

LM340-MIL 広 V_{IN} 、1.5A固定電圧レギュレータ

1 特長

- 最大1.5Aの出力電流
- 5V、12V、15Vの固定オプションで利用可能
- 内部的な熱過負荷、短絡、SOA保護
- 省スペースのSOT-223パッケージで供給
- 安定のために出力容量が不要

2 アプリケーション

- 産業用電源
- SMPSポスト・レギュレーション
- HVACシステム
- ACインバータ
- テストおよび計測機器
- ブラシ付きおよびブラシレスDCモータ・ドライバ
- ソーラー・エネルギー・ストリング・インバータ

3 概要

LM340-MILモノリシック3ピン、正電圧レギュレータは、内部的な電流制限、サーマル・シャットダウン、安全領域補償を採用し、非常に堅牢です。十分なヒートシンクを取り付けられれば、1.5Aを超える出力電流を供給できます。単一ポイント・レギュレーションに伴うノイズと分配の問題を除去するためのローカル(オンカード)レギュレーションなど、広範なアプリケーションにおける固定電圧レギュレータ用に設計されています。固定電圧レギュレータとしての使用に加えて、これらのデバイスを外付け部品とともに使用し、可変の出力電圧および電流を得ることもできます。

さまざまな設計上の工夫により、使いやすく、外付け部品が最小限で済むレギュレータとなっています。出力をバイパスする必要はありませんが、バイパスすれば過渡応答が向上します。入力バイパスは、レギュレータの位置が電源のフィルタ・コンデンサから遠く離れている場合のみ必要です。

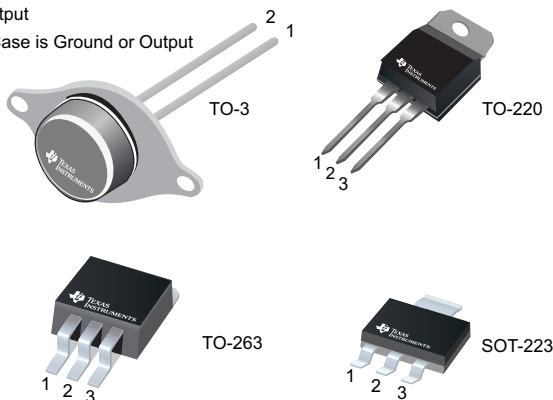
製品情報⁽¹⁾

| 型番 | パッケージ | 本体サイズ(公称) |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|
| LM340-MIL | TO-3 (2) | 38.94mm×25.40mm |
| | TO-220 (3) | 14.986mm×10.16mm |
| | DDPAK/TO-263 (3) | 10.18mm×8.41mm |
| | SOT-23 (4) | 6.50mm×3.50mm |

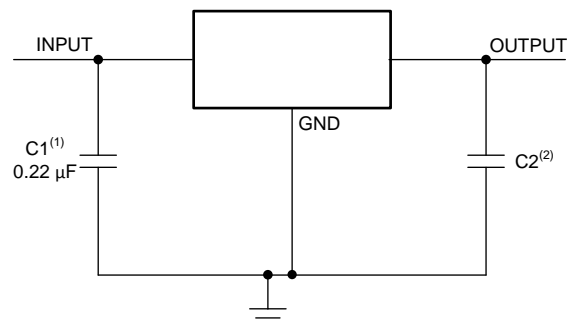
(1) 利用可能なすべてのパッケージについては、このデータシートの末尾にある注文情報を参照してください。

利用可能なパッケージ

Pin 1. Input
2. Ground
3. Output
Tab/Case is Ground or Output



固定出力電圧レギュレータ



- (1) レギュレータが電源フィルタから遠く離れた位置にある場合に必要です。
- (2) 安定性のためには出力コンデンサは必要ありませんが、過渡応答の向上に役立ちます(必要なら、0.1 μ Fのセラミック・ディスクを使用します)。

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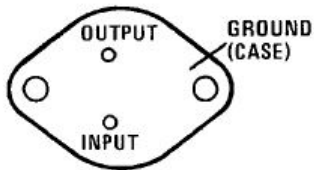
4 改訂履歴

資料番号末尾の英字は改訂を表しています。その改訂履歴は英語版に準じています。

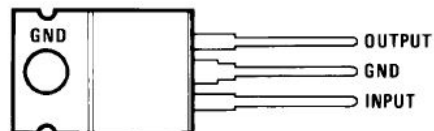
| 日付 | 改訂内容 | 注 |
|---------|------|----|
| 2017年6月 | * | 初版 |

5 Pin Configuration and Functions

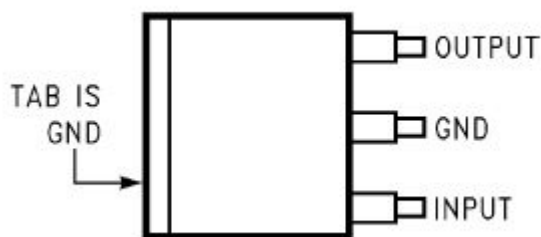
NDS Package
2-Pin TO-3
Top View



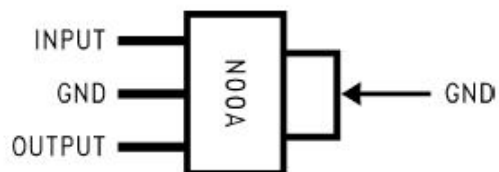
NDE Package
3-Pin TO-220
Top View



KTT Package
3-Pin DDPAK/TO-263
Top View



DCY Package
4-Pin SOT-223
Side View



Pin Functions

| PIN | | I/O | DESCRIPTION |
|--------|-----|-----|--------------------|
| NAME | NO. | | |
| INPUT | 1 | I | Input voltage pin |
| GND | 2 | I/O | Ground pin |
| OUTPUT | 3 | O | Output voltage pin |

