

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

Input Voltage (Survival Voltage, ≤ 100 ms)

Internal Power Dissipation (Note 3) Maximum Junction Temperature

Storage Temperature Range Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 seconds) TO-220 (T) Package

LM2941T, LM2941S LM2941CT, LM2941CS

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, Distributors for availability and specifications.

TO-263 (S) Package ESD susceptibility to be determined.

Operating Ratings

) ms)	Maximum Input Voltage	26V
60V	Temperature Range	
45V	LM2941T	$-40^{\circ}C \le T_{J} \le 125^{\circ}C$
Internally Limited	LM2941CT	$0^{\circ}C \le T_{J} \le 125^{\circ}C$
150°C	LM2941S	$-40^{\circ}C \le T_{J} \le 125^{\circ}C$
$-65^{\circ}C \le T_{J} \le +150^{\circ}C$	LM2941CS	$0^{\circ}C \le T_{J} \le 125^{\circ}C$
	LM2941J	$-55^{\circ}C \le T_{J} \le 125^{\circ}C$
	LM2941WG	$-55^{\circ}C \le T_{J} \le 125^{\circ}C$
260°C		

260°C

Electrical Characteristics— LM2941T, LM2941S, LM2941J, LM2941WG $5V \le V_O \le 20V$, $V_{IN} = V_O + 5V$, $C_O = 22 \ \mu$ F, unless otherwise specified. Specifications in standard typeface apply for $T_J = 25^{\circ}$ C, while those in **boldface type** apply over the full **Operating Temperature Range**.

Parameter	Conditions	Тур	LM2941J LM2941WG Limit (Note 2) (Note 4)	LM2941T LM2941S Limit (Note 5)	Units (Limits)
Reference Voltage	5 mA \leq I _O \leq 1A (Note 6)	1.275	1.237/1.211	1.237/ 1.211	V(min)
		x1	1.313/ 1.339	1.313/ 1.339	V(max)
Line Regulation	$V_{O} + 2V \le V_{IN} \le 26V, I_{O} = 5 \text{ mA}$	4	10/10	10/ 10	mV/V(max)
Load Regulation	$50 \text{ mA} \le I_{O} \le 1\text{A}$	7	10/10	10/ 10	mV/V(max)
Output Impedance	100 mADC and 20 mArms f _o = 120 Hz	7			mΩ/V
Quiescent Current	$V_{\rm O}$ + 2V \leq $V_{\rm IN}$ < 26V, $I_{\rm O}$ = 5 mA	10	15/ 20	15/ 20	mA(max)
	$V_{IN} = V_{O} + 5V, I_{O} = 1A$	30	45/ 60	45/ 60	mA(max)
RMS Output Noise, % of V _{OUT}	10 Hz–100 kHz I _O = 5 mA	0.003			%
Ripple Rejection	f _o = 120 Hz, 1 Vrms, I _L = 100 mA	0.005	0.02/ 0.04	0.02/ 0.04	%/V(max)
Long Term Stability		0.4			%/1000 Hr
Dropout Voltage	1 ₀ = 1A	0.5	0.8/ 1.0	0.8/ 1.0	V(max)
	I _O = 100 mA	110	200/ 200	200/ 200	mV(max)
Short Circuit Current	V _{IN} max = 26V (Note 7)	1.9	1.6/ 1.3	1.6	A(min)
Maximum Line	V_{O} max 1V above nominal V_{O}	75	60/ 60	60/ 60	V(min)
Transient	R_{O} = 100 Ω , T \leq 100 ms				
Maximum Operational Input Voltage		31	26/ 26	26/ 26	V _{DC}
Reverse Polarity DC Input Voltage	R_{O} = 100 Ω , $V_{O} \ge -0.6V$	-30	-15/ -15	-15/ -15	V(min)
Reverse Polarity Transient Input Voltage	$T \le 100 \text{ ms}, R_{O} = 100\Omega$	-75	-50/ -50	-50/ -50	V(min)
ON/OFF Threshold Voltage ON	I _O ≤ 1A	1.30	0.80/ 0.80	0.80/ 0.80	V(max)
ON/OFF Threshold Voltage OFF	I _O ≤ 1A	1.30	2.00/ 2.00	2.00/ 2.00	V(min)
ON/OFF Threshold Current	$V_{ON/OFF}$ = 2.0V, $I_O \le 1A$	50	100/ 300	100/ 300	µA(max)

