

LM317-N-MIL 広い温度範囲に対応した3ピン可変レギュレータ

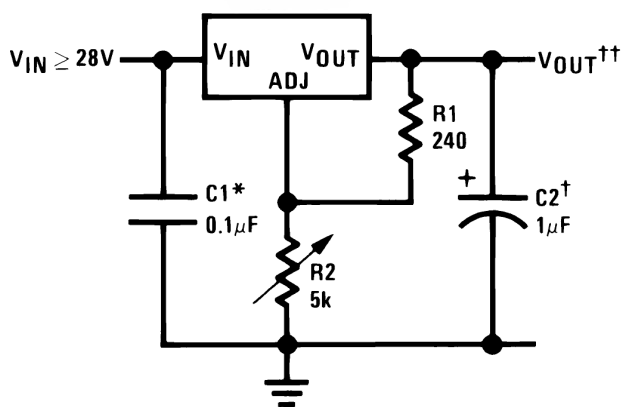
1 特長

- 標準値0.1%の負荷レギュレーション
- 標準値0.01%/Vのライン・レギュレーション
- 1.5Aの出力電流
- 可変出力電圧: 最小1.25V
- 温度に対して一定の電流制限
- 80dBのリプル除去
- 出力の短絡保護

2 アプリケーション

- 車載用LEDライティング
- バッテリー充電器
- スイッチング電源のポスト・レギュレーション
- 定電流レギュレータ
- マイクロプロセッサの電源

標準アプリケーション



*デバイスがフィルタ・コンデンサから6インチ以上離れている場合に必要です。

†オプション - 過渡応答の改善

$$V_{OUT}^{\dagger} = 1.25 V \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) + I_{ADJ} (R_2)$$

3 概要

LM317-N-MIL 可変3ピン正電圧レギュレータは、1.25V～37Vの出力電圧範囲と、広い温度範囲にわたって、1.5A以上の電流を供給できます。LM317-N-MILは簡単に使用でき、2つの外付け抵抗だけで出力電圧を設定できます。さらに、ラインと負荷の両方のレギュレーションについて、標準的な固定レギュレータより優れています。

LM317-N-MILには、電流制限、熱過負荷保護、安全領域保護など、完全な過負荷保護機能が搭載されています。すべての過負荷保護回路は、調整端子が接続されていない場合でも、常に完全な機能で動作します。

デバイスが入力フィルタ・コンデンサから6インチ以上離れていない限り、通常はコンデンサ不要です。6インチ以上離れている場合には、入力バイパス・コンデンサが必要です。過渡応答を改善するため、より大容量の出力コンデンサを追加することもできます。調整端子をバイパスして、非常に高いリプル除去率を実現することもできます。これは、標準的な3端子レギュレータでは実現困難です。

レギュレータはフローティング状態で、入力から出力への差動電圧のみを監視するため、入出力電圧差の最大値を超過しない限り、数百ボルトの電源でもレギュレート可能です。この場合、出力の短絡に注意してください。

調整端子と出力の間に固定の抵抗を接続すると、LM317-N-MILを高精度の電流レギュレータとしても使用できます。調整端子をグラウンドに固定すると、電子的なシャットダウン機能を持つ電源を作成でき、この場合は出力が1.25Vにプログラムされるため、ほとんどの負荷がわずかな電流しか消費しません。

より大きな出力電圧を必要とするアプリケーション向けには、LM150シリーズ(3A)(SNVS772)およびLM138シリーズ(5A)(SNVS771)のデータシートを参照してください。負電圧出力を必要とする場合には、LM137シリーズ(SNVS778)のデータシートを参照してください。

製品情報⁽¹⁾

型番	パッケージ	本体サイズ(公称)
LM317-N-MIL	TO-3 (2)	38.94mm×25.40mm
	TO-220 (3)	14.986mm×10.16mm
	TO-263 (3)	10.18mm×8.41mm
	SOT-223 (4)	6.50mm×3.50mm
	TO (3)	8.255mm×8.255mm
	TO-252 (3)	6.58mm×6.10mm

(1) 提供されているすべてのパッケージについては、巻末の注文情報を参照してください。

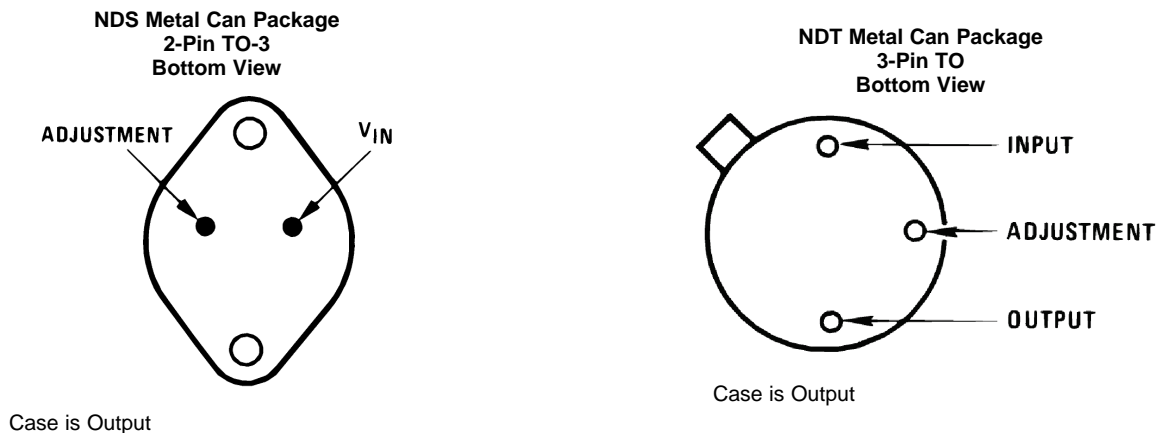
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4 改訂履歴

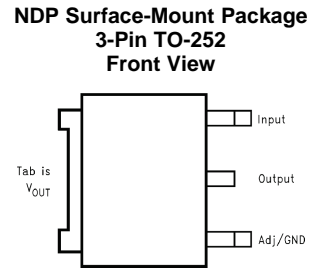
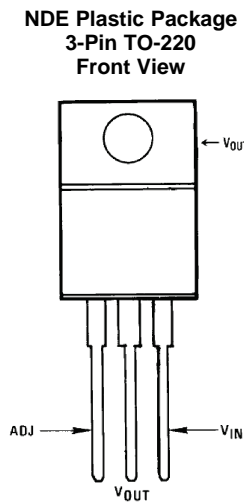
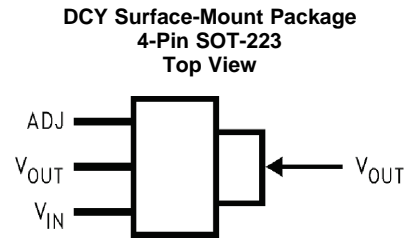
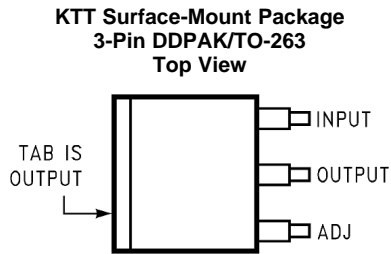
日付	改訂内容	注
2017年6月	*	初版

5 Pin Configuration and Functions



Pin Functions, Metal Can Packages

NAME	PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
	TO-3	TO		
ADJ	1	2	—	Adjust pin
V_{OUT}	CASE	3, CASE	O	Output voltage pin for the regulator
V_{IN}	2	1	I	Input voltage pin for the regulator



Pin Functions

NAME	PIN				I/O	DESCRIPTION
	TO-263	TO-220	SOT-223	TO-252		
ADJ	1	1	1	1	—	Adjust pin
V _{OUT}	2, TAB	2, TAB	2, 4	2, TAB	O	Output voltage pin for the regulator
V _{IN}	3	3	3	3	I	Input voltage pin for the regulator

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Power dissipation		Internally Limited		
Input-output voltage differential		-0.3	40	V
Lead temperature	Metal package (soldering, 10 seconds)			°C
	Plastic package (soldering, 4 seconds)			°C
Storage temperature, T _{stg}		-65	150	°C

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the Texas Instruments Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
V _(ESD)	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM) ⁽¹⁾	±3000	V

- (1) Manufacturing with less than 500-V HBM is possible with the necessary precautions. Pins listed as ±3000 V may actually have higher performance.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Operating temperature (LM117)		-55	150	°C
Operating temperature (LM317-N)		0	125	°C

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		LM317-N					UNIT
		KTT (TO-263)	NDE (TO-220)	DCY (SOT-223)	NDT (TO)	NDP (TO-252)	
		3 PINS	3 PINS	4 PINS	3 PINS	3 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	41.0	23.3	59.6	186 ⁽³⁾	54	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	43.6	16.2	39.3	21	51.3	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	23.6	4.9	8.4	—	28.6	°C/W
Ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	10.4	2.7	1.8	—	3.9	°C/W
Ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	22.6	4.9	8.3	—	28.1	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	0.9	1.1	—	—	0.9	°C/W

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, [SPRA953](#).
- (2) When surface mount packages are used (SOT-223, TO-252), the junction to ambient thermal resistance can be reduced by increasing the PCB copper area that is thermally connected to the package. See [Heatsink Requirements](#) for heatsink techniques.
- (3) No heatsink

6.5 Electrical Characteristics⁽¹⁾

Some specifications apply over full Operating Temperature Range as noted. Unless otherwise specified, $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{IN} - V_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$, and $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
Reference voltage	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1.25		V	
	$3\text{ V} \leq (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \leq 40\text{ V}$, $10\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq I_{MAX}^{(1)}$ (over Full Operating Temperature Range)	1.2	1.25	1.3	V	
Line regulation	$3\text{V} \leq (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \leq 40\text{ V}^{(2)}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.01	0.04	%V	
		(over full operating temperature range)	0.02	0.07		
Load regulation	$10\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq I_{MAX}^{(1)(2)}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.1%	0.5%		
		(over full operating temperature range)	0.3%	1.5%		
Thermal regulation	20-ms pulse		0.04	0.07	%/W	
Adjustment pin current	(over full operating temperature range)		50	100	μA	
Adjustment pin current change	$10\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq I_{MAX}^{(1)}$ $3\text{V} \leq (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \leq 40\text{V}$	(over full operating temperature range)	0.2	5	μA	
Temperature stability	$T_{MIN} \leq T_J \leq T_{MAX}$	(over full operating temperature range)	1%			
Minimum load current	$(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) = 40\text{ V}$	(over full operating temperature range)	3.5	10	mA	
Current limit	$(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \leq 15\text{ V}$	TO-3, TO-263 Packages (over full operating temperature range)	1.5	2.2	3.4	A
		SOT-223, TO-220 Packages (over full operating temperature range)	1.5	2.2	3.4	
		TO, TO-252 Package (over full operating temperature range)	0.5	0.8	1.8	
	$(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) = 40\text{ V}$	TO-3, TO-263 packages	0.15	0.4	A	
		SOT-223, TO-220 packages	0.15	0.4		
		TO, TO-252 package	0.075	0.2		
RMS output noise, % of V_{OUT}	$10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 10\text{ kHz}$		0.003%			
Ripple rejection ratio	$V_{OUT} = 10\text{ V}$, $f = 120\text{ Hz}$, $C_{ADJ} = 0\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ (over full operating temperature range)		65		dB	
	$V_{OUT} = 10\text{ V}$, $f = 120\text{ Hz}$, $C_{ADJ} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ (over full operating temperature range)	66	80		dB	
Long-term stability	$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$, 1000 hrs		0.3%	1%		

- (1) $I_{MAX} = 1.5\text{ A}$ for the NDS (TO-3), NDE (TO-220), and KTT (TO-263) packages. $I_{MAX} = 1.0\text{ A}$ for the DCY (SOT-223) package. $I_{MAX} = 0.5\text{ A}$ for the NDT (TO) and NDP (TO-252) packages. Device power dissipation (P_D) is limited by ambient temperature (T_A), device maximum junction temperature (T_J), and package thermal resistance (θ_{JA}). The maximum allowable power dissipation at any temperature is: $P_{D(MAX)} = ((T_{J(MAX)} - T_A) / \theta_{JA})$. All Min. and Max. limits are ensured to TI's Average Outgoing Quality Level (AOQL).
- (2) Regulation is measured at a constant junction temperature, using pulse testing with a low duty cycle. Changes in output voltage due to heating effects are covered under the specifications for thermal regulation.