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

| | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
|---|--------------------|-----|------|
| DC input voltage | | 35 | V |
| Internal power dissipation ⁽³⁾ | Internally Limited | | |
| Maximum junction temperature | | 150 | °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.
- (3) The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is a function of the maximum junction temperature for operation ($T_{JMAX} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$ or 150°C), the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance (θ_{JA}), and the ambient temperature (T_A). $P_{DMAX} = (T_{JMAX} - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$. If this dissipation is exceeded, the die temperature rises above T_{JMAX} and the electrical specifications do not apply. If the die temperature rises above 150°C , the device goes into thermal shutdown. For the TO-3 package (NDS), the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance (θ_{JA}) is 39°C/W . When using a heat sink, θ_{JA} is the sum of the 4°C/W junction-to-case thermal resistance (θ_{JC}) of the TO-3 package and the case-to-ambient thermal resistance of the heat sink. For the TO-220 package (NDE), θ_{JA} is 54°C/W and θ_{JC} is 4°C/W . If SOT-223 is used, the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance is 174°C/W and can be reduced by a heat sink (see Applications Hints on heat sinking). If the DDPAK\TO-263 package is used, the thermal resistance can be reduced by increasing the PCB copper area thermally connected to the package: Using 0.5 square inches of copper area, θ_{JA} is 50°C/W ; with 1 square inch of copper area, θ_{JA} is 37°C/W ; and with 1.6 or more inches of copper area, θ_{JA} is 32°C/W .

6.2 ESD Ratings

| | | | VALUE | UNIT |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|------|
| $V_{(ESD)}$ | Electrostatic discharge | Human-body model (HBM) ⁽¹⁾ | ± 2000 | V |

- (1) ESD rating is based on the human-body model, 100 pF discharged through 1.5 k Ω .

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

| | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|------|
| Temperature (T_A) | 0 | 125 | °C |

6.4 Thermal Information

| THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾ | LM340-MIL | | | | UNIT |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|------|
| | NDE (TO-220) | KTT (DDPAK/TO-263) | DCY (SOT-223) | NDS (TO-3) | |
| | 3 PINS | 3 PINS | 4 PINS | 2 PINS | |
| $R_{\theta JA}$ Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance | 23.9 | 44.8 | 62.1 | 39 | °C/W |
| $R_{\theta JC(top)}$ Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance | 16.7 | 45.6 | 44 | 2 | °C/W |
| $R_{\theta JB}$ Junction-to-board thermal resistance | 5.3 | 24.4 | 10.7 | — | °C/W |
| Ψ_{JT} Junction-to-top characterization parameter | 3.2 | 11.2 | 2.7 | — | °C/W |
| Ψ_{JB} Junction-to-board characterization parameter | 5.3 | 23.4 | 10.6 | — | °C/W |
| $R_{\theta JC(bot)}$ Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance | 1.7 | 1.5 | — | — | °C/W |

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the [Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics](#) application report.

6.5 Electrical Characteristics: $V_O = 5\text{ V}$, $V_I = 10\text{ V}$

 $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified⁽¹⁾

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT | |
|--|--|--|---|--|------|----------------------------|----|
| V_O | Output voltage | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $5\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ | 4.8 | 5 | 5.2 | V | |
| | | $P_D \leq 15\text{ W}$, $5\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ $7.5\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 20\text{ V}$ | 4.75 | | 5.25 | V | |
| ΔV_O | Line regulation | $I_O = 500\text{ mA}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $7\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 25\text{ V}$ | 3 | 50 | mV | |
| | | | Over temperature $8\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 20\text{ V}$ | | 50 | mV | |
| | | $I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $7.5\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 20\text{ V}$ | | 50 | mV | |
| | | | Over temperature $8\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 12\text{ V}$ | | 25 | mV | |
| ΔV_O | Load regulation | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | $5\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 1.5\text{ A}$ | 10 | 50 | mV | |
| | | | $250\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 750\text{ mA}$ | | 25 | mV | |
| | | Over temperature, $5\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ | | 50 | mV | | |
| I_Q | Quiescent current | $I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | | 8 | mA | |
| | | | Over temperature | | 8.5 | mA | |
| ΔI_Q | Quiescent current change | $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$, $5\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ | | 0.5 | | mA | |
| | | | $7\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 20\text{ V}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ | | 1 | mA |
| | | | | Over temperature, $I_O \leq 500\text{ mA}$ | | 1 | mA |
| V_N | Output noise voltage | $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$ | | 40 | | μV | |
| $\frac{\Delta V_{IN}}{\Delta V_{OUT}}$ | Ripple rejection | $f = 120\text{ Hz}$ $8\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 18\text{ V}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ | 62 | 80 | dB | |
| | | | Over temperature, $I_O \leq 500\text{ mA}$ | 62 | | dB | |
| R_O | Dropout voltage | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_O = 1\text{ A}$ | | 2 | | V | |
| | Output resistance | $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ | | 8 | | $\text{m}\Omega$ | |
| | Short-circuit current | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | | 2.1 | | A | |
| | Peak output current | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | | 2.4 | | A | |
| | Average TC of V_{OUT} | Over temperature, $I_O = 5\text{ mA}$ | | -0.6 | | $\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$ | |
| V_{IN} | Input voltage required to maintain line regulation | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ | 7.5 | | | V | |

- (1) All characteristics are measured with a $0.22\text{-}\mu\text{F}$ capacitor from input to ground and a $0.1\text{-}\mu\text{F}$ capacitor from output to ground. All characteristics except noise voltage and ripple rejection ratio are measured using pulse techniques ($t_w \leq 10\text{ ms}$, duty cycle $\leq 5\%$). Output voltage changes due to changes in internal temperature must be taken into account separately.

