

# Three-Terminal Adjustable Output Positive Voltage Regulator

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.

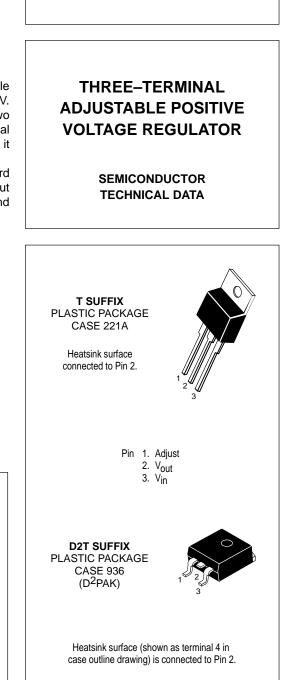
- Output Current in Excess of 1.5 A
- Output Adjustable between 1.2 V and 37 V
- Internal Thermal Overload Protection
- Internal Short Circuit Current Limiting Constant with Temperature
- Output Transistor Safe-Area Compensation
- Floating Operation for High Voltage Applications
- Available in Surface Mount D<sup>2</sup>PAK, and Standard 3–Lead Transistor Package

**Standard Application** 

Vout

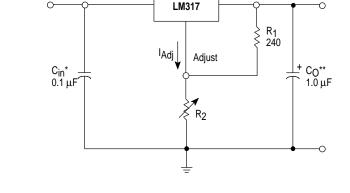
Eliminates Stocking many Fixed Voltages

Vin



#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Device	Operating Temperature Range	Package	
LM317BD2T		Surface Mount	
LM317BT	$T_{J} = -40^{\circ} \text{ to } +125^{\circ}\text{C}$	Insertion Mount	
LM317D2T	$T_J = 0^\circ \text{ to } + 125^\circ \text{C}$	Surface Mount	
LM317T		Insertion Mount	



\*  $c_{in}$  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  $\mu A,$  the error associated with this term is negligible in most applications.

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input–Output Voltage Differential	VI-VO	40	Vdc
Power Dissipation			
Case 221A			
$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	PD	Internally Limited	W
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	θJA	65	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case	θJC	5.0	°C/W
Case 936 (D <sup>2</sup> PAK)			
$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	PD	Internally Limited	W
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	θJA	70	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case	θJC	5.0	°C/W
Operating Junction Temperature Range	Тј	-40 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to +150	°C

#### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V<sub>I</sub>-V<sub>O</sub> = 5.0 V; I<sub>O</sub> = 0.5 A for D2T and T packages; T<sub>J</sub> = T<sub>Iow</sub> to T<sub>high</sub> [Note 1]; I<sub>max</sub> and P<sub>max</sub> [Note 2]; unless otherwise noted.)

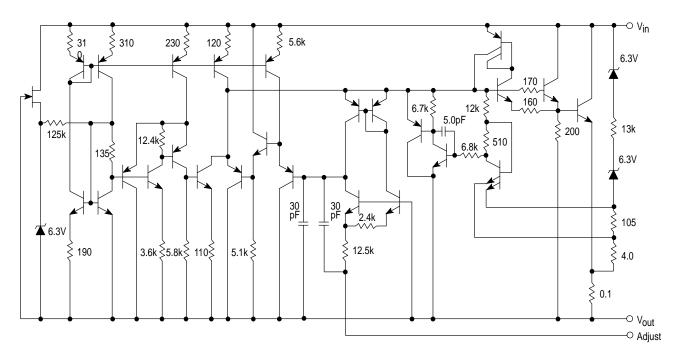
Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Line Regulation (Note 3), T_A = +25°C, 3.0 V $\leq$ VI–VO $\leq$ 40 V	1	Reg <sub>line</sub>	_	0.01	0.04	%/V
Load Regulation (Note 3), TA = +25°C, 10 mA $\leq$ IO $\leq$ Imax VO $\leq$ 5.0 V VO $\geq$ 5.0 V		Regload		5.0 0.1	25 0.5	mV % V <sub>O</sub>
Thermal Regulation, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ (Note 6), 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	<sup>∆l</sup> Adj	-	0.2	5.0	μA
$\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Reference Voltage, 3.0 V \leq V_I - V_O \leq 40 V,} \\ \mbox{10 mA} \leq I_O \leq I_{max}, \ \mbox{P}_D \leq \mbox{P}_{max} \end{array}$	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	Regload		20 0.3	70 1.5	mV % V <sub>O</sub>
Temperature Stability $(T_{low} \le T_J \le T_{high})$	3	ΤS	-	0.7	-	% Vo
Minimum Load Current to Maintain Regulation ( $V_I - V_O = 40 V$ )	3	I <sub>Lmin</sub>	-	3.5	10	mA
Maximum Output Current $V_I-V_O \le 15 \text{ V}, P_D \le P_{max}, T \text{ Package}$ $V_I-V_O = 40 \text{ V}, P_D \le P_{max}, T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}, T \text{ Package}$	3	I <sub>max</sub>	1.5 0.15	2.2 0.4		A
RMS Noise, % of V_O, T_A = +25°C, 10 Hz $\leq$ f $\leq$ 10 kHz		N	-	0.003	-	% Vo
Ripple Rejection, $V_O = 10$ V, f = 120 Hz (Note 4) Without $C_{Adj}$ $C_{Adj} = 10 \mu\text{F}$		RR	_ 66	65 80		dB
Long–Term Stability, $T_J = T_{high}$ (Note 5), $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ for Endpoint Measurements	3	S	-	0.3	1.0	%/1.0 k Hrs.
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case, T Package		R <sub>θJC</sub>	-	5.0	-	°C/W