6.6 Typical Characteristics

Output Capacitor = 0 μ F, unless otherwise noted.

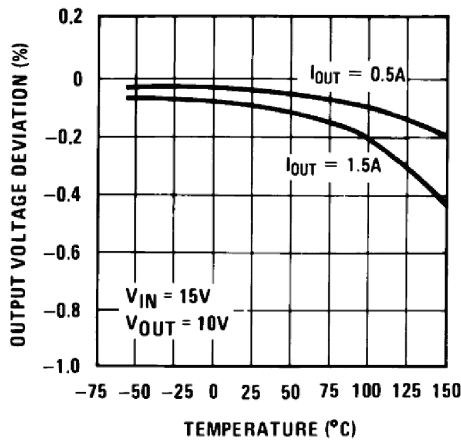


Figure 1. Load Regulation

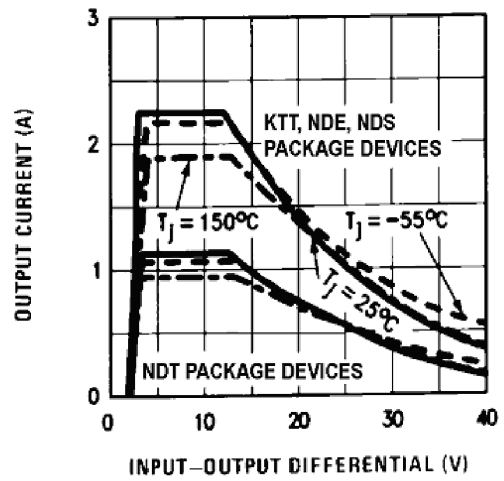


Figure 2. Current Limit

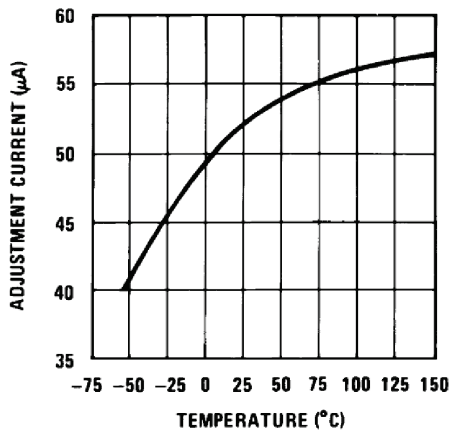


Figure 3. Adjustment Current

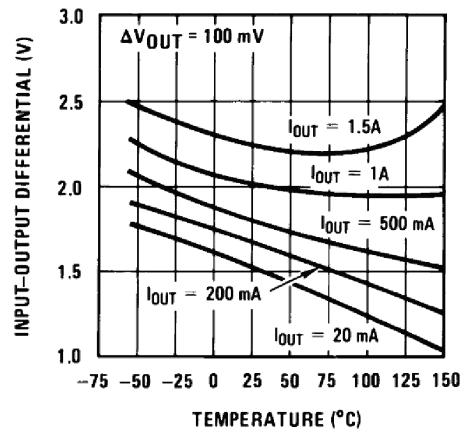


Figure 4. Dropout Voltage

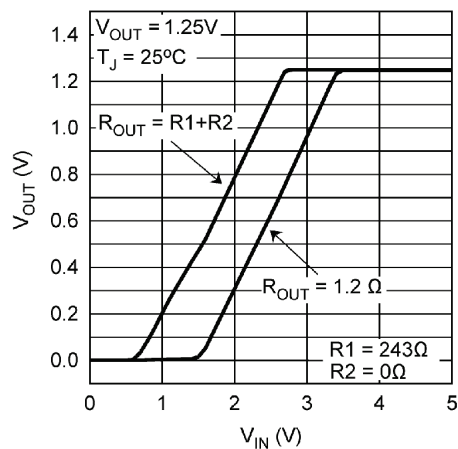


Figure 5. V_{OUT} vs V_{IN} , $V_{OUT} = V_{REF}$

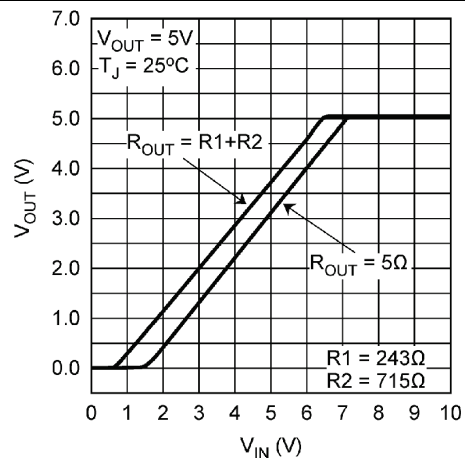


Figure 6. V_{OUT} vs V_{IN} , $V_{OUT} = 5V$

Typical Characteristics (continued)

Output Capacitor = 0 μ F, unless otherwise noted.

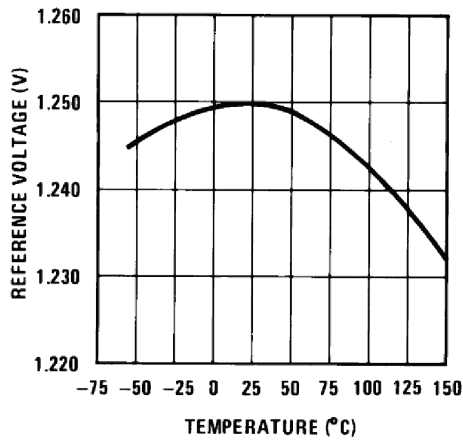


Figure 7. Temperature Stability

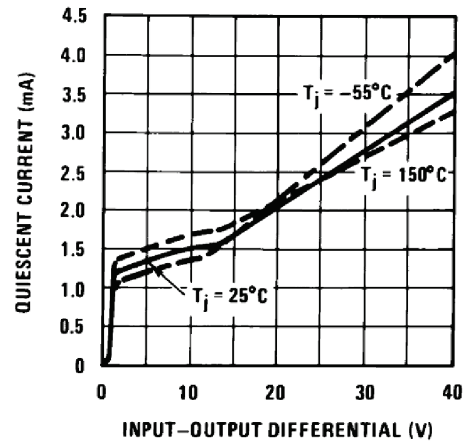


Figure 8. Minimum Operating Current

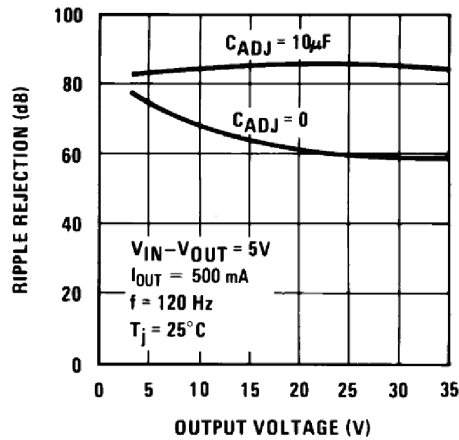


Figure 9. Ripple Rejection

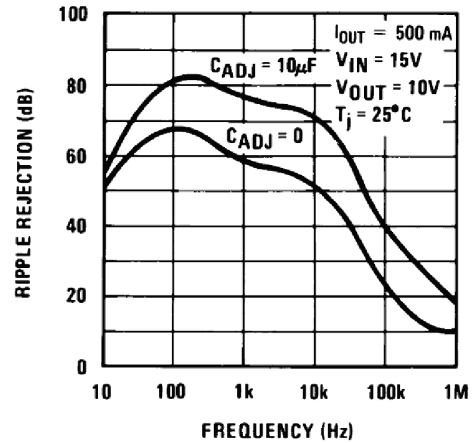


Figure 10. Ripple Rejection

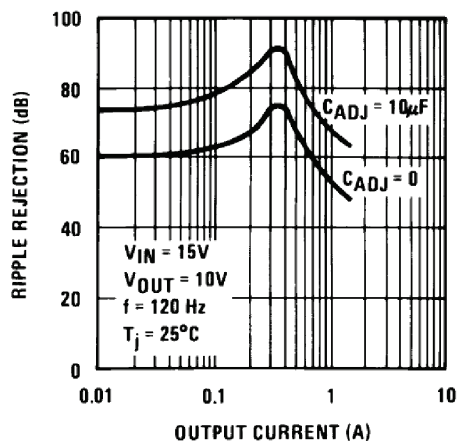


Figure 11. Ripple Rejection

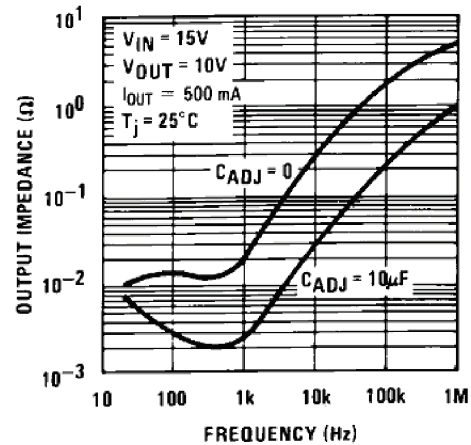
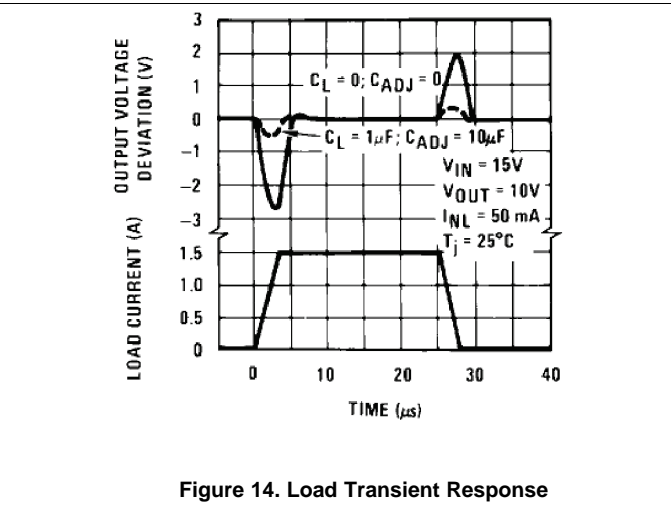
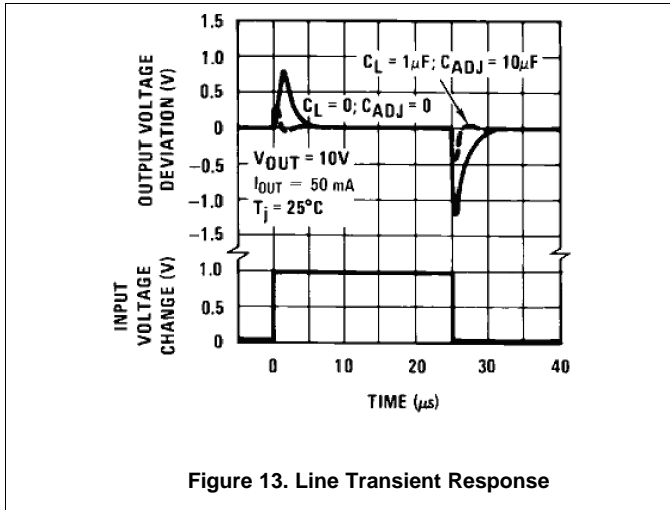


Figure 12. Output Impedance

Typical Characteristics (continued)

Output Capacitor = 0 μ F, unless otherwise noted.