6.6 Electrical Characteristics: $V_O = 12\text{ V}$, $V_I = 19\text{ V}$

 $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified⁽¹⁾

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|--|--|---|--|--|------|----------------------------|
| V_O | Output voltage | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $5\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ | 11.5 | 12 | 12.5 | V |
| | | $P_D \leq 15\text{ W}$, $5\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ $14.5\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 27\text{ V}$ | 11.4 | | 12.6 | V |
| ΔV_O | Line regulation | $I_O = 500\text{ mA}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $14.5\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 30\text{ V}$ | 4 | 120 | mV |
| | | | Over temperature $15\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 27\text{ V}$ | | 120 | mV |
| | | $I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $14.6\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 27\text{ V}$ | | 120 | mV |
| | | | Over temperature $16\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 22\text{ V}$ | | 60 | mV |
| ΔV_O | Load regulation | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | $5\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 1.5\text{ A}$ | 12 | 120 | mV |
| | | | $250\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 750\text{ mA}$ | | 60 | mV |
| | | Over temperature, $5\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ | | 120 | mV | |
| I_Q | Quiescent current | $I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | | 8 | mA |
| | | | Over temperature | | 8.5 | mA |
| ΔI_Q | Quiescent current change | $5\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ | | 0.5 | | mA |
| | | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ $14.8\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 27\text{ V}$ | | | 1 | mA |
| | | Over temperature, $I_O \leq 500\text{ mA}$ $14.5\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 30\text{ V}$ | | | 1 | mA |
| V_N | Output noise voltage | $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$ | | 75 | | μV |
| $\frac{\Delta V_{IN}}{\Delta V_{OUT}}$ | Ripple rejection | $f = 120\text{ Hz}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ | 55 | 72 | dB |
| | | $15\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 25\text{ V}$ | | Over temperature, $I_O \leq 500\text{ mA}$, | 55 | |
| R_O | Dropout voltage | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_O = 1\text{ A}$ | | 2 | | V |
| | Output resistance | $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ | | 18 | | $\text{m}\Omega$ |
| | Short-circuit current | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | | 1.5 | | A |
| | Peak output current | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | | 2.4 | | A |
| | Average TC of V_{OUT} | Over temperature, $I_O = 5\text{ mA}$ | | -1.5 | | $\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| V_{IN} | Input voltage required to maintain line regulation | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ | 14.6 | | | V |

- (1) All characteristics are measured with a 0.22- μF capacitor from input to ground and a 0.1- μF capacitor from output to ground. All characteristics except noise voltage and ripple rejection ratio are measured using pulse techniques ($t_w \leq 10\text{ ms}$, duty cycle $\leq 5\%$). Output voltage changes due to changes in internal temperature must be taken into account separately.

6.7 Electrical Characteristics: $V_O = 15\text{ V}$, $V_I = 23\text{ V}$

 $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified⁽¹⁾

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|--|--|---|--|------|-------|----------------------------|
| V_O | Output voltage | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $5\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ | 14.4 | 15 | 15.6 | V |
| | | $P_D \leq 15\text{ W}$, $5\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ $17.5\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 30\text{ V}$ | 14.25 | | 15.75 | V |
| ΔV_O | Line regulation | $I_O = 500\text{ mA}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $17.5\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 30\text{ V}$ | 4 | 150 | mV |
| | | | Over temperature $18.5\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 30\text{ V}$ | | 150 | mV |
| | | $I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $17.7\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 30\text{ V}$ | | 150 | mV |
| | | | Over temperature $20\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 26\text{ V}$ | | 75 | mV |
| ΔV_O | Load regulation | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | $5\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 1.5\text{ A}$ | 12 | 150 | mV |
| | | | $250\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 750\text{ mA}$ | | 75 | mV |
| | | Over temperature, $5\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$, | | 150 | mV | |
| I_Q | Quiescent current | $I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | | 8 | mA |
| | | | Over temperature | | 8.5 | mA |
| ΔI_Q | Quiescent current change | $5\text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ | | 0.5 | | mA |
| | | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ $17.9\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 30\text{ V}$ | | | 1 | mA |
| | | Over temperature, $I_O \leq 500\text{ mA}$ $17.5\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 30\text{ V}$ | | | 1 | mA |
| V_N | Output noise voltage | $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $10\text{ Hz} \leq f \leq 100\text{ kHz}$ | | 90 | | μV |
| $\frac{\Delta V_{IN}}{\Delta V_{OUT}}$ | Ripple rejection | $f = 120\text{ Hz}$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ | 54 | 70 | dB |
| | | $18.5\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 28.5\text{ V}$ | Over temperature, $I_O \leq 500\text{ mA}$, | 54 | | dB |
| R_O | Dropout voltage | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_O = 1\text{ A}$ | | 2 | | V |
| | Output resistance | $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ | | 19 | | $\text{m}\Omega$ |
| | Short-circuit current | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | | 1.2 | | A |
| | Peak output current | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | | 2.4 | | A |
| | Average TC of V_{OUT} | Over temperature, $I_O = 5\text{ mA}$ | | -1.8 | | $\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| V_{IN} | Input voltage required to maintain line regulation | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_O \leq 1\text{ A}$ | 17.7 | | | V |

- (1) All characteristics are measured with a 0.22- μF capacitor from input to ground and a 0.1- μF capacitor from output to ground. All characteristics except noise voltage and ripple rejection ratio are measured using pulse techniques ($t_w \leq 10\text{ ms}$, duty cycle $\leq 5\%$). Output voltage changes due to changes in internal temperature must be taken into account separately.

