

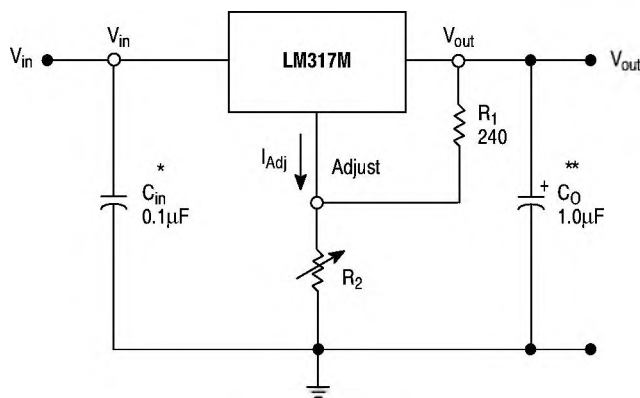
LM317M

500 mA Adjustable Output, Positive Voltage Regulator

The LM317M is an adjustable three-terminal positive voltage regulator capable of supplying in excess of 500 mA 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 LM317M serves a wide variety of applications including local, on-card regulation. This device also makes an especially simple adjustable switching regulator, a programmable output regulator, or by connecting a fixed resistor between the adjustment and output, the LM317M can be used as a precision current regulator.

- Output Current in Excess of 500 mA
- Output Adjustable between 1.2 V and 37 V
- Internal Thermal Overload Protection
- Internal Short Circuit Current Limiting
- Output Transistor Safe-Area Compensation
- Floating Operation for High Voltage Applications
- Eliminates Stocking Many Fixed Voltages



* = 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.

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

Since I_{Adj} is controlled to less than 100 μA , the error associated with this term is negligible in most applications.

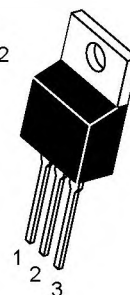
Figure 1. Simplified Application



ON Semiconductor™

<http://onsemi.com>

Heatsink surface
connected to Pin 2

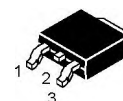


TO-220AB
T SUFFIX
CASE 221A



SOT-223
ST SUFFIX
CASE 318E

PAK
DT SUFFIX
CASE 369A



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

PIN ASSIGNMENT	
1	Adjust
2	V_{out}
3	V_{in}

ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 223 of this data sheet.

LM317M

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input–Output Voltage Differential	$V_I - V_O$	40	Vdc
Power Dissipation (Package Limitation) (Note 1) Plastic Package, T Suffix, Case 221A $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Air Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Case Plastic Package, DT Suffix, Case 369A $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Air Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Case Plastic Package, ST Suffix, Case 318E $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Air Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Case	P_D θ_{JA} θ_{JC} P_D θ_{JA} θ_{JC} P_D θ_{JA} θ_{JC}	Internally Limited 70 5.0 Internally Limited 92 5.0 Internally Limited 245 15	$^\circ\text{C/W}$ $^\circ\text{C/W}$ $^\circ\text{C/W}$ $^\circ\text{C/W}$ $^\circ\text{C/W}$
Operating Junction Temperature Range	T_J	–40 to +125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	–65 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_I - V_O = 5.0\text{ V}$; $I_O = 0.1\text{ A}$, $T_J = T_{\text{low}}$ to T_{high} [Note 2], unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristics	Figure	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Line Regulation (Note 3) $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $3.0\text{ V} \leq V_I - V_O \leq 40\text{ V}$	3	Reg_{line}	–	0.01	0.04	%/V
Load Regulation (Note 3) $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $10\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 0.5\text{ A}$ $V_O \leq 5.0\text{ V}$ $V_O \geq 5.0\text{ V}$	4	Reg_{load}	– –	5.0 0.1	25 0.5	mV % V_O
Adjustment Pin Current	5	I_{Adj}	–	50	100	μA
Adjustment Pin Current Change $2.5\text{ V} \leq V_I - V_O \leq 40\text{ V}$, $10\text{ mA} \leq I_L \leq 0.5\text{ A}$, $P_D \leq P_{\text{max}}$	3,4	ΔI_{Adj}	–	0.2	5.0	μA
Reference Voltage $3.0\text{ V} \leq V_I - V_O \leq 40\text{ V}$, $10\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 0.5\text{ A}$, $P_D \leq P_{\text{max}}$	5	V_{ref}	1.200	1.250	1.300	V
Line Regulation (Note 3) $3.0\text{ V} \leq V_I - V_O \leq 40\text{ V}$	3	Reg_{line}	–	0.02	0.07	%/V
Load Regulation (Note 3) $10\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 0.5\text{ A}$ $V_O \leq 5.0\text{ V}$ $V_O \geq 5.0\text{ V}$	4	Reg_{load}	– –	20 0.3	70 1.5	mV % V_O
Temperature Stability ($T_{\text{low}} \leq T_J \leq T_{\text{high}}$)	5	T_S	–	0.7	–	% V_O
Minimum Load Current to Maintain Regulation ($V_I - V_O = 40\text{ V}$)	5	I_{Lmin}	–	3.5	10	mA
Maximum Output Current $V_I - V_O \leq 15\text{ V}$, $P_D \leq P_{\text{max}}$ $V_I - V_O = 40\text{ V}$, $P_D \leq P_{\text{max}}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	5	I_{max}	0.5 0.15	0.9 0.25	– –	A
RMS Noise, % of V_O $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 10\text{ kHz}$	–	N	–	0.003	–	% V_O
Ripple Rejection, $V_O = 10\text{ V}$, $f = 120\text{ Hz}$ (Note 4) Without C_{Adj} $C_{\text{Adj}} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	6	RR	– 66	65 80	– –	dB
Long–Term Stability, $T_J = T_{\text{high}}$ (Note 5) $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ for Endpoint Measurements	5	S	–	0.3	1.0	%/1.0 k Hrs.

