

# LM317M

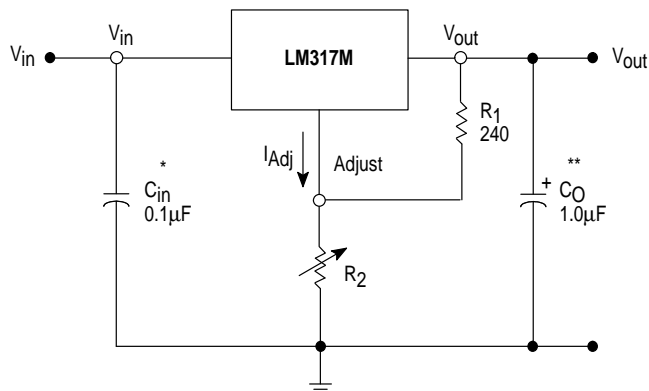
## Three-Terminal Adjustable Output Positive Voltage Regulator

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

### Simplified Application



\* =  $C_{in}$  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.

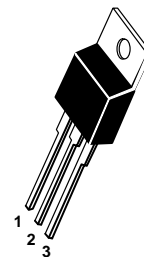
$$V_{out} = 1.25 V \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) + I_{Adj} R_2$$

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

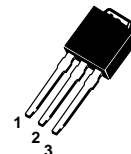
### MEDIUM CURRENT THREE-TERMINAL ADJUSTABLE POSITIVE VOLTAGE REGULATOR SEMICONDUCTOR TECHNICAL DATA

#### T SUFFIX PLASTIC PACKAGE CASE 221A

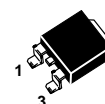
Heatsink surface  
connected to Pin 2



(All 3 Packages)  
Pin 1. Adjust  
2.  $V_{out}$   
3.  $V_{in}$



#### DT-1 SUFFIX PLASTIC PACKAGE CASE 369 (DPAK)



#### DT SUFFIX PLASTIC PACKAGE CASE 369A (DPAK)

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

### ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Operating Temperature Range	Package
LM317MT	$T_J = 0^\circ \text{ to } +125^\circ \text{C}$	Plastic Power
LM317MBT#	$T_J = -40^\circ \text{ to } +125^\circ \text{C}$	Plastic Power
LM317MDT LM317MDT-1	$T_J = 0^\circ \text{ to } 125^\circ \text{C}$	DPAK

# Automotive temperature range selections are available with special test conditions and additional tests. Contact your local Motorola sales office for information.

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## MAXIMUM RATINGS (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input–Output Voltage Differential	V <sub>I</sub> –V <sub>O</sub>	40	V <sub>dc</sub>
Power Dissipation (Package Limitation) (Note 1) Plastic Package, T Suffix T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Air Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Case	P <sub>D</sub> θ <sub>JA</sub> θ <sub>JC</sub>	Internally Limited 70 5.0	°C/W °C/W
Plastic Package, DT Suffix T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Air Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Case	P <sub>D</sub> θ <sub>JA</sub> θ <sub>JC</sub>	Internally Limited 92 5.0	°C/W °C/W
Operating Junction Temperature Range	T <sub>J</sub>	–40 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>stg</sub>	–65 to +150	°C

**NOTE:** 1. Figure 23 provides thermal resistance versus pc board pad size.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V<sub>I</sub>–V<sub>O</sub> = 5.0 V; I<sub>O</sub> = 0.1 A, T<sub>J</sub> = T<sub>low</sub> to T<sub>high</sub> [Note 1], unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristics	Figure	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Line Regulation (Note 2) T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, 3.0 V ≤ V <sub>I</sub> –V <sub>O</sub> ≤ 40 V	1	Reg <sub>line</sub>	–	0.01	0.04	%/V
Load Regulation (Note 2) T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, 10 mA ≤ I <sub>O</sub> ≤ 0.5 A V <sub>O</sub> ≤ 5.0 V V <sub>O</sub> ≥ 5.0 V	2	Reg <sub>load</sub>	– –	5.0 0.1	25 0.5	mV % V <sub>O</sub>
Adjustment Pin Current	3	I <sub>Adj</sub>	–	50	100	μA
Adjustment Pin Current Change 2.5 V ≤ V <sub>I</sub> –V <sub>O</sub> ≤ 40 V, 10 mA ≤ I <sub>L</sub> ≤ 0.5 A, P <sub>D</sub> ≤ P <sub>max</sub>	1,2	ΔI <sub>Adj</sub>	–	0.2	5.0	μA
Reference Voltage 3.0 V ≤ V <sub>I</sub> –V <sub>O</sub> ≤ 40 V, 10 mA ≤ I <sub>O</sub> ≤ 0.5 A, P <sub>D</sub> ≤ P <sub>max</sub>	3	V <sub>ref</sub>	1.20	1.25	1.30	V
Line Regulation (Note 2) 3.0 V ≤ V <sub>I</sub> –V <sub>O</sub> ≤ 40 V	1	Reg <sub>line</sub>	–	0.02	0.07	%/V
Load Regulation (Note 2) 10 mA ≤ I <sub>O</sub> ≤ 0.5 A V <sub>O</sub> ≤ 5.0 V V <sub>O</sub> ≥ 5.0 V	2	Reg <sub>load</sub>	– –	20 0.3	70 1.5	mV % V <sub>O</sub>
Temperature Stability (T <sub>low</sub> ≤ T <sub>J</sub> ≤ T <sub>high</sub> )	3	T <sub>S</sub>	–	0.7	–	% V <sub>O</sub>
Minimum Load Current to Maintain Regulation (V <sub>I</sub> –V <sub>O</sub> = 40 V)	3	I <sub>Lmin</sub>	–	3.5	10	mA
Maximum Output Current V <sub>I</sub> –V <sub>O</sub> ≤ 15 V, P <sub>D</sub> ≤ P <sub>max</sub> V <sub>I</sub> –V <sub>O</sub> = 40 V, P <sub>D</sub> ≤ P <sub>max</sub> , T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	3	I <sub>max</sub>	0.5 0.15	0.9 0.25	– –	A
RMS Noise, % of V <sub>O</sub> T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, 10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 10 kHz	–	N	–	0.003	–	% V <sub>O</sub>
Ripple Rejection, V <sub>O</sub> = 10 V, f = 120 Hz (Note 3) Without C <sub>Adj</sub> C <sub>Adj</sub> = 10 μF	4	RR	– 66	65 80	– –	dB
Long–Term Stability, T <sub>J</sub> = T <sub>high</sub> (Note 4) T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C for Endpoint Measurements	3	S	–	0.3	1.0	%/1.0 k Hrs.
Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Case, T Suffix Package	–	R <sub>θJC</sub>	–	7.0	–	°C/W

