D OR N PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)

NC

IN- Π 4

IN+ [

REF

V<sub>CC</sub>-

CURR LIM [

CURR SENS [] 3

SLVS057D - AUGUST 1972 - REVISED JULY 1999

**I**I NC 14

12 [] V<sub>CC+</sub> 

9 🛛 V<sub>Z</sub> 8 [] NC

11

10

13 | FREQ COMP

**NOUTPUT** 

- 150-mA Load Current Without External **Power Transistor**
- **Adjustable Current-Limiting Capability**
- Input Voltages up to 40 V
- Output Adjustable From 2 V to 37 V
- Direct Replacement for Fairchild µA723C

#### description

The µA723 is a precision integrated-circuit voltage regulator, featuring high ripple rejection,

excellent input and load regulation, excellent temperature stability, and low standby current. The circuit consists of a temperature-compensated reference-voltage amplifier, an error amplifier, a 150-mA output transistor, and an adjustable-output current limiter.

The μA723 is designed for use in positive or negative power supplies as a series, shunt, switching, or floating regulator. For output currents exceeding 150 mA, additional pass elements can be connected as shown in Figures 4 and 5.

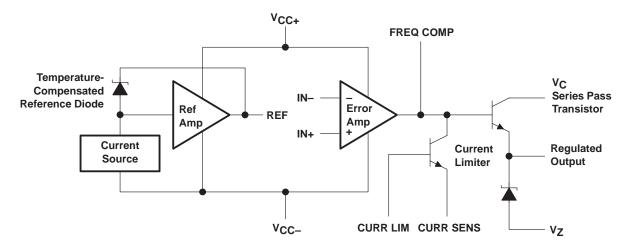
The μA723C is characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C.

#### **AVAILABLE OPTIONS**

	PACKAGE	CHIP	
ТА	PLASTIC DIP (N)	FORM (Y)	
0°C to 70°C	μΑ723CN	μΑ723CD	μΑ723Y

The D package is available taped and reeled. Add the suffix R to the device type (e.g., µA723CDR). Chip forms are tested at 25°C.

#### functional block diagram

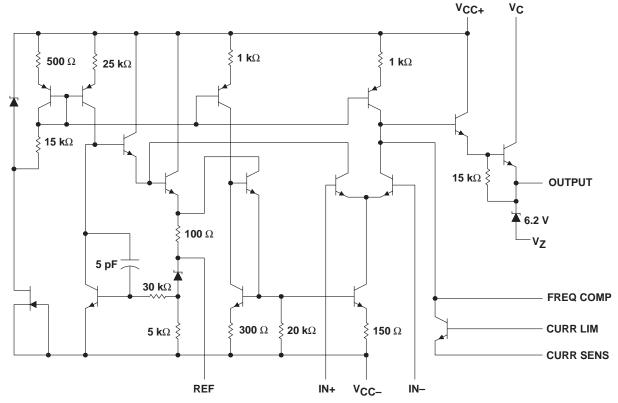




Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.



#### schematic



Resistor and capacitor values shown are nominal.

## absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Peak voltage from $V_{CC+}$ to $V_{CC-}$ ( $t_w \le 50$ ms)	50 V
Continuous voltage from V <sub>CC+</sub> to V <sub>CC-</sub>	40 V
Input-to-output voltage differential	40 V
Differential input voltage to error amplifier	±5 V
Voltage between noninverting input and V <sub>CC</sub>	8 V
Current from V <sub>Z</sub>	
Current from REF	15 mA
Package thermal impedance, θ <sub>JA</sub> (see Notes 1 and 2): D package	86°C/W
N package	101°C/W
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds: D or N package	260°C
Storage temperature range, T <sub>stq</sub>	. −65°C to 150°C

<sup>†</sup> Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

- NOTES: 1. Maximum power dissipation is a function of  $T_J(max)$ ,  $\theta_{JA}$ , and  $T_A$ . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable ambient temperature is  $P_D = (T_J(max) T_A)/\theta_{JA}$ . Operating at the absolute maximum  $T_J$  of 150°C can impact reliability.
  - 2. The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51, except for through-hole packages, which use a trace length of zero.



