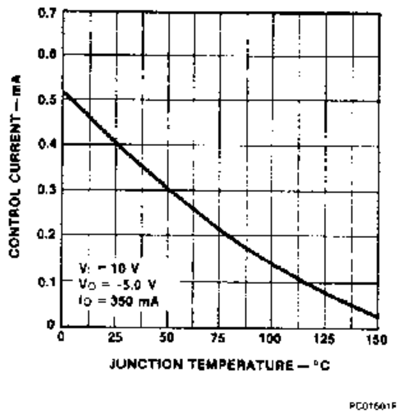
Peak Output Current vs Input/Output Differential Voltage



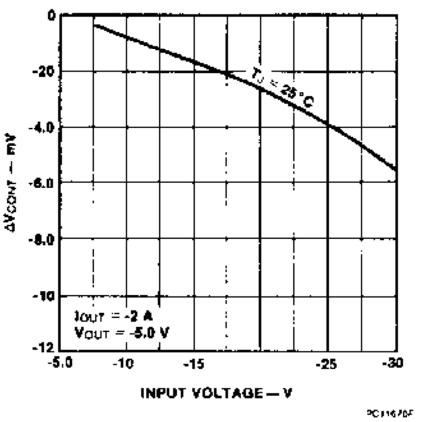
Quiescent Current vs Input Voltage



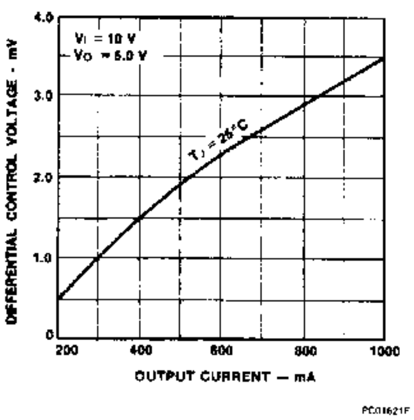
Control Current vs Temperature



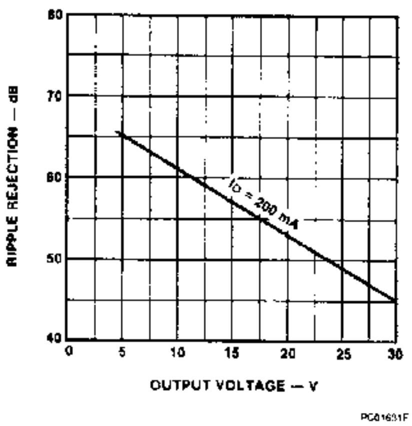
Differential Control Voltage vs Input Voltage



Differential Control Voltage vs Output Current

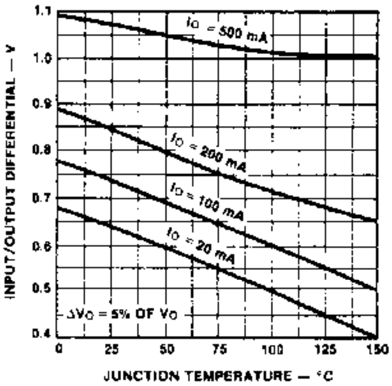


Ripple Rejection vs Output Voltage

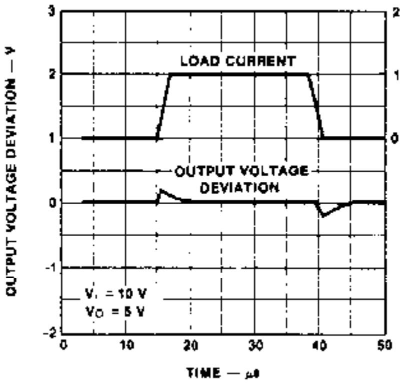


Typical Performance Curves For μA79MG (Cont.)