- Figure 25 provides thermal resistance versus pc board pad size.
- T_{low} to $T_{\text{high}} = 0^\circ$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$ for LM317M T_{low} to $T_{\text{high}} = -40^\circ$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$ for LM317MB
- Load and line regulation are specified at constant junction temperature. Changes in V_O due to heating effects must be taken into account separately. Pulse testing with low duty cycle is used.
- C_{Adj} , when used, is connected between the adjustment pin and ground.
- 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.

LM317M

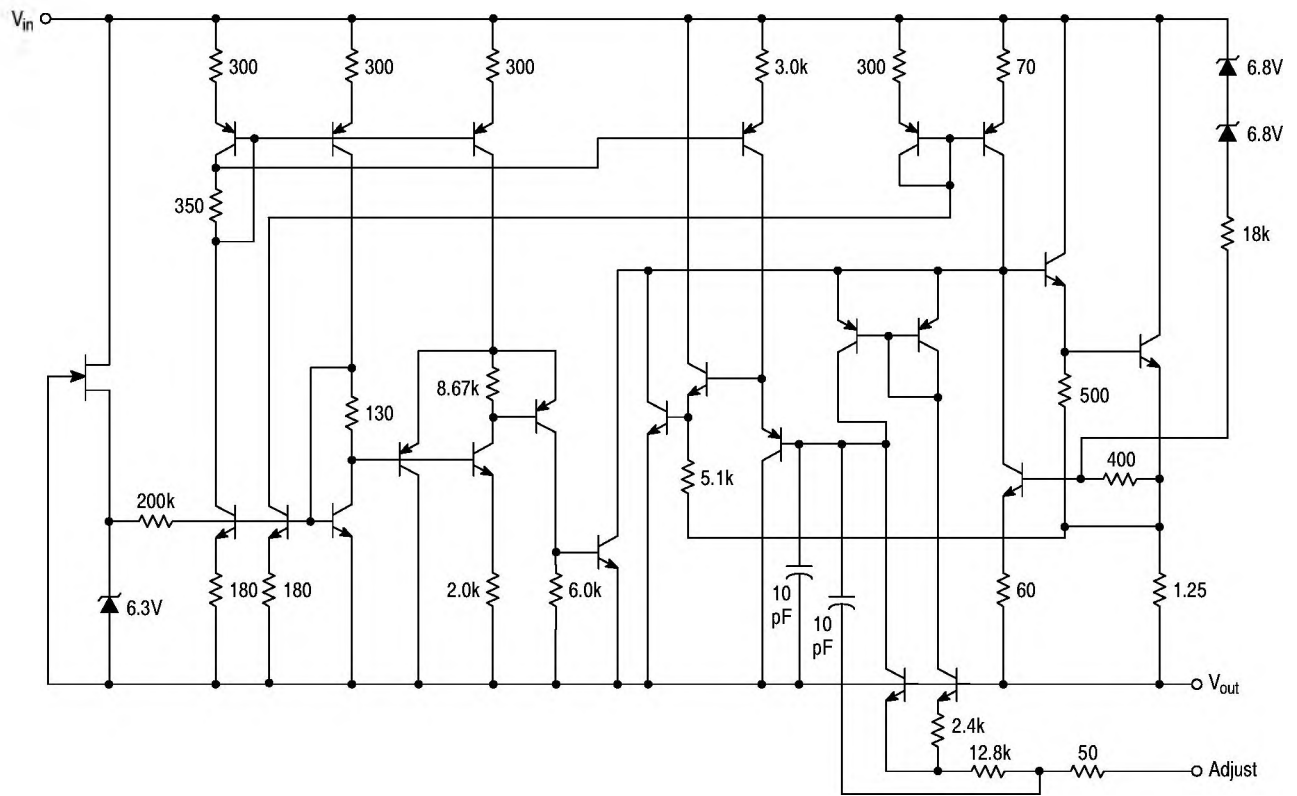


Figure 2. Representative Schematic Diagram

LM317M

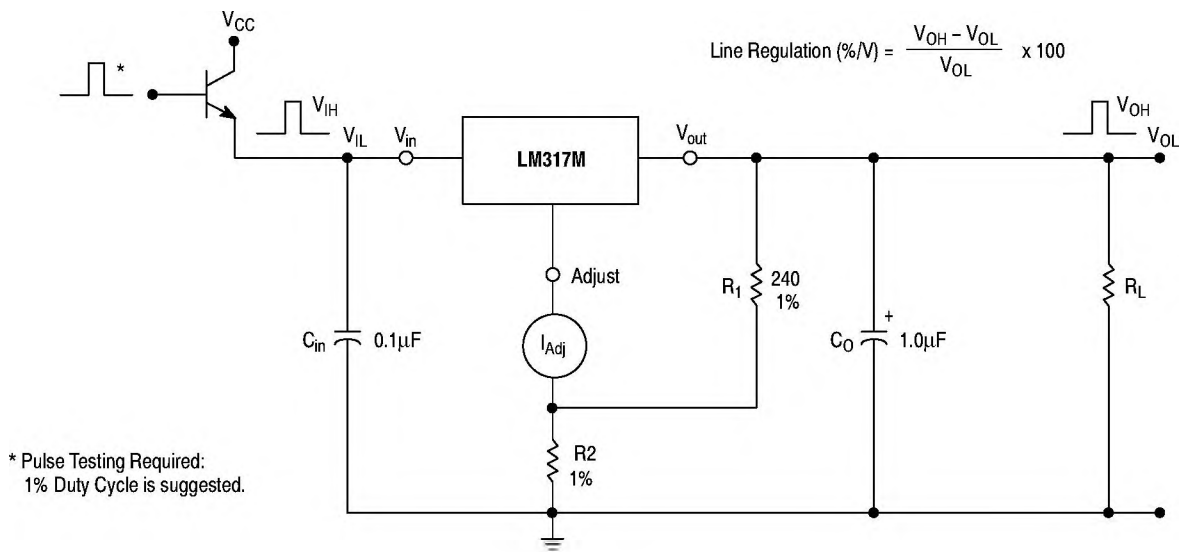


Figure 3. Line Regulation and ΔI_{Adj} /Line Test Circuit

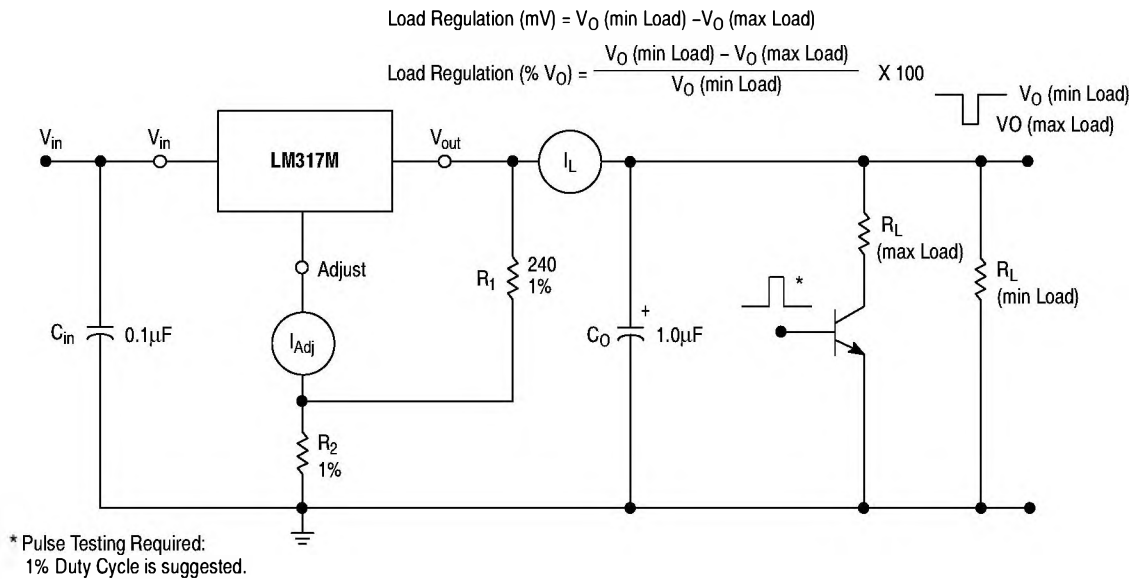


Figure 4. Load Regulation and ΔI_{Adj} /Load Test Circuit

LM317M

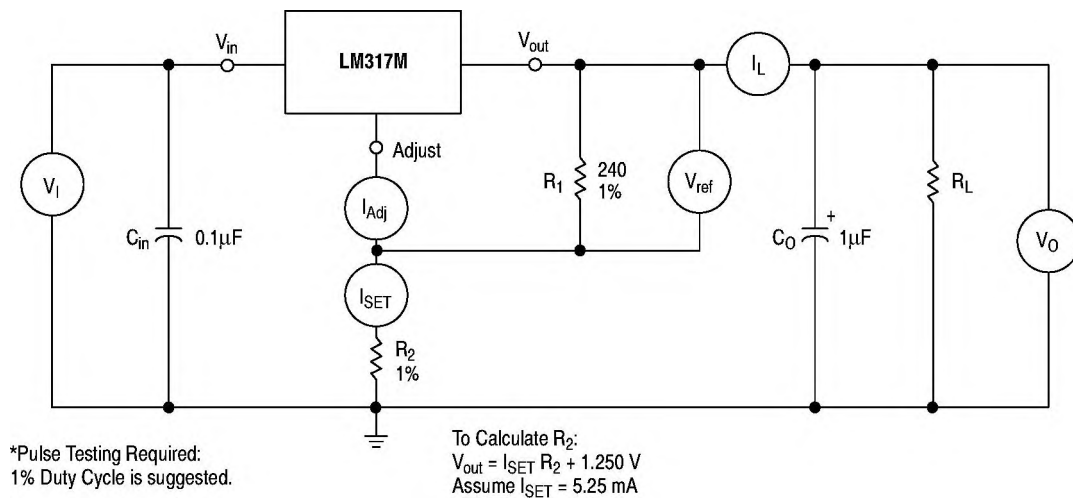


Figure 5. Standard Test Circuit

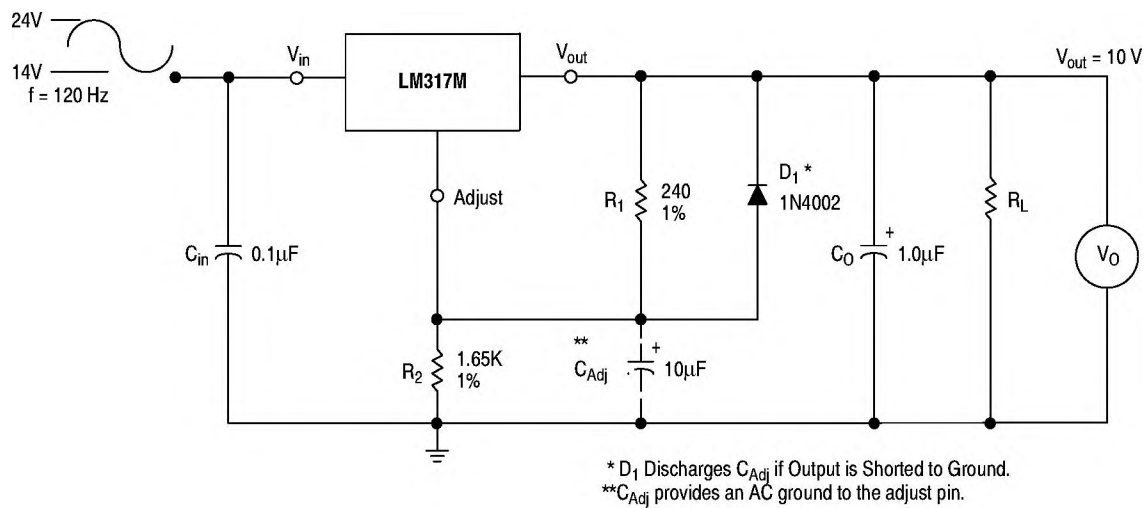


Figure 6. Ripple Rejection Test Circuit

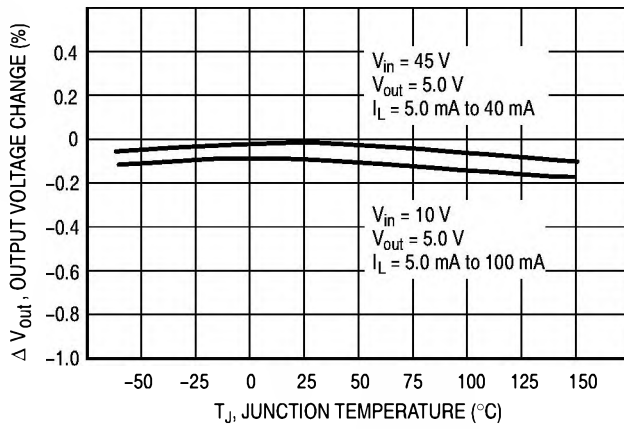


Figure 7. Load Regulation

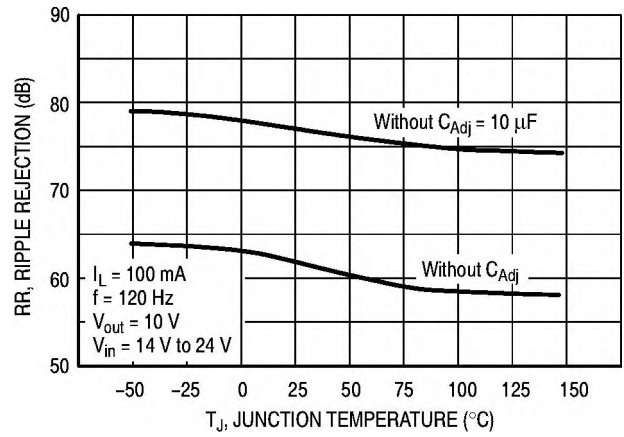