NOTES: 1. 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. 2. I<sub>max</sub> = 1.5 Å, P<sub>max</sub> = 20 W 3. 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.

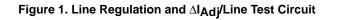
 4. C<sub>Adj</sub>: when used, is connected between the adjustment pin and ground.
 5. Since Long–Term Stability cannot be measured on each device before shipment, this specification is an engineering estimate of average stability from lot to lot.

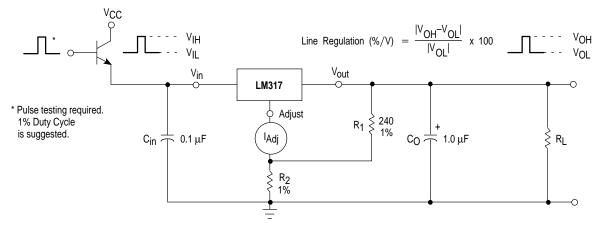
Power dissipation within an IC voltage regulator produces a temperature gradient on the die, affecting individual IC components on the die. These
effects can be minimized by proper integrated circuit design and layout techniques. Thermal Regulation is the effect of these temperature gradients
on the output voltage and is expressed in percentage of output change per watt of power change in a specified time.

## **Representative Schematic Diagram**



This device contains 29 active transistors.





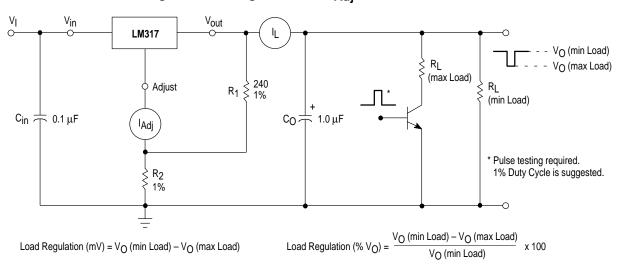
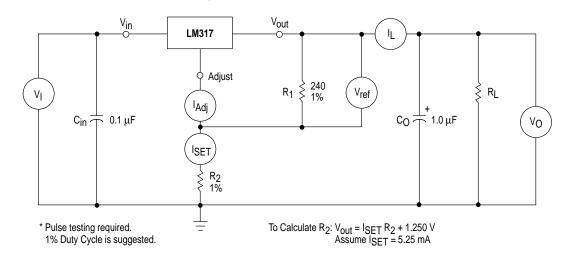
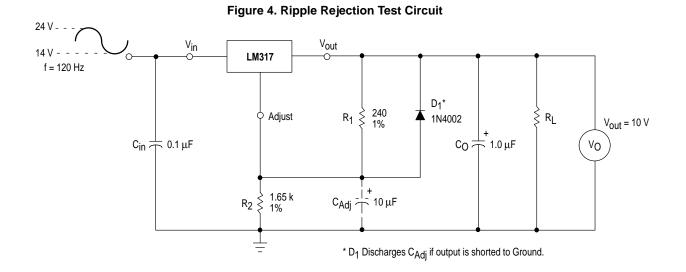
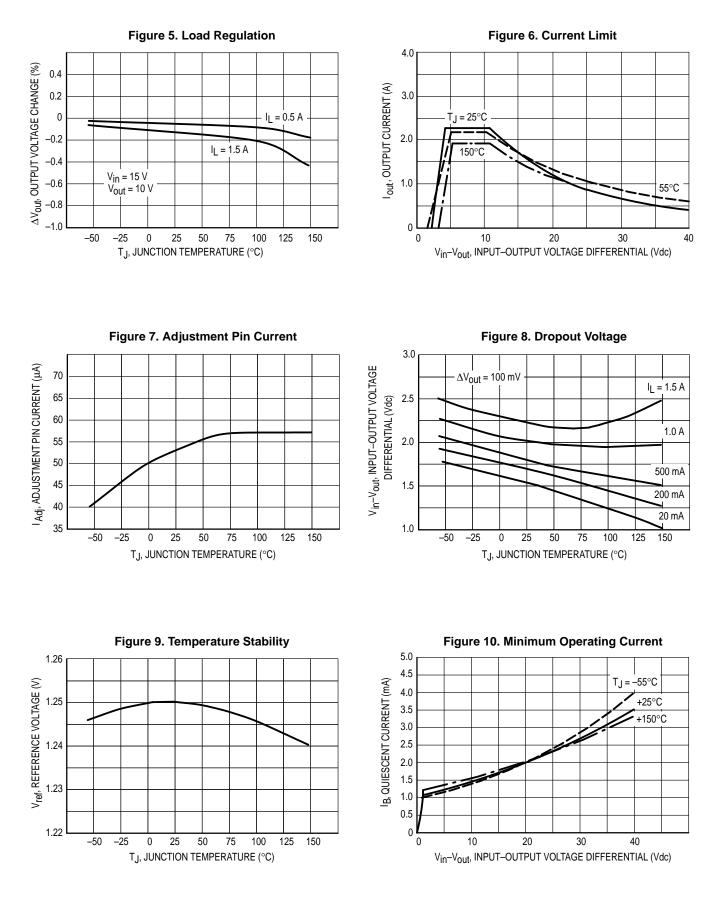