**NOTES:** 1. T<sub>low</sub> to T<sub>high</sub> = 0° to +125°C; P<sub>max</sub> = 7.5 W for LM317M T<sub>low</sub> to T<sub>high</sub> = –40° to +125°C; P<sub>max</sub> = 7.5 W for LM317MB  
2. 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.  
3. C<sub>Adj</sub>, when used, is connected between the adjustment pin and ground.  
4. 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

## Representative Schematic Diagram

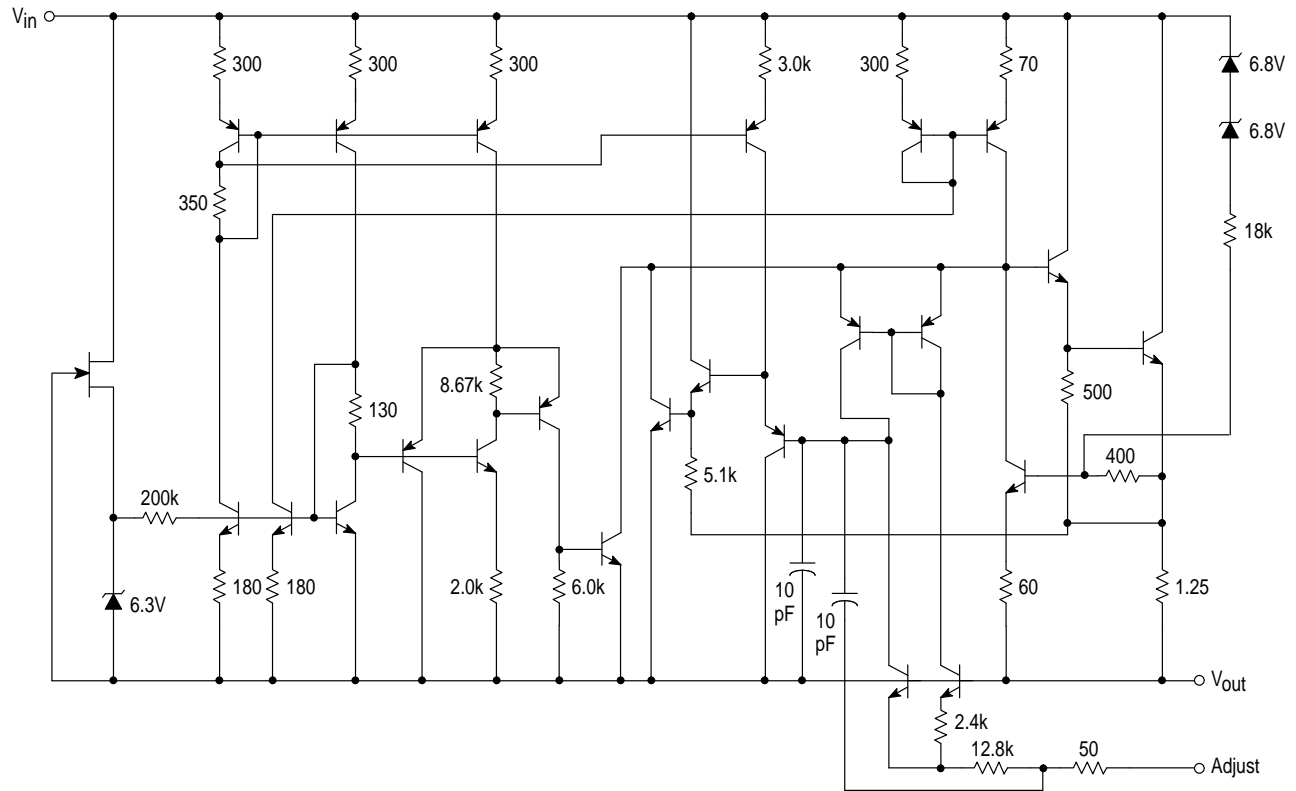
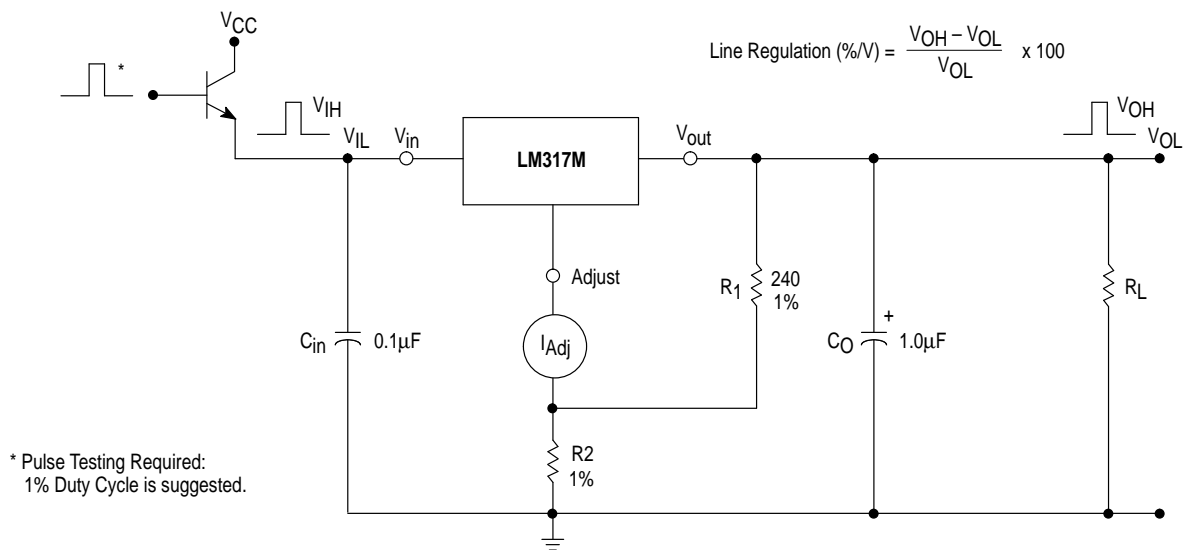
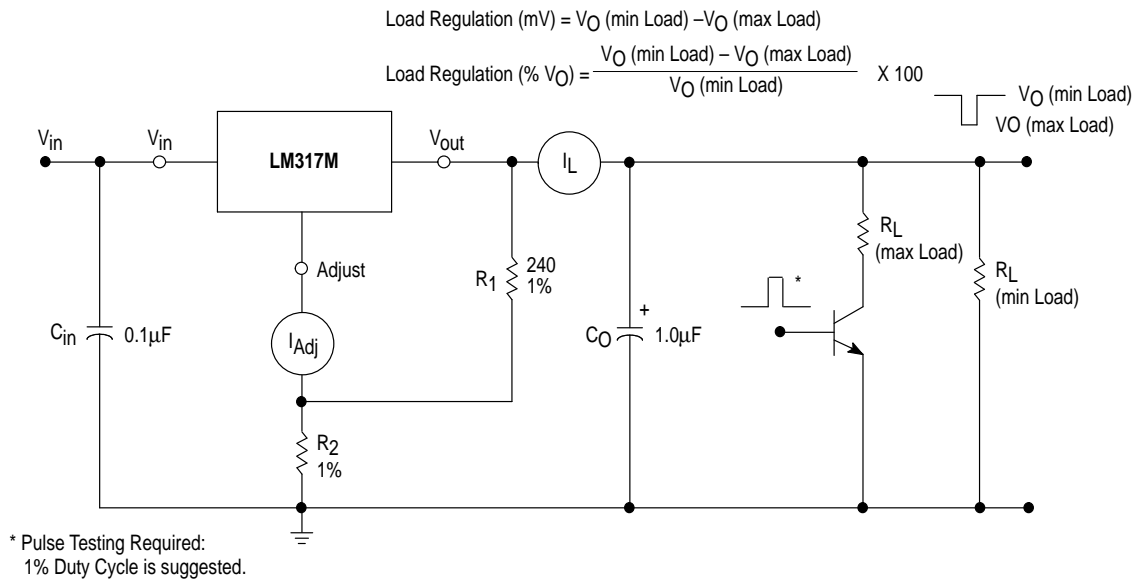