Figure 8. Ripple Rejection

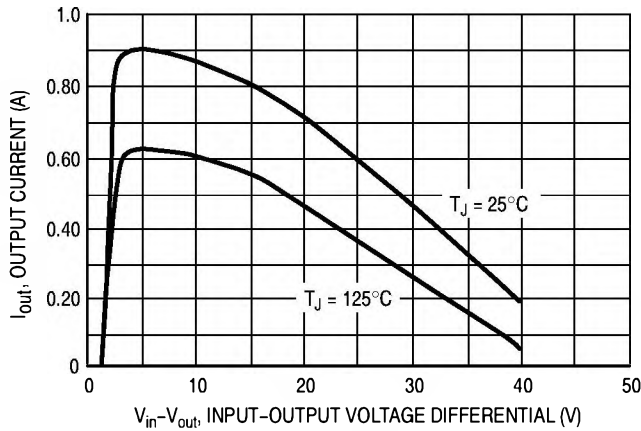


Figure 9. Current Limit

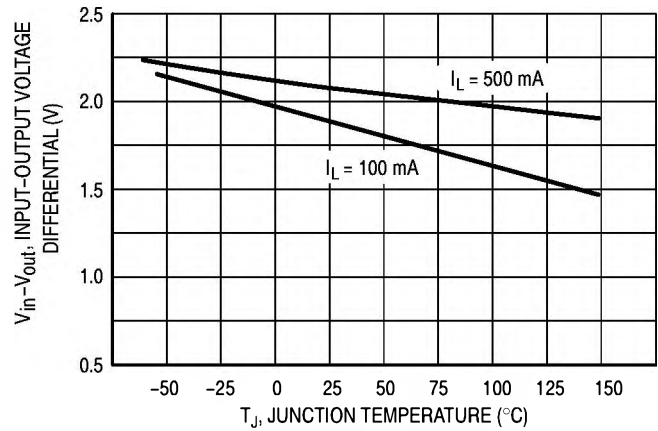


Figure 10. Dropout Voltage

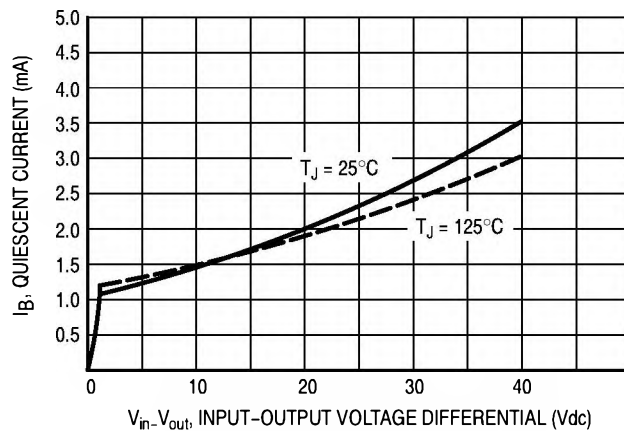


Figure 11. Minimum Operating Current

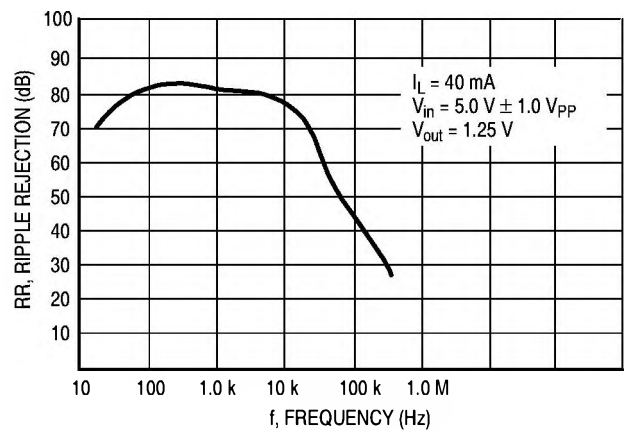


Figure 12. Ripple Rejection versus Frequency

LM317M

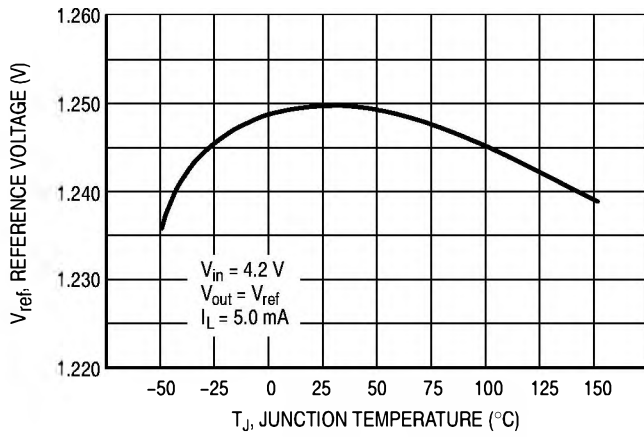


Figure 13. Temperature Stability

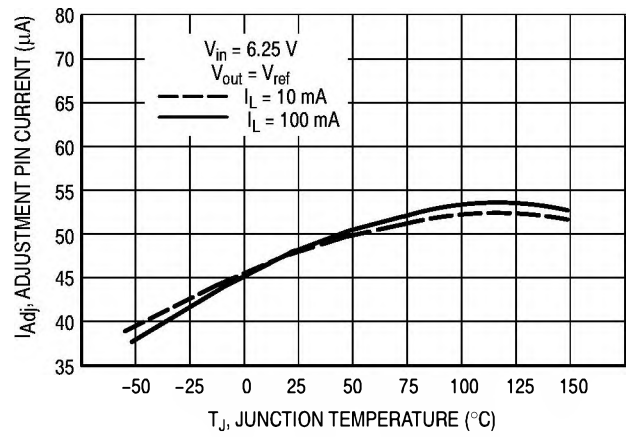


Figure 14. Adjustment Pin Current

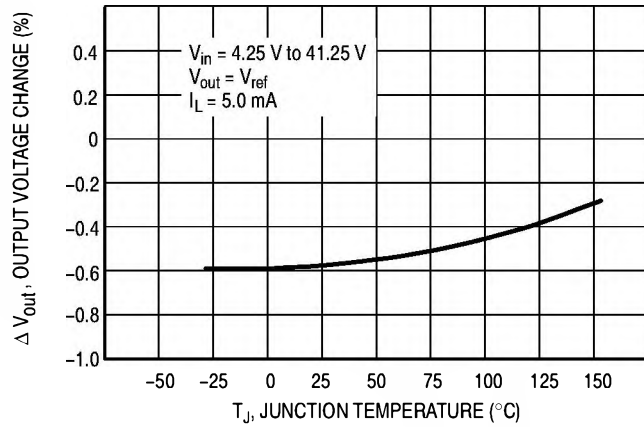


Figure 15. Line Regulation