6.8 Typical Characteristics

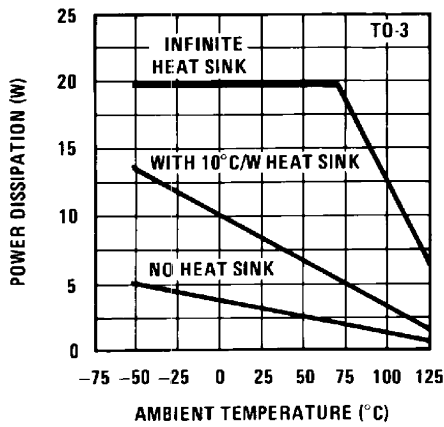


Figure 1. Maximum Average Power Dissipation

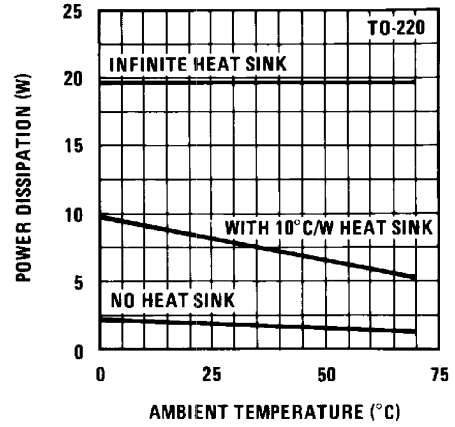


Figure 2. Maximum Average Power Dissipation

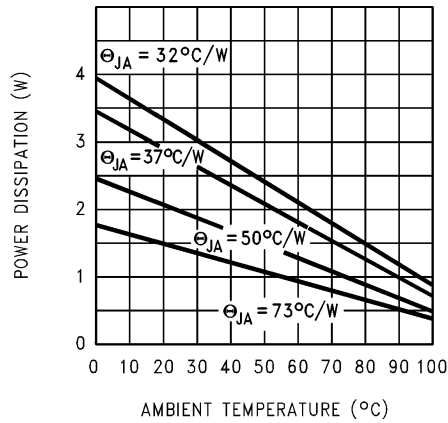
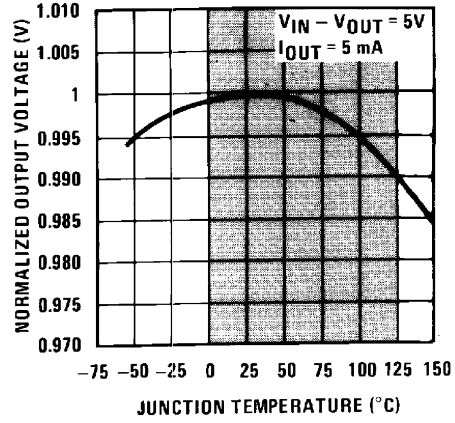


Figure 3. Maximum Power Dissipation (DDPAK/TO-263)



Shaded area refers to LM340-MIL.

Figure 4. Output Voltage (Normalized to 1 V at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

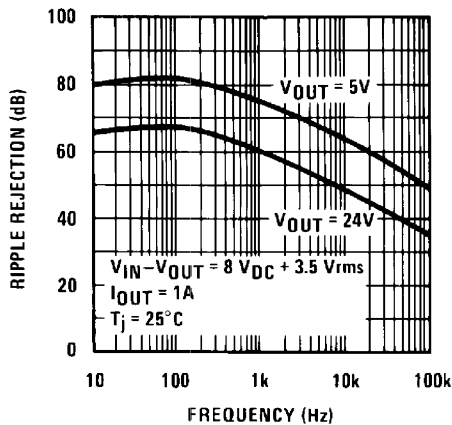


Figure 5. Ripple Rejection

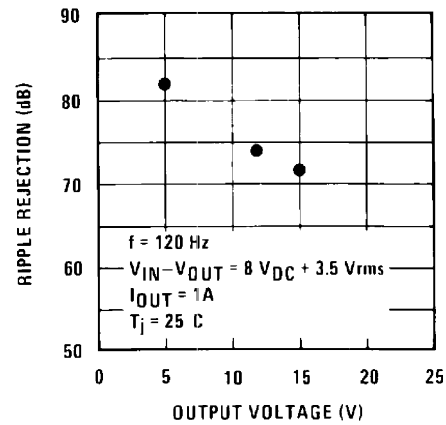


Figure 6. Ripple Rejection

Typical Characteristics (continued)

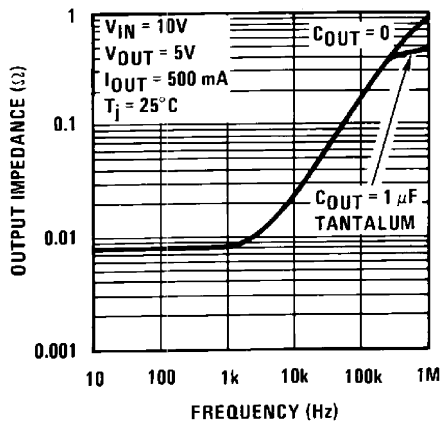


Figure 7. Output Impedance

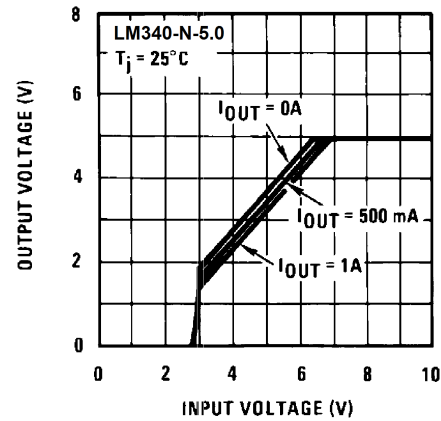


Figure 8. Dropout Characteristics

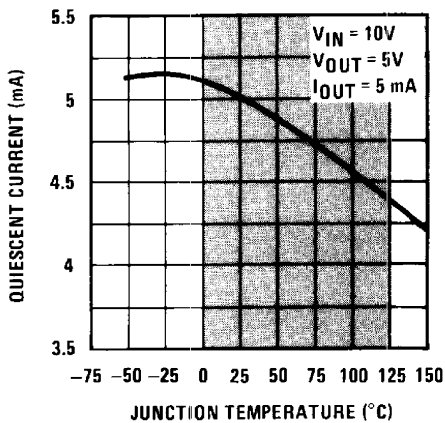


Figure 9. Quiescent Current

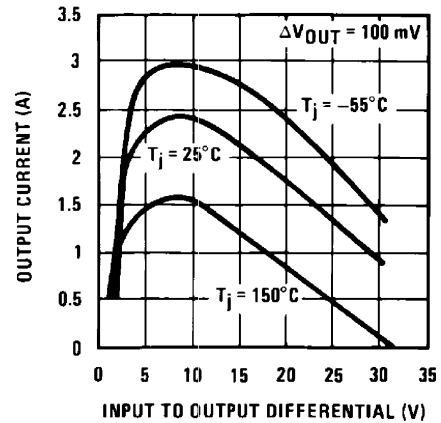


Figure 10. Peak Output Current

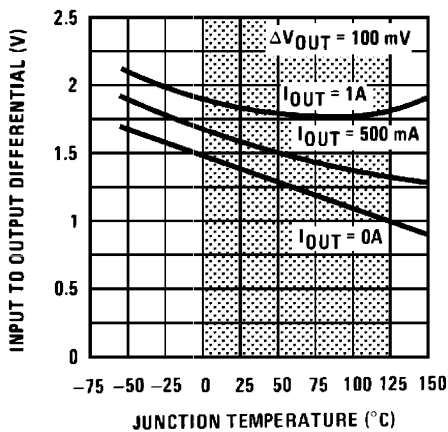


Figure 11. Dropout Voltage

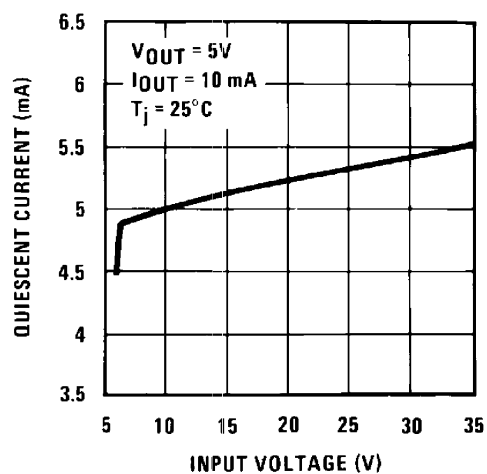


Figure 12. Quiescent Current

Typical Characteristics (continued)

