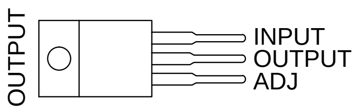
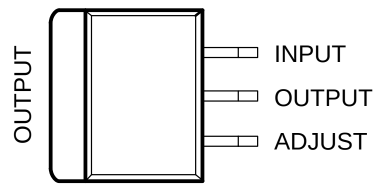
- **Output Voltage Range Adjustable From 1.25 V to 37 V**
- **Output Current Greater Than 1.5 A**
- **Internal Short-Circuit Current Limiting**
- **Thermal Overload Protection**
- **Output Safe-Area Compensation**

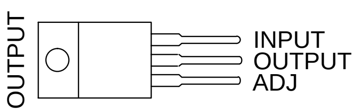
KC (TO-220) PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



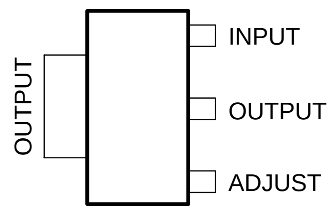
KTE PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



KCS (TO-220) PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



DCY (SOT-223) PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



description/ordering information

The LM317 is an adjustable three-terminal positive-voltage regulator capable of supplying more than 1.5 A over an output-voltage range of 1.25 V to 37 V. It is exceptionally easy to use and requires only two external resistors to set the output voltage. Furthermore, both line and load regulation are better than standard fixed regulators.

ORDERING INFORMATION

T_J	PACKAGE†		ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
0°C to 125°C	POWER-FLEX (KTE)	Reel of 2000	LM317KTER	LM317
	SOT-223 (DCY)	Tube of 80	LM317DCY	L3
		Reel of 2500	LM317DCYR	
	TO-220 (KC)	Tube of 50	LM317KC	LM317
	TO-220, short shoulder (KCS)	Tube of 20	LM317KCS	

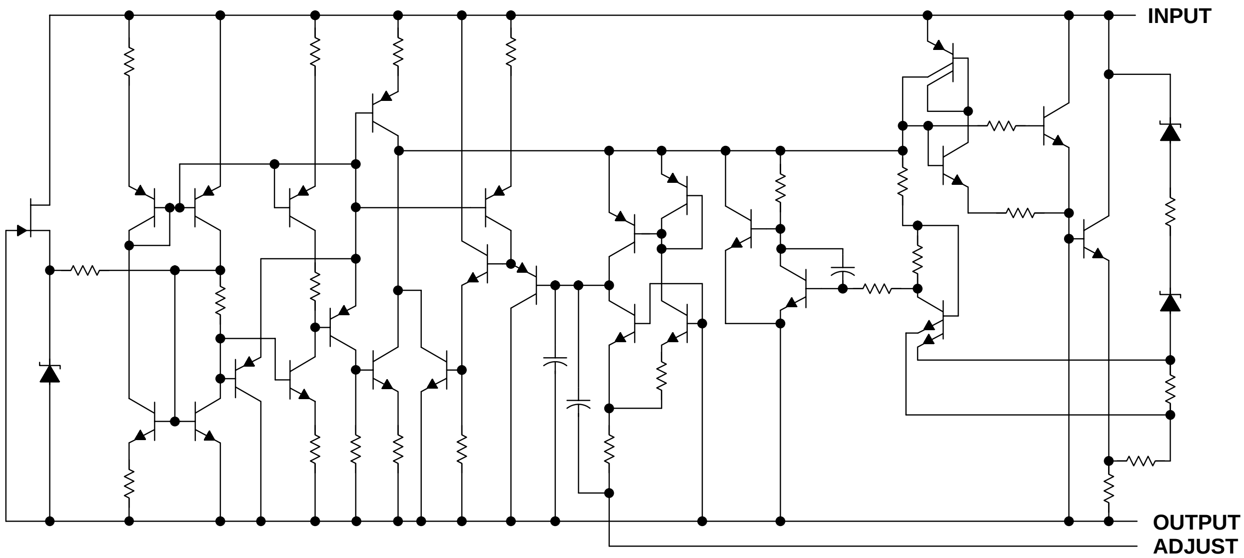
† Package drawings, standard packing quantities, thermal data, symbolization, and PCB design guidelines are available at www.ti.com/sc/package.

description/ordering information (continued)

In addition to having higher performance than fixed regulators, this device includes on-chip current limiting, thermal overload protection, and safe-operating-area protection. All overload protection remains fully functional, even if the ADJUST terminal is disconnected.

The LM317 is versatile in its applications, including uses in programmable output regulation and local on-card regulation. Or, by connecting a fixed resistor between the ADJUST and OUTPUT terminals, the LM317 can function as a precision current regulator. An optional output capacitor can be added to improve transient response. The ADJUST terminal can be bypassed to achieve very high ripple-rejection ratios, which are difficult to achieve with standard three-terminal regulators.

schematic diagram



absolute maximum ratings over virtual junction temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Input-to-output differential voltage, $V_I - V_O$ . . . . 40 V
Operating virtual junction temperature, T_J . . . . 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds . . . . 260°C
Storage temperature range, T_{stg} . . . . –65°C to 150°C

† 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.

package thermal data (see Note 1)

PACKAGE	BOARD	θ_{JC}	θ_{JA}
POWER-FLEX (KTE)	High K, JESD 51-5	3°C/W	23°C/W
SOT-223 (DCY)	High K, JESD 51-7	4°C/W	53°C/W
TO-220 (KC/KCS)	High K, JESD 51-5	3°C/W	19°C/W

