# onsemi

# <u>Voltage Regulator</u> – Adjustable Output, Positive

## 1.5 A

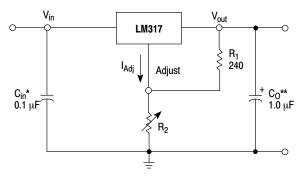
# LM317, NCV317

The LM317 is an adjustable 3-terminal positive voltage regulator capable of supplying in excess of 1.5 A over an output voltage range of 1.2 V to 37 V. This voltage regulator is exceptionally easy to use and requires only two external resistors to set the output voltage. Further, it employs internal current limiting, thermal shutdown and safe area compensation, making it essentially blow-out proof.

The LM317 serves a wide variety of applications including local, on card regulation. This device can also be used to make a programmable output regulator, or by connecting a fixed resistor between the adjustment and output, the LM317 can be used as a precision current regulator.

## Features

- Output Current in Excess of 1.5 A
- Output Adjustable between 1.2 V and 37 V
- Internal Thermal Overload Protection
- Internal Short Circuit Current Limiting Constant with Temperature
- Output Transistor Safe-Area Compensation
- Floating Operation for High Voltage Applications
- Eliminates Stocking many Fixed Voltages
- Available in Surface Mount D<sup>2</sup>PAK-3, and Standard 3-Lead Transistor Package
- NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC-Q100 Qualified and PPAP Capable
- These Devices are Pb–Free, Halogen Free/BFR Free and are RoHS Compliant



\*  $C_{in}$  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.

$$V_{out} = 1.25 V \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) + I_{Adj} R_2$$

Since  $I_{Adj}$  is controlled to less than 100  $\mu\text{A},$  the error associated with this term is negligible in most applications.

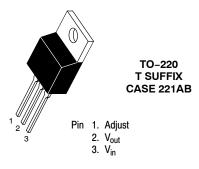
## Figure 1. Standard Application



D2T SUFFIX CASE 936

 $D^2P\Delta K = 3$ 

Heatsink surface (shown as terminal 4 in case outline drawing) is connected to Pin 2.



Heatsink surface connected to Pin 2.

## **ORDERING INFORMATION**

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 10 of this data sheet.

## **DEVICE MARKING INFORMATION**

See general marking information in the device marking section on page 10 of this data sheet.

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input-Output Voltage Differential	V <sub>I</sub> -V <sub>O</sub>	-0.3 to 40	Vdc
Power Dissipation			
Case 221A			
$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	PD	Internally Limited	W
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	θ <sub>JA</sub>	65	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case	θJC	5.0	°C/W
Case 936 (D <sup>2</sup> PAK-3)			
$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	PD	Internally Limited	W
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	θ <sub>JA</sub>	70	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case	θ <sub>JC</sub>	5.0	°C/W
Operating Junction Temperature Range	TJ	-55 to +150	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to +150	°C

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

## **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

 $(V_I - V_O = 5.0 \text{ V}; I_O = 0.5 \text{ A} \text{ for D2T and T packages}; T_J = T_{low} \text{ to } T_{high} \text{ (Note 1)}; I_{max} \text{ and } P_{max} \text{ (Note 2)}; \text{ unless otherwise noted.)}$ 