### recommended operating conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage, V <sub>I</sub>		9.5	40	V
Output voltage, VO		2	37	V
Input-to-output voltage differential, V <sub>C</sub> – V <sub>O</sub>		3	38	V
Output current, IO			150	mA
Operating free-air temperature range, TA	μΑ723C	0	70	°C

### electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature (see Notes 3 and 4)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDIT	TEST CONDITIONS			μ <b>Α723C</b>			
PARAMETER	TEST CONDIT	TA	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT		
	$V_{I} = 12 \text{ V to } V_{I} = 15 \text{ V}$	V <sub>I</sub> = 12 V to V <sub>I</sub> = 15 V			0.1	1		
Input regulation	$V_{I} = 12 \text{ V to } V_{I} = 40 \text{ V}$		25°C		1	5	mV/V	
	$V_{I} = 12 \text{ V to } V_{I} = 15 \text{ V}$		0°C to 70°C			3		
Pipple rejection	f = 50 Hz to 10 kHz,	C <sub>ref</sub> = 0	25°C		74		dB	
Ripple rejection	f = 50 Hz to 10 kHz,	$C_{ref} = 5 \mu F$	25°C		86			
Output regulation			25°C		-0.3 -2		mV/V	
Output regulation			0°C to 70°C	70°C –6		-6		
Reference voltage, V <sub>ref</sub>			25°C	6.8	7.15	7.5	V	
Standby current	V <sub>I</sub> = 30 V,	I <sub>O</sub> = 0	25°C		2.3	4	mA	
Temperature coefficient of output voltage			0°C to 70°C		0.003	0.015	%/°C	
Short-circuit output current	$R_{SC} = 10 \Omega$ ,	VO = 0	25°C		65		mA	
Output noise voltage	BW = 100 Hz to 10 kHz,	C <sub>ref</sub> = 0	25°C		20		/	
Output noise voitage	BW = 100 Hz to 10 kHz,	$C_{ref} = 5 \mu F$	25°C		2.5		μV	

NOTES: 3. For all values in this table, the device is connected as shown in Figure 1 with the divider resistance as seen by the error amplifier  $\leq$  10 k $\Omega$ . Unless otherwise specified, V<sub>I</sub> = V<sub>CC+</sub> = V<sub>C</sub> = 12 V, V<sub>CC-</sub> = 0, V<sub>O</sub> = 5 V, I<sub>O</sub> = 1 mA, R<sub>SC</sub> = 0, and C<sub>ref</sub> = 0.

4. Pulse-testing techniques must be used that will maintain the junction temperature as close to the ambient temperature as possible.

## electrical characteristics, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C (see Notes 3 and 4)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDIT	μ <b>Α723Υ</b>			UNIT		
PARAMETER	TEST CONDIT	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT		
Input regulation	V <sub>I</sub> = 12 V to V <sub>I</sub> = 15 V		0.1			mV/V	
Imput regulation	$V_{I} = 12 \text{ V to } V_{I} = 40 \text{ V}$						
Biople rejection	f = 50 Hz to 10 kHz,	$C_{ref} = 0$	74		dB		
Ripple rejection	f = 50 Hz to 10 kHz,	C <sub>ref</sub> = 5 μF		86		ub ub	
Output regulation				-0.3		mV/V	
Reference voltage, V <sub>ref</sub>				7.15		V	
Standby current	V <sub>I</sub> = 30 V,	IO = 0		2.3		mA	
Short-circuit output current	$R_{SC} = 10 \Omega$	VO = 0		65		mA	
Output noise voltage	BW = 100 Hz to 10 kHz, $C_{ref} = 0$			20			
Output hoise voltage	BW = 100 Hz to 10 kHz, $C_{ref} = 5 \mu F$		2.5		μV		

NOTES: 3. For all values in this table, the device is connected as shown in Figure 1 with the divider resistance as seen by the error amplifier  $\leq$  10 k $\Omega$ . Unless otherwise specified, V<sub>I</sub> = V<sub>CC+</sub> = V<sub>C</sub> = 12 V, V<sub>CC-</sub> = 0, V<sub>O</sub> = 5 V, I<sub>O</sub> = 1 mA, R<sub>SC</sub> = 0, and C<sub>ref</sub> = 0.

4. Pulse-testing techniques must be used that will maintain the junction temperature as close to the ambient temperature as possible.