	V, $C_0 = 22 \ \mu$ F, unless otherwise specified. S type apply over the full Operating Temper	1		
Parameter	Conditions	Тур	Limit	Units
			(Note 5)	(Limits)
Reference Voltage	5 mA \leq I _O \leq 1A (Note 6)	1.275	1.237/ 1.211	V(min)
			1.313/ 1.339	V(max)
Line Regulation	V_{O} + 2V $\leq V_{IN} \leq$ 26V, I_{O} = 5 mA	4	10	mV/V(max)
Load Regulation	$50 \text{ mA} \le I_{O} \le 1\text{A}$	7	10	mV/V(max)
Output Impedance	100 mADC and 20 mArms	7		mΩ/V
	f _O = 120 Hz			
Quiescent Current	$V_{O} + 2V \le V_{IN} < 26V, I_{O} = 5 \text{ mA}$	10	15	mA(max)
	$V_{IN} = V_{O} + 5V, I_{O} = 1A$	30	45/ 60	mA(max)
RMS Output Noise,	10 Hz–100 kHz	0.003		%
% of V _{OUT}	$I_{O} = 5 \text{ mA}$			
Ripple Rejection	f _o = 120 Hz, 1 Vrms, I _L = 100 mA	0.005	0.02	%/V(max)
Long Term Stability		0.4		%/1000 Hr
Dropout Voltage	I _O = 1A	0.5	0.8/1.0	V(max)
	I _O = 100 mA	110 🦼	200/200	mV(max)
Short Circuit Current	V _{IN} max = 26V (Note 7)	1.9	1.6	A(min)
Maximum Line	V_{O} max 1V above nominal V_{O}	55	45	V(min)
Transient	R_0 = 100Ω, T ≤ 100 ms		0.	
Maximum Operational Input Voltage	• • •	31	26	V _{DC}
Reverse Polarity DC Input Voltage	$R_0 = 100\Omega, V_0 \ge -0.6V$	-30	-15	V(min)
Reverse Polarity Transient Input Voltage	$T \le 100 \text{ ms}, R_O = 100\Omega$	-55	-45	V(min)
ON/OFF Threshold Voltage ON	I _O ≤ 1A	1.30	0.80	V(max)
ON/OFF Threshold Voltage OFF	$I_0 \leq 1A$	1.30	2.00	V(min)
ON/OFF Threshold Current	$V_{ON/OFF} = 2.0V, I_O \leq 1A$	50	100	µA(max)

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but device parameter specifications may not be guaranteed under these conditions. For guaranteed specifications and test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics.

Note 2: A military RETS specification available upon request. For more information about military-aerospace products, see the Mil-Aero web page at http://www.national.com/appinfo/milaero/index.html.