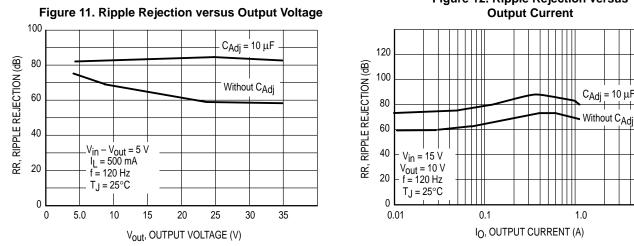
Figure 2. Load Regulation and AlAdi/Load Test Circuit

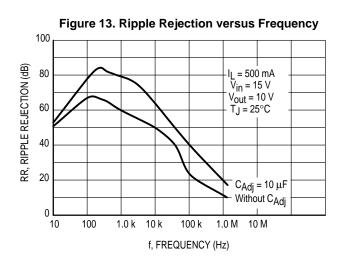


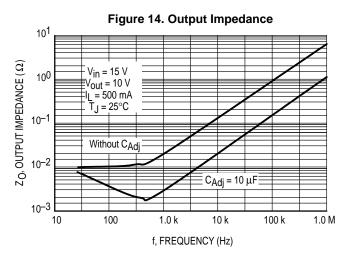












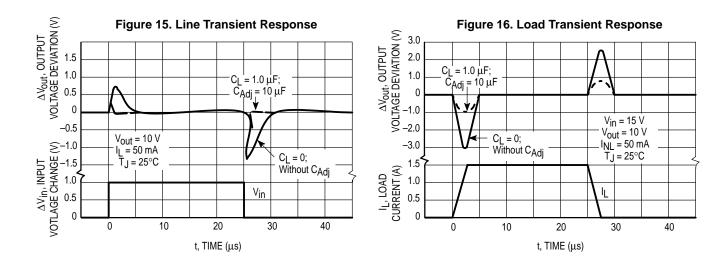


Figure 12. Ripple Rejection versus

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### **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 (IPROG) by R<sub>1</sub> (see Figure 17), and this constant current flows through R<sub>2</sub> to ground.

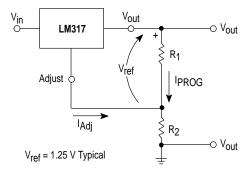
The regulated output voltage is given by:

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

Since the current from the adjustment terminal (I<sub>Adj</sub>) represents an error term in the equation, the LM317 was designed to control I<sub>Adj</sub> to less than 100  $\mu$ A 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 17. 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<sub>O</sub>) in the form of a 1.0  $\mu$ F tantalum or 25  $\mu$ F 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 ( $C_O > 25 \ \mu$ F,  $C_{Adj} > 10 \ \mu$ F). Diode D<sub>1</sub> prevents C<sub>O</sub> from discharging thru the IC during an input short circuit. Diode D<sub>2</sub> protects against capacitor C<sub>Adj</sub> discharging through the IC during an output short circuit. The combination of diodes D<sub>1</sub> and D<sub>2</sub> prevents C<sub>Adj</sub> from discharging through the IC during an input short circuit.