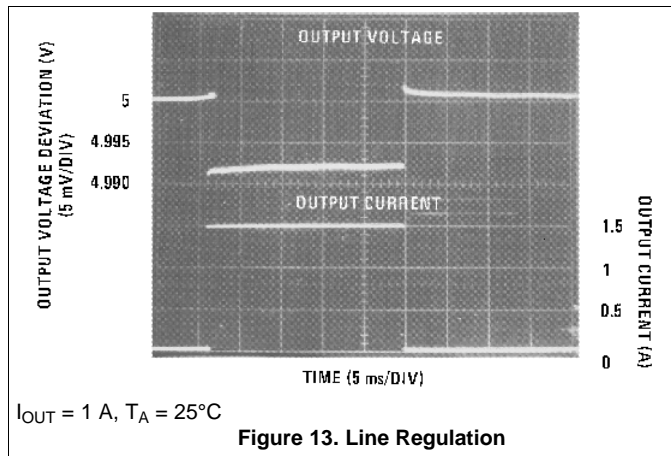


Figure 13. Line Regulation

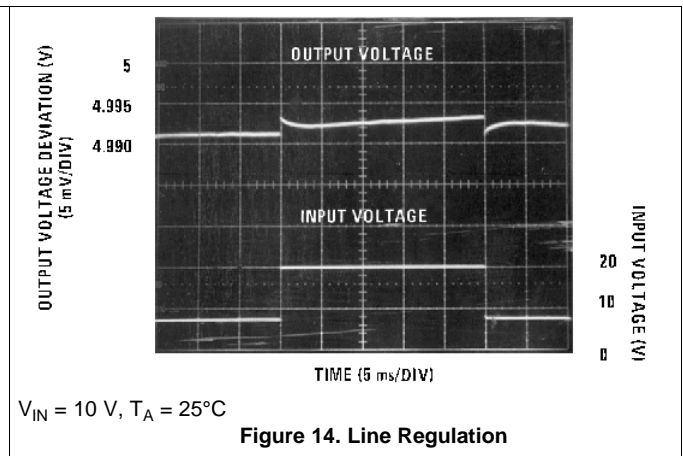


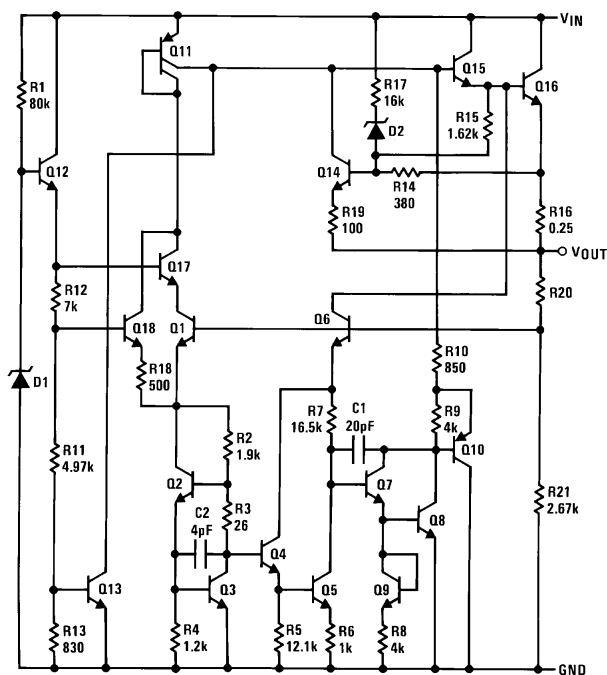
Figure 14. Line Regulation

7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The LM340-MIL device is a fixed-output positive-voltage regulator with outputs ranging from 3 V to 15 V. The device accepts up to 35 V of input voltage and, with proper heat dissipation, can provide over 1.5 A of current. With a combination of current limiting, thermal shutdown, and safe area protection, this regulator helps eliminate any concern of damage. These features paired with excellent line and load regulation make the LM340-MIL device a versatile solution to a wide range of power management designs. Although the LM340-MIL device was designed primarily as fixed-voltage regulators, the device can be used with external component for adjustable voltage and current.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram



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7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 Output Current

With proper considerations, the LM340-MIL device can exceed 1.5-A output current. Depending on the desired package option, the effective junction-to-ambient thermal resistance can be reduced through heat sinking, allowing more power to be dissipated in the device.

7.3.2 Current Limiting Feature

In the event of a short circuit at the output of the regulator, each device has an internal current limit to protect it from damage. The typical current limits for the LM340-MIL device is 2.4 A.

7.3.3 Thermal Shutdown

Each package type employs internal current limiting and thermal shutdown to provide safe operation area protection. If the junction temperature is allowed to rise to 150°C, the device will go into thermal shutdown.

7.4 Device Functional Modes

There are no functional modes for this device.

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 should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

8.1 Application Information

The LM340-MIL device is designed with thermal protection, output short-circuit protection, and output transistor safe area protection. However, as with any IC regulator, it becomes necessary to take precautions to assure that the regulator is not inadvertently damaged. The following describes possible misapplications and methods to prevent damage to the regulator.

8.1.1 Shorting the Regulator Input

When using large capacitors at the output of these regulators, a protection diode connected input to output (Figure 15) may be required if the input is shorted to ground. Without the protection diode, an input short causes the input to rapidly approach ground potential, while the output remains near the initial V_{OUT} because of the stored charge in the large output capacitor. The capacitor will then discharge through a large internal input to output diode and parasitic transistors. If the energy released by the capacitor is large enough, this diode, low current metal, and the regulator are destroyed. The fast diode in Figure 15 shunts most of the capacitors discharge current around the regulator. Generally no protection diode is required for values of output capacitance $\leq 10 \mu\text{F}$.