Characteristics	Figure	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Line Regulation (Note 3), $T_A$ = +25°C, 3.0 V $\leq$ V_I–V_O $\leq$ 40 V	1	Reg <sub>line</sub>	-	0.01	0.04	%/V
Load Regulation (Note 3), $T_A$ = +25°C, 10 mA $\leq$ $I_O$ $\leq$ $I_{max}$ $V_O$ $\leq$ 5.0 V $V_O$ $\geq$ 5.0 V	2	Reg <sub>load</sub>		5.0 0.1	25 0.5	mV % V <sub>O</sub>
Thermal Regulation, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ (Note 4), 20 ms Pulse	-	Reg <sub>therm</sub>	-	0.03	0.07	% V <sub>O</sub> /W
Adjustment Pin Current	3	I <sub>Adj</sub>	-	50	100	μΑ
Adjustment Pin Current Change, 2.5 V $\leq$ V <sub>I</sub> –V <sub>O</sub> $\leq$ 40 V, 10 mA $\leq$ I <sub>L</sub> $\leq$ I <sub>max</sub> , P <sub>D</sub> $\leq$ P <sub>max</sub>	1, 2	$\Delta I_{Adj}$	-	0.2	5.0	μΑ
Reference Voltage, 3.0 V $\leq$ VI–VO $\leq$ 40 V, 10 mA $\leq$ IO $\leq$ Imax, PD $\leq$ Pmax	3	V <sub>ref</sub>	1.2	1.25	1.3	V
Line Regulation (Note 3), 3.0 V $\leq$ V <sub>I</sub> -V <sub>O</sub> $\leq$ 40 V	1	Reg <sub>line</sub>	-	0.02	0.07	%/V
Load Regulation (Note 3), 10 mA $\leq$ $I_O \leq$ $I_{max}$ $V_O \leq$ 5.0 V $V_O \geq$ 5.0 V	2	Reg <sub>load</sub>		20 0.3	70 1.5	mV % V <sub>O</sub>
Temperature Stability $(T_{low} \le T_J \le T_{high})$	3	Τ <sub>S</sub>	-	0.7	-	% V <sub>O</sub>
Minimum Load Current to Maintain Regulation ( $V_I$ – $V_O$ = 40 V)	3	I <sub>Lmin</sub>	-	3.5	10	mA
$ \begin{array}{l} Maximum \ Output \ Current \\ V_I - V_O \leq 15 \ V, \ P_D \leq P_{max}, \ T \ Package \\ V_I - V_O = 40 \ V, \ P_D \leq P_{max}, \ T_A = +25^\circ C, \ T \ Package \end{array} $	3	I <sub>max</sub>	1.5 0.15	2.2 0.4		A
RMS Noise, % of V <sub>O</sub> , T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C, 10 Hz $\leq$ f $\leq$ 10 kHz	-	N	-	0.003	-	% V <sub>O</sub>
Ripple Rejection, $V_O = 10$ V, f = 120 Hz (Note 5) Without $C_{Adj}$ $C_{Adj} = 10 \ \mu F$	4	RR	- 66	65 80	-	dB
Thermal Shutdown (Note 6)	-	-	-	180	-	°C
Long–Term Stability, $T_J = T_{high}$ (Note 7), $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ for Endpoint Measurements	3	S	_	0.3	1.0	%/1.0 kHrs.
Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Case, T Package	-	$R_{\theta JC}$	-	5.0	-	°C/W

T<sub>low</sub> to T<sub>high</sub> = 0° to +125°C, for LM317T, D2T. T<sub>low</sub> to T<sub>high</sub> = -40° to +125°C, for LM317BT, BD2T, T<sub>low</sub> to T<sub>high</sub> = -55° to +150°C, for NCV317BT, BD2T.

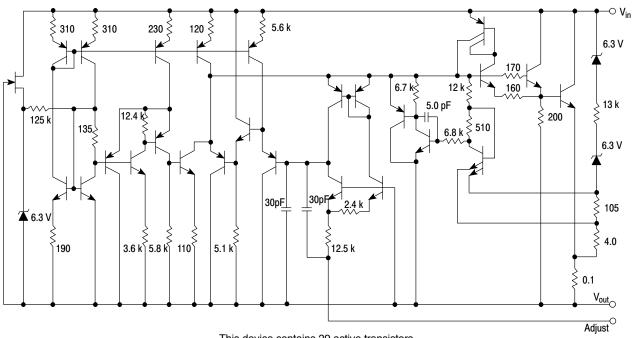
2.  $I_{max} = 1.5 \text{ Å}, P_{max} = 20 \text{ W}$ 

 Load and line regulation are specified at constant junction temperature. Changes in V<sub>O</sub> due to heating effects must be taken into account separately. Pulse testing with low duty cycle is used.

 Power dissipation within an IC voltage regulator produces a temperature gradient on the die, affecting individual IC components on the die. These effects can be minimized by proper integrated circuit design and layout techniques. Thermal Regulation is the effect of these temperature gradients on the output voltage and is expressed in percentage of output change per watt of power change in a specified time.
 C<sub>Adj</sub>, when used, is connected between the adjustment pin and ground.