Figure 1. Line Regulation and  $\Delta I_{Adj}/Line$  Test Circuit

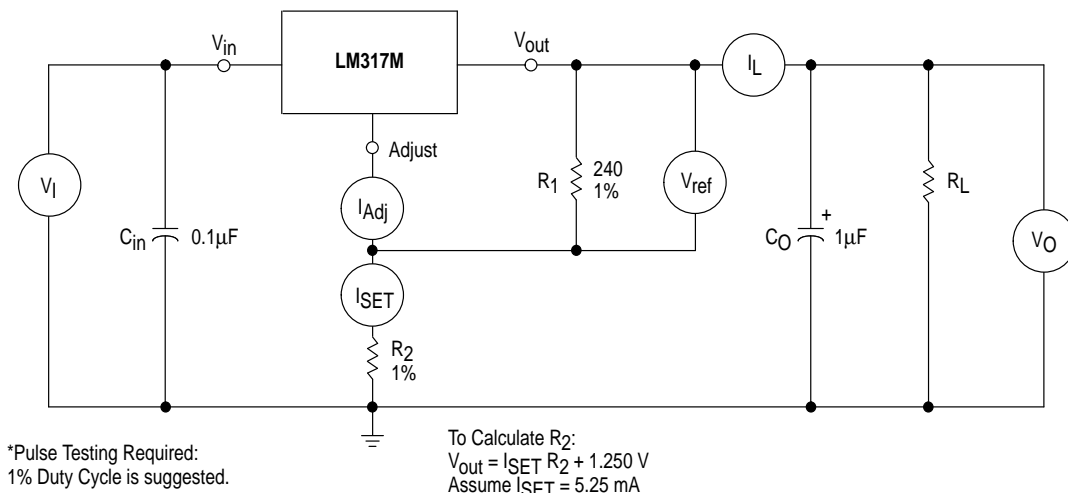


# LM317M

**Figure 2. Load Regulation and  $\Delta I_{Adj}$ /Load Test Circuit**



**Figure 3. Standard Test Circuit**



**Figure 4. Ripple Rejection Test Circuit**

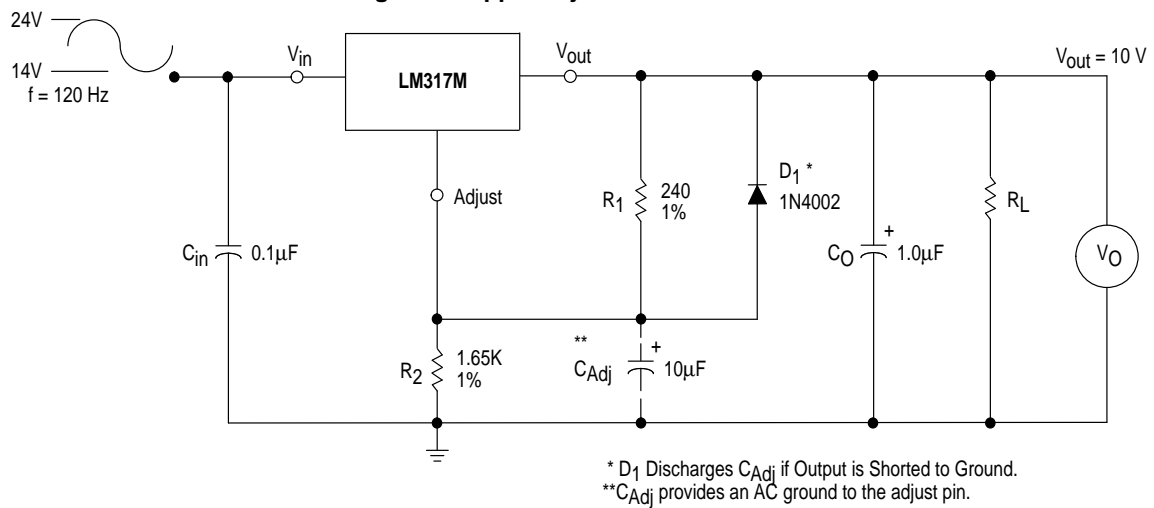


Figure 5. Load Regulation

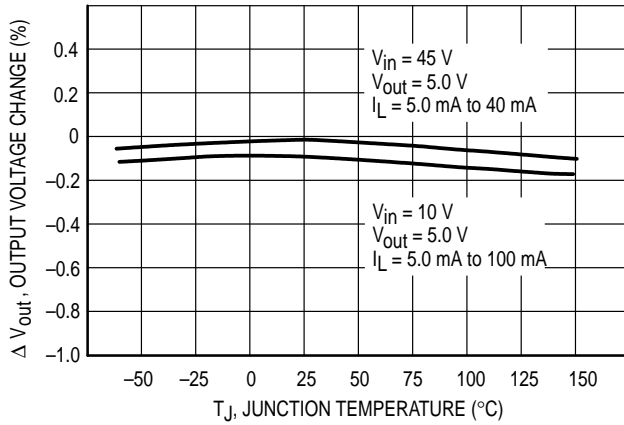


Figure 6. Ripple Rejection

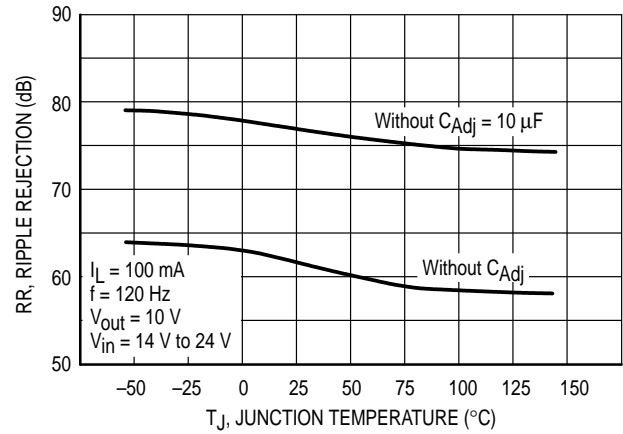


Figure 7. Current Limit

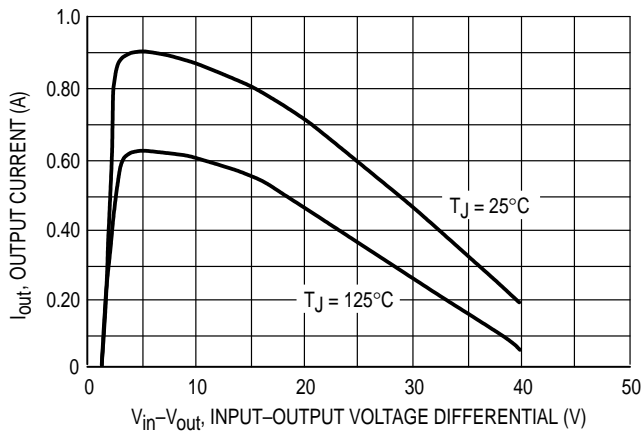


Figure 8. Dropout Voltage

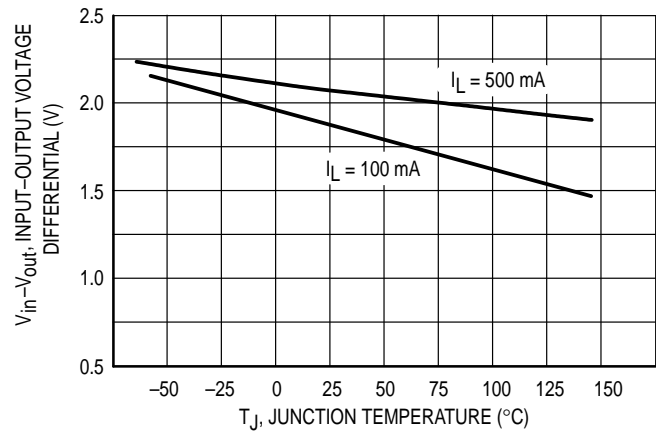


Figure 9. Minimum Operating Current

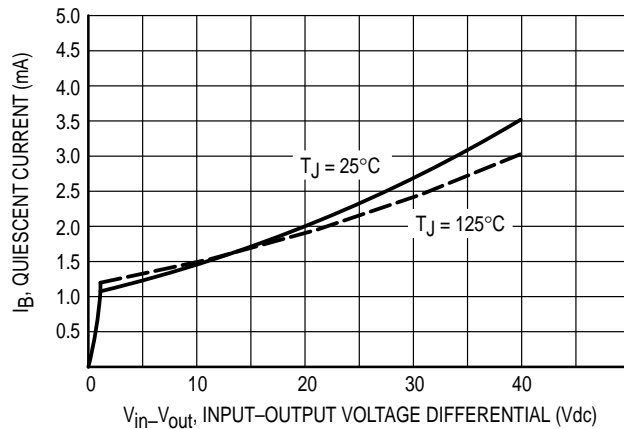


Figure 10. Ripple Rejection versus Frequency