7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

In operation, the LM317-N-MIL develops a nominal 1.25-V reference voltage, V_{REF} , between the output and adjustment terminal. The reference voltage is impressed across program resistor R1 and, because the voltage is constant, a constant current I_1 then flows through the output set resistor R2, giving an output voltage calculated by Equation 1:

$$V_{OUT} = 1.25 V \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) + I_{ADJ} (R_2) \quad (1)$$

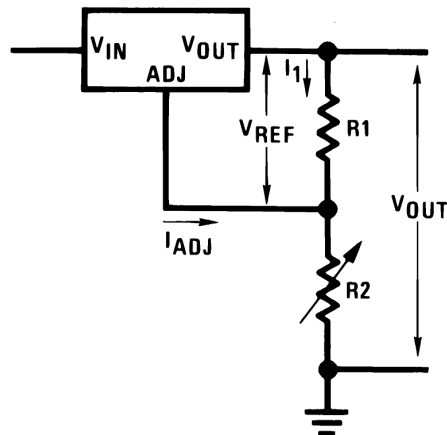
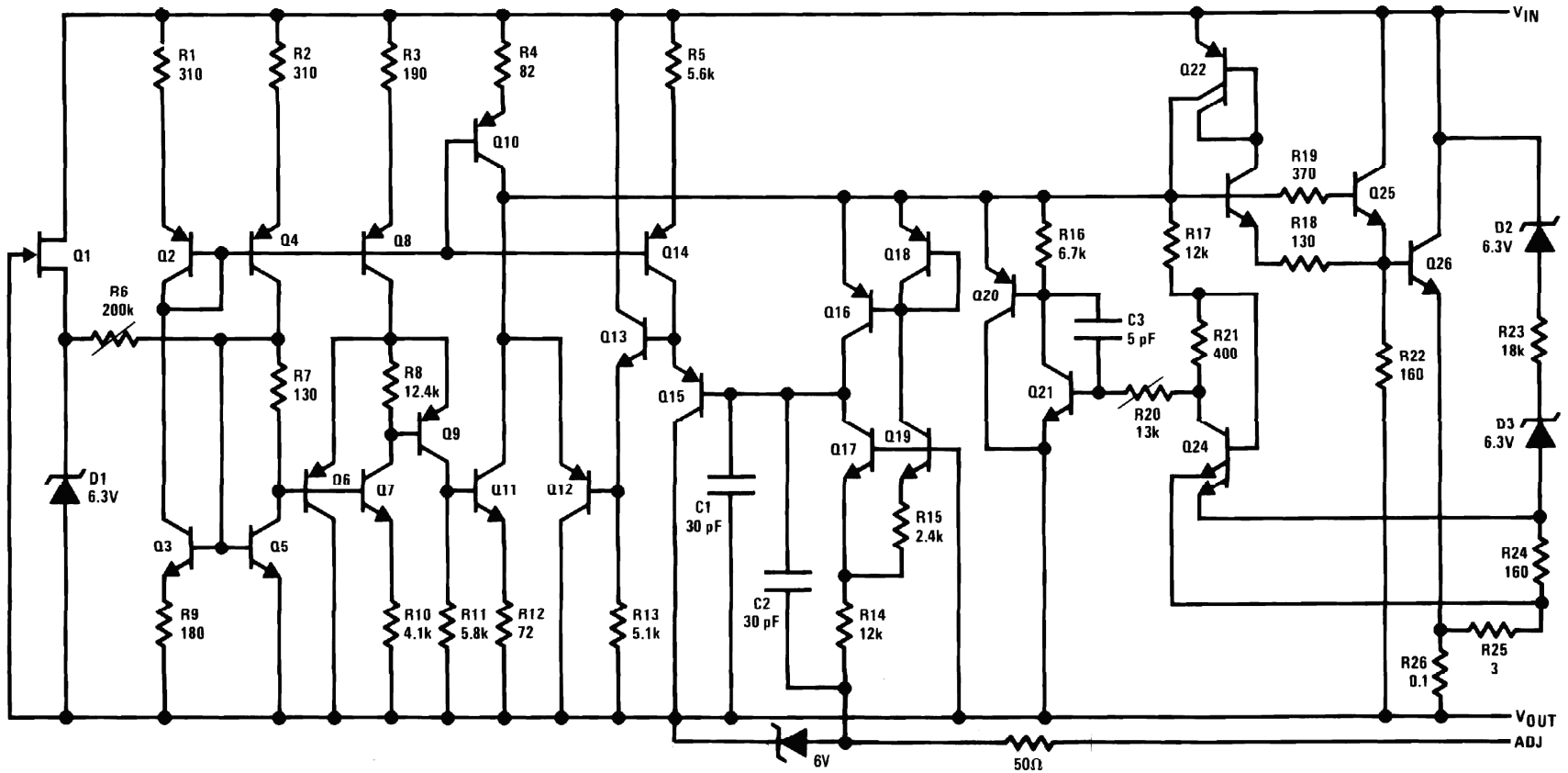


Figure 15. Setting the V_{OUT} Voltage

Because the 100- μ A current from the adjustment terminal represents an error term, the LM317-N-MIL was designed to minimize I_{ADJ} and make it very constant with line and load changes. To do this, all quiescent operating current is returned to the output establishing a minimum load current requirement. If there is insufficient load on the output, the output will rise.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram



7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 Load Regulation

The LM317-N-MIL is capable of providing extremely good load regulation but a few precautions are needed to obtain maximum performance. The current set resistor, R1, must be connected near the output terminal of the regulator rather than near the load. If R1 is placed too far from the output terminal, then the increased trace resistance, R_S , will cause an error voltage drop in the adjustment loop and degrade load regulation performance. Therefore, R1 must be placed as close as possible to the output terminal to minimize R_S and maximize load regulation performance.

Figure 16 shows the effect of the trace resistance, R_S , when R1 is placed far from the output terminal of the regulator. It is clear that R_S will cause an error voltage drop especially during higher current loads, so it is important to minimize the R_S trace resistance by keeping R1 close to the regulator output terminal.

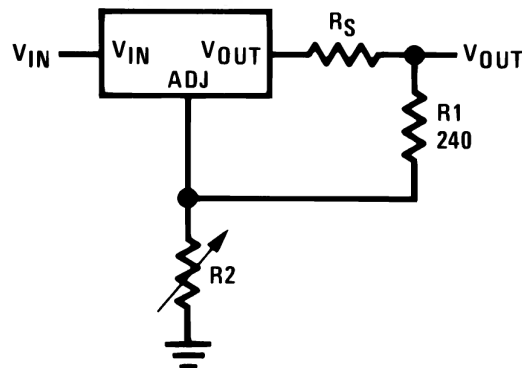


Figure 16. Regulator With Line Resistance in Output Lead

With the TO-3 package, it is easy to minimize the resistance from the case to the set resistor, by using two separate leads to the case. However, with the TO package, care must be taken to minimize the wire length of the output lead. The ground of R2 can be returned near the ground of the load to provide remote ground sensing and improve load regulation.

7.4 Device Functional Modes

7.4.1 External Capacitors

An input bypass capacitor is recommended. A 0.1- μ F disc or 1- μ F solid tantalum on the input is suitable input bypassing for almost all applications. The device is more sensitive to the absence of input bypassing when adjustment or output capacitors are used, but the above values will eliminate the possibility of problems.

The adjustment terminal can be bypassed to ground on the LM317-N-MIL to improve ripple rejection. This bypass capacitor prevents ripple from being amplified as the output voltage is increased. With a 10- μ F bypass capacitor, 80-dB ripple rejection is obtainable at any output level. Increases over 10 μ F do not appreciably improve the ripple rejection at frequencies above 120 Hz. If the bypass capacitor is used, it is sometimes necessary to include protection diodes to prevent the capacitor from discharging through internal low current paths and damaging the device.

In general, the best type of capacitors to use is solid tantalum. Solid tantalum capacitors have low impedance even at high frequencies. Depending upon capacitor construction, it takes about 25 μ F in aluminum electrolytic to equal 1- μ F solid tantalum at high frequencies. Ceramic capacitors are also good at high frequencies. However, some types have a large decrease in capacitance at frequencies around 0.5 MHz. For this reason, 0.01- μ F disc may seem to work better than a 0.1- μ F disc as a bypass.

Although the LM317-N-MIL is stable with no output capacitors, like any feedback circuit, certain values of external capacitance can cause excessive ringing. This occurs with values between 500 pF and 5000 pF. A 1- μ F solid tantalum (or 25- μ F aluminum electrolytic) on the output swamps this effect and insures stability. Any increase of the load capacitance larger than 10 μ F will merely improve the loop stability and output impedance.

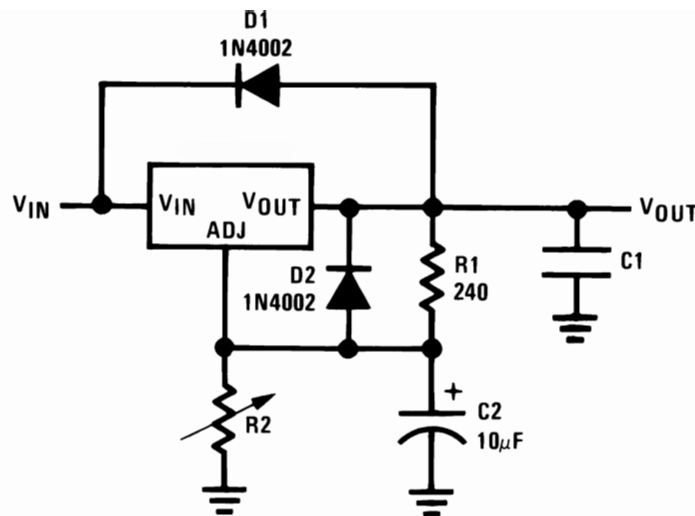
Device Functional Modes (continued)

7.4.2 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. Most 10- μ F capacitors have low enough internal series resistance to deliver 20-A spikes when shorted. Although the surge is short, there is enough energy to damage parts of the IC.

When an output capacitor is connected to a regulator and the input is shorted, the output capacitor will discharge into the output of the regulator. The discharge current depends on the value of the capacitor, the output voltage of the regulator, and the rate of decrease of V_{IN} . In the LM317-N-MIL, this discharge path is through a large junction that is able to sustain 15-A surge with no problem. This is not true of other types of positive regulators. For output capacitors of 25 μ F or less, there is no need to use diodes.

The bypass capacitor on the adjustment terminal can discharge through a low current junction. Discharge occurs when *either* the input, or the output, is shorted. Internal to the LM317-N-MIL is a 50- Ω resistor which limits the peak discharge current. No protection is needed for output voltages of 25 V or less and 10- μ F capacitance. Figure 17 shows an LM317-N-MIL with protection diodes included for use with outputs greater than 25 V and high values of output capacitance.



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

D1 protects against C1

D2 protects against C2

Figure 17. Regulator With Protection Diodes

8 Application and Implementation

NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers must validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

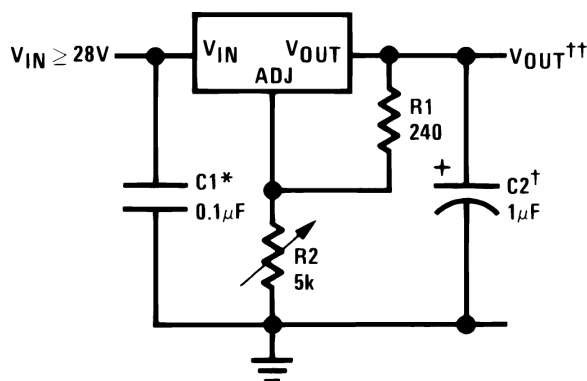
8.1 Application Information

The LM317-N-MIL is a versatile, high performance, linear regulator with high accuracy and a wide temperature range. An output capacitor can be added to further improve transient response, and the ADJ pin can be bypassed to achieve very high ripple-rejection ratios. Its functionality can be utilized in many different applications that require high performance regulation, such as battery chargers, constant current regulators, and microprocessor supplies.

8.2 Typical Applications

8.2.1 1.25-V to 25-V Adjustable Regulator

The device can be used as a simple, low-dropout regulator to enable a variety of output voltages needed for demanding applications. By using an adjustable R2 resistor, a variety of output voltages can be made possible as shown in [Figure 18](#).



NOTE: Full output current not available at high input-output voltages

*Needed if device is more than 6 inches from filter capacitors.

†Optional—improves transient response. Output capacitors in the range of 1 μF to 1000 μF of aluminum or tantalum electrolytic are commonly used to provide improved output impedance and rejection of transients.

$$\dagger\dagger V_{OUT} = 1.25V \left(1 + \frac{R2}{R1} \right) + I_{ADJ}(R2)$$

Figure 18. 1.25-V to 25-V Adjustable Regulator

8.2.1.1 Design Requirements

The device component count is very minimal, employing two resistors as part of a voltage divider circuit and an output capacitor for load regulation. An input capacitor is needed if the device is more than 6 inches from filter capacitors. An optional bypass capacitor across R2 can also be used to improve PSRR.

8.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The output voltage is set based on the selection of the two resistors, R1 and R2, as shown in [Figure 18](#). For details on capacitor selection, refer to [External Capacitors](#).

Typical Applications (continued)

8.2.1.3 Application Curve

As shown in Figure 19, V_{OUT} will rise with V_{IN} minus some dropout voltage. This dropout voltage during startup will vary with R_{OUT} .