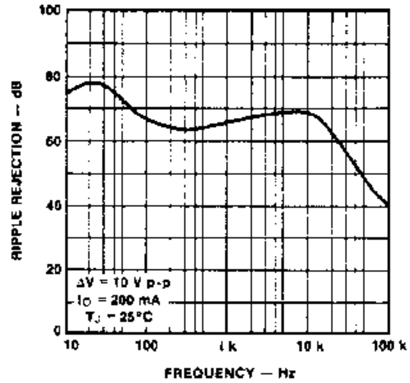
Dropout Voltage vs Junction Temperature



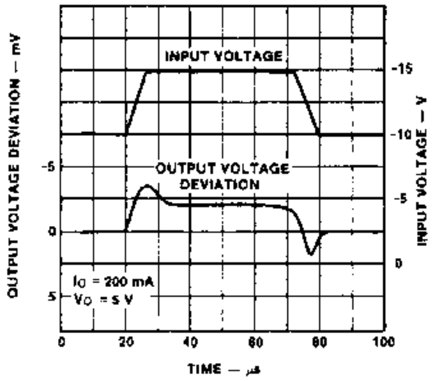
Load Transient Response



Ripple Rejection vs Frequency

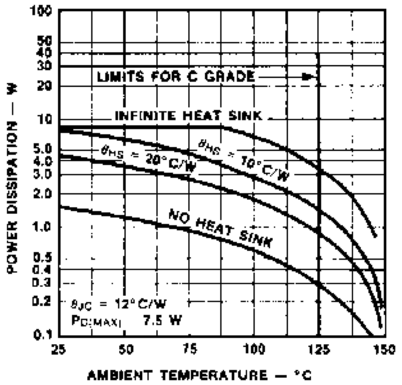


Line Transient Response



Typical Performance Curve For μA78MG and μA79MG

Worst Case Power Dissipation vs Ambient Temperature



Design Considerations

The μA78MG and μA79MG variable voltage regulators have an output voltage which varies from V_{CONT} to typically

V_I −2.0 V by $V_O = V_{CONT}\ \dfrac{(R1 + R2)}{R2}$

The nominal reference in the μA78MG is 5.0 V and μA79MG is −2.23 V. If we allow 1.0 mA to flow in the control string to eliminate bias current effects, we can make R2 = 5 kΩ in the μA78MG. The output voltage is then: V_O = (R1 + R2) Volts, where R1 and R2 are in kΩs.

Example: If R2 = 5.0 kΩ and R1 = 10 kΩ then V_O = 15 V nominal, for the μA78MG; R2 = 2.2 kΩ and R1 = 12.8 kΩ then V_O = −15.2 V nominal, for the μA79MG.

By proper wiring of the feedback resistors, load regulation of the devices can be improved significantly.

Both μA78MG and μA79MG regulators have thermal overload protection from excessive power, internal short circuit protection which limits each circuit's maximum current, and output transistor safe-area protection for reducing the output current as the voltage across each pass transistor is increased.

Although the internal power dissipation is limited, the junction temperature must be kept below the maximum specified temperature in order to meet data sheet specifications. To calculate the maximum junction temperature or heat sink required, the following thermal resistance values should be used:

Package	Typical θ_{JC}	Max θ_{JC}	Typical θ_{JA}	Max θ_{JA}
Power Watt	8.0	12.0	70	75

$$P_{D\ Max} = \frac{T_{J\ Max} - T_A}{\theta_{JC} + \theta_{CA}} \text{ or}$$

$$\frac{T_{J\ Max} - T_A}{\theta_{JA}} \text{ (Without a heat sink)}$$

$$\theta_{CA} = \theta_{CS} + \theta_{SA}$$

Solving for T_J:
$T_J = T_A + P_D(\theta_{JC} + \theta_{CA})$ or
$T_A + P_D\theta_{JA}$ (Without heat sink)

Where
- T_J = Junction Temperature
- T_A = Ambient Temperature
- P_D = Power Dissipation
- θ_{JC} = Junction-to-case thermal resistance
- θ_{CA} = Case-to-ambient thermal resistance
- θ_{CS} = Case-to-heat sink thermal resistance
- θ_{SA} = Heat sink-to-ambient thermal resistance
- θ_{JA} = Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance

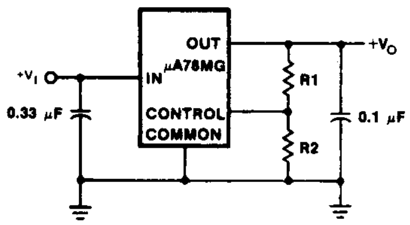
Typical Applications for μA78MG (Note 1)

Bypass capacitors are recommended for stable operation of the μA78MG over the input voltage and output current ranges. Output bypass capacitors will improve the transient response of the regulator.

The bypass capacitors, (0.33 μF on the input, 0.1 μF on the output) should be ceramic or solid tantalum which have good high frequency characteristics. The bypass capacitors should be mounted with the shortest leads, and if possible, directly across the regulator terminals.