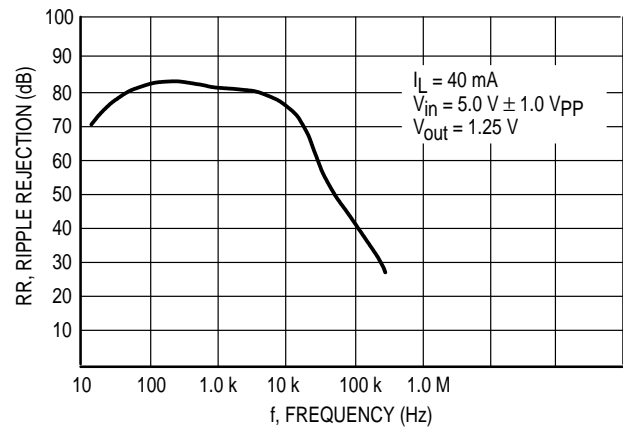


Figure 11. Temperature Stability

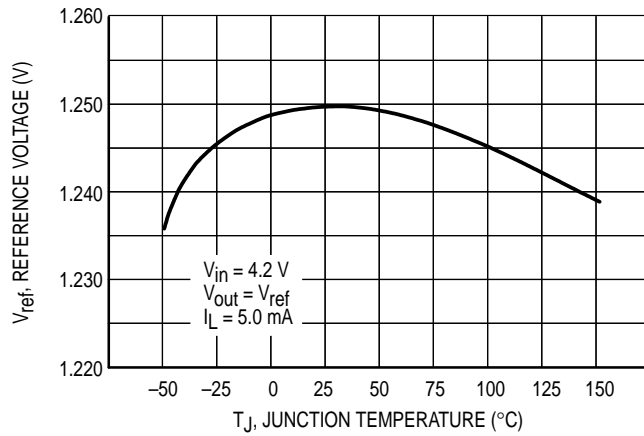


Figure 12. Adjustment Pin Current

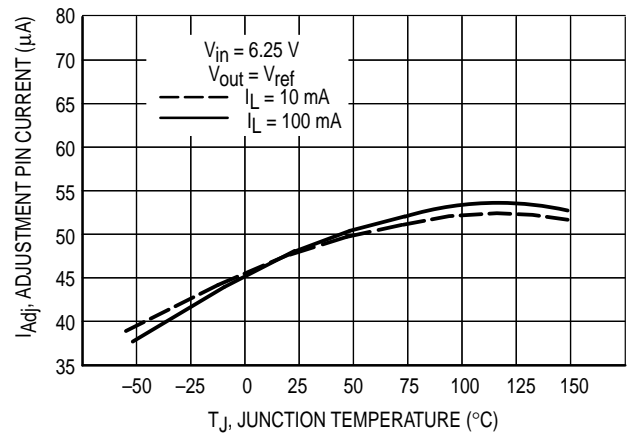


Figure 13. Line Regulation

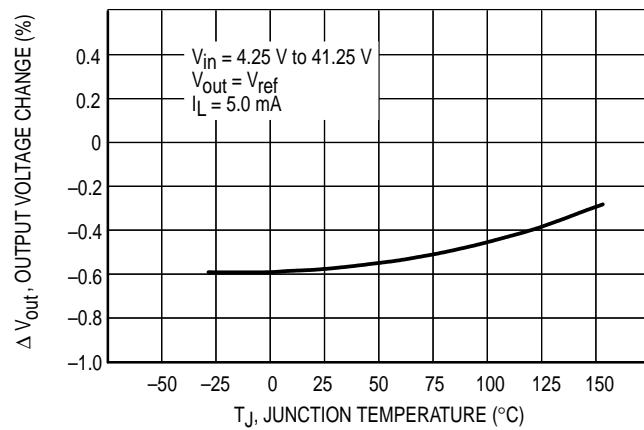


Figure 14. Output Noise

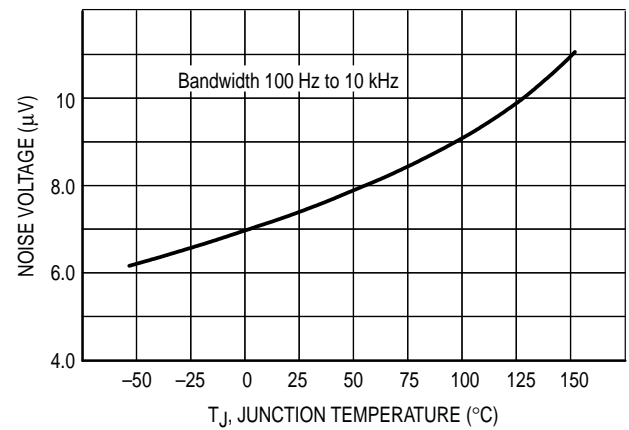


Figure 15. Line Transient Response

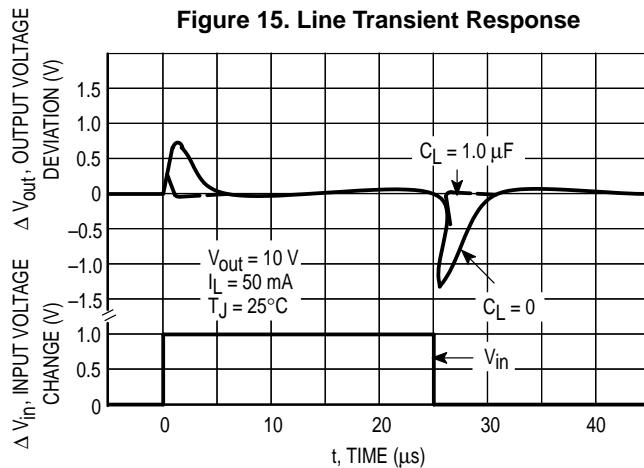
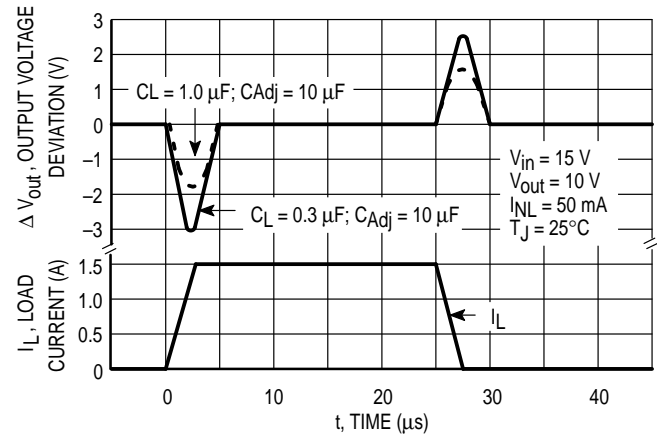


Figure 16. Load Transient Response



## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

## Basic Circuit Operation

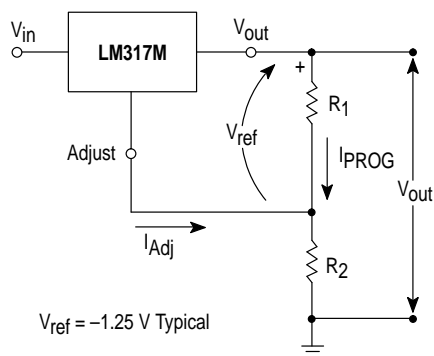
The LM317M is a three-terminal floating regulator. In operation, the LM317M develops and maintains a nominal 1.25 V reference ( $V_{ref}$ ) between its output and adjustment terminals. This reference voltage is converted to a programming current ( $I_{PROG}$ ) by  $R_1$  (see Figure 17), and this constant 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 terminal ( $I_{Adj}$ ) represents an error term in the equation, the LM317M was designed to control  $I_{Adj}$  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 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 17. 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  $\mu F$  disc or 1.0  $\mu F$  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  $\mu F$  capacitor should improve ripple rejection about 15 dB at 120 Hz in a 10 V application.