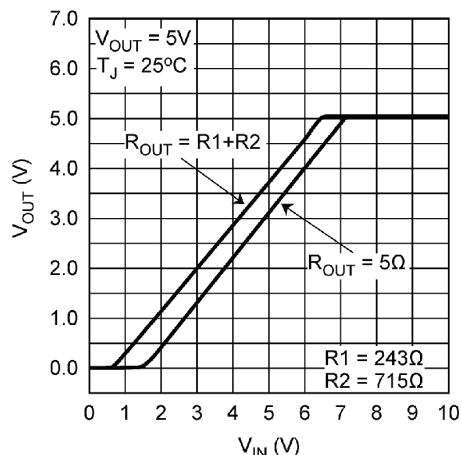
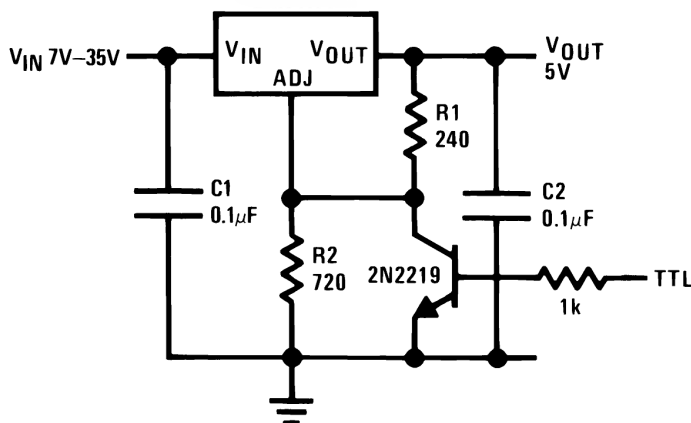


Figure 19. V_{OUT} vs V_{IN} , $V_{OUT} = 5V$

8.2.2 5-V Logic Regulator With Electronic Shutdown

Figure 20 shows a variation of the 5-V output regulator application uses the device along with an NPN transistor to provide shutdown control. The NPN will either block or sink the current from the ADJ pin by responding to the TTL pin logic. When TTL is pulled high, the NPN is on and pulls the ADJ pin to GND, and the LM117 outputs about

1.25 V. When TTL is pulled low, the NPN is off and the regulator outputs according to the programmed adjustable voltage.



NOTE: Min. output $\approx 1.2V$

Figure 20. 5-V Logic Regulator With Electronic Shutdown

Typical Applications (continued)
8.2.3 Slow Turnon 15-V Regulator

An application of the device includes a PNP transistor with a capacitor to implement slow turnon functionality (see [Figure 21](#)). As V_{IN} rises, the PNP sinks current from the ADJ rail. The output voltage at start up is the addition of the 1.25-V reference plus the drop across the base to emitter. While this is happening, the capacitor begins to charge and eventually opens the PNP. At this point, the device functions normally, regulating the output at 15 V. A diode is placed between C1 and V_{OUT} to provide a path for the capacitor to discharge. Such controlled turnon is useful for limiting the in-rush current.

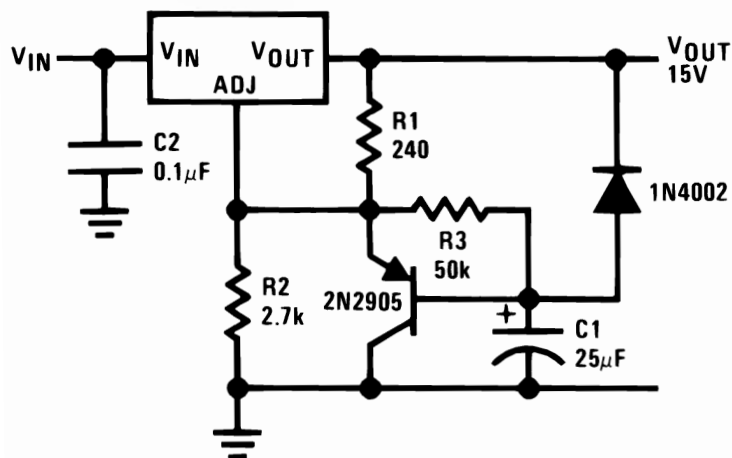
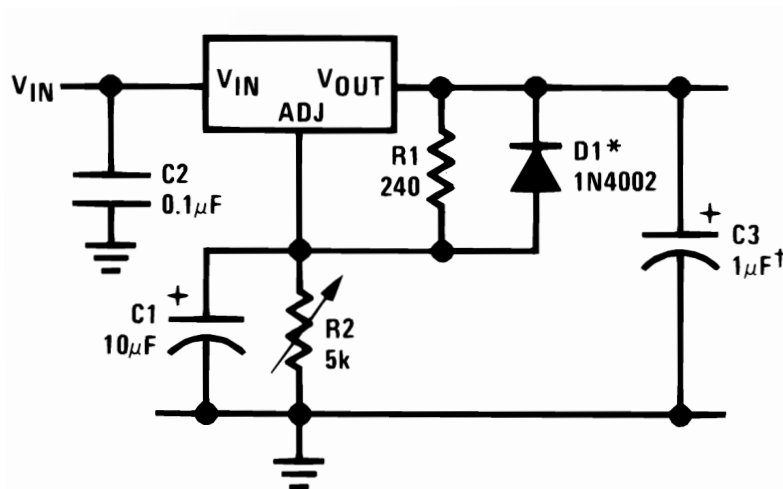


Figure 21. Slow Turnon 15-V Regulator

Typical Applications (continued)

8.2.4 Adjustable Regulator With Improved Ripple Rejection

To improve ripple rejection, a capacitor is used to bypass the ADJ pin to GND (see Figure 22). This is used to smooth output ripple by cleaning the feedback path and stopping unnecessary noise from being fed back into the device, propagating the noise.



NOTE: †Solid tantalum

*Discharges C1 if output is shorted to ground

Figure 22. Adjustable Regulator With Improved Ripple Rejection

8.2.5 High Stability 10-V Regulator

Using a high stability shunt voltage reference in the feedback path, such as the LM329, provides damping necessary for a stable, low noise output (see Figure 23).

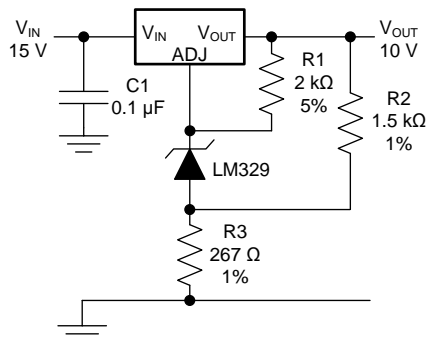


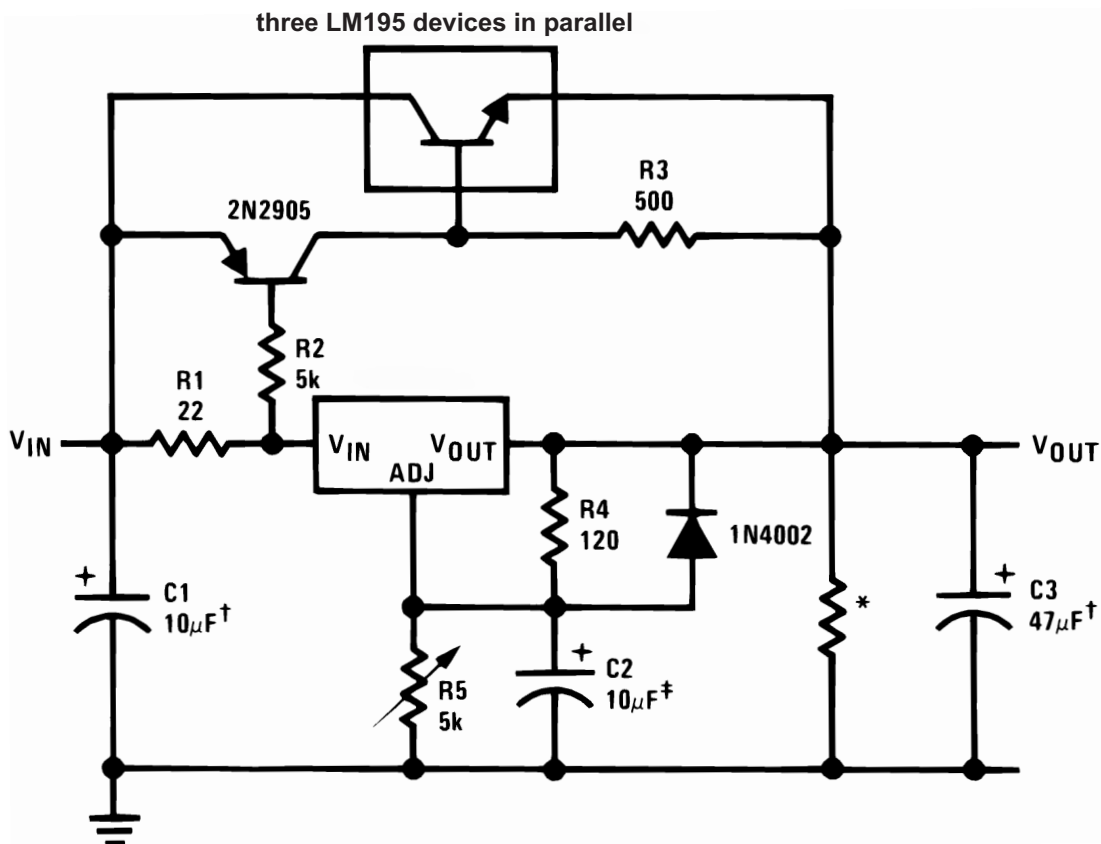
Figure 23. High Stability 10-V Regulator

Typical Applications (continued)
8.2.6 High-Current Adjustable Regulator

Using the LM195 power transistor in parallel with the device can increase the maximum possible output load current (see Figure 24). Sense resistor R1 provides the 0.6 V across base to emitter to turn on the PNP. This on switch allows current to flow, and the voltage drop across R3 drives three LM195 power transistors designed to carry an excess of 1 A each.

NOTE

The selection of R1 determines a minimum load current for the PNP to turn on. The higher the resistor value, the lower the load current must be before the transistors turn on.



NOTE: ‡Optional—improves ripple rejection

†Solid tantalum

*Minimum load current = 30 mA

Figure 24. High-Current Adjustable Regulator

Typical Applications (continued)

8.2.7 Emitter-Follower Current Amplifier

The device is used as a constant current source in the emitter follower circuit (see Figure 25). The LM195 power transistor is being used as a current gain amplifier, boosting the INPUT current. The device provides a stable current bias than just using a resistor.

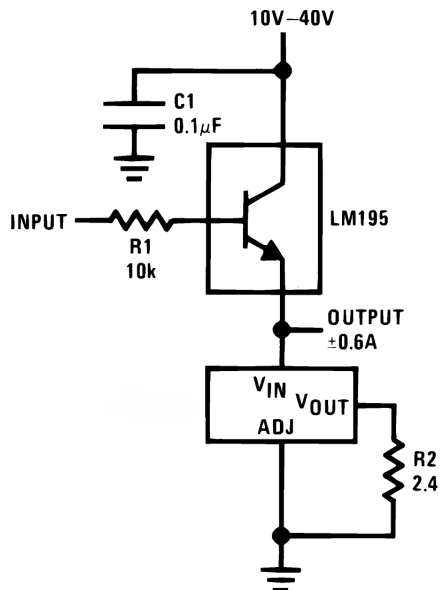


Figure 25. Emitter-Follower Current Amplifier

8.2.8 1-A Current Regulator

A simple, fixed current regulator can be made by placing a resistor between the V_{OUT} and ADJ pins of the device (see Figure 26). By regulating a constant 1.25 V between these two terminals, a constant current is delivered to the load.

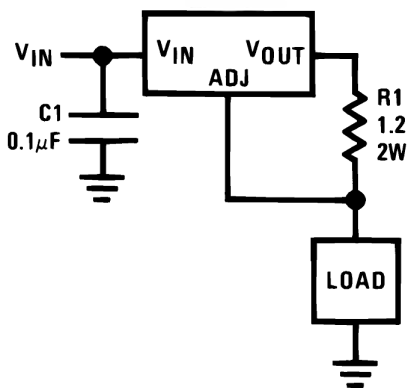


Figure 26. 1-A Current Regulator

Typical Applications (continued)
8.2.9 Common-Emitter Amplifier

Sometimes it is necessary to use a power transistor for high current gain. In this case, the device provides constant current at the collector of the LM195 in this common emitter application (see [Figure 27](#)). The 1.25-V reference between V_{OUT} and ADJ is maintained across the 2.4- Ω resistor, providing about 500-mA constant bias current into the collector of the LM195.