8.1.2 Raising the Output Voltage Above the Input Voltage

Because the output of the device does not sink current, forcing the output high can cause damage to internal low current paths in a manner similar to that just described in [Shorting the Regulator Input](#).

8.1.3 Regulator Floating Ground

When the ground pin alone becomes disconnected, the output approaches the unregulated input, causing possible damage to other circuits connected to V_{OUT} . If ground is reconnected with power ON, damage may also occur to the regulator. This fault is most likely to occur when plugging in regulators or modules with on card regulators into powered up sockets. The power must be turned off first, the thermal limit ceases operating, or the ground must be connected first if power must be left on. See [Figure 16](#).

8.1.4 Transient Voltages

If transients exceed the maximum rated input voltage of the device, or reach more than 0.8 V below ground and have sufficient energy, they will damage the regulator. The solution is to use a large input capacitor, a series input breakdown diode, a choke, a transient suppressor or a combination of these.

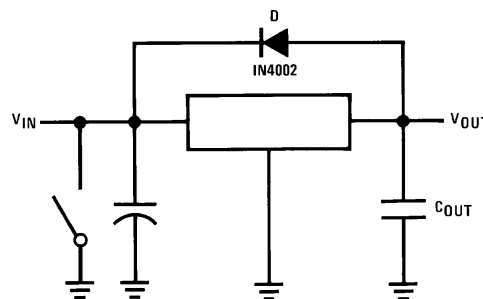


Figure 15. Input Short

Application Information (continued)

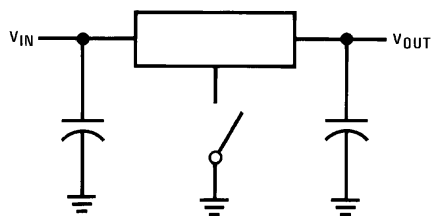


Figure 16. Regulator Floating Ground

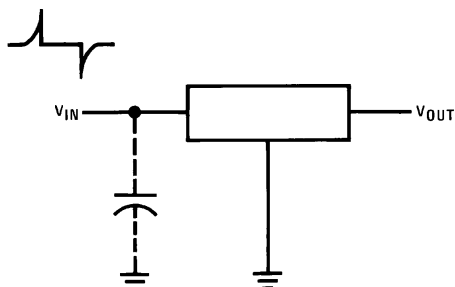


Figure 17. Transients

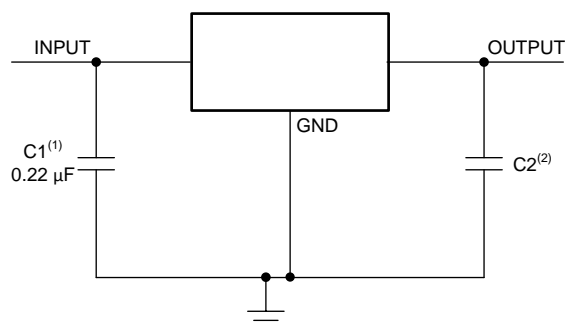
When a value for $\theta_{(H-A)}$ is found, a heat sink must be selected that has a value that is less than or equal to this number.

$\theta_{(H-A)}$ is specified numerically by the heat sink manufacturer in this catalog or shown in a curve that plots temperature rise vs power dissipation for the heat sink.

8.2 Typical Application

8.2.1 Fixed Output Voltage Regulator

The LM340-MIL device is primarily designed to provide fixed output voltage regulation. Figure 18 shows the simplest implementation of the LM340-MIL device.



- (1) Required if the regulator is located far from the power supply filter.
- (2) Although no output capacitor is needed for stability, it does help transient response. (If needed, use 0.1- μ F, ceramic disc).

Figure 18. Fixed Output Voltage Regulator

Typical Application (continued)

8.2.1.1 Design Requirements

The device component count is very minimal. Although not required, TI recommends employing bypass capacitors at the output for optimum stability and transient response. These capacitors must be placed as close as possible to the regulator. If the device is located more than 6 inches from the power supply filter, it is required to employ input capacitor.

8.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The output voltage is set based on the device variant. LM340-MIL device is available in 5-V, 12-V and 15-V regulator options.

8.2.1.3 Application Curve

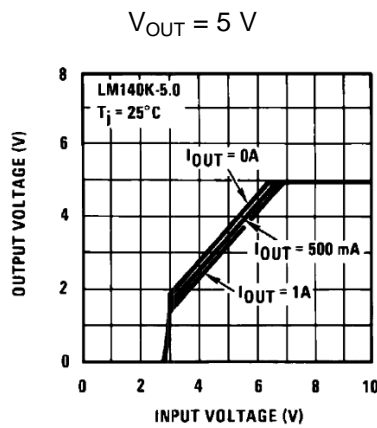
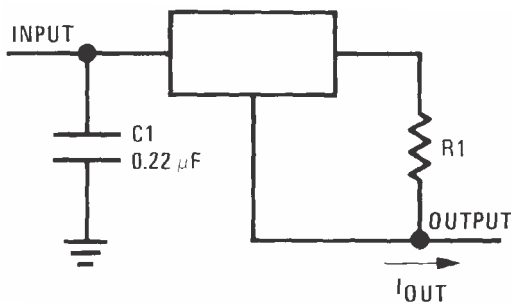