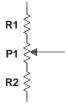


Table 1. Resistor Values ( $k\Omega$ ) for Standard Output Voltages

OUTPUT VOLTAGE	APPLICABLE FIGURES	FIXED C		OUTPUT ADJUSTABLE ±10% (SEE NOTE 6)		
(V)	(SEE NOTE 5)	R1 (kΩ)	R2 (kΩ)	R1 (kΩ)	P1 (kΩ)	P2 (kΩ)
3.0	1, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12 (4)	4.12	3.01	1.8	0.5	1.2
3.6	1, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12 (4)	3.57	3.65	1.5	0.5	1.5
5.0	1, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12 (4)	2.15	4.99	0.75	0.5	2.2
6.0	1, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12 (4)	1.15	6.04	0.5	0.5	2.7
9.0	2, 4, (5, 6, 9, 12)	1.87	7.15	0.75	1.0	2.7
12	2, 4, (5, 6, 9, 12)	4.87	7.15	2.0	1.0	3.0
15	2, 4, (5, 6, 9, 12)	7.87	7.15	3.3	1.0	3.0
28	2, 4, (5, 6, 9, 12)	21.0	7.15	5.6	1.0	2.0
45	7	3.57	48.7	2.2	10	39
75	7	3.57	78.7	2.2	10	68
100	7	3.57	105	2.2	10	91
250	7	3.57	255	2.2	10	240
-6 (see Note 7)	3, 10	3.57	2.43	1.2	0.5	0.75
-9	3, 10	3.48	5.36	1.2	0.5	2.0
-12	3, 10	3.57	8.45	1.2	0.5	3.3
-15	3, 10	3.57	11.5	1.2	0.5	4.3
-28	3, 10	3.57	24.3	1.2	0.5	10
-45	8	3.57	41.2	2.2	10	33
-100	8	3.57	95.3	2.2	10	91
-250	8	3.57	249	2.2	10	240

NOTES: 5. The R1/R2 divider can be across either V<sub>O</sub> or V<sub>(ref)</sub>. If the divider is across V<sub>(ref)</sub>, use the figure numbers without parentheses. If the divider is across V<sub>O</sub> use the figure numbers in parentheses

VO, use the figure numbers in parentheses.
To make the voltage adjustable, the R1/R2 divider shown in the figures must be replaced by the divider shown below.



#### **Adjustable Output Circuit**

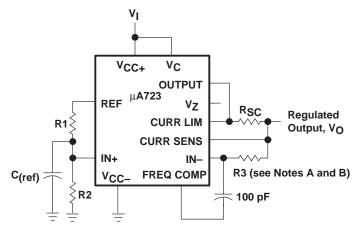
7. For Figures 3, 8, and 10, the device requires a minimum of 9 V between  $V_{CC+}$  and  $V_{CC-}$  when  $V_O$  is equal to or more positive than -9 V.



**Table 2. Formulas for Intermediate Output Voltages** 

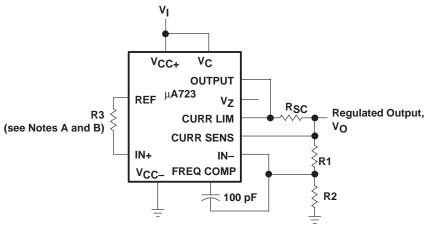
OUTPUTS FROM 2 V TO 7 V SEE FIGURES 1, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12 (4) AND NOTE 5	OUTPUTS FROM 4 V TO 250 V SEE FIGURE 7 AND NOTE 5	CURRENT LIMITING
$V_{O} = V_{(ref)} \times \frac{R2}{R1 + R2}$	$V_{O} = \frac{V_{(ref)}}{2} \times \frac{R2 - R1}{R1}$ R3 = R4	$I_{(limit)} \approx \frac{0.65 \text{ V}}{R_{SC}}$
OUTPUTS FROM 7 V TO 37 V SEE FIGURES 2, 4, (5, 6, 9, 11, 12) AND NOTE 5	OUTPUTS FROM -6 V TO -250 V SEE FIGURES 3, 8, 10 AND NOTES 5 AND 7	FOLDBACK CURRENT LIMITING SEE FIGURE 6
$V_{O} = V_{(ref)} \times \frac{R1 + R2}{R2}$	$V_{O} = -\frac{V_{(ref)}}{2} \times \frac{R1 + R2}{R1}$ $R3 = R4$	$I_{(knee)} \approx \frac{V_0 R3 + (R3 + R4) \ 0.65 \ V}{R_{SC} R4}$ $I_{OS} \approx \frac{0.65 \ V}{R_{SC}} \times \frac{R3 + R4}{R4}$

- NOTES: 5. The R1/R2 divider can be across either VO or V(ref). If the divider is across V(ref), use figure numbers without parentheses. If the divider is across V<sub>O</sub>, use the figure numbers in parentheses.
  - 7. For Figures 3, 8, and 10, the device requires a minimum of 9 V between V<sub>CC+</sub> and V<sub>CC-</sub> when V<sub>O</sub> is equal to or more positive than



NOTES: A. R3 =  $\frac{R1 \times R2}{R1 + R2}$  for a minimum  $\alpha_{V_0}$  B. R3 can be eliminated for minimum component count. Use direct connection (i.e., R<sub>3</sub> = 0).