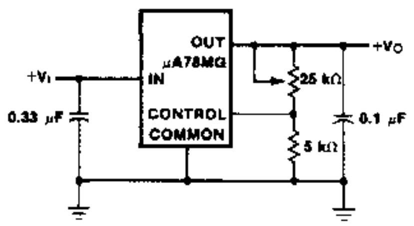
Note
1. All resistor values in ohms.

Basic Positive Regulator

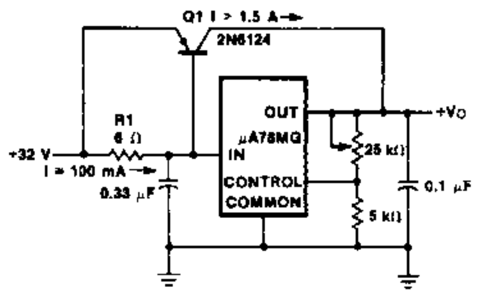


$$V_O = V_{CONT}\left(\frac{R1 + R2}{R2}\right)$$

Positive 5.0 V to 30 V Adjustable Regulator



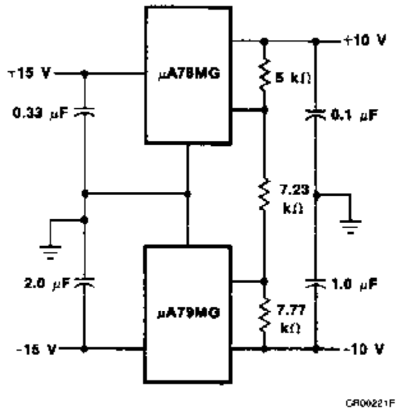
Positive 5.0 V to 30 V Adjustable Regulator $I_O > 1.5$ A



$$R1 = \frac{\beta V_{BE(Q1)}}{I_{R\ Max(\beta)} - I_O}$$

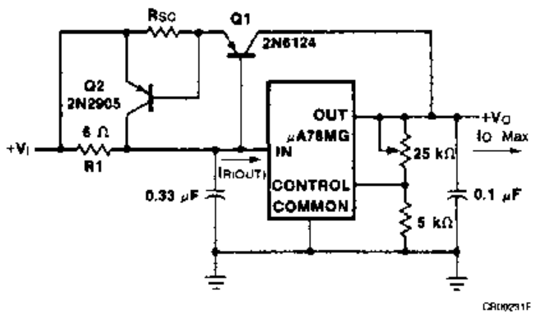
Typical Applications for μA78MG (Note 1) (Cont.)

± 10 V, 500 mA Dual Tracking Regulator



Note
External series pass device is not short circuit protected.

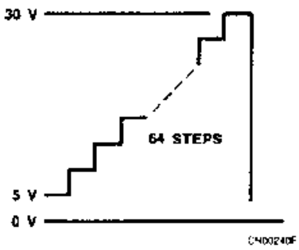
Positive High Current Short Circuit Protected Regulator



$$R1 = \frac{\beta V_{BE(Q1)}}{V_{R\ Max}(\beta + 1) - I_{O\ Max}}$$

If load is not ground referenced, connect reverse biased diodes from outputs to ground.

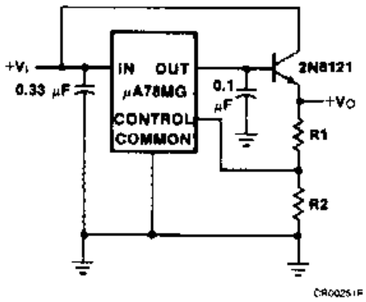
Output Waveform

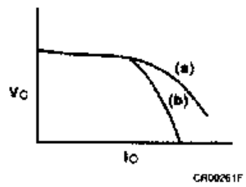


Note
1. All resistor values in ohms.