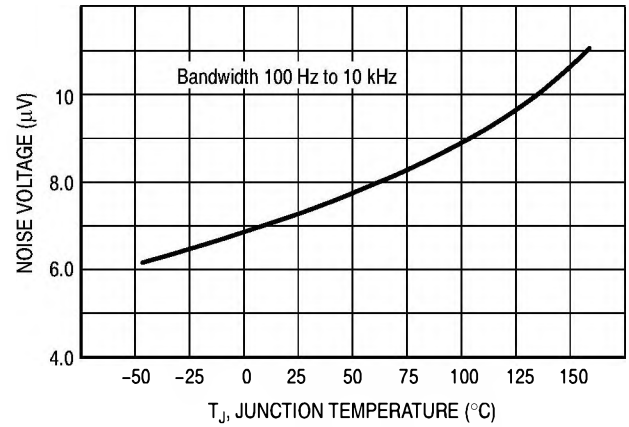


Figure 16. Output Noise

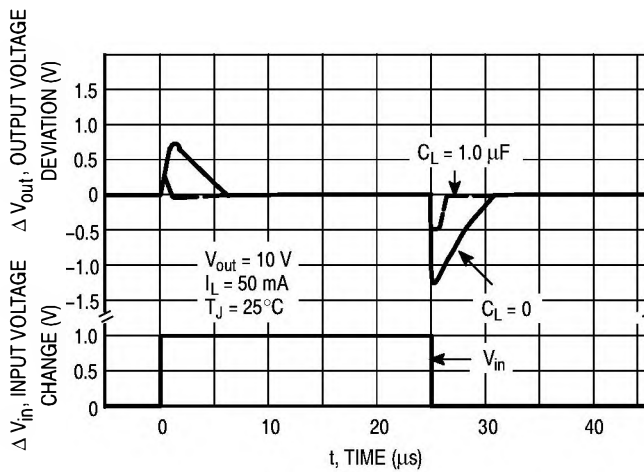


Figure 17. Line Transient Response

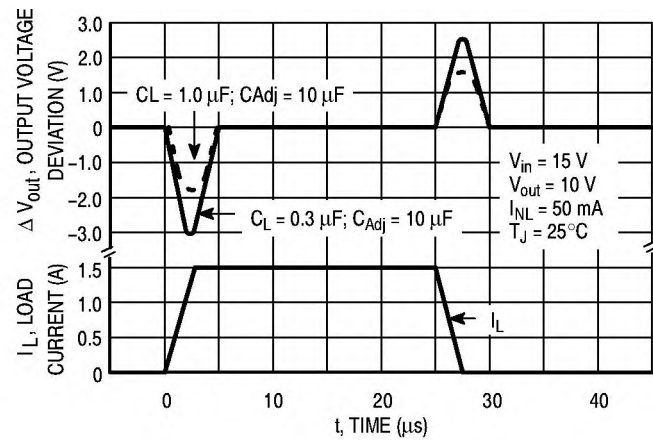


Figure 18. Load Transient Response

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Basic Circuit Operation

The LM317M is a three-terminal floating regulator. In operation, the LM317M 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 19), 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 terminal (I_{Adj}) represents an error term in the equation, the LM317M 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 LM317M 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.