Figure 1. Basic Low-Voltage Regulator ( $V_0 = 2 V \text{ to } 7 V$ )



NOTES: A. R3 =  $\frac{R1 \times R2}{R1 + R2}$  for a minimum  $\alpha_{V_0}$ B. R3 can be eliminated for minimum component count. Use direct connection (i.e., R<sub>3</sub> = 0).

Figure 2. Basic High-Voltage Regulator ( $V_0 = 7 \text{ V to } 37 \text{ V}$ )

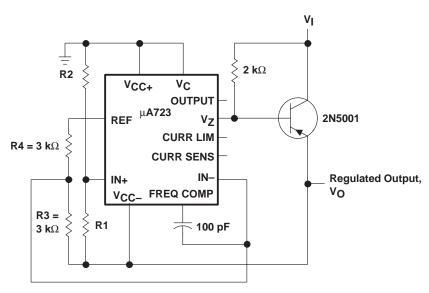


Figure 3. Negative-Voltage Regulator

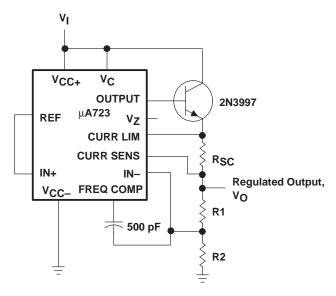


Figure 4. Positive-Voltage Regulator (External npn Pass Transistor)

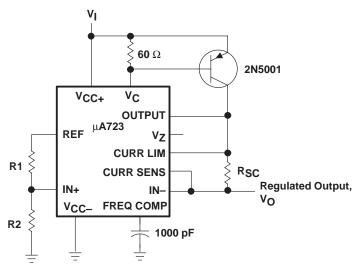


Figure 5. Positive-Voltage Regulator (External pnp Pass Transistor)

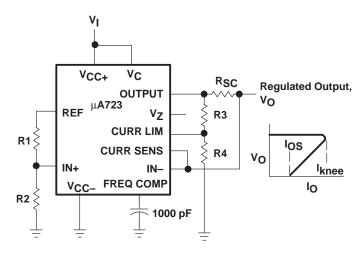


Figure 6. Foldback Current Limiting

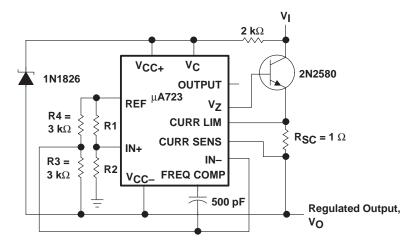


Figure 7. Positive Floating Regulator

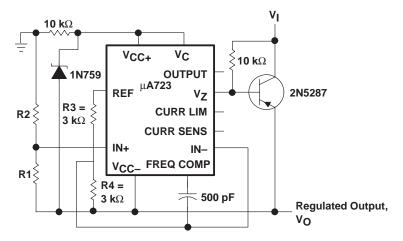
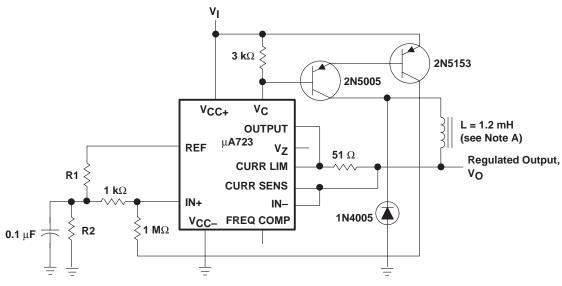
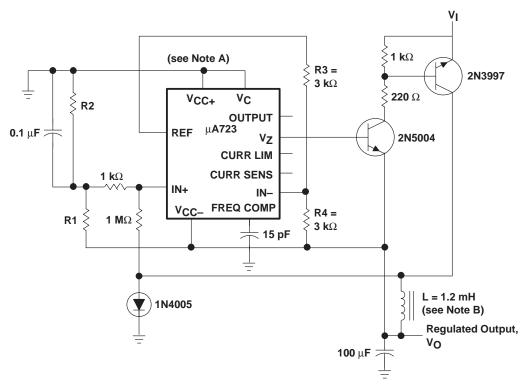


Figure 8. Negative Floating Regulator



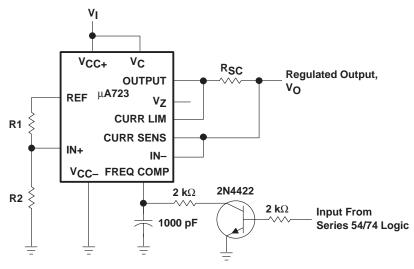
NOTE A: Lis 40 turns of No. 20 enameled copper wire wound on Ferroxcube P36/22-3B7 potted core, or equivalent, with a 0.009-inch air gap.