NOTE 1: Maximum power dissipation is a function of T_J(max), θ_{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 affect reliability.

recommended operating conditions

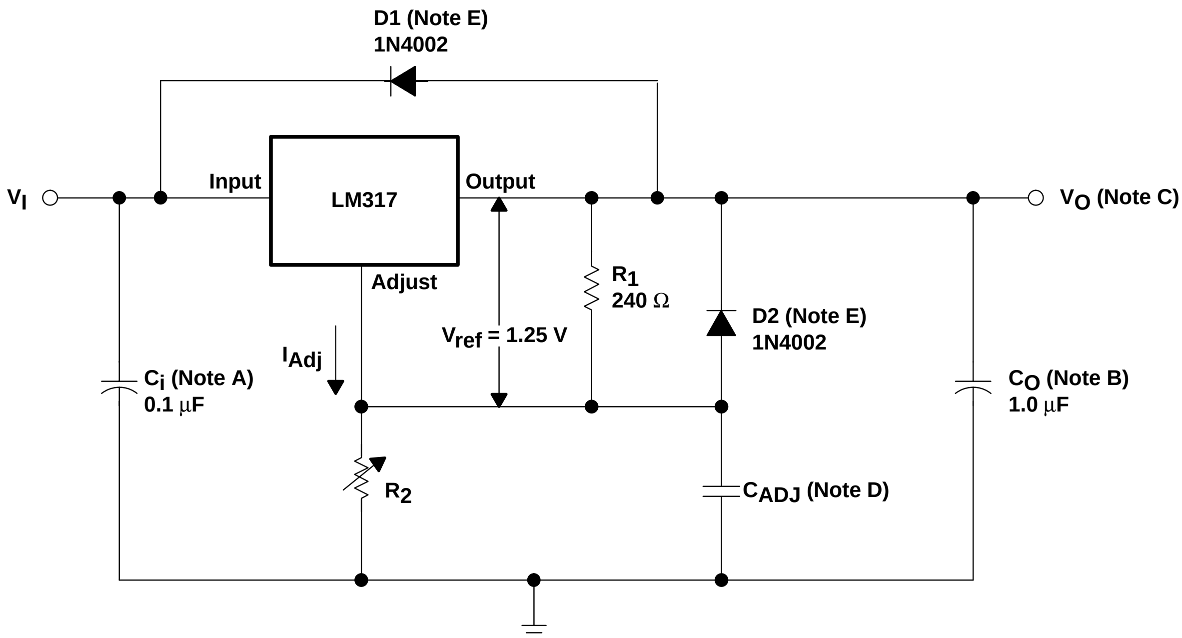
		MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_I - V_O$	Input-to-output voltage differential	3	37	V
I_O	Output current		1.5	A
T_J	Operating virtual junction temperature	0	125	°C

electrical characteristics over recommended ranges of operating virtual junction temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS†			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Line regulation‡	$V_I - V_O$ = 3 V to 40 V		T_J = 25°C		0.01	0.04	%/V
			T_J = 0°C to 125°C		0.02	0.07	
Load regulation	I_O = 10 mA to 1500 mA	C_{ADJ} = 10 μF§, T_J = 25°C	$V_O \le 5$ V			25	mV
			$V_O \ge 5$ V		0.1	0.5	$\%V_O$
		T_J = 0°C to 125°C	$V_O \le 5$ V		20	70	mV
			$V_O \ge 5$ V		0.3	1.5	$\%V_O$
Thermal regulation	20-ms pulse,	T_J = 25°C			0.03	0.07	$\%V_O$/W
ADJUST terminal current					50	100	μA
Change in ADJUST terminal current	$V_I - V_O$ = 2.5 V to 40 V, $P_D \le 20$ W, I_O = 10 mA to 1500 mA				0.2	5	μA
Reference voltage	$V_I - V_O$ = 3 V to 40 V, $P_D \le 20$ W, I_O = 10 mA to 1500 mA			1.2	1.25	1.3	V
Output-voltage temperature stability	T_J = 0°C to 125°C				0.7		$\%V_O$
Minimum load current to maintain regulation	$V_I - V_O$ = 40 V				3.5	10	mA
Maximum output current	$V_I - V_O \le 15$ V,	$P_D < P_{MAX}$ (see Note 1)		1.5	2.2		A
	$V_I - V_O \le 40$ V, $P_D < P_{MAX}$ (see Note 1), T_J = 25°C			0.15	0.4		
RMS output noise voltage (% of V_O)	f = 10 Hz to 10 kHz,	T_J = 25°C			0.003		$\%V_O$
Ripple rejection	V_O = 10 V,	f = 120 Hz	C_{ADJ} = 0 μF§		57		dB
			C_{ADJ} = 10 μF§	62	64		
Long-term stability	T_J = 25°C				0.3	1	%/1k Hrs

† Unless otherwise noted, the following test conditions apply: $|V_I - V_O|$ = 5 V and I_{OMAX} = 1.5 A, T_J = 0°C to 125°C. Pulse testing techniques are used to maintain the junction temperature as close to the ambient temperature as possible.
‡ Line regulation is expressed here as the percentage change in output voltage per 1-V change at the input.
§ C_{ADJ} is connected between the ADJUST terminal and GND.
NOTE 1: Maximum power dissipation is a function of T_J(max), θ_{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 affect reliability.

APPLICATION INFORMATION



NOTES: A. C_i is not required, but is recommended, particularly if the regulator is not in close proximity to the power-supply filter capacitors. A 0.1-µF disc or 1-µF tantalum provides sufficient bypassing for most applications, especially when adjustment and output capacitors are used.

