

LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

VOLTAGE REGULATOR

- OUTPUT CURRENT ≥ 100 mA
- TIGHT TOLERANCE for OUTPUT VOLTAGE
- LOAD REGULATION $\leq 1\%$
- RIPPLE REJECTION 51 dB TYPICAL
- OVERLOAD and SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION

The TBA 625C is an integrated monolithic 15 V voltage regulator in TO-39 metal case which can supply more than 100 mA. The device features high temperature stability, internal overload and short circuit protection, low output impedance and excellent transient response. The TBA 625C is intended for use as voltage supply for digital circuits with high noise immunity, linear integrated circuits and for any other industrial applications.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

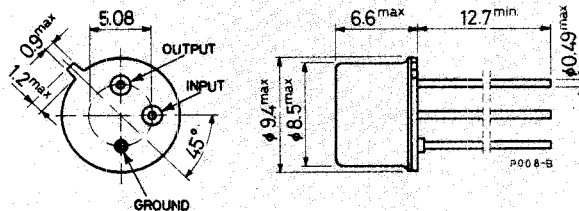
V_i	Input voltage	27	V
P_{tot}	Power dissipation at $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.75	W
	at $T_{case} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	4	W
T_{op}	Storage temperature	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_j	Junction temperature	175	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{op}	Operating temperature	0 to 70	$^\circ\text{C}$

ORDERING NUMBER: TBA 625C X5

MECHANICAL DATA

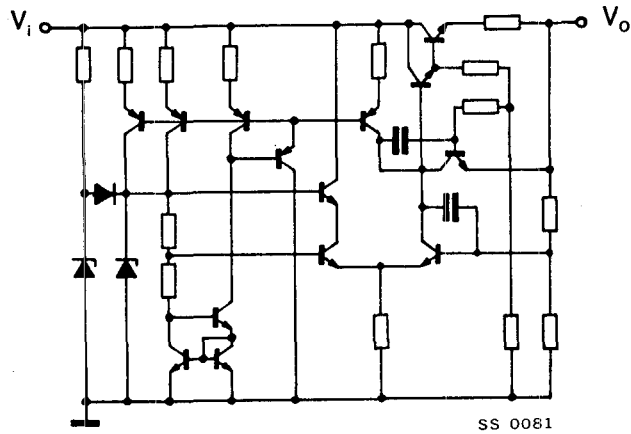
Dimensions in mm

Ground connected to case



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SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



THERMAL DATA

$R_{th\ j-case}$	Thermal resistance junction-case	max	37.5	°C/W
$R_{th\ j-amb}$	Thermal resistance junction-ambient	max	200	°C/W

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_j = 25\text{ °C}$ unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_o Output voltage	$V_i = 18\text{ V to }27\text{ V}$ $I_o = 5\text{ mA}$ $C_L = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	14.25	15	15.75	V
$\frac{\Delta V_o}{V_o}$ Load regulation	$V_i = 18\text{ V to }27\text{ V}$ $I_o = 5\text{ mA to }100\text{ mA}$ $C_L = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		0.3	1	%
I_o Regulated current	$V_i = 24\text{ V}$ $\frac{\Delta V_o}{V_o} \leq 1\%$	100	140		mA

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_o Max. regulated current	$V_i = 24\text{ V}$	120	150	200	mA
R_o Output resistance	$V_i = 24\text{ V}$ $I_o = 5\text{ mA to } 100\text{ mA}$		0.1		Ω
$\frac{\Delta V_o}{V_o}$ Line regulation	$V_i = 18\text{ V to } 27\text{ V}$ $I_o = 5\text{ mA}$ $C_L = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$		0.25	0.5	%
SVR Supply voltage rejection	$V_i = 20\text{ V}$ $\Delta V_i = 4\text{ V}_{pp}$ $I_o = 5\text{ mA}$ $C_L = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ $f = 100\text{ Hz}$	46	51		dB
e_N Output noise voltage	$V_i = 24\text{ V}$ $I_o = 5\text{ mA}$ $C_L = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ $B = 10\text{ Hz to } 100\text{ kHz}$		200		μV
I_d Quiescent drain current	$V_i = 27\text{ V}$ $I_o = 0$	6	10	18	mA
$\frac{\Delta V_o}{\Delta T_{amb}}$ Temperature coefficient	$V_i = 24\text{ V}$ $I_o = 5\text{ mA}$ $C_L = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ $T_{amb} = 0\text{ to } 70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		1.5		mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$
I_{sc} Output short circuit current	$V_i = 27\text{ V}$ $V_o = 0$		30	50	mA