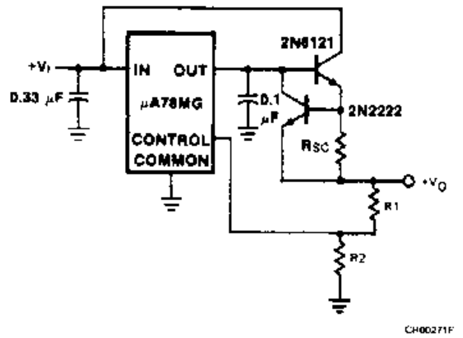
Positive High-Current Voltage Regulator

External Series Pass (a)





Short-Circuit Limit (b)



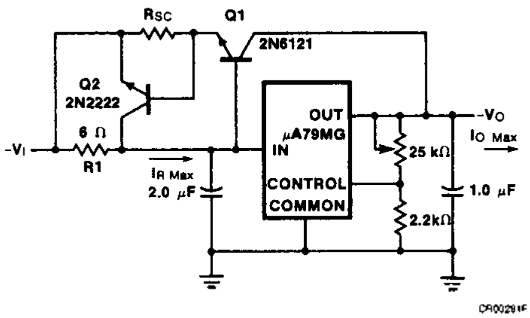
Typical Applications for μA79MG (Note 1)

Bypass capacitors are recommended for stable operation of the μA79MG over the input voltage and output current ranges. Output bypass capacitors will improve the transient response of the regulator.

The bypass capacitors, (2.0 μF on the input, 1.0 μF on the output) should be ceramic or solid tantalum which have good high frequency characteristics. If aluminum electrolytics are used, their values should be 10 μF or larger. The bypass capacitors should be mounted with the shortest leads, and if possible, directly across the regulator terminals.

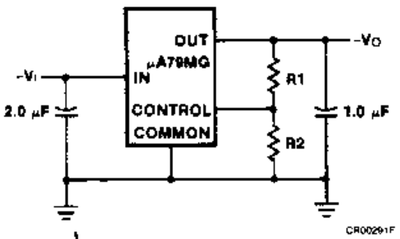
Typical Applications for μA79MG (Note 1) (Cont.)

Negative High Current Short Circuit Protected Regulator



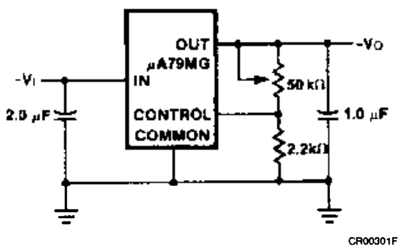
$$R1 = \frac{\beta V_{BE(Q1)}}{I_{R\ Max(\beta)} - I_{O\ Max}}$$

Basic Negative Regulator



$$V_O = -V_{CONT}\left(\frac{R1 + R2}{R2}\right)$$

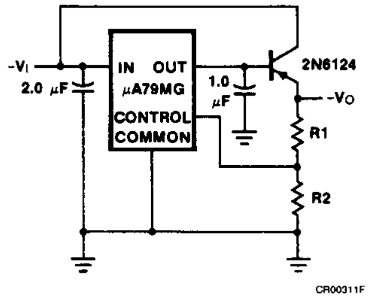
−30 V to −2.2 V Adjustable Regulator



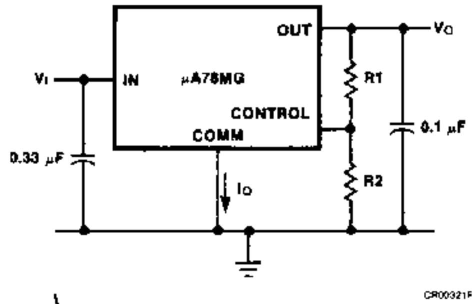
Note

1. All resistor values in ohms.

Negative High Current Voltage Regulator External Series Pass



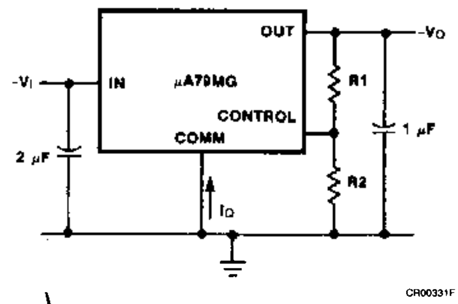
μA78MG Test Circuit 1



$$V_O = \left(\frac{R1 + R2}{R2}\right)V_{CONT}$$

V_{CONT} Nominally = 5 V

μA79MG Test Circuit 2



$$V_O = \left(\frac{R1 + R2}{R2}\right)V_{CONT}$$

V_{CONT} Nominally = −2.23 V

Recommended R2 current ≈ 1 mA
∴R2 = 5 kΩ (μA78MG)
R2 = 2.2 kΩ (μA79MG)