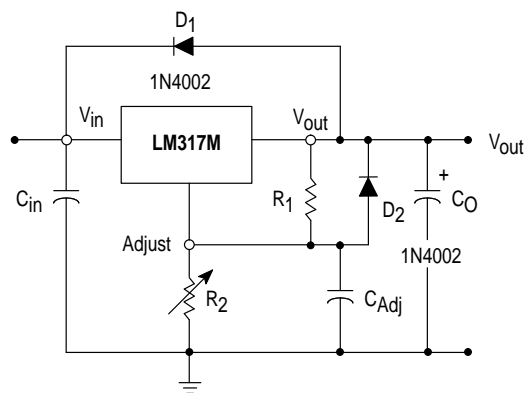
Although the LM317M is stable with no output capacitance, like any feedback circuit, certain values of external capacitance can cause excessive ringing. An output capacitance ( $C_O$ ) in the form of a 1.0  $\mu F$  tantalum or 25  $\mu F$  aluminum electrolytic capacitor on the output swamps this effect and insures stability.

## Protection Diodes

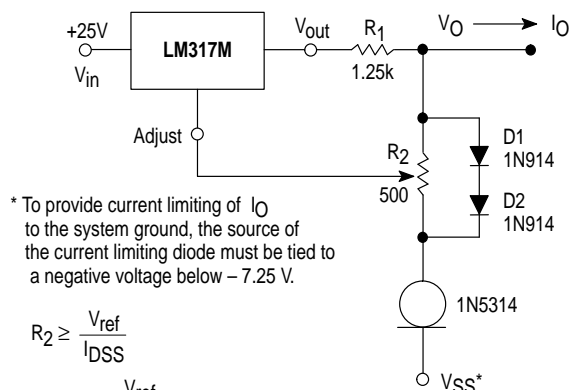
When external capacitors are used with any IC regulator it is sometimes necessary to add protection diodes to prevent the capacitors from discharging through low current points into the regulator.

Figure 18 shows the 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 18. Voltage Regulator with Protection Diodes



**Figure 19. Adjustable Current Limiter**



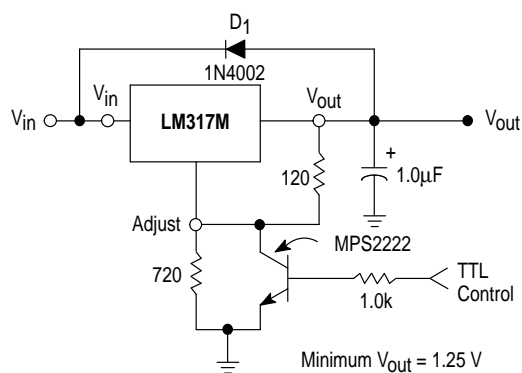
\* To provide current limiting of  $I_O$  to the system ground, the source of the current limiting diode must be tied to a negative voltage below  $-7.25$  V.

$$R_2 \geq \frac{V_{ref}}{I_{DSS}}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{V_{ref}}{I_{Omax} + I_{DSS}}$$

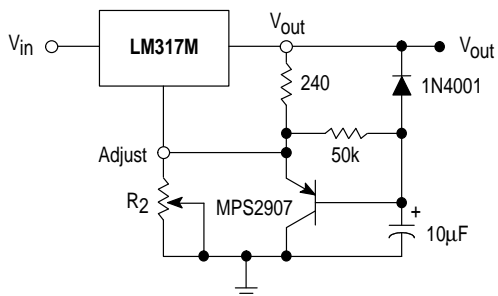
$V_O < P_{OV} + 1.25$  V +  $V_{SS}$   
 $I_{Lmin} - I_P < I_O < 500$  mA –  $I_P$   
 As shown  $0 < I_O < 495$  mA

**Figure 20. 5 V Electronic Shutdown Regulator**

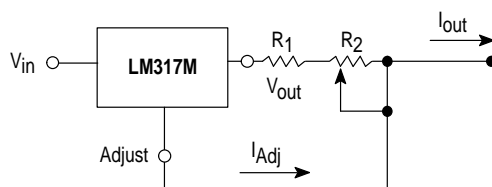


D1 protects the device during an input short circuit.