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Fig. 1 - Typical output voltage vs output current

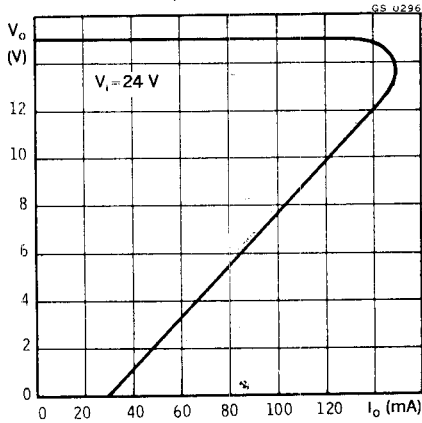


Fig. 2 - Power rating chart

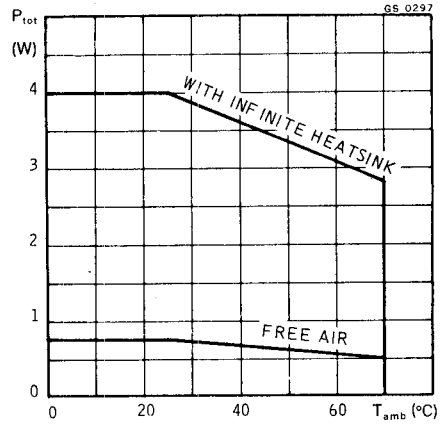


Fig. 3 - Maximum output current vs junction temperature

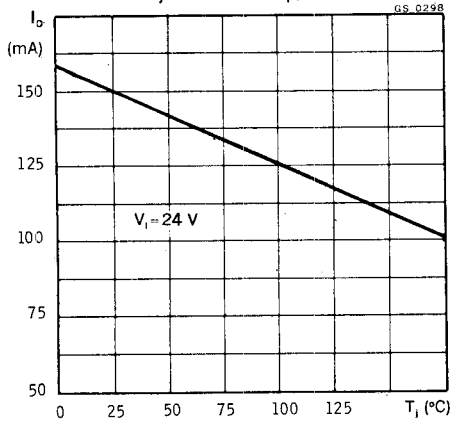
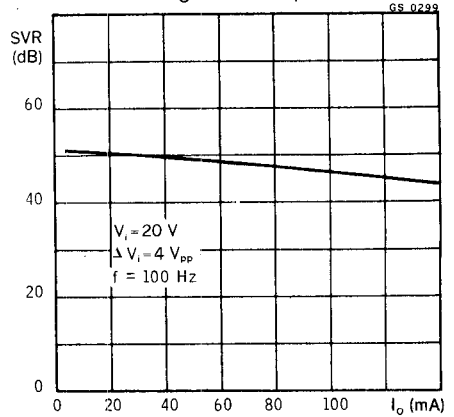


Fig. 4 - Typical ripple rejection vs regulated output current



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Fig. 5 - Typical ripple rejection vs frequency