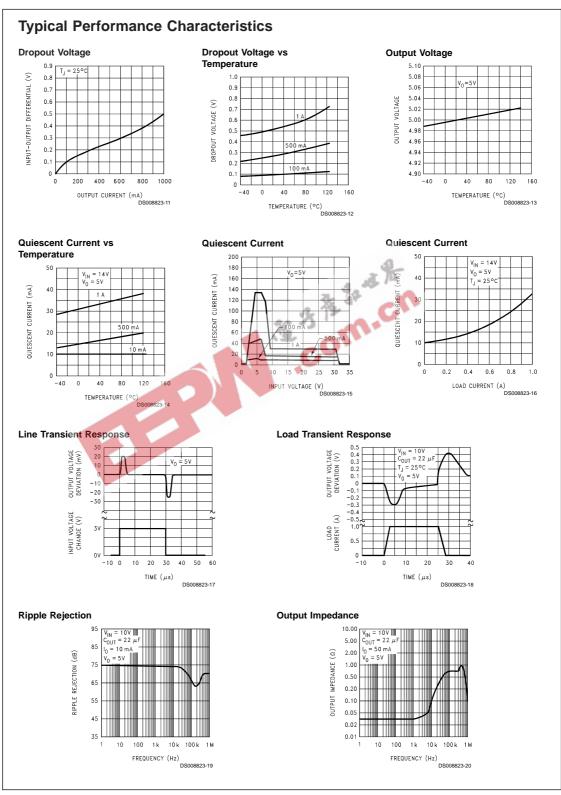
Note 3: The maximum power dissipation is a function of $T_J(max)$, θ_{JA} , and T_A . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is $P_D = (T_{J^-}(max) - T_A)\theta_{JA}$. If this dissipation is exceeded, the die temperature will rise above 150°C and the LM2941 will go into thermal shutdown. For the LM2941T and LM2941CT, the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance (θ_{JA}) is 53°C/W, and the junction-to-case thermal resistance, θ_{JC} is 3°C/W. For the LM2941K, θ_{JA} is 35°C/W and θ_{JC} is 4°C/W. The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance of the TO-263 is 73°C/W, and junction-to-case thermal resistance, θ_{JC} is 3°C. If the TO-263 package is used, the thermal resistance are educed by increasing the PC. board copper area thermally connected to the package: Using 0.5 square inches of copper area, θ_{JA} is 30°C/W; with 1 square inche of copper area, θ_{JA} is 37°C/W; and with 1.6 or more square inches of copper area, θ_{JA} is 32°C/W.

Note 4: All limits guaranteed at room temperature (standard typeface) and at temperature extremes (boldface type). All limits are used to calculate Outgoing Quality Level, and are 100% production tested.

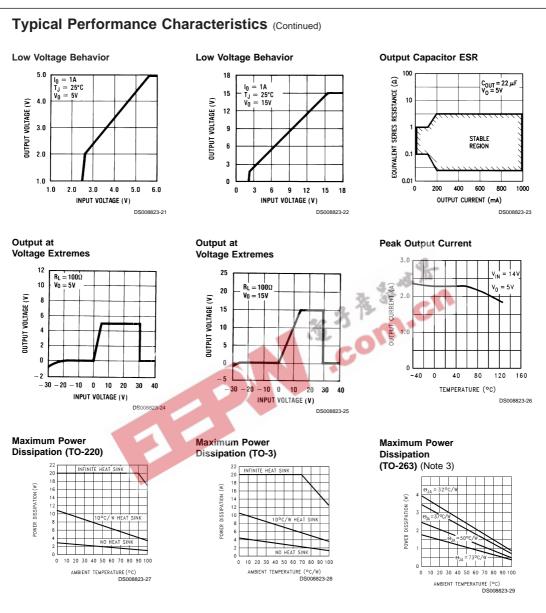
Note 5: All limits guaranteed at room temperature (standard typeface) and at temperature extremes (boldface type). All room temperature limits are 100% production tested. All limits at temperature extremes are guaranteed via correlation using standard Statistical Quality Control (SQC) methods.

Note 6: The output voltage range is 5V to 20V and is determined by the two external resistors, R1 and R2. See Typical Application Circuit.

Note 7: Output current capability will decrease with increasing temperature, but will not go below 1A at the maximum specified temperatures.



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Definition of Terms

Dropout Voltage: The input-voltage differential at which the circuit ceases to regulate against further reduction in input voltage. Measured when the output voltage has dropped 100 mV from the nominal value obtained at ($V_{OUT} + 5V$) input, dropout voltage is dependent upon load current and junction temperature.

Input Voltage: The DC voltage applied to the input terminals with respect to ground.