B. C_O improves transient response, but is not needed for stability.

C. V_O is calculated as shown:

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

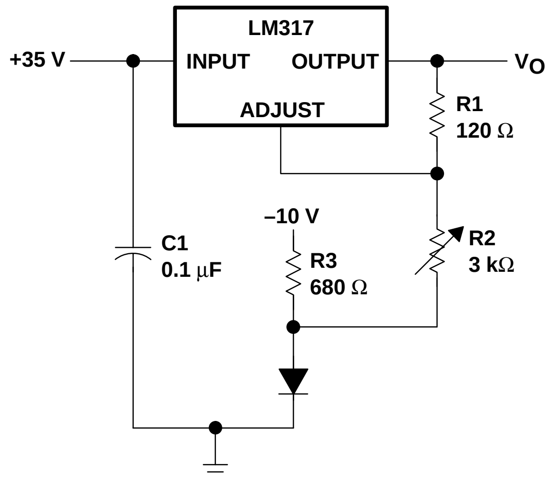
Because I_{Adj} typically is 50 µA, it is negligible in most applications.

D. C_{ADJ} is used to improve ripple rejection; it prevents amplification of the ripple as the output voltage is adjusted higher. If C_{ADJ} is used, it is best to include protection diodes.

E. If the input is shorted to ground during a fault condition, protection diodes provide measures to prevent the possibility of external capacitors discharging through low-impedance paths in the IC. By providing low-impedance discharge paths for C_O and C_{ADJ}, respectively, D1 and D2 prevent the capacitors from discharging into the output of the regulator.

Figure 1. Adjustable Voltage Regulator

APPLICATION INFORMATION

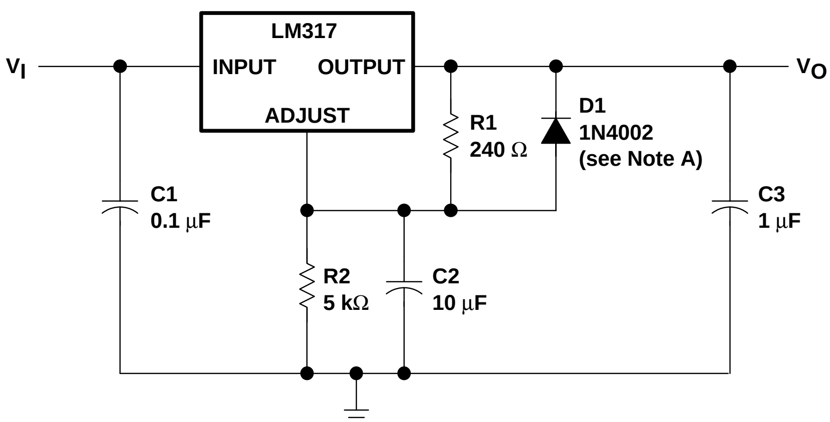


V_O is calculated as:

$$V_O = V_{ref}\left(1 + \frac{R2 + R3}{R1}\right) + I_{Adj}(R2 + R3) - 10\ V$$

Since I_{Adj} typically is 50 µA, it is negligible in most applications.

Figure 2. 0-V to 30-V Regulator Circuit



NOTE A: D1 discharges C2 if the output is shorted to ground.