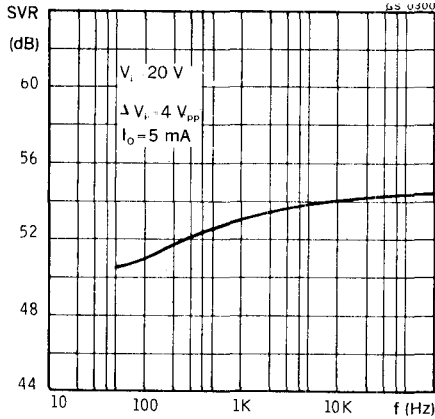


Fig. 6 - Maximum output current vs input voltage

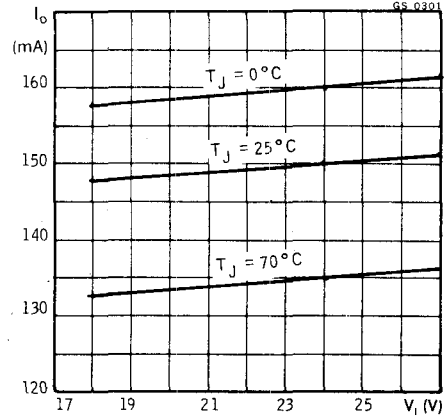


Fig. 7 - Typical short circuit output current vs input voltage

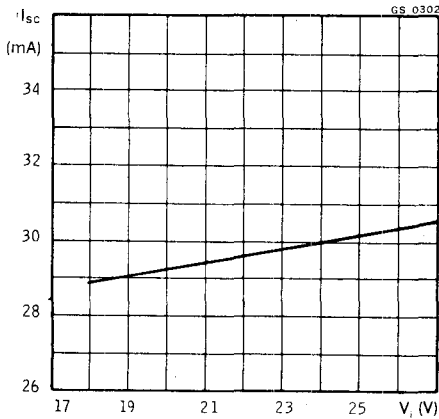
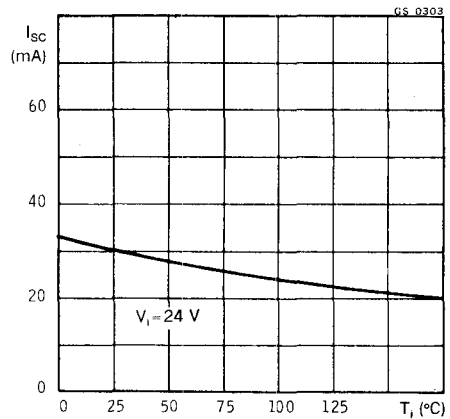


Fig. 8 - Typical short circuit output current vs junction temperature



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Fig. 9 - Typical dropout voltage vs output current