Input-Output Differential: The voltage difference between the unregulated input voltage and the regulated output voltage for which the regulator will operate.

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.

Long Term Stability: Output voltage stability under accelerated life-test conditions after 1000 hours with maximum rated voltage and junction temperature.

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

Definition of Terms (Continued)

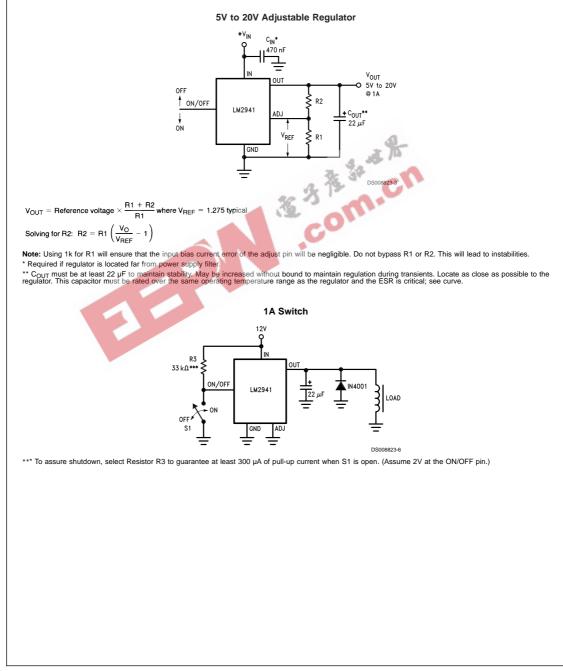
Quiescent Current: That part of the positive input current

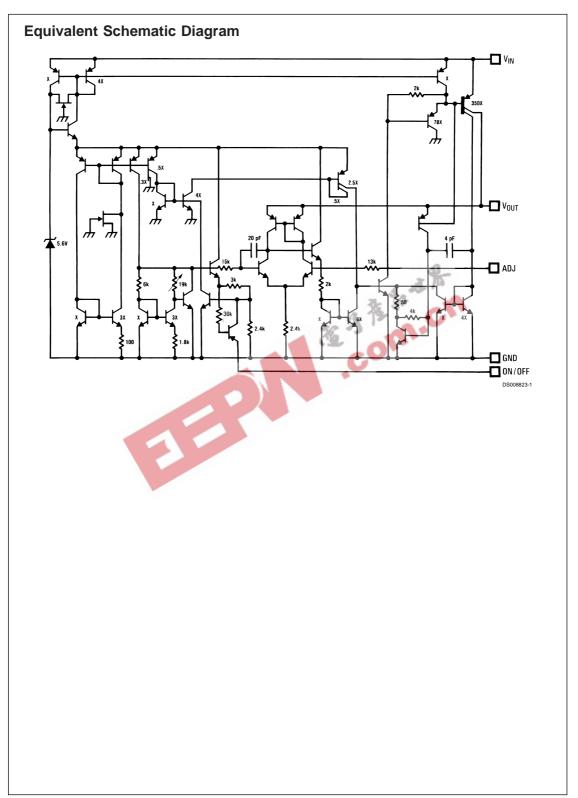
Temperature Stability of Vo: The percentage change in output voltage for a thermal variation from room temperature to either temperature extreme.