Figure 3. Adjustable Regulator Circuit With Improved Ripple Rejection

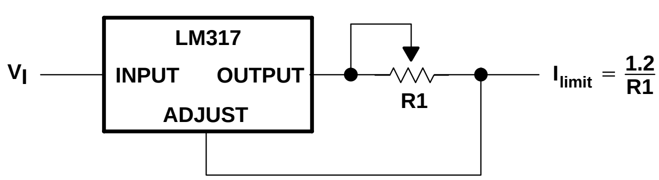


Figure 4. Precision Current-Limiter Circuit

APPLICATION INFORMATION

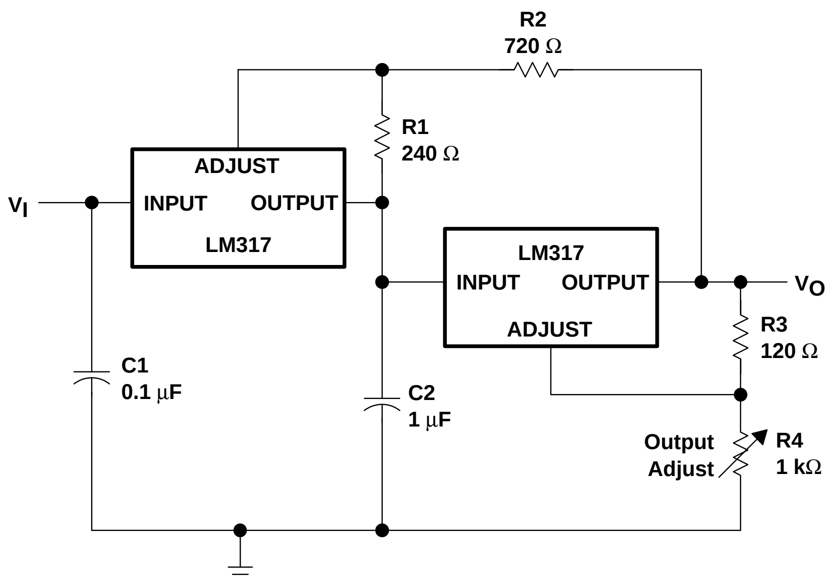


Figure 5. Tracking Preregulator Circuit

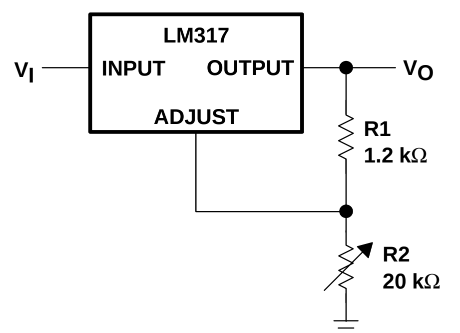
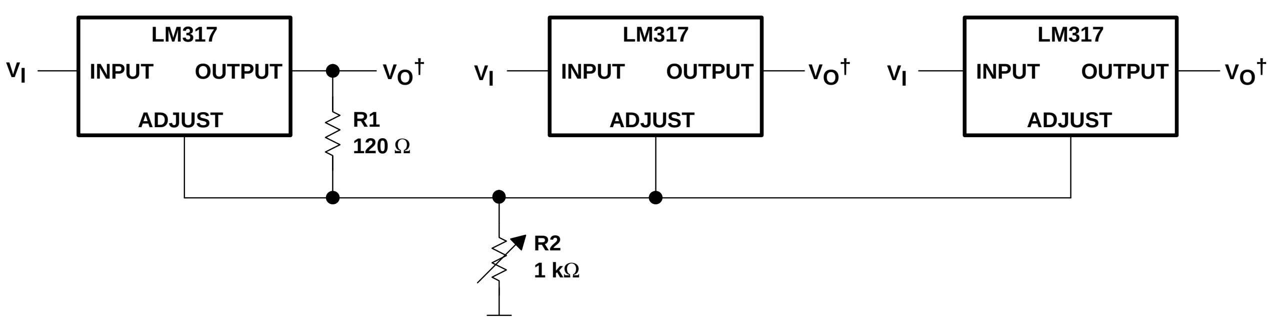


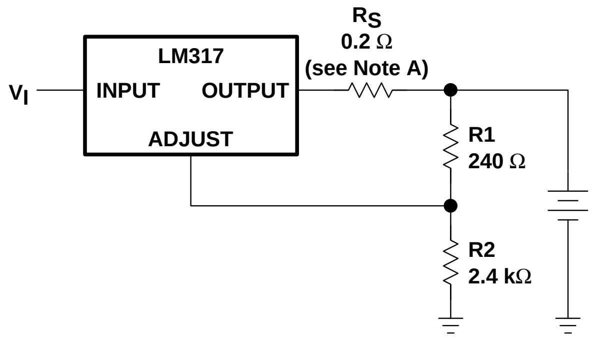
Figure 6. 1.25-V to 20-V Regulator Circuit With Minimum Program Current



† Minimum load current from each output is 10 mA. All output voltages are within 200 mV of each other.

Figure 7. Adjusting Multiple On-Card Regulators With a Single Control

APPLICATION INFORMATION



NOTE A: R_S controls the output impedance of the charger.

$$Z_{OUT} = R_S\left(1 + \frac{R2}{R1}\right)$$

The use of R_S allows for low charging rates with a fully charged battery.

Figure 8. Battery-Charger Circuit

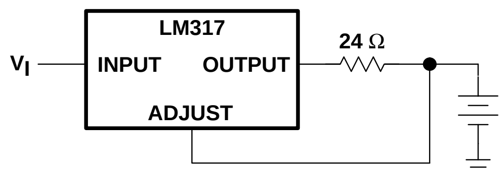


Figure 9. 50-mA Constant-Current Battery-Charger Circuit

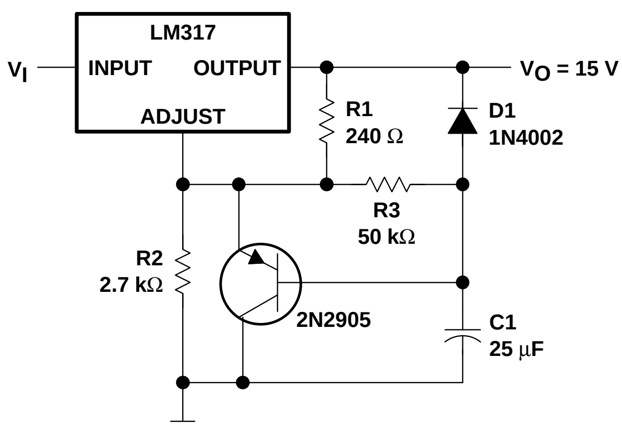


Figure 10. Slow-Turn-On 15-V Regulator Circuit

APPLICATION INFORMATION

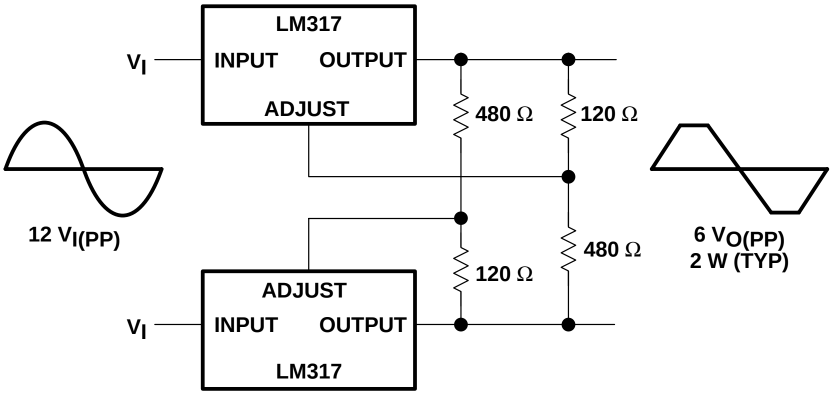
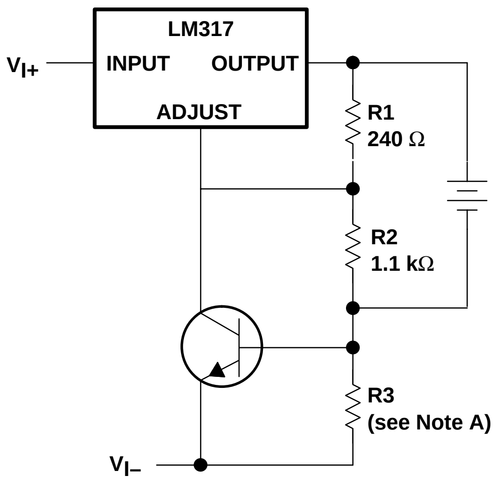