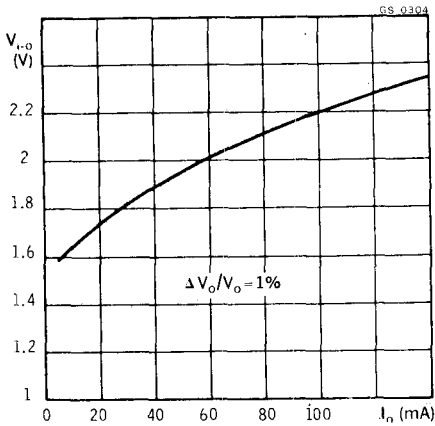


Fig. 10 - Typical quiescent drain current vs junction temperature

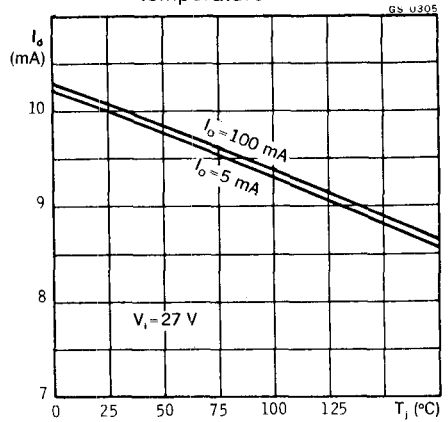


Fig. 11 - Typical quiescent drain current vs input voltage

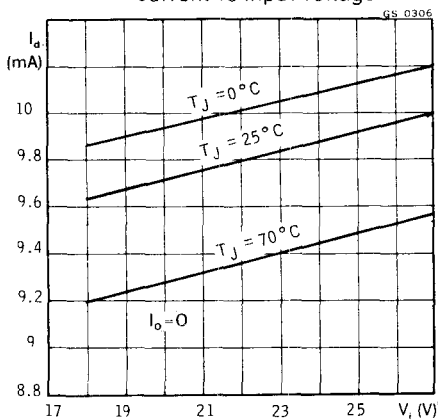
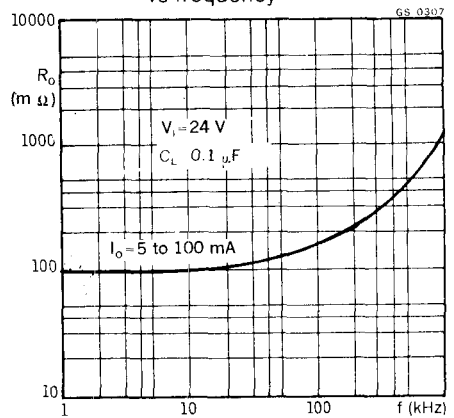
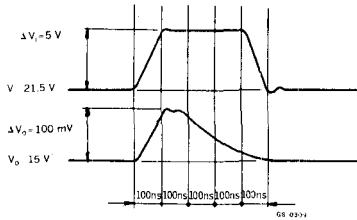


Fig. 12 - Typical output resistance vs frequency

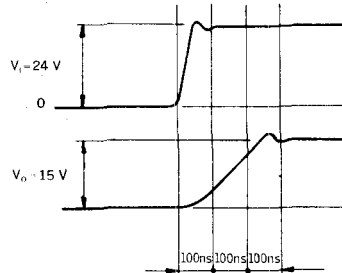


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Line transient response
($I_o = 5 \text{ mA}$)



Turn-on time
($I_o = 100 \text{ mA}$)



TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Fig. 13 - Positive output voltage regulator

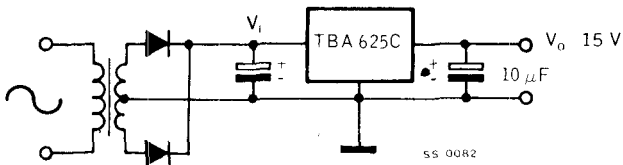
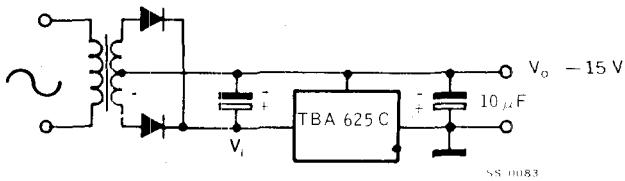
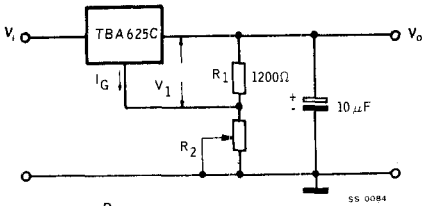


Fig. 14 - Negative output voltage regulator



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Fig. 15 - Adjustable output voltage regulator



$$V_o = V_1 \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) + I_o R_2$$

$$V_1 = 26 \text{ V}$$

$$V_o = 15 \text{ to } 17$$

$$I_o > 80 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_o \approx 100 \text{ m}\Omega$$

$$R_2 = \text{potentiometer } 0 \text{ to } 150 \Omega$$

Typical adjustable output voltage vs output current

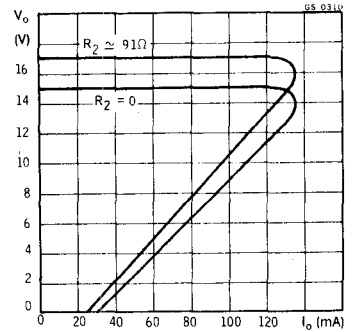
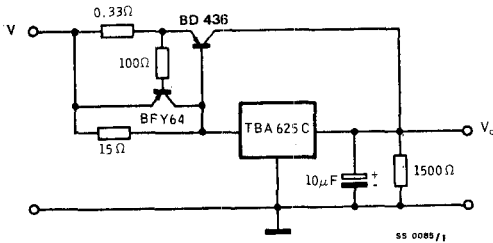


Fig. 16 - PNP current boost circuit



$$V_i = 24 \text{ V}$$

$$V_o = 15 \text{ V}$$

$$I_o = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$R_o = 20 \text{ m}\Omega$$

Typical output voltage vs output current