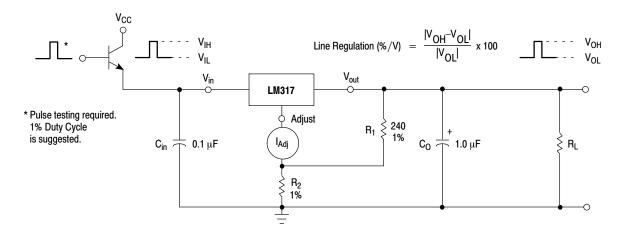
O<sub>Adj</sub>, which used, is connected between the adjustment pin and
 Thermal characteristics are not subject to production test.

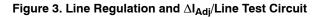
7. Since Long-Term Stability cannot be measured on each device before shipment, this specification is an engineering estimate of average stability from lot to lot.



This device contains 29 active transistors.







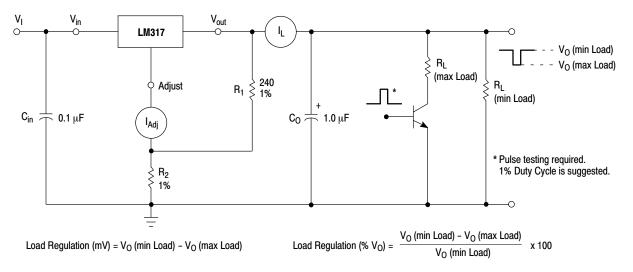
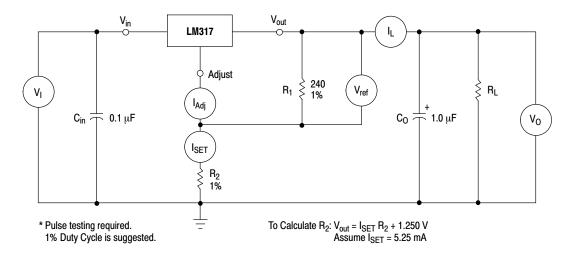


Figure 4. Load Regulation and  ${\bigtriangleup I}_{\text{Adj}}/\text{Load}$  Test Circuit





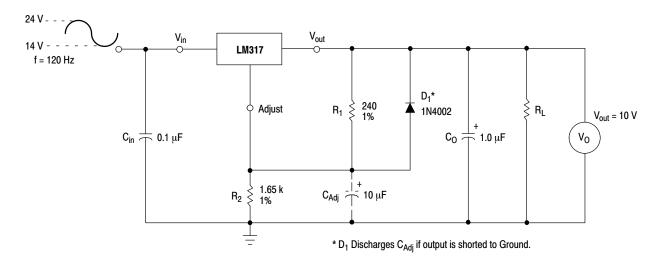
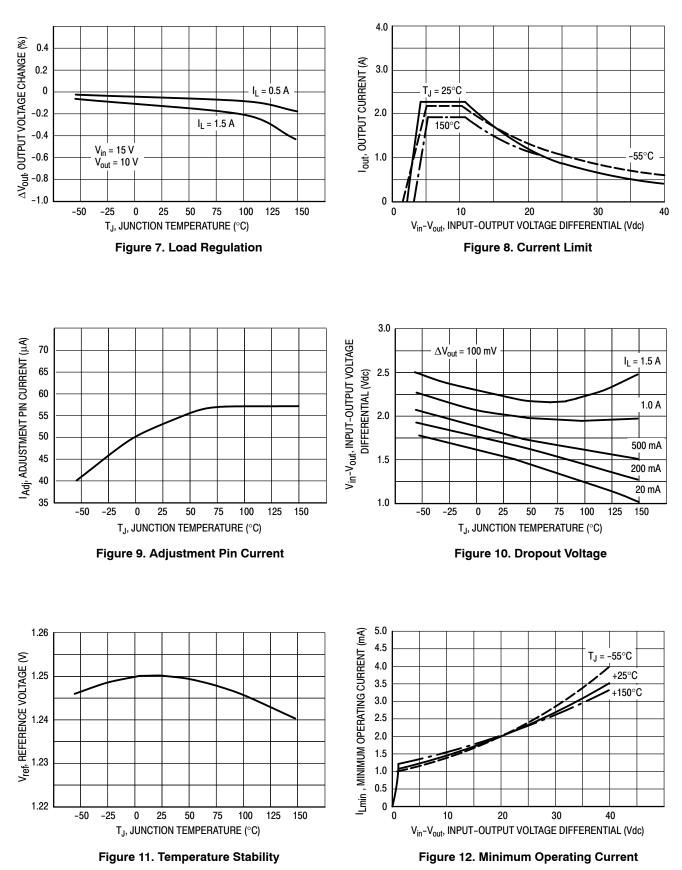
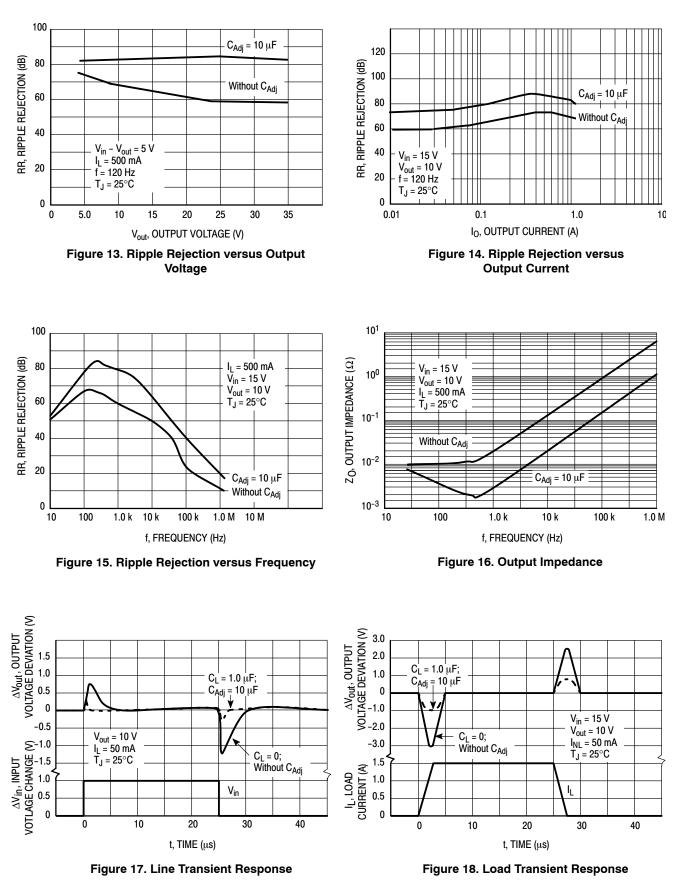