Figure 11. AC Voltage-Regulator Circuit



NOTE A: R3 sets the peak current (0.6 A for a 1-Ω resistor).

Figure 12. Current-Limited 6-V Charger Circuit

APPLICATION INFORMATION

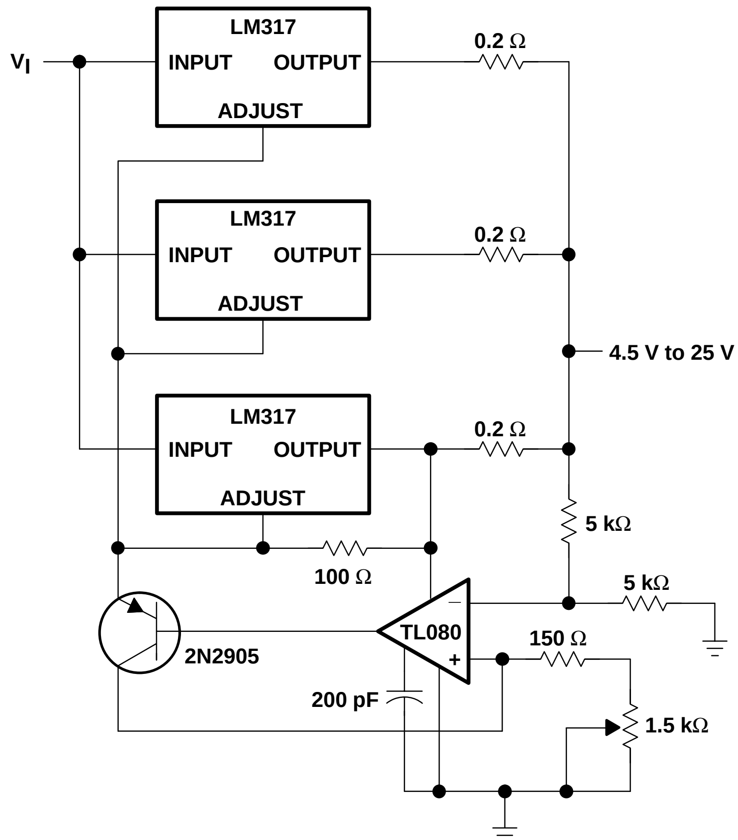
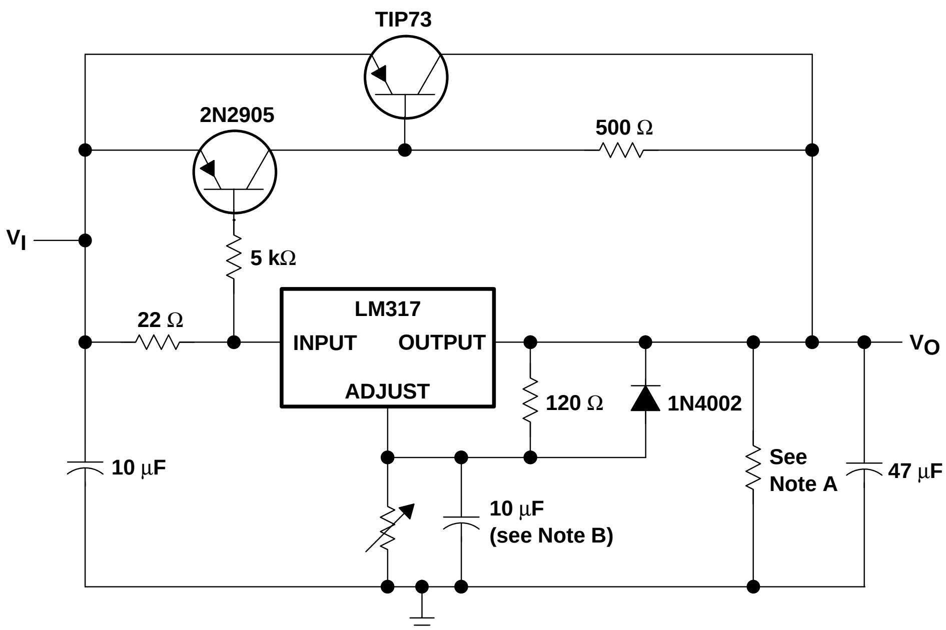