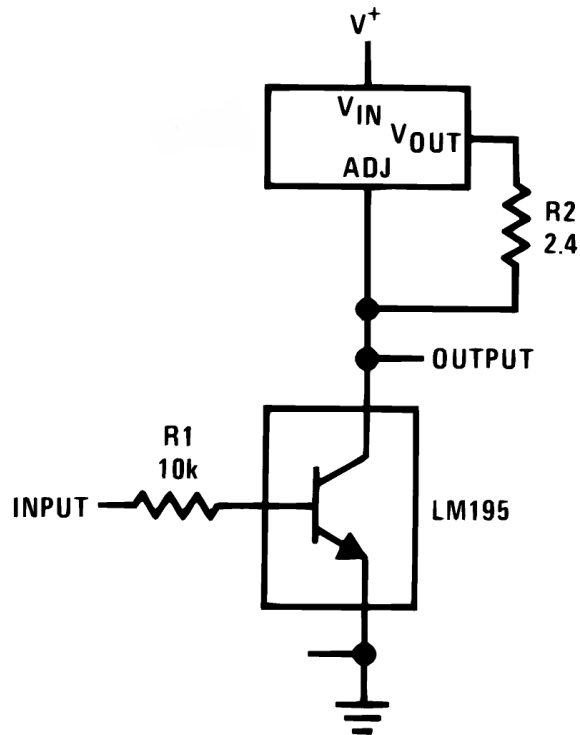
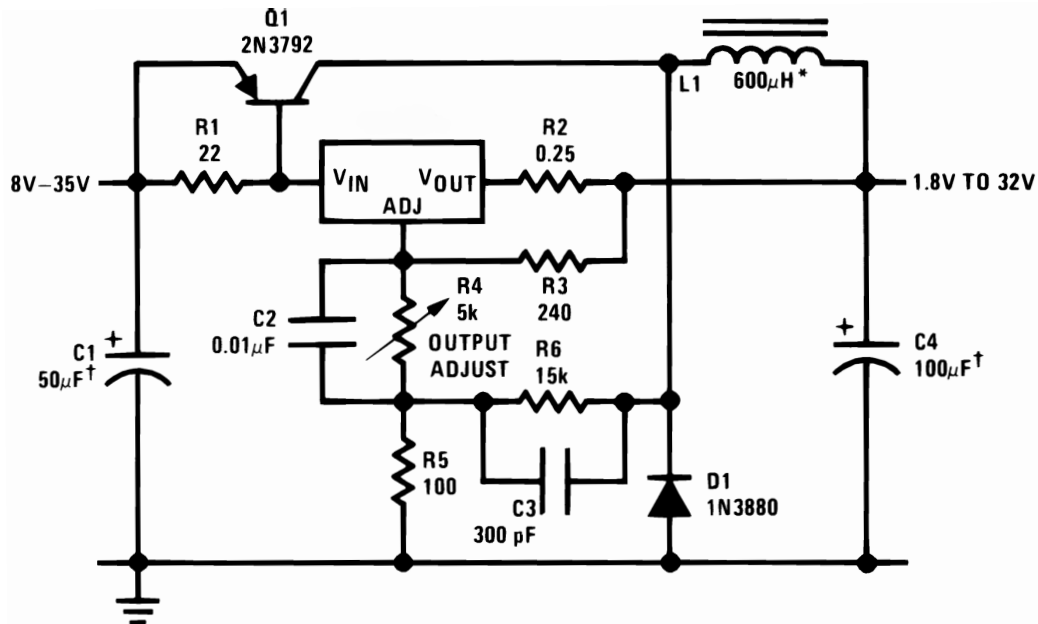


Figure 27. Common-Emitter Amplifier

Typical Applications (continued)

8.2.10 Low-Cost 3-A Switching Regulator

The LM317-N-MIL can be used in a switching buck regulator application in cost sensitive applications that require high efficiency. The switch node above D1 oscillates between ground and VIN, as the voltage across sense resistor R1 drives the power transistor on and off. Figure 28 exhibits self-oscillating behavior by negative feedback through R6 and C3 to the ADJ pin of the LM317-N-MIL.



NOTE: †Solid tantalum

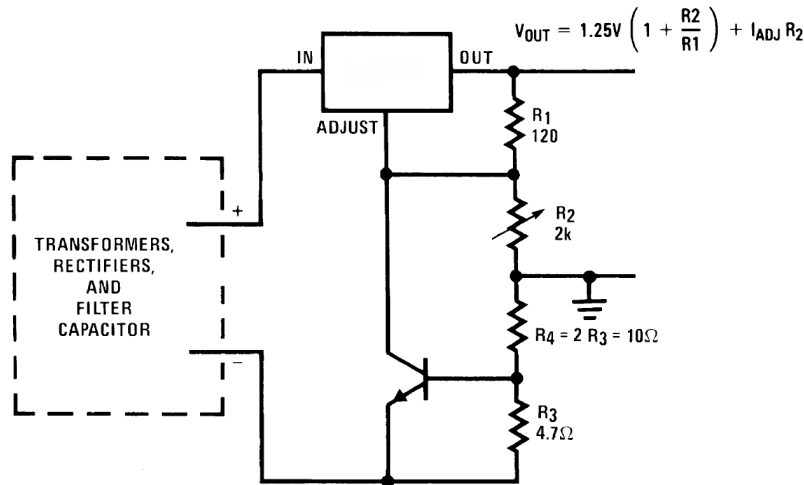
*Core—Arnold A-254168-2 60 turns

Figure 28. Low-Cost 3-A Switching Regulator

Typical Applications (continued)

8.2.11 Current-Limited Voltage Regulator

A maximum limit on output current can be set using the circuit shown in Figure 29. The load current travels through R3 and R4. As the load current increases, the voltage drop across R3 increases until the NPN transistor is driven, during which the ADJ pin is pulled down to ground and the output voltage is pulled down to the reference voltage of 1.25 V.



—Short circuit current is approximately $\frac{600 \text{ mV}}{R_3}$, or 210 mA

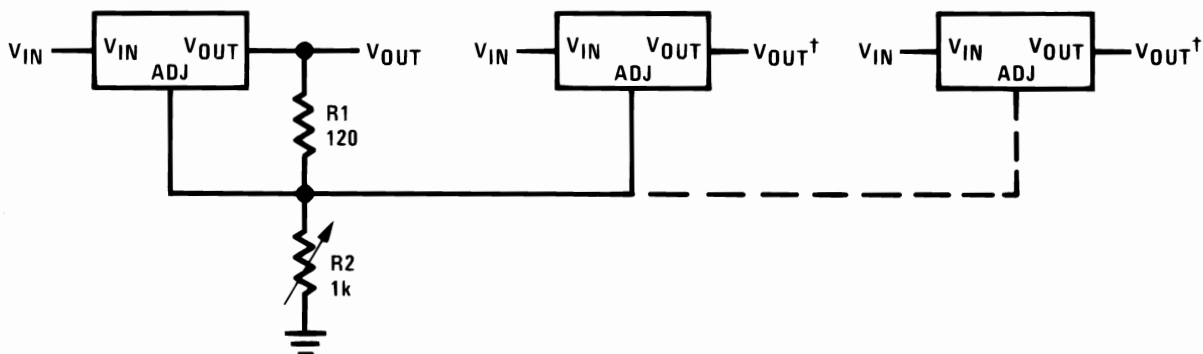
(Compared to the higher current limit of the device)

—At 50 mA output only $\frac{3}{4}$ volt of drop occurs in R₃ and R₄

Figure 29. Current-Limited Voltage Regulator

8.2.12 Adjusting Multiple On-Card Regulators With Single Control

Figure 30 shows how multiple LM317-N-MIL regulators can be controlled by setting one resistor. Because each device maintains the reference voltage of about 1.25 V between its V_{OUT} and ADJ pins, we can connect each ADJ rail to a single resistor, setting the same output voltage across all devices. This allows for independent outputs, each responding to its corresponding input only. Designers must also consider that by the nature of the circuit, changes to R1 and R2 affect all regulators.



NOTE: *All outputs within ± 100 mV

†Minimum load—10 mA

Figure 30. Adjusting Multiple On-Card Regulators With Single Control

Typical Applications (continued)

8.2.13 AC Voltage Regulator

In [Figure 31](#), the top regulator is +6 V above the bottom regulator. It is clear that when the input rises above +6 V plus the dropout voltage, only the top LM317-N-MIL regulates +6 V at the output. When the input falls below –6 V minus the dropout voltage, only the bottom LM317-N-MIL regulates –6 V at the output. For regions where the output is not clipped, there is no regulation taking place, so the output follows the input.

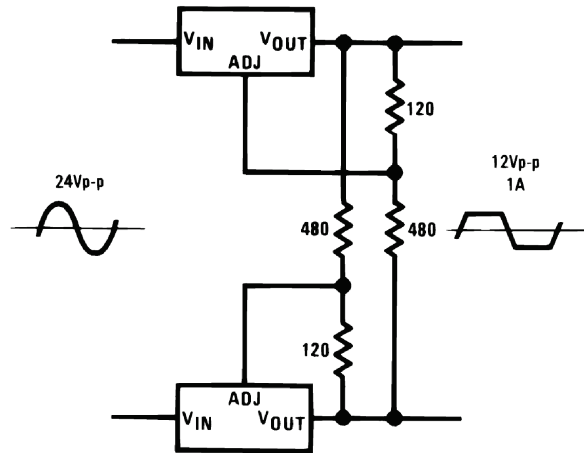
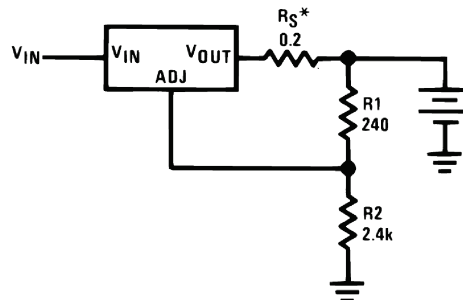


Figure 31. AC Voltage Regulator

8.2.14 12-V Battery Charger

The LM317-N-MIL can be used in a battery charger application shown in [Figure 32](#), where the device maintains either constant voltage or constant current mode depending on the current charge of the battery. To do this, the part senses the voltage drop across the battery and delivers the maximum charging current necessary to charge the battery. When the battery charge is low, there exists a voltage drop across the sense resistor R_S , providing constant current to the battery at that instant. As the battery approaches full charge, the potential drop across R_S approaches zero, reducing the current and maintaining the fixed voltage of the battery.



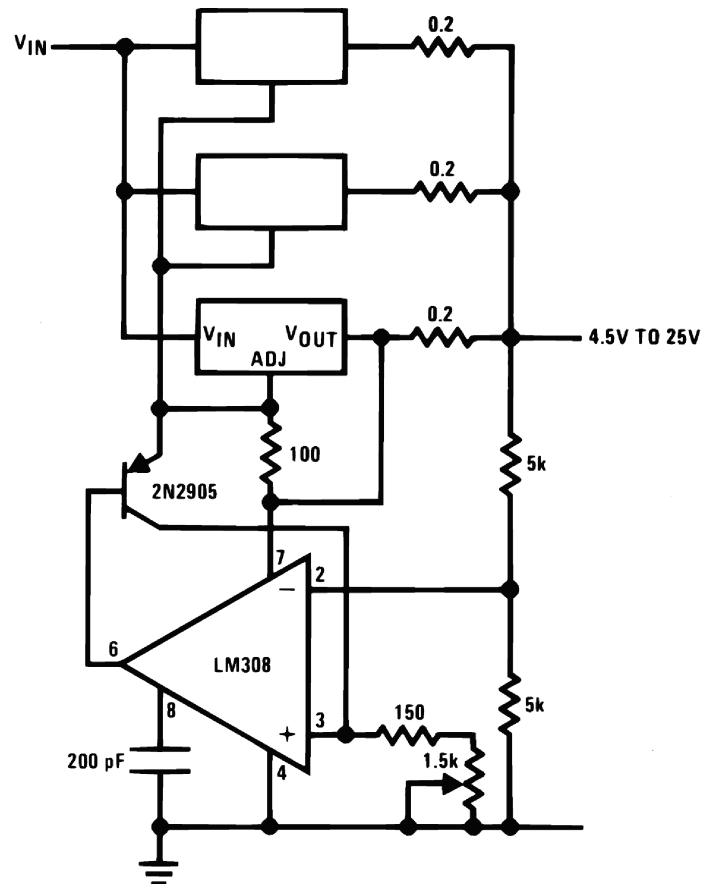
$$*R_S \text{—sets output impedance of charger: } Z_{OUT} = R_S \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)$$

Use of R_S allows low charging rates with fully charged battery.