Figure 6. Ripple Rejection Test Circuit





## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

#### **Basic Circuit Operation**

The LM317 is a 3-terminal floating regulator. In operation, the LM317 develops and maintains a nominal 1.25 V reference ( $V_{ref}$ ) between its output and adjustment terminals. This reference voltage is converted to a programming current ( $I_{PROG}$ ) by  $R_1$  (see Figure 17), and this constant current flows through  $R_2$  to ground.

The regulated output voltage is given by:

$$V_{out} = V_{ref} \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) + I_{Adj} R_2$$

Since the current from the adjustment terminal  $(I_{Adj})$  represents an error term in the equation, the LM317 was designed to control  $I_{Adj}$  to less than 100 µA and keep it constant. To do this, all quiescent operating current is returned to the output terminal. This imposes the requirement for a minimum load current. If the load current is less than this minimum, the output voltage will rise.

Since the LM317 is a floating regulator, it is only the voltage differential across the circuit which is important to performance, and operation at high voltages with respect to ground is possible.

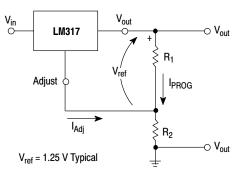


Figure 19. Basic Circuit Configuration

#### Load Regulation

The LM317 is capable of providing extremely good load regulation, but a few precautions are needed to obtain maximum performance. For best performance, the programming resistor ( $R_1$ ) should be connected as close to the regulator as possible to minimize line drops which effectively appear in series with the reference, thereby degrading regulation. The ground end of  $R_2$  can be returned near the load ground to provide remote ground sensing and improve load regulation.

#### **External Capacitors**

A 0.1  $\mu$ F disc or 1.0  $\mu$ F tantalum input bypass capacitor (C<sub>in</sub>) is recommended to reduce the sensitivity to input line impedance.

The adjustment terminal may be bypassed to ground to improve ripple rejection. This capacitor ( $C_{Adj}$ ) prevents ripple from being amplified as the output voltage is increased. A 10  $\mu$ F capacitor should improve ripple rejection about 15 dB at 120 Hz in a 10 V application.