Figure 13. Adjustable 4-A Regulator Circuit

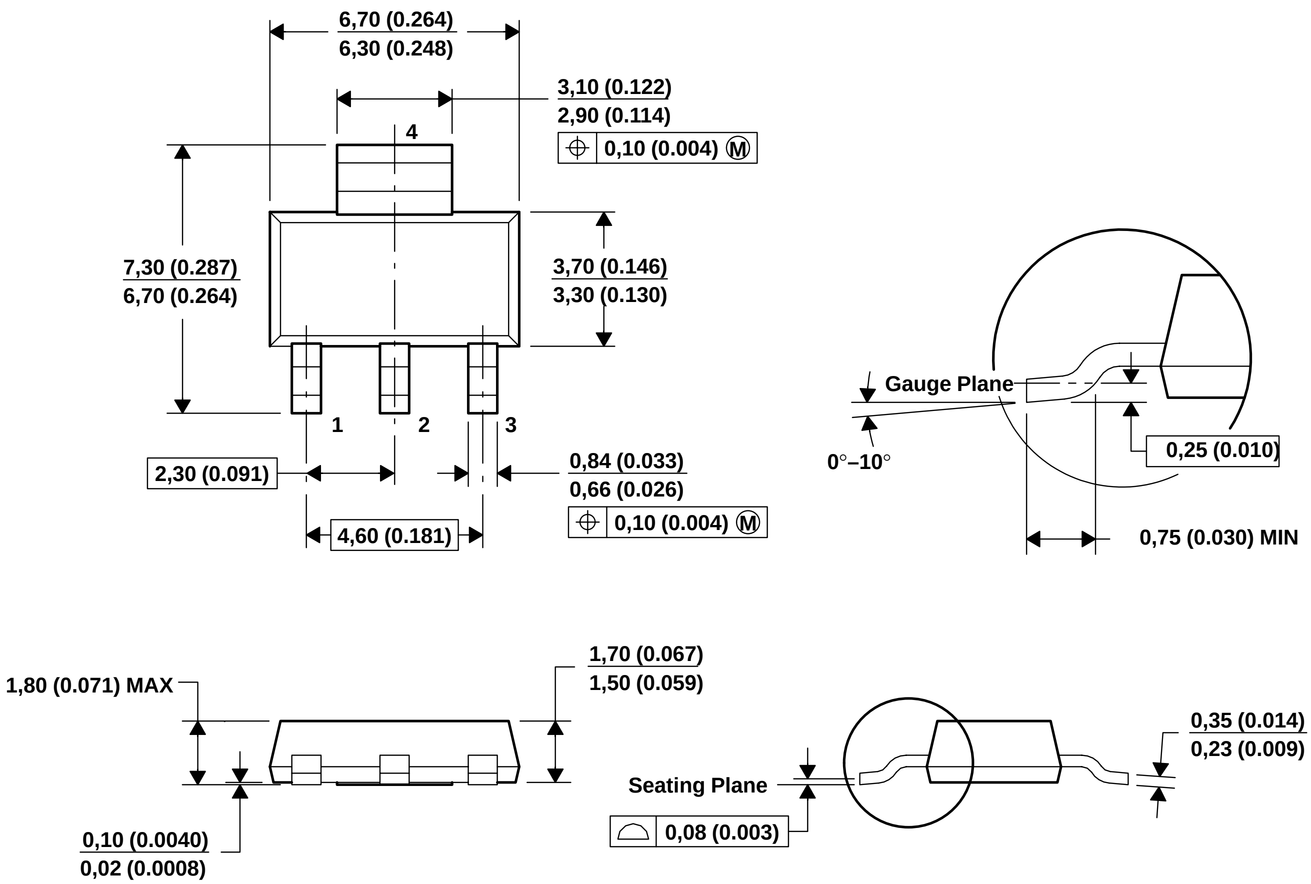
APPLICATION INFORMATION



NOTES: A. The minimum load current is 30 mA.
B. This optional capacitor improves ripple rejection.