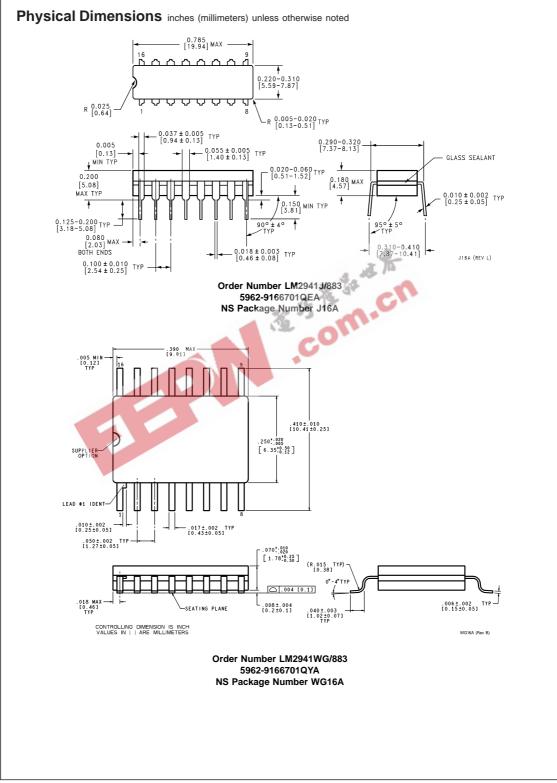
that does not contribute to the positive load current. The regulator ground lead current.

Ripple Rejection: The ratio of the peak-to-peak input ripple voltage to the peak-to-peak output ripple voltage.

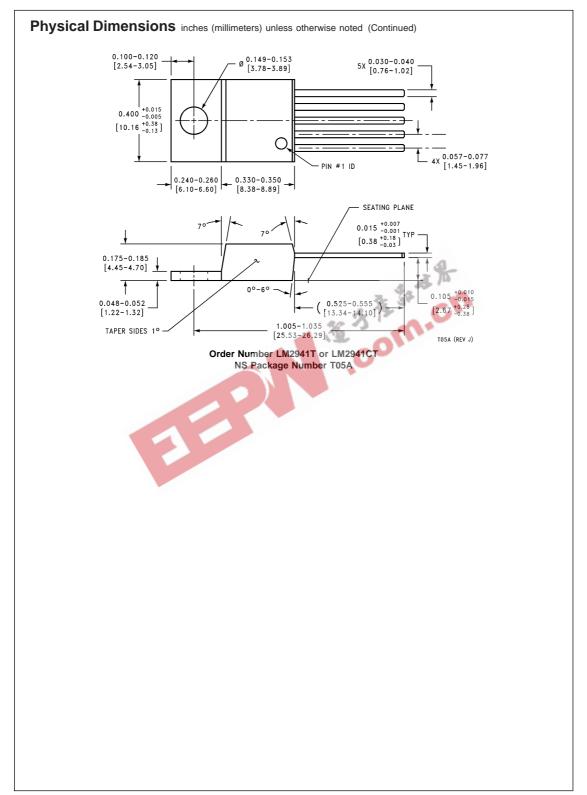
Typical Applications

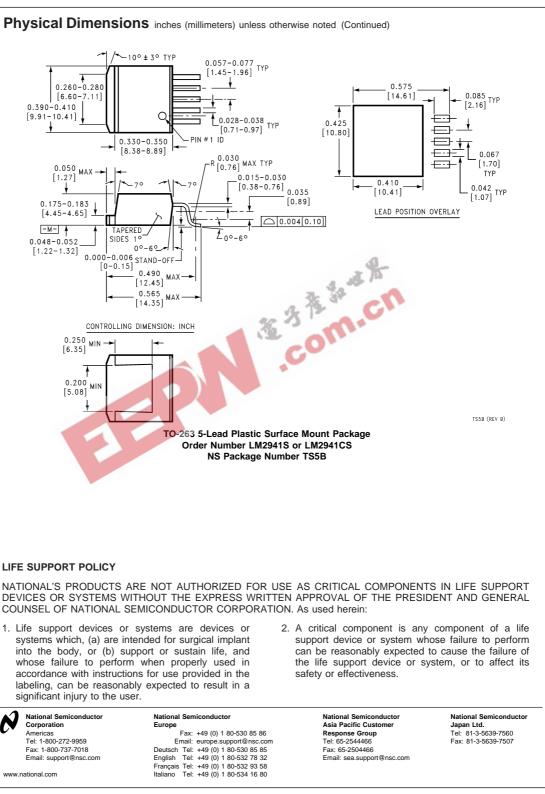






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