Figure 32. 12-V Battery Charger

Typical Applications (continued)
8.2.15 Adjustable 4-A Regulator

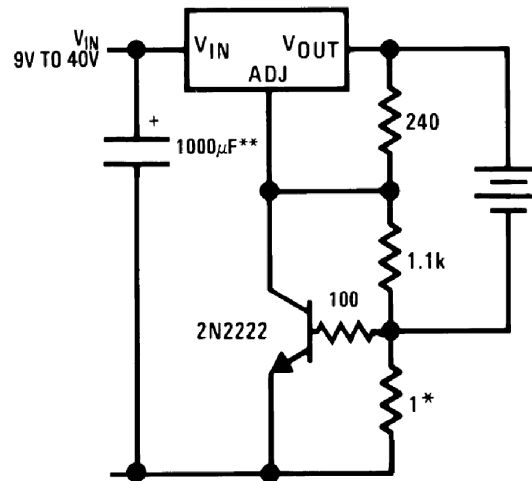
Using three LM317-N-MIL devices in parallel increases load current capability (Figure 33). Output voltage is set by the variable resistor tied to the non-inverting terminal of the operational amplifier, and reference current to the transistor is developed across the 100-Ω resistor. When output voltage rises, the operational amplifier corrects by drawing current from the base, closing the transistor. This effectively pulls ADJ down and lowers the output voltage through negative feedback.


Figure 33. Adjustable 4-A Regulator

Typical Applications (continued)

8.2.16 Current-Limited 6-V Charger

The current in a battery charger application is limited by switching between constant current and constant voltage states (see Figure 34). When the battery pulls low current, the drop across the 1-Ω resistor is not substantial and the NPN remains off. A constant voltage is seen across the battery, as regulated by the resistor divider. When current through the battery rises past peak current, the 1 Ω provides enough voltage to turn the transistor on, pulling ADJ close to ground. This results in limiting the maximum current to the battery.



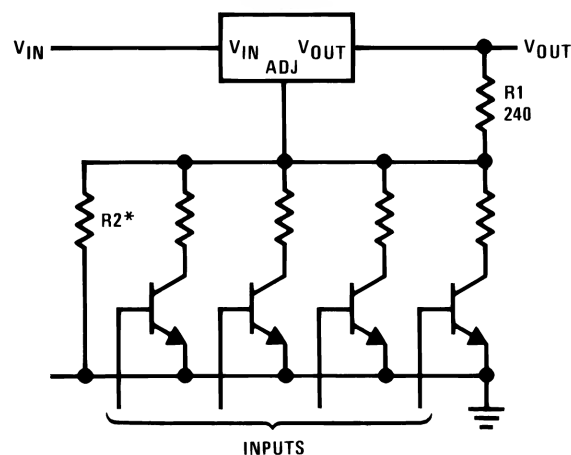
*Sets peak current (0.6A for 1Ω)

**The 1000-μF is recommended to filter out input transients

Figure 34. Current-Limited 6-V Charger

8.2.17 Digitally Selected Outputs

Figure 35 demonstrates a digitally selectable output voltage. In its default state, all transistors are off and the output voltage is set based on R1 and R2. By driving certain transistors, the associated resistor is connected in parallel to R2, modifying the output voltage of the regulator.



*Sets maximum V_{OUT}

Figure 35. Digitally Selected Outputs

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \left(1 + \frac{R2}{R1} \right) + I_{ADJ}R2$$

(2)

9 Power Supply Recommendations

The input supply to the LM317-N-MIL must be kept at a voltage level such that its maximum input to output differential voltage is not exceeded. The minimum dropout voltage must also be met with extra headroom when possible to keep the LM317-N-MIL in regulation. An input capacitor is recommended, especially when the input pin is located more than 6 inches away from the power supply source. For more information regarding capacitor selection, refer to [External Capacitors](#).

10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

Some layout guidelines must be followed to ensure proper regulation of the output voltage with minimum noise. Traces carrying the load current must be wide to reduce the amount of parasitic trace inductance and the feedback loop from V_{OUT} to ADJ must be kept as short as possible. To improve PSRR, a bypass capacitor can be placed at the ADJ pin and must be located as close as possible to the IC. In cases when V_{IN} shorts to ground, an external diode must be placed from V_{OUT} to V_{IN} to divert the surge current from the output capacitor and protect the IC. Similarly, in cases when a large bypass capacitor is placed at the ADJ pin and V_{OUT} shorts to ground, an external diode must be placed from ADJ to V_{OUT} to provide a path for the bypass capacitor to discharge. These diodes must be placed close to the corresponding IC pins to increase their effectiveness.

10.2 Layout Example

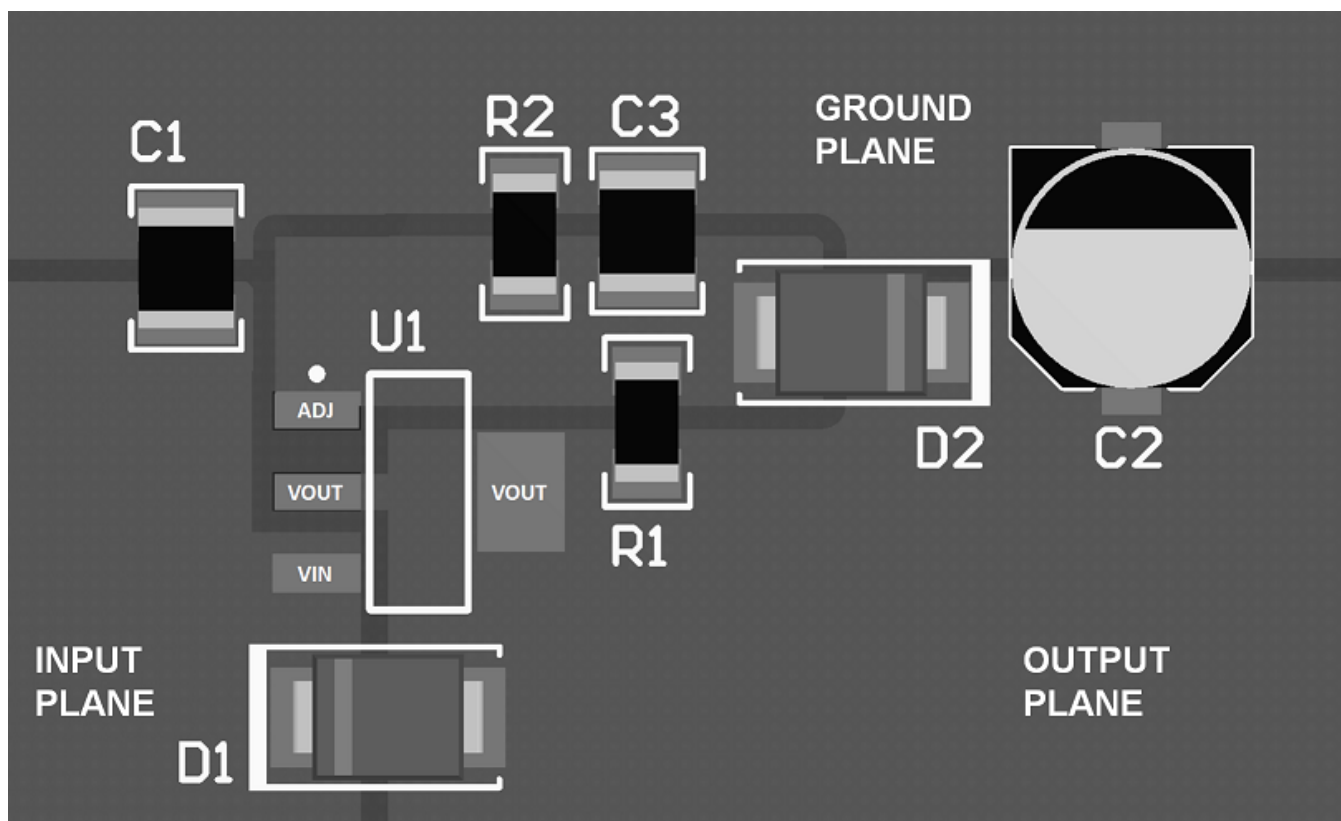


Figure 36. Layout Example (SOT-223)

Layout Example (continued)

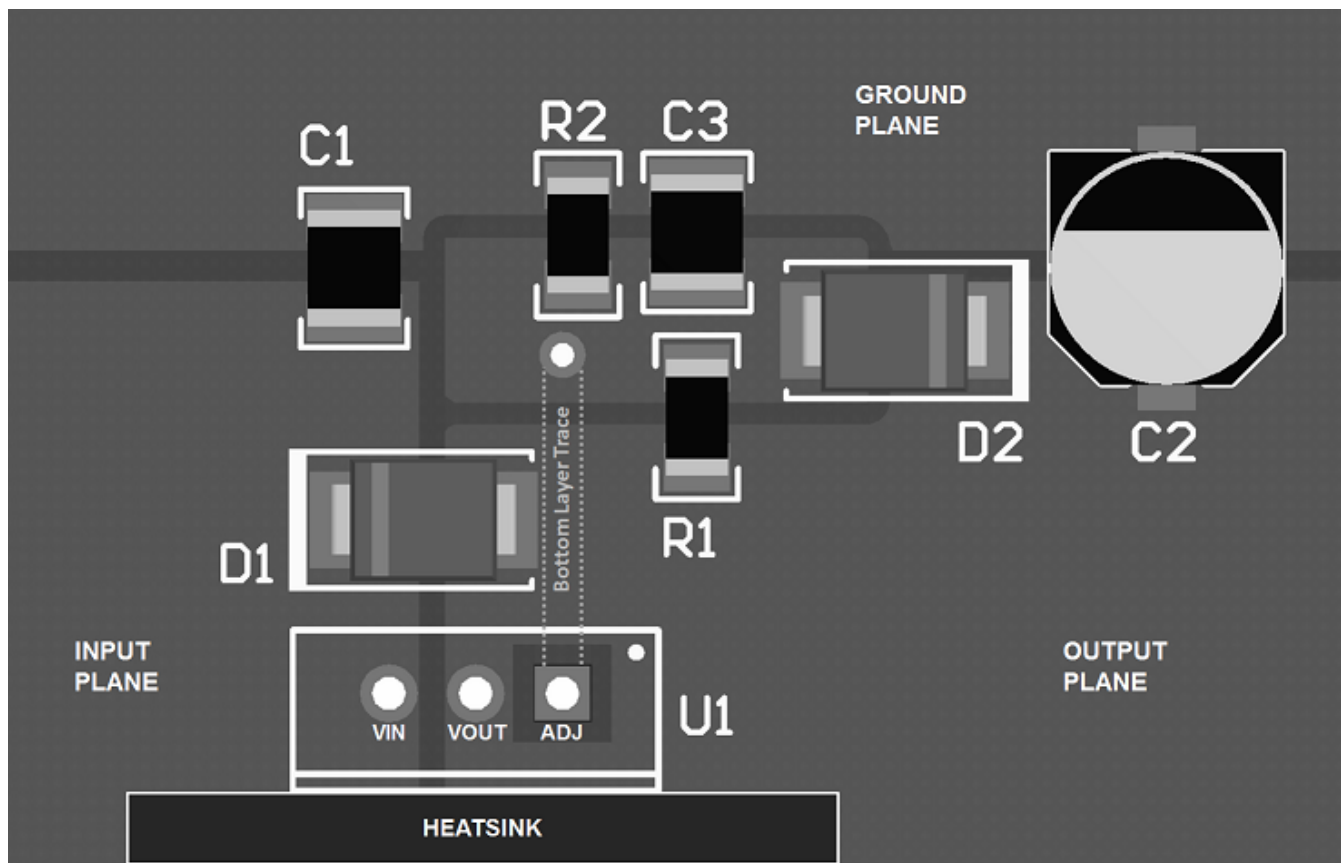


Figure 37. Layout Example (TO-220)

10.3 Thermal Considerations

10.3.1 Heatsink Requirements

The LM317-N-MIL regulators have internal thermal shutdown to protect the device from over-heating. Under all operating conditions, the junction temperature of the LM317-N-MIL must not exceed the rated maximum junction temperature (T_J) of 125°C. A heatsink may be required depending on the maximum device power dissipation and the maximum ambient temperature of the application. To determine if a heatsink is needed, the power dissipated by the regulator, P_D , must be calculate with Equation 3:

$$P_D = ((V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_L) + (V_{IN} \times I_G) \tag{3}$$

Figure 38 shows the voltage and currents which are present in the circuit.