Figure 14. High-Current Adjustable Regulator Circuit

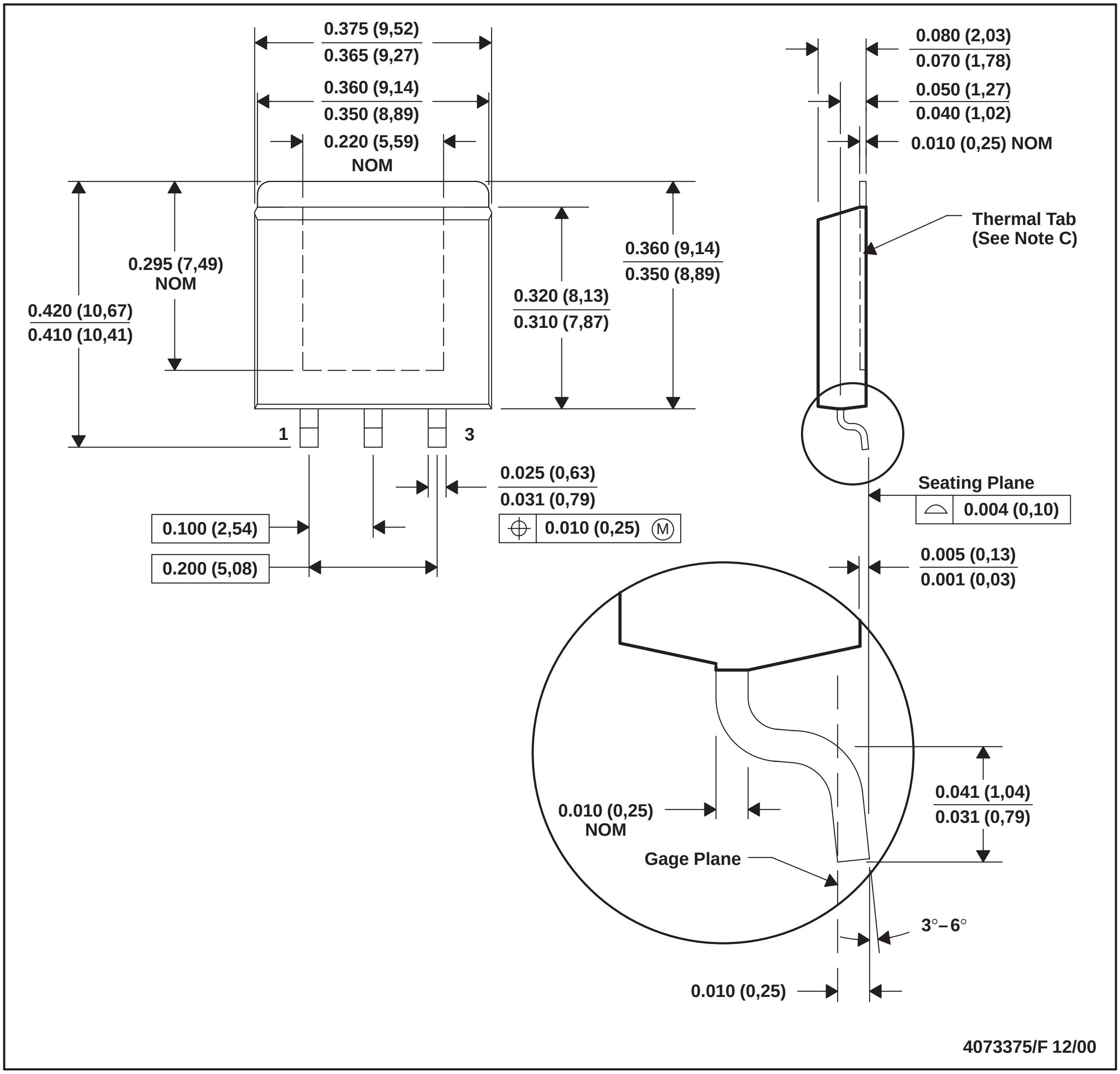
DCY (R-PDSO-G4) **PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE**



4202506/B 06/2002

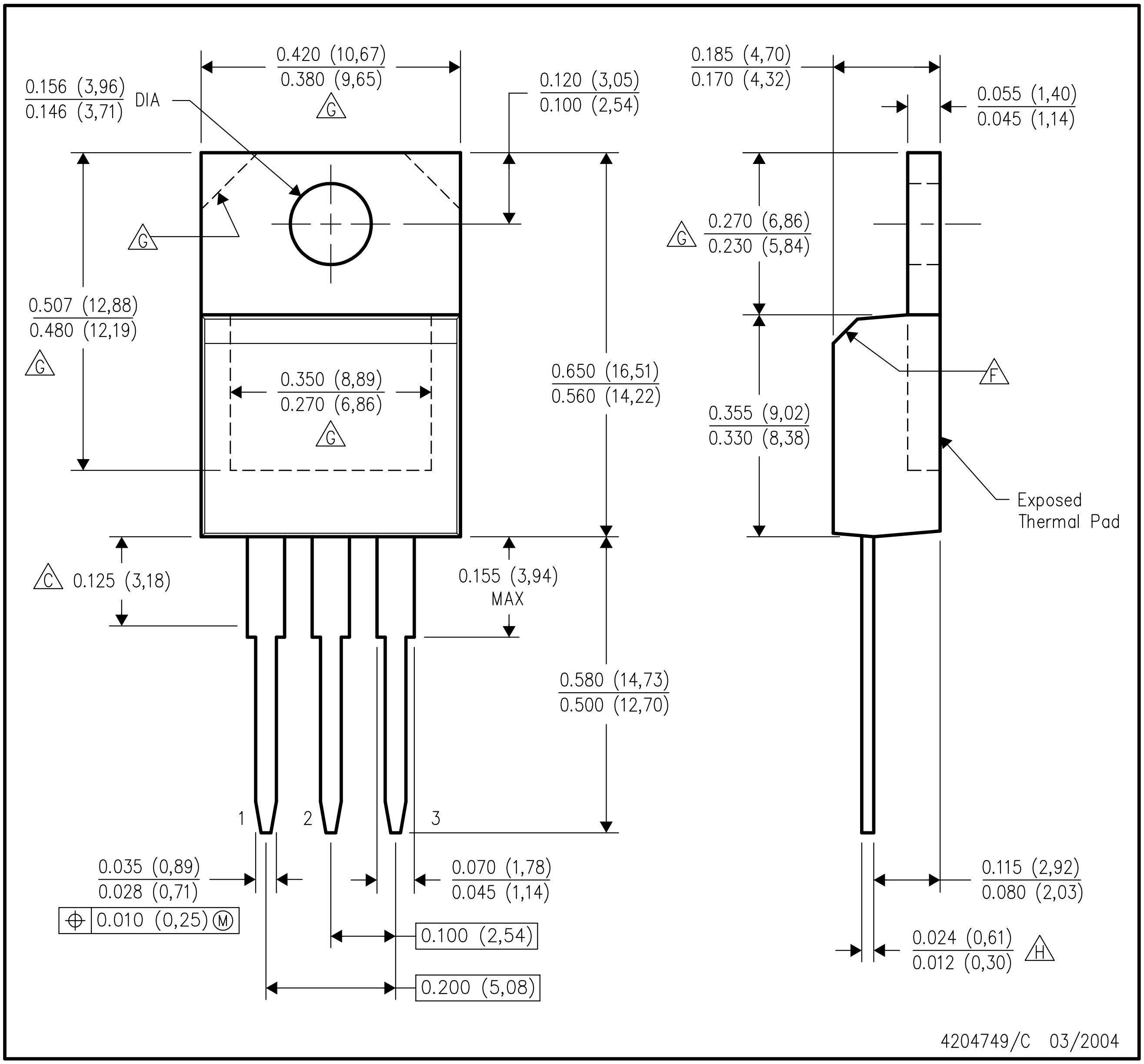
NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion.
D. Falls within JEDEC TO-261 Variation AA.