Although the LM317 is stable with no output capacitance, like any feedback circuit, certain values of external capacitance can cause excessive ringing. An output capacitance ( $C_0$ ) in the form of a 1.0 µF tantalum or 25 µF aluminum electrolytic capacitor on the output swamps this effect and insures stability.

#### **Protection Diodes**

When external capacitors are used with any IC regulator it is sometimes necessary to add protection diodes to prevent the capacitors from discharging through low current points into the regulator.

Figure 18 shows the LM317 with the recommended protection diodes for output voltages in excess of 25 V or high capacitance values ( $C_O > 25 \ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{Adj} > 10 \ \mu\text{F}$ ). Diode  $D_1$  prevents  $C_O$  from discharging thru the IC during an input short circuit. Diode  $D_2$  protects against capacitor  $C_{Adj}$  discharging through the IC during an output short circuit. The combination of diodes  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  prevents  $C_{Adj}$  from discharging through the IC during an input short circuit.

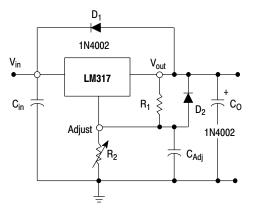


Figure 20. Voltage Regulator with Protection Diodes

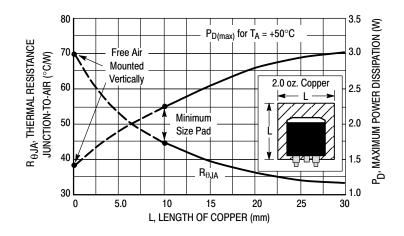


Figure 21. D<sup>2</sup>PAK Thermal Resistance and Maximum Power Dissipation versus P.C.B. Copper Length

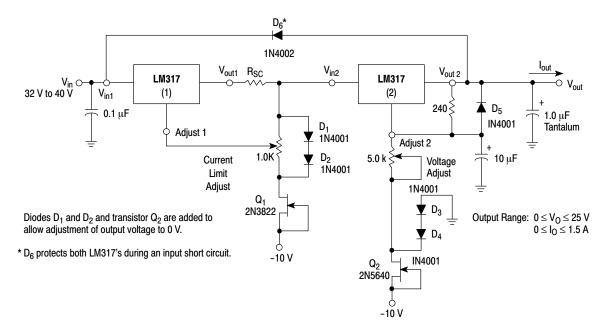


Figure 22. "Laboratory" Power Supply with Adjustable Current Limit and Output Voltage

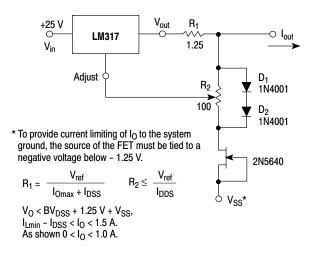
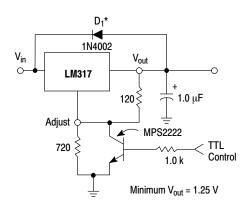


Figure 23. Adjustable Current Limiter



\* D1 protects the device during an input short circuit.