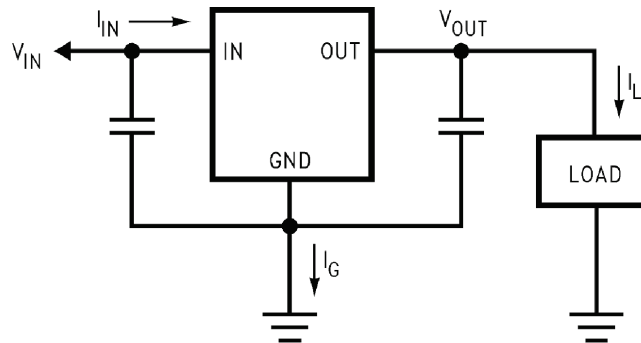
The next parameter which must be calculated is the maximum allowable temperature rise, $T_{R(MAX)}$ in Equation 4:

$$T_{R(MAX)} = T_{J(MAX)} - T_{A(MAX)} \tag{4}$$

where $T_{J(MAX)}$ is the maximum allowable junction temperature (125°C for the LM317-N-MIL), and $T_{A(MAX)}$ is the maximum ambient temperature that will be encountered in the application.

Using the calculated values for $T_{R(MAX)}$ and P_D , the maximum allowable value for the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance (θ_{JA}) can be calculated with Equation 5:

$$\theta_{JA} = (T_{R(MAX)} / P_D) \tag{5}$$

Thermal Considerations (continued)

Figure 38. Power Dissipation Diagram

If the calculated maximum allowable thermal resistance is higher than the actual package rating, then no additional work is needed. If the calculated maximum allowable thermal resistance is lower than the actual package rating either the power dissipation (P_D) needs to be reduced, the maximum ambient temperature $T_{A(MAX)}$ needs to be reduced, the thermal resistance (θ_{JA}) must be lowered by adding a heatsink, or some combination of these.

If a heatsink is needed, the value can be calculated from [Equation 6](#):

$$\theta_{HA} \leq (\theta_{JA} - (\theta_{CH} + \theta_{JC}))$$

where

- θ_{CH} is the thermal resistance of the contact area between the device case and the heatsink surface
- θ_{JC} is thermal resistance from the junction of the die to surface of the package case (6)

When a value for θ_{HA} is found using the equation shown, a heatsink must be selected that has a value that is less than, or equal to, this number.

The θ_{HA} rating is specified numerically by the heatsink manufacturer in the catalog, or shown in a curve that plots temperature rise vs power dissipation for the heatsink.

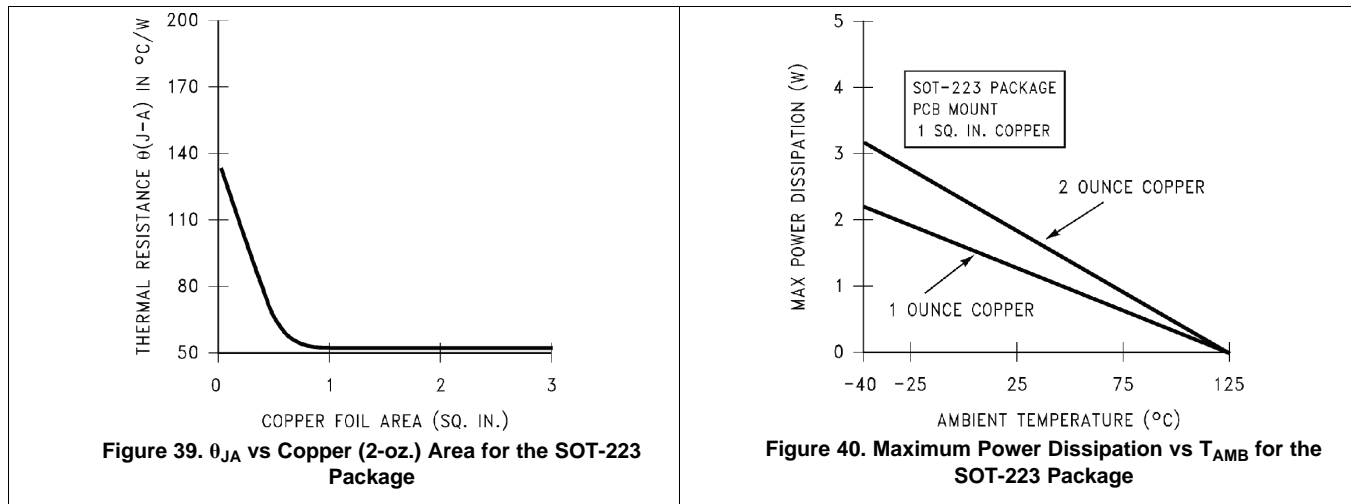
10.3.2 Heatsinking Surface Mount Packages

The TO-263 (KTT), SOT-223 (DCY) and TO-252 (NDP) packages use a copper plane on the PCB and the PCB itself as a heatsink. To optimize the heat sinking ability of the plane and PCB, solder the tab of the package to the plane.

10.3.2.1 Heatsinking the SOT-223 (DCY) Package

[Figure 39](#) and [Figure 40](#) show the information for the SOT-223 package. [Figure 40](#) assumes a θ_{JA} of 74°C/W for 1-oz. copper and 59.6°C/W for 2-oz. copper and a maximum junction temperature of 125°C. See AN-1028 ([SNVA036](#)) for thermal enhancement techniques to be used with SOT-223 and TO-252 packages.

Thermal Considerations (continued)



10.3.2.2 Heatsinking the TO-263 (KTT) Package

Figure 41 shows for the TO-263 the measured values of θ_{JA} for different copper area sizes using a typical PCB with 1-oz. copper and no solder mask over the copper area used for heatsinking.

As shown in Figure 41, increasing the copper area beyond 1 square inch produces very little improvement. It must also be observed that the minimum value of θ_{JA} for the TO-263 package mounted to a PCB is 32°C/W.

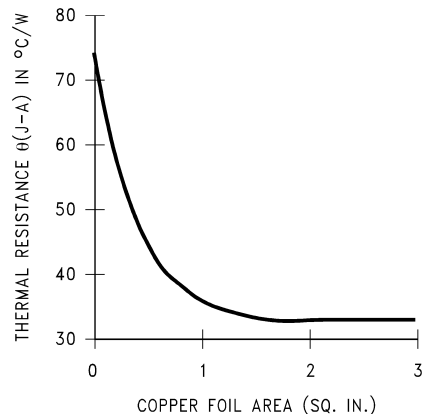


Figure 41. θ_{JA} vs Copper (1-oz.) Area for the TO-263 Package

As a design aid, Figure 42 shows the maximum allowable power dissipation compared to ambient temperature for the TO-263 device (assuming θ_{JA} is 35°C/W and the maximum junction temperature is 125°C).

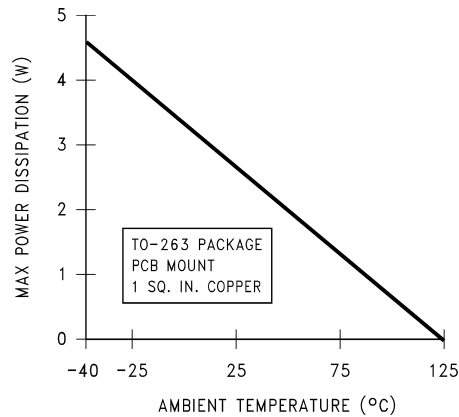
Thermal Considerations (continued)


Figure 42. Maximum Power Dissipation vs T_{AMB} for the TO-263 Package

10.3.2.3 Heatsinking the TO-252 (NDP) Package

If the maximum allowable value for θ_{JA} is found to be $\geq 54^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ (typical rated value) for the TO-252 package, no heatsink is needed because the package alone will dissipate enough heat to satisfy these requirements. If the calculated value for θ_{JA} falls below these limits, a heatsink is required.

As a design aid, [Table 1](#) shows the value of the θ_{JA} of NDP the package for different heatsink area. The copper patterns that we used to measure these θ_{JA} s are shown in [Figure 47](#). [Figure 43](#) reflects the same test results as what are in [Table 1](#).

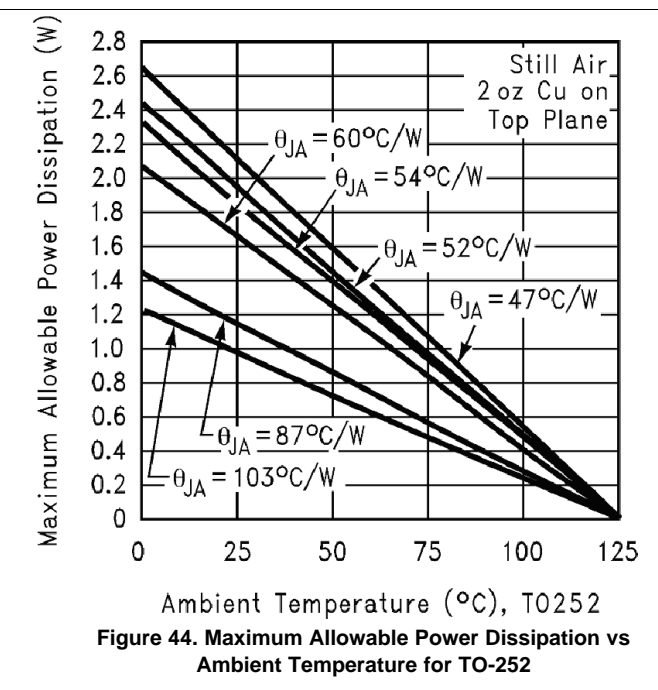
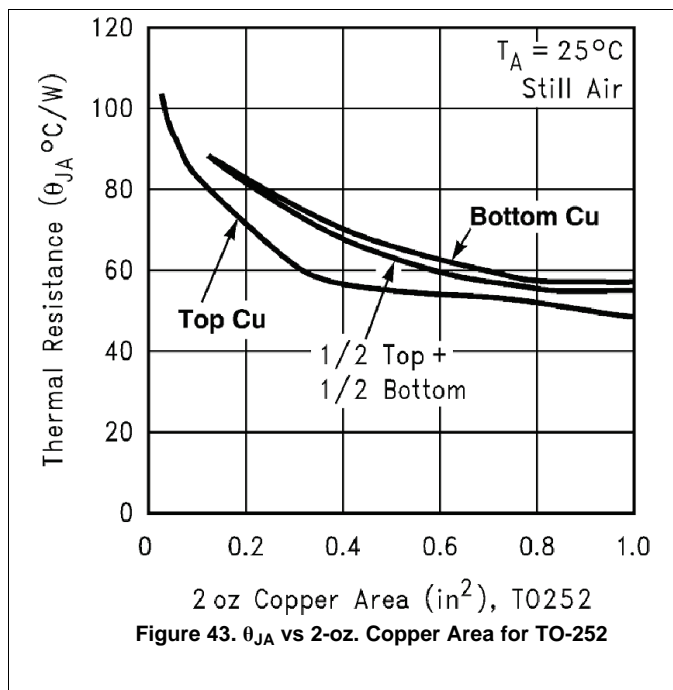
[Figure 44](#) shows the maximum allowable power dissipation versus ambient temperature for the TO-252 device. [Figure 45](#) shows the maximum allowable power dissipation versus copper area (in^2) for the TO-252 device. See AN-1028 ([SNVA036](#)) for thermal enhancement techniques to be used with SOT-223 and TO-252 packages.