KTE (R-PSFM-G3) **PowerFLEX™ PLASTIC FLANGE-MOUNT**



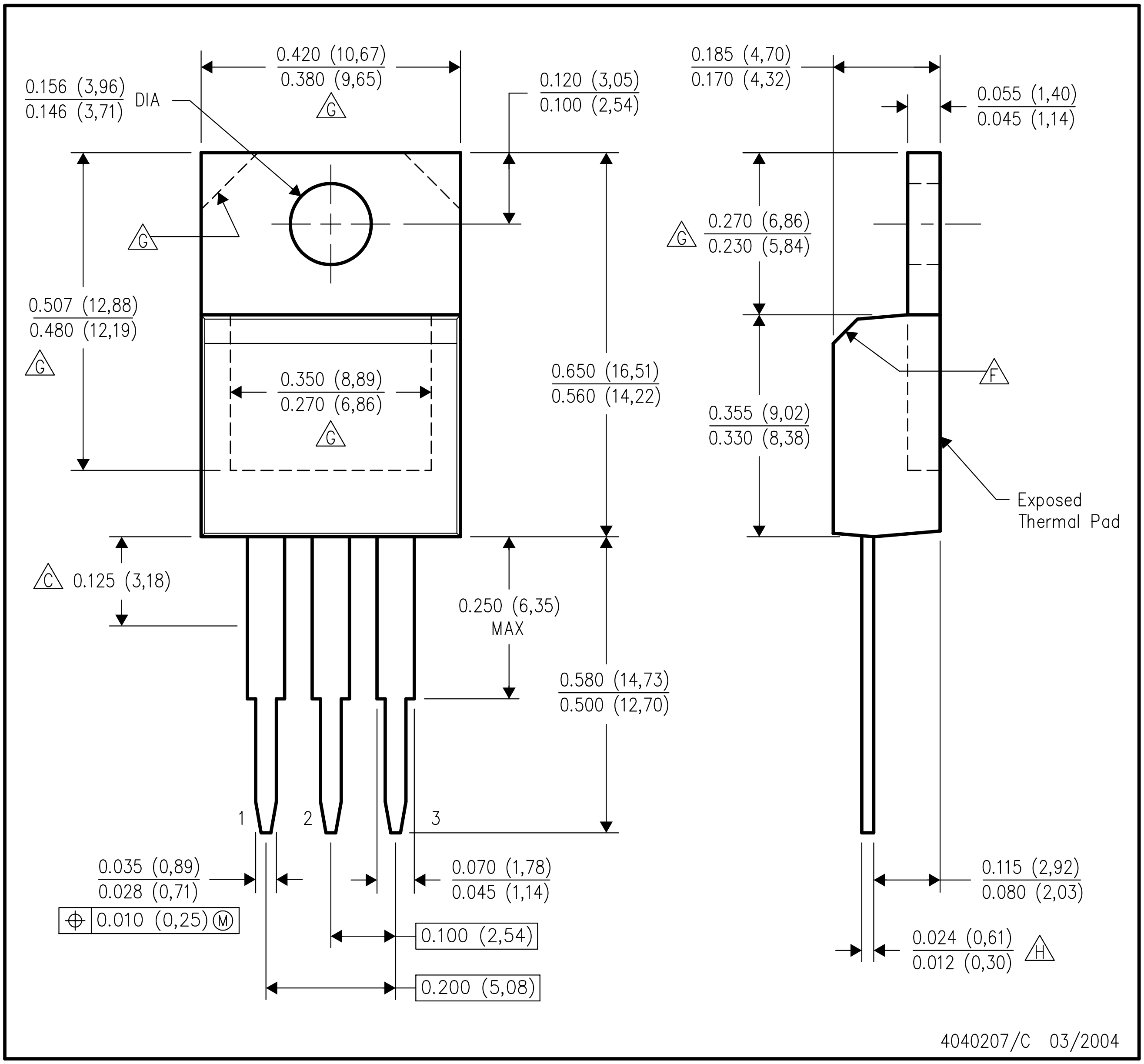
NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. The center lead is in electrical contact with the thermal tab.
D. Dimensions do not include mold protrusions, not to exceed 0.006 (0,15).
E. Falls within JEDEC MO-169

KCS (R–PSFM–T3) PLASTIC FLANGE–MOUNT PACKAGE



NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Lead dimensions are not controlled within this area.
- D. All lead dimensions apply before solder dip.
- E. The center lead is in electrical contact with the mounting tab.
- F. The chamfer is optional.
- G. Thermal pad contour optional within these dimensions.
- H. Falls within JEDEC TO–220 variation AB, except minimum lead thickness.

KC (R-PSFM-T3) PLASTIC FLANGE-MOUNT PACKAGE



NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Lead dimensions are not controlled within this area.
- D. All lead dimensions apply before solder dip.
- E. The center lead is in electrical contact with the mounting tab.
- F. The chamfer is optional.
- G. Thermal pad contour optional within these dimensions.
- H. Falls within JEDEC TO-220 variation AB, except minimum lead thickness.

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