Figure 24. 5.0 V Electronic Shutdown Regulator

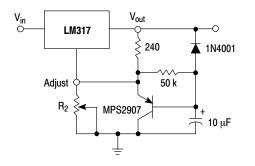


Figure 25. Slow Turn-On Regulator

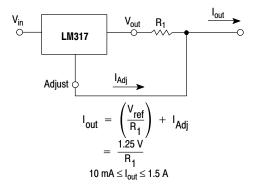


Figure 26. Current Regulator

## **ORDERING INFORMATION**

G

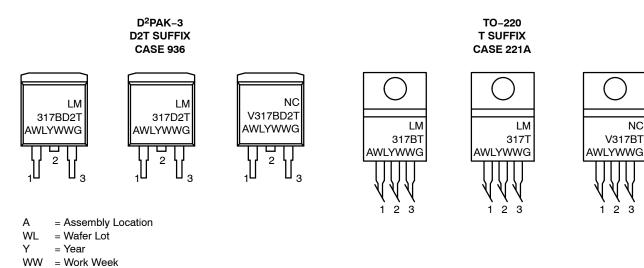
= Pb-Free Package

Device	Operating Temperature Range	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>	
LM317BD2TG		D <sup>2</sup> PAK–3 (Pb–Free)	50 Units / Rail	
LM317BD2TR4G	$T_{J} = -40^{\circ} \text{ to } +125^{\circ}\text{C}$	D <sup>2</sup> PAK–3 (Pb–Free)	800 Tape & Reel	
LM317BTG		TO-220 (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail	
LM317D2TG		D <sup>2</sup> PAK–3 (Pb–Free)	50 Units / Rail	
LM317D2TR4G	$T_J = 0^\circ$ to +125°C	D <sup>2</sup> PAK–3 (Pb–Free)	800 Tape & Reel	
LM317TG		TO-220 (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail	
NCV317BD2TG*		D <sup>2</sup> PAK–3 (Pb–Free)	50 Units / Rail	
NCV317BD2TR4G*	$T_{J} = -55^{\circ} \text{ to } +150^{\circ}\text{C}$	D <sup>2</sup> PAK–3 (Pb–Free)	800 Tape & Reel	
NCV317BTG*		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.

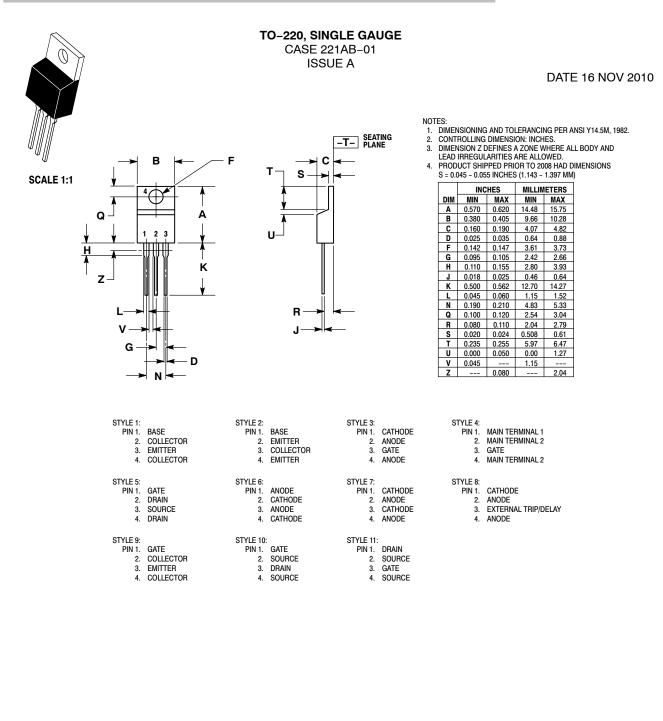
\*NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC-Q100 Qualified and PPAP Capable.

## **MARKING DIAGRAMS**



NC

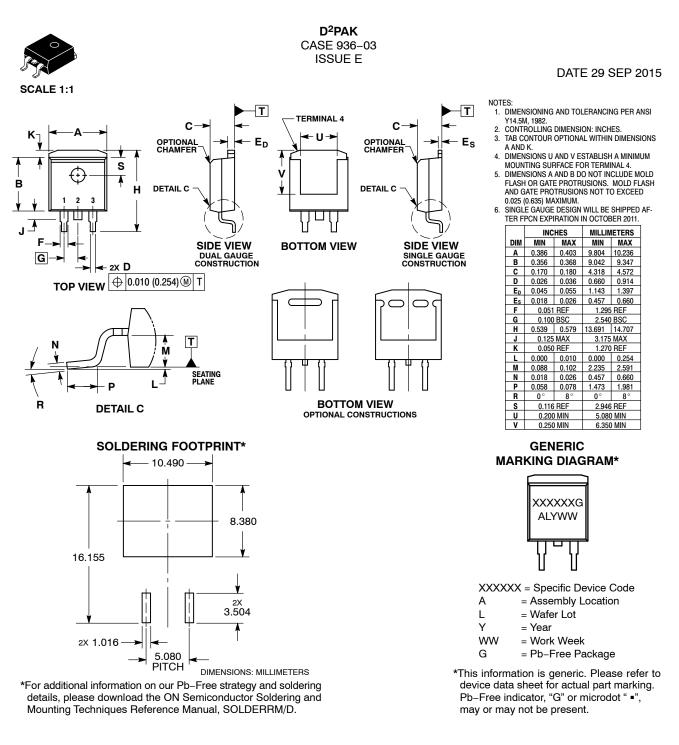




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