Figure 9. Positive Switching Regulator



- NOTES: A. The device requires a minimum of 9 V between  $V_{CC+}$  and  $V_{CC-}$  when  $V_O$  is equal to or more positive than -9 V.
  - B. L is 40 turns of No. 20 enameled copper wire wound on Ferroxcube P36/22-3B7 potted core, or equivalent, with a 0.009-inch air gap.

Figure 10. Negative Switching Regulator



NOTE A: A current-limiting transistor can be used for shutdown if current limiting is not required.

Figure 11. Remote Shutdown Regulator With Current Limiting



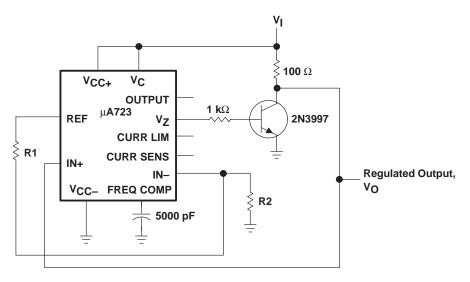


Figure 12. Shunt Regulator





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#### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
UA723CD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR/ Level-1-235C-UNLIM
UA723CDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR/ Level-1-235C-UNLIM
UA723CJ	OBSOLETE	CDIP	J	14		TBD	Call TI	Call TI
UA723CN	ACTIVE	PDIP	N	14	25	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-NC-NC-NC
UA723CNSR	ACTIVE	SO	NS	14	2000	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR/ Level-1-235C-UNLIM

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS) or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free** (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

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(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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#### 14 LEADS SHOWN



- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. This package is hermetically sealed with a ceramic lid using glass frit.
- D. Index point is provided on cap for terminal identification only on press ceramic glass frit seal only.
- E. Falls within MIL STD 1835 GDIP1-T14, GDIP1-T16, GDIP1-T18 and GDIP1-T20.

# N (R-PDIP-T\*\*)

## PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE

16 PINS SHOWN

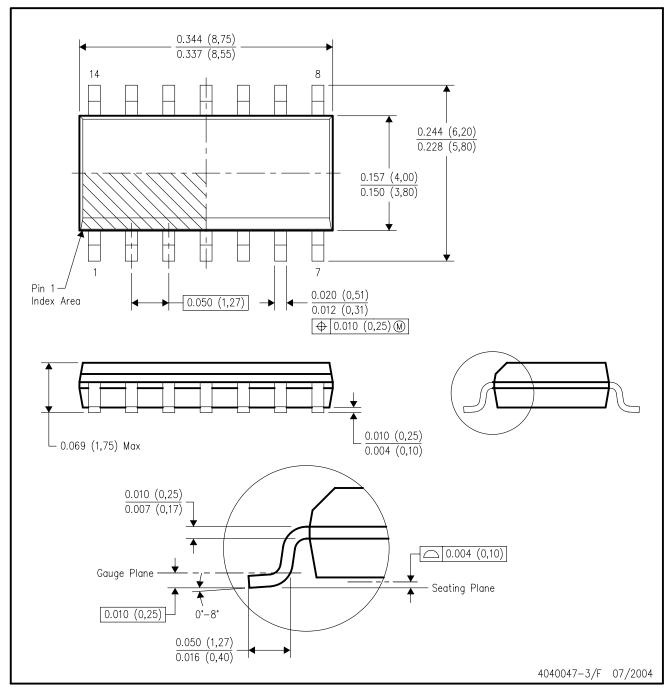


- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Falls within JEDEC MS-001, except 18 and 20 pin minimum body length (Dim A).
- The 20 pin end lead shoulder width is a vendor option, either half or full width.



# D (R-PDSO-G14)

# PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0.006 (0,15).
- D. Falls within JEDEC MS-012 variation AB.



### **MECHANICAL DATA**

## NS (R-PDSO-G\*\*)

# 14-PINS SHOWN

#### PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion, not to exceed 0,15.



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