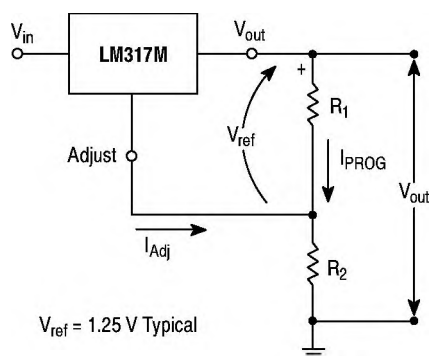


Figure 19. Basic Circuit Configuration

Load Regulation

The LM317M 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 μF disc or 1.0 μF tantalum input bypass capacitor (C_{in}) 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 μF capacitor should improve ripple rejection about 15 dB at 120 Hz in a 10 V application.

Although the LM317M is stable with no output capacitance, like any feedback circuit, certain values of external capacitance can cause excessive ringing. An output capacitance (C_O) 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 20 shows the LM317M with the recommended protection diodes for output voltages in excess of 25 V or high capacitance values ($C_O > 25 \mu F$, $C_{Adj} > 5.0 \mu F$). 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.

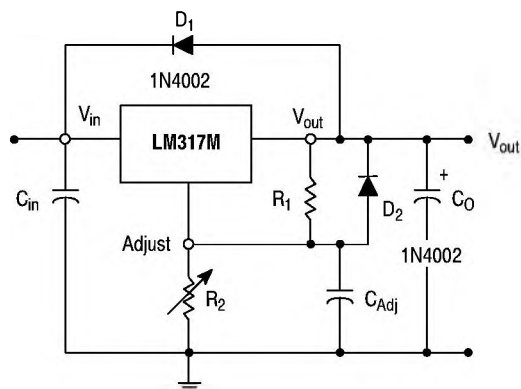


Figure 20. Voltage Regulator with Protection Diodes

LM317M

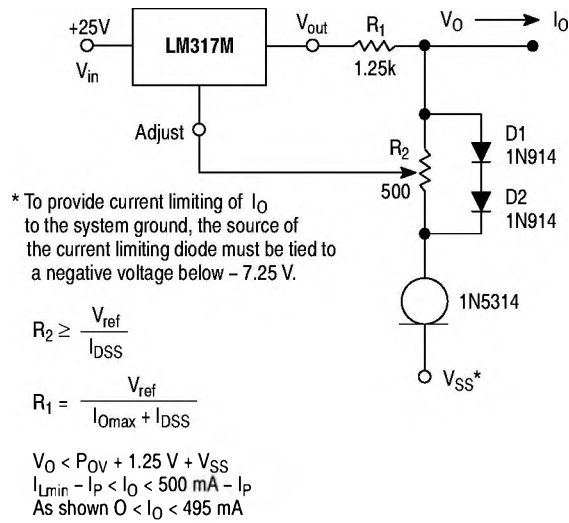
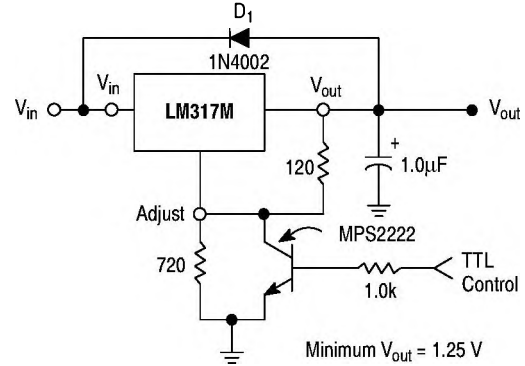


Figure 21. Adjustable Current Limiter



D_1 protects the device during an input short circuit.