**Figure 21. Slow Turn-On Regulator**



**Figure 22. Current Regulator**

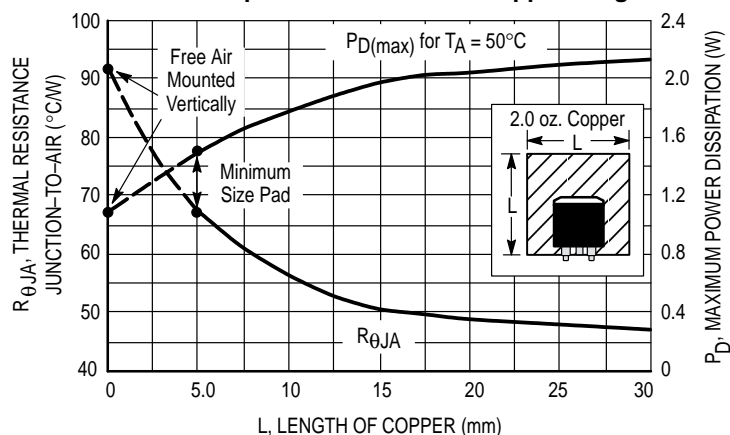


$$I_{outmax} = \left( \frac{V_{ref}}{R_1} \right) + I_{Adj} \approx \frac{1.25}{R_1}$$

$$I_{outmax} = \left( \frac{V_{ref}}{R_1 + R_2} \right) + I_{Adj} \approx \frac{1.25}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$5.0 \text{ mA} < I_{out} < 100 \text{ mA}$$

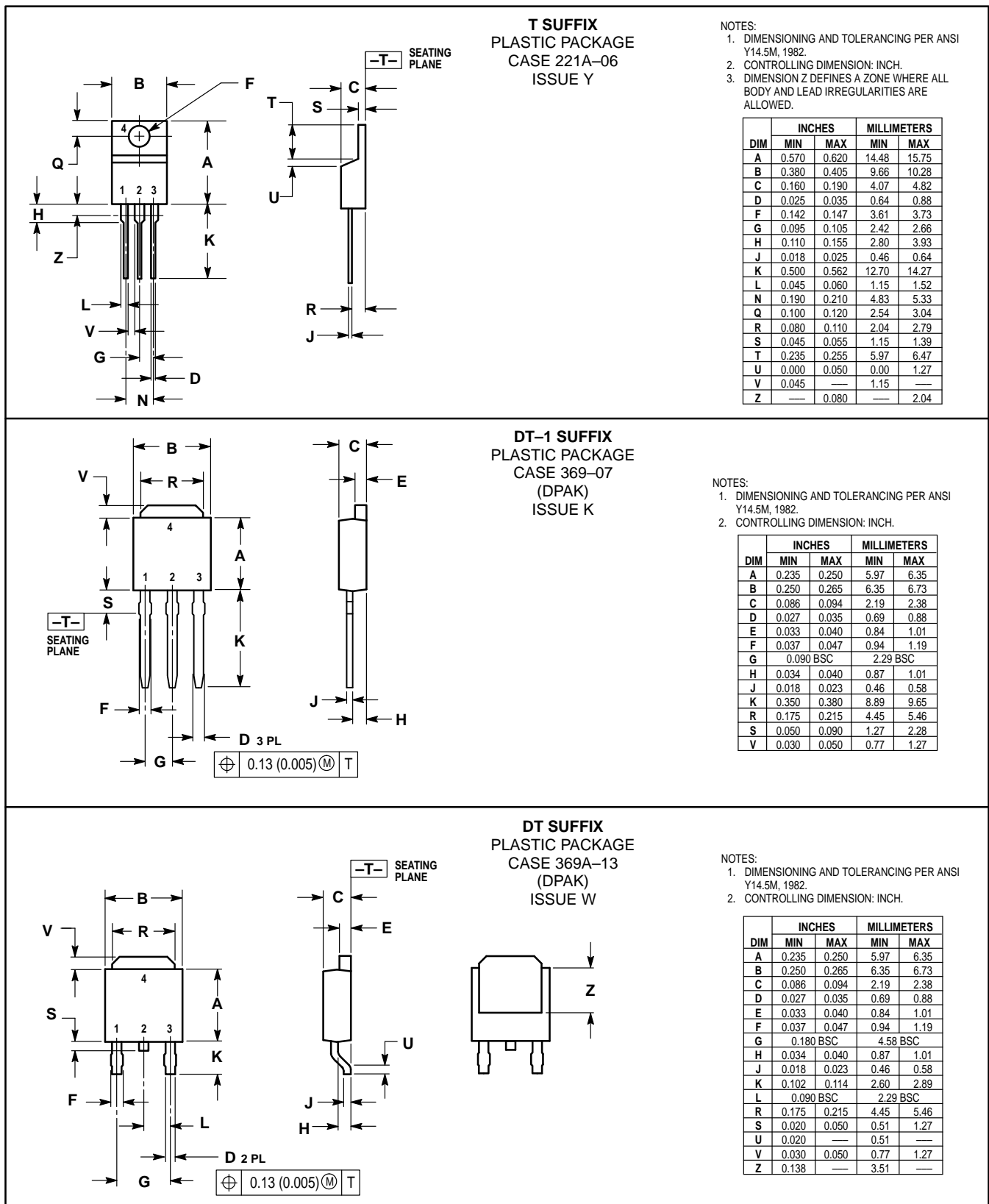
**Figure 23. DPAK Thermal Resistance and Maximum Power Dissipation versus P.C.B. Copper Length**






# LM317M

## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



# LM317M

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