Figure 19. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

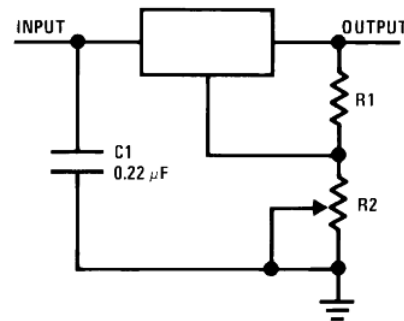
8.3 System Examples



$$I_{OUT} = V_{2-3} / R1 + I_Q$$

$$\Delta I_Q = 1.3 \text{ mA over line and load changes.}$$

Figure 20. Current Regulator



$$V_{OUT} = 5 \text{ V} + (5 \text{ V}/R1 + I_Q)$$

$$R2 \geq 5 \text{ V}/R1 > 3 I_Q, \text{ load regulation } (L_r) \approx [(R1 + R2)/R1]$$

$$(L_r \text{ of LM340-MIL-5}).$$

Figure 21. Adjustable Output Regulator

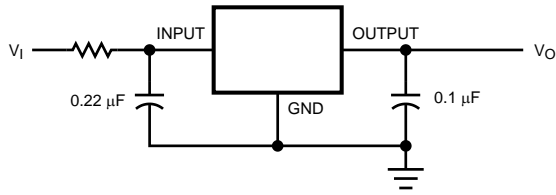


Figure 22. High Input Voltage Circuit With Series Resistor

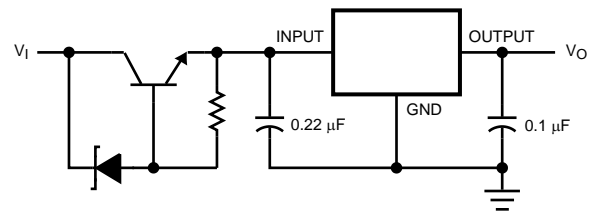
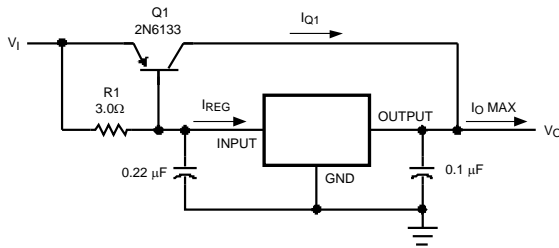


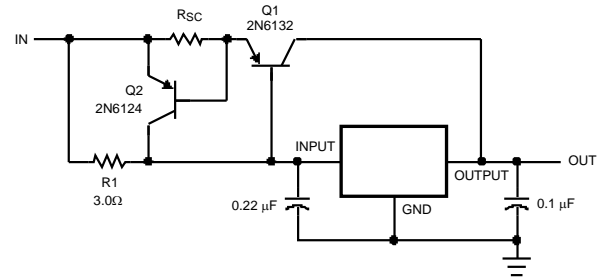
Figure 23. High Input Voltage Circuit implementation With Transistor



$$\beta(Q1) \geq I_{O \text{ Max}} / I_{REG \text{ Max}}$$

$$R1 = 0.9 / I_{REG} = \beta(Q1) V_{BE(Q1)} / I_{REG \text{ Max}} (\beta + 1) - I_{O \text{ Max}}$$

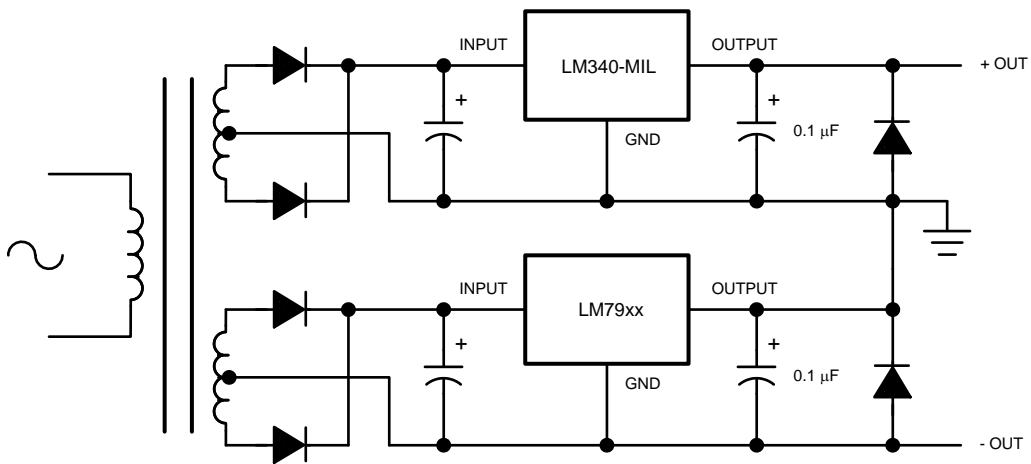
Figure 24. High Current Voltage Regulator



$$R_{sc} = 0.8 / I_{sc}$$

$$R1 = \beta V_{BE(Q1)} / I_{REG \text{ Max}} (\beta + 1) - I_{O \text{ Max}}$$

Figure 25. High Output Current With Short-Circuit Protection



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Figure 26. Device Used With Negative Regulator LM79xx

9 Power Supply Recommendations

The LM340-MIL is designed to operate from a wide input voltage up to 35 V. Please refer to electrical characteristics tables for the minimum input voltage required for line/load regulation. If the device is more than six inches from the input filter capacitors, an input bypass capacitor, 0.1 μ F or greater, of any type is needed for stability.

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. To improve PSRR, a bypass capacitor can be placed at the OUTPUT pin and must be placed as close as possible to the IC. All that is required for the typical fixed output regulator application circuit is the LM340-MIL IC and a 0.22- μ F input capacitor if the regulator is placed far from the power supply filter. A 0.1- μ F output capacitor is recommended to help with transient response. In cases when VIN shorts to ground, an external diode must be placed from VOUT to VIN to divert the surge current from the output capacitor and help protect the device.

10.2 Layout Example

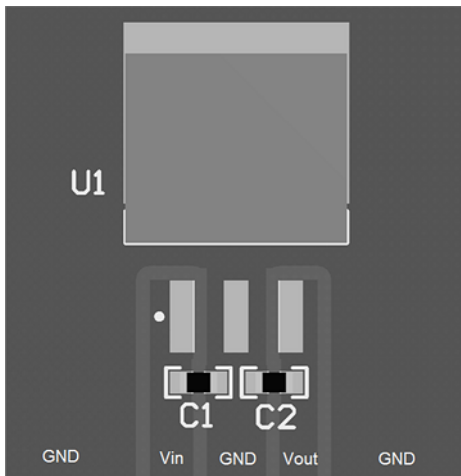


Figure 27. Layout Example DDPAK

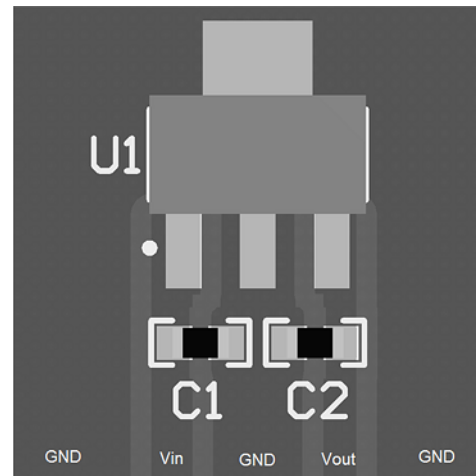


Figure 28. Layout Example SOT-223

10.3 Heat Sinking DDPAK/TO-263 and SOT-223 Package Parts

Both the DDPAK/TO-263 (KTT) and SOT-223 (DCY) packages use a copper plane on the PCB and the PCB itself as a heat sink. To optimize the heat sinking ability of the plane and PCB, solder the tab of the plane.