Thermal Considerations (continued)

Table 1. θ_{JA} Different Heatsink Area

LAYOUT	COPPER AREA		THERMAL RESISTANCE (θ_{JA} °C/W) TO-252
	Top Side (in ²) ⁽¹⁾	Bottom Side (in ²)	
1	0.0123	0	103
2	0.066	0	87
3	0.3	0	60
4	0.53	0	54
5	0.76	0	52
6	1.0	0	47
7	0.066	0.2	84
8	0.066	0.4	70
9	0.066	0.6	63
10	0.066	0.8	57
11	0.066	1.0	57
12	0.066	0.066	89
13	0.175	0.175	72
14	0.284	0.284	61
15	0.392	0.392	55
16	0.5	0.5	53

(1) Tab of device attached to topside of copper.



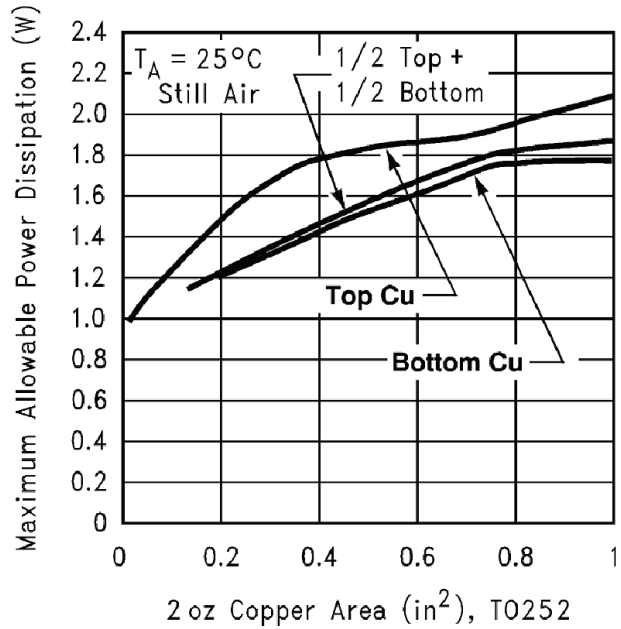


Figure 45. Maximum Allowable Power Dissipation vs 2-oz. Copper Area for TO-252

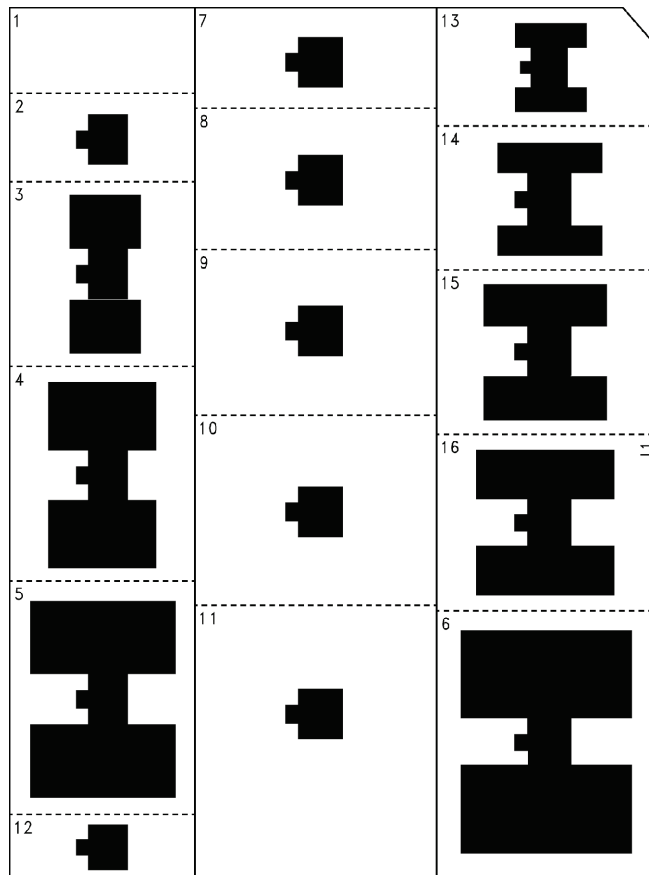


Figure 46. Top View of the Thermal Test Pattern in Actual Scale

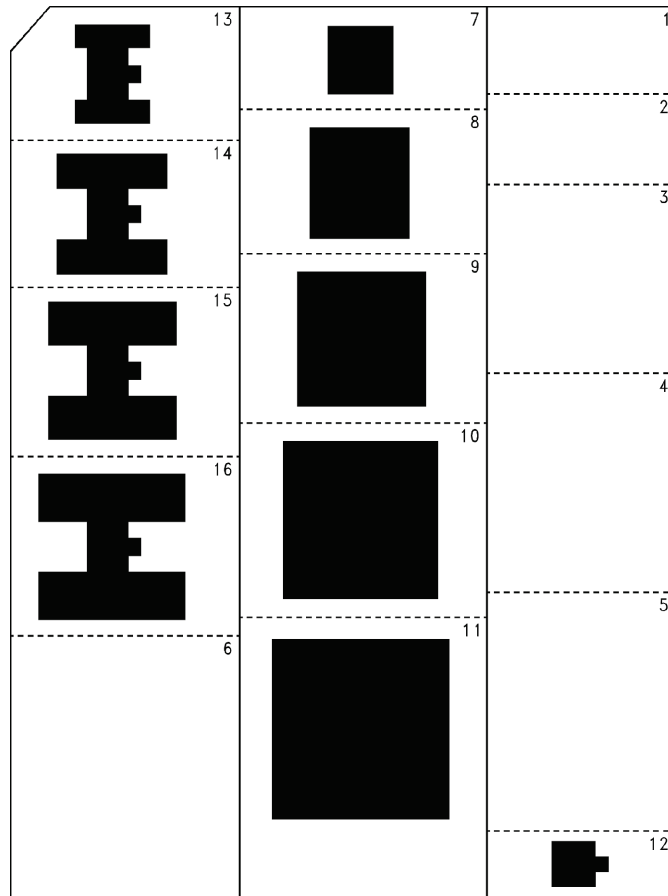


Figure 47. Bottom View of the Thermal Test Pattern in Actual Scale

11 デバイスおよびドキュメントのサポート

11.1 ドキュメントのサポート

11.1.1 関連資料

- より大きな出力電圧を必要とするアプリケーション向けには、LM150シリーズ(3A)(SNVS772)およびLM138シリーズ(5A)(SNVS771)のデータシートを参照してください。
- 負電圧出力を必要とする場合には、LM137シリーズ(SNVS778)のデータシートを参照してください。
- 軍事および宇宙用グレードのLM117/883の仕様および利用可能性については、LM117QMLのデータシート(SNVS356)を参照してください。
- 軍事および宇宙用グレードのLM117JANの仕様および利用可能性については、LM117のデータシート(SNVS365)を参照してください。
- SOT-223およびTO-252パッケージで使用する熱拡張技法については、AN-1028『パワー・パッケージの最大電力拡張技法』(SNVA036)を参照してください。

11.2 関連リンク

次の表に、クイック・アクセス・リンクを示します。カテゴリには、技術資料、サポートおよびコミュニティ・リソース、ツールとソフトウェア、およびサンプル注文またはご購入へのクイック・アクセスが含まれます。

表 2. 関連リンク

製品	プロダクト・フォルダ	サンプルとご購入	技術資料	ツールとソフトウェア	サポートとコミュニティ
LM317-N-MIL	ここをクリック	ここをクリック	ここをクリック	ここをクリック	ここをクリック

11.3 コミュニティ・リソース

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's [Terms of Use](#).

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設計サポート TIの設計サポート役に立つE2Eフォーラムや、設計サポート・ツールをすばやく見つけることができます。技術サポート用の連絡先情報も参照できます。

11.4 商標

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11.5 静電気放電に関する注意事項



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11.6 Glossary



[SLYZ022](#) — TI Glossary.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

12 メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文情報

以降のページには、メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文に関する情報が記載されています。この情報は、そのデバイスについて利用可能な最新のデータです。このデータは予告なく変更されることがあり、ドキュメントが改訂される場合もあります。本データシートのブラウザ版を使用されている場合は、画面左側の説明をご覧ください。

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
LM317K STEEL	ACTIVE	TO-3	NDS	2	50	Non-RoHS & Non-Green	Call TI	Call TI	0 to 0	LM317K STEELP+	
LM317K STEEL/NOPB	ACTIVE	TO-3	NDS	2	50	RoHS & Green	Call TI	Level-1-NA-UNLIM	0 to 0	LM317K STEELP+	

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBsolete: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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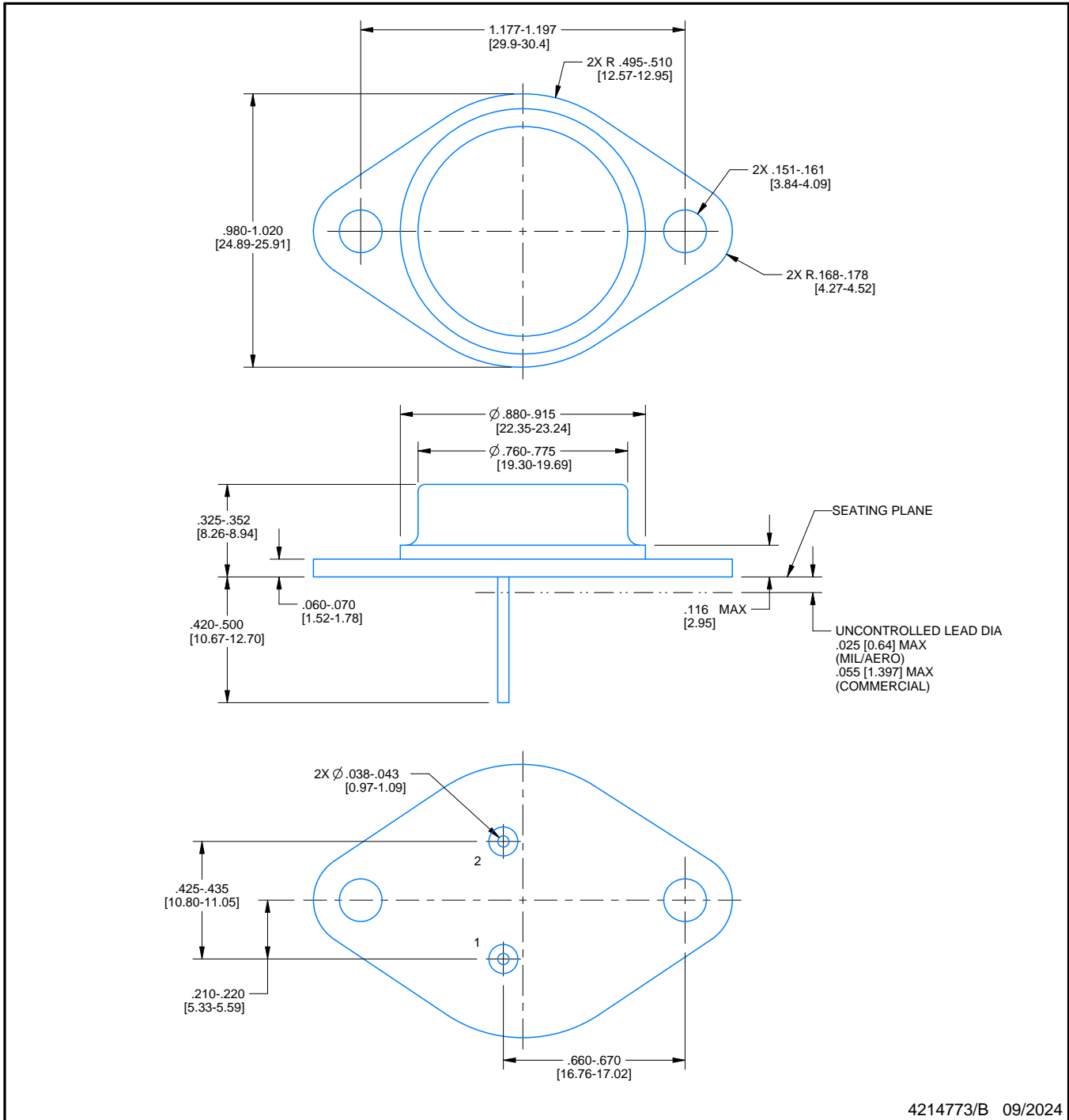
NDS0002A



PACKAGE OUTLINE

TO-CAN - 8.94 mm max height

TRANSISTOR OUTLINE



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NOTES:

1. Linear dimensions are in inches [millimeters]. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Controlling dimensions are in inches. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

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郵送先住所 : Texas Instruments, Post Office Box 655303, Dallas, Texas 75265
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