#### Figure 18. Voltage Regulator with Protection Diodes

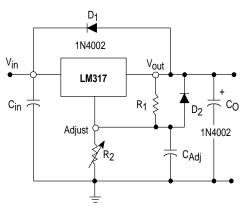
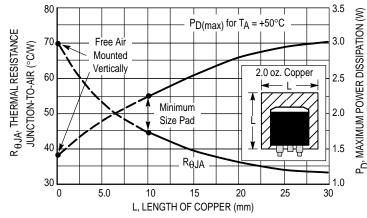
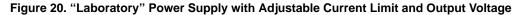


Figure 19. D<sup>2</sup>PAK Thermal Resistance and Maximum Power Dissipation versus P.C.B. Copper Length





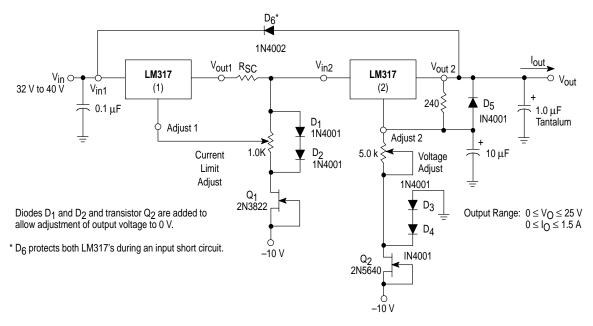


Figure 21. Adjustable Current Limiter

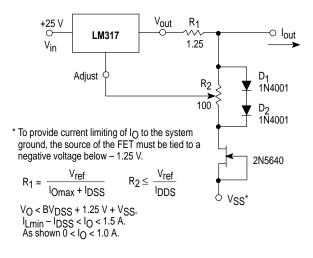


Figure 23. Slow Turn–On Regulator

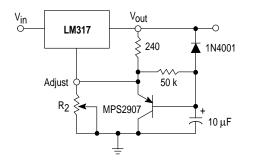
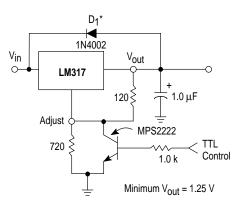
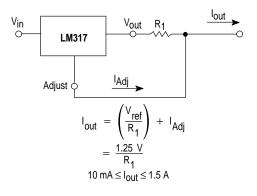


Figure 22. 5.0 V Electronic Shutdown Regulator

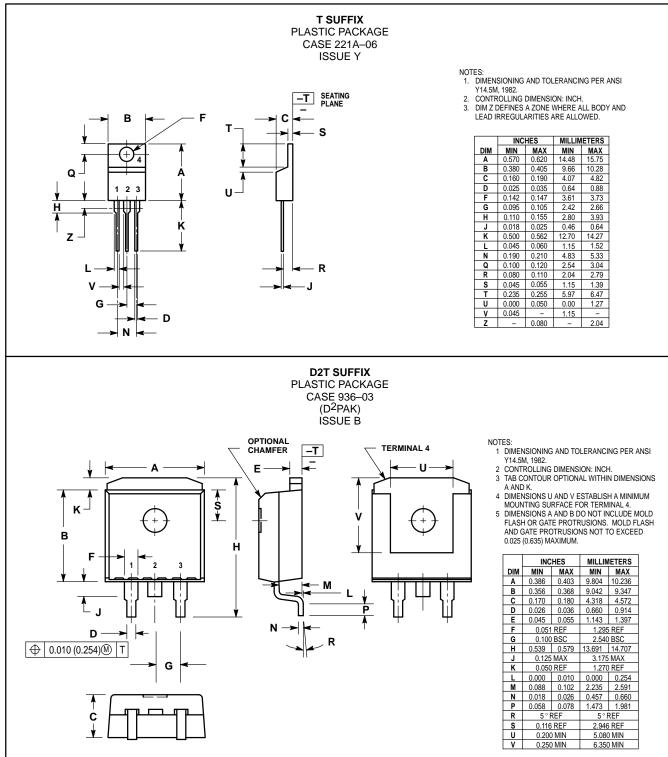


\* D1 protects the device during an input short circuit.

Figure 24. Current Regulator



### **OUTLINE DIMENSIONS**



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