Figure 22. 5 V Electronic Shutdown Regulator

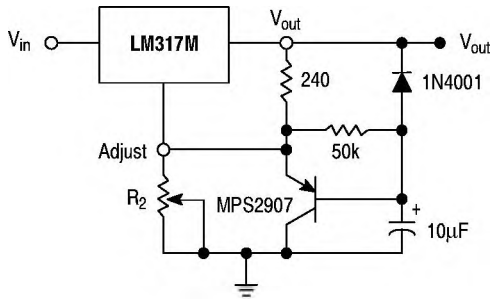


Figure 23. Slow Turn-On Regulator

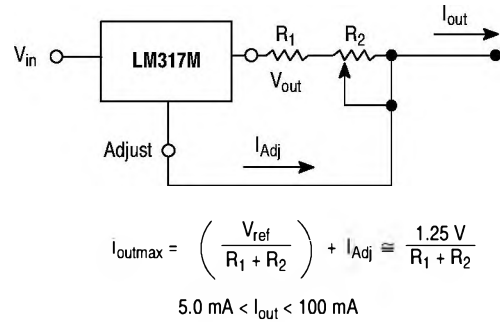


Figure 24. Current Regulator

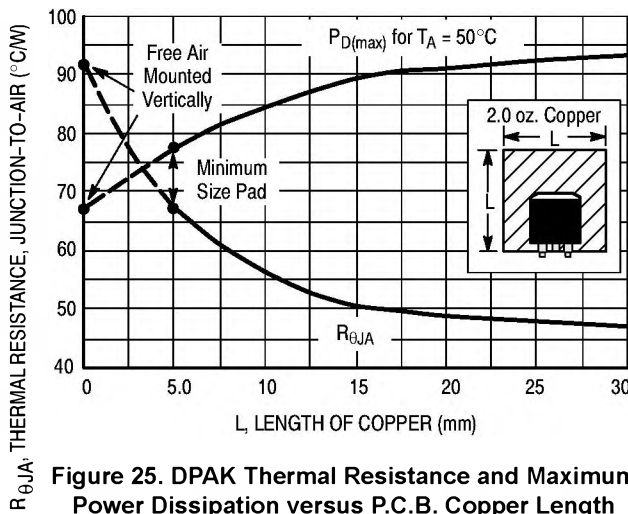


Figure 25. DPAK Thermal Resistance and Maximum Power Dissipation versus P.C.B. Copper Length

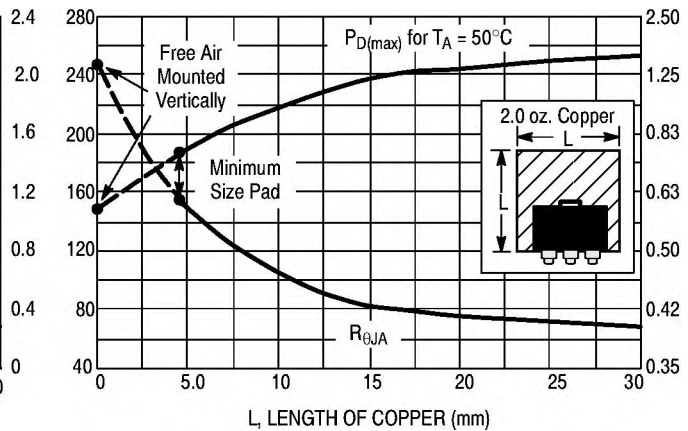


Figure 26. SOT-223 Thermal Resistance and Maximum Power Dissipation versus P.C.B. Copper Length

LM317M

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Operating Temperature Range	Package	Shipping
LM317MT	$T_J = 0^{\circ}\text{C to } 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	TO-220	50 units/rail
LM317MDT	$T_J = 0^{\circ}\text{C to } 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	DPAK	75 units/rail
LM317MDTRK	$T_J = 0^{\circ}\text{C to } 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	DPAK	2500 units/Tape & Reel
LM317MSTT3	$T_J = 0^{\circ}\text{C to } 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	SOT-223	4000 units/Tape & Reel
LM317MBT	$T_J = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	TO-220	50 units/rail
LM317MBDT	$T_J = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	DPAK	75 units/rail
LM317MBDTRK	$T_J = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	DPAK	2500 units/Tape & Reel
LM317MBSTT3	$T_J = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	SOT-223	4000 units/Tape & Reel