Figure 29 shows for the DDPAK/TO-263 the measured values of $\theta_{(J-A)}$ for different copper area sizes using a typical PCB with 1-oz copper and no solder mask over the copper area used for heat sinking.

As shown in Figure 29, increasing the copper area beyond 1 square inch produces very little improvement. It should also be observed that the minimum value of $\theta_{(J-A)}$ for the DDPAK/TO-263 package mounted to a PCB is 32°C/W.

As a design aid, Figure 30 shows the maximum allowable power dissipation compared to ambient temperature for the DDPAK/TO-263 device (assuming $\theta_{(J-A)}$ is 35°C/W and the maximum junction temperature is 125°C).

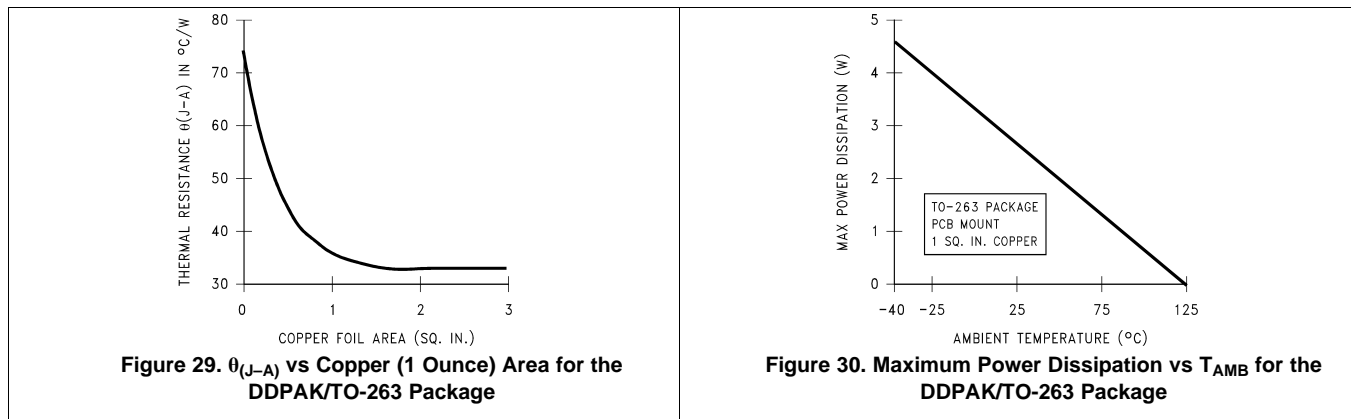
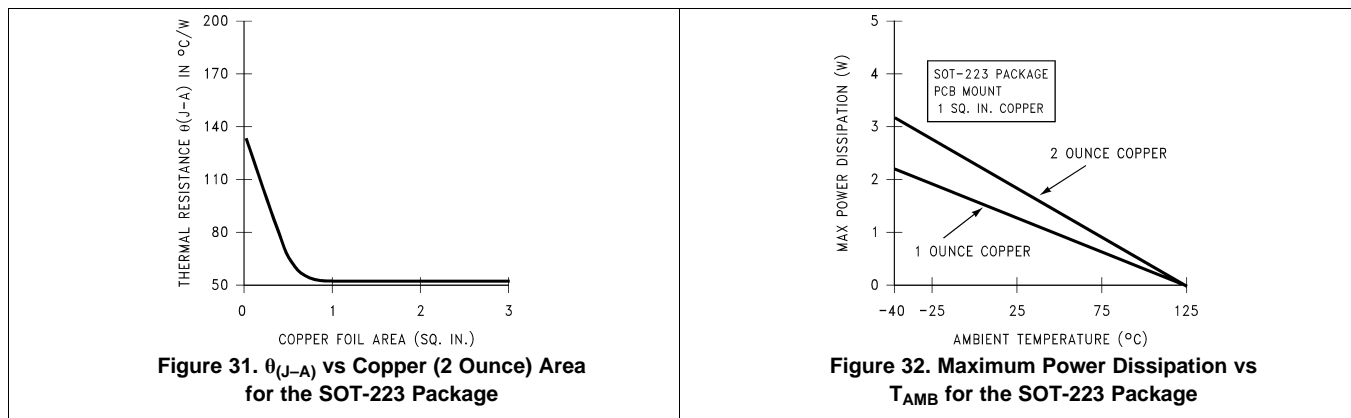


Figure 31 and Figure 32 show the information for the SOT-223 package. Figure 31 assumes a $\theta_{(J-A)}$ of 74°C/W for 1-oz. copper and 51°C/W for 2-oz. copper and a maximum junction temperature of 125°C.



See AN-1028 LMX2370 PLLatinum Dual Freq Synth for RF Pers Comm LMX2370 2.5GHz/1.2GHz for power enhancement techniques to be used with the SOT-223 package.

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

関連資料については、以下を参照してください:

- 『AN-1028 LMX2370 PLLatinumデュアル周波数シンセサイザ、RFパーソナル通信用、LMX2370 2.5GHz/1.2GHz』
- 『LM79XXシリーズ3ピン負レギュレータ』

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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

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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 |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|------|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---|
| LM340K-5.0 | ACTIVE | TO-3 | NDS | 2 | 50 | Non-RoHS & Non-Green | Call TI | Call TI | 0 to 125 | LM340K -5.0 7805P+ |  |
| LM340K-5.0/NOPB | ACTIVE | TO-3 | NDS | 2 | 50 | RoHS & Green | Call TI | Level-1-NA-UNLIM | 0 to 125 | LM340K -5.0 7805P+ |  |

(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.

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(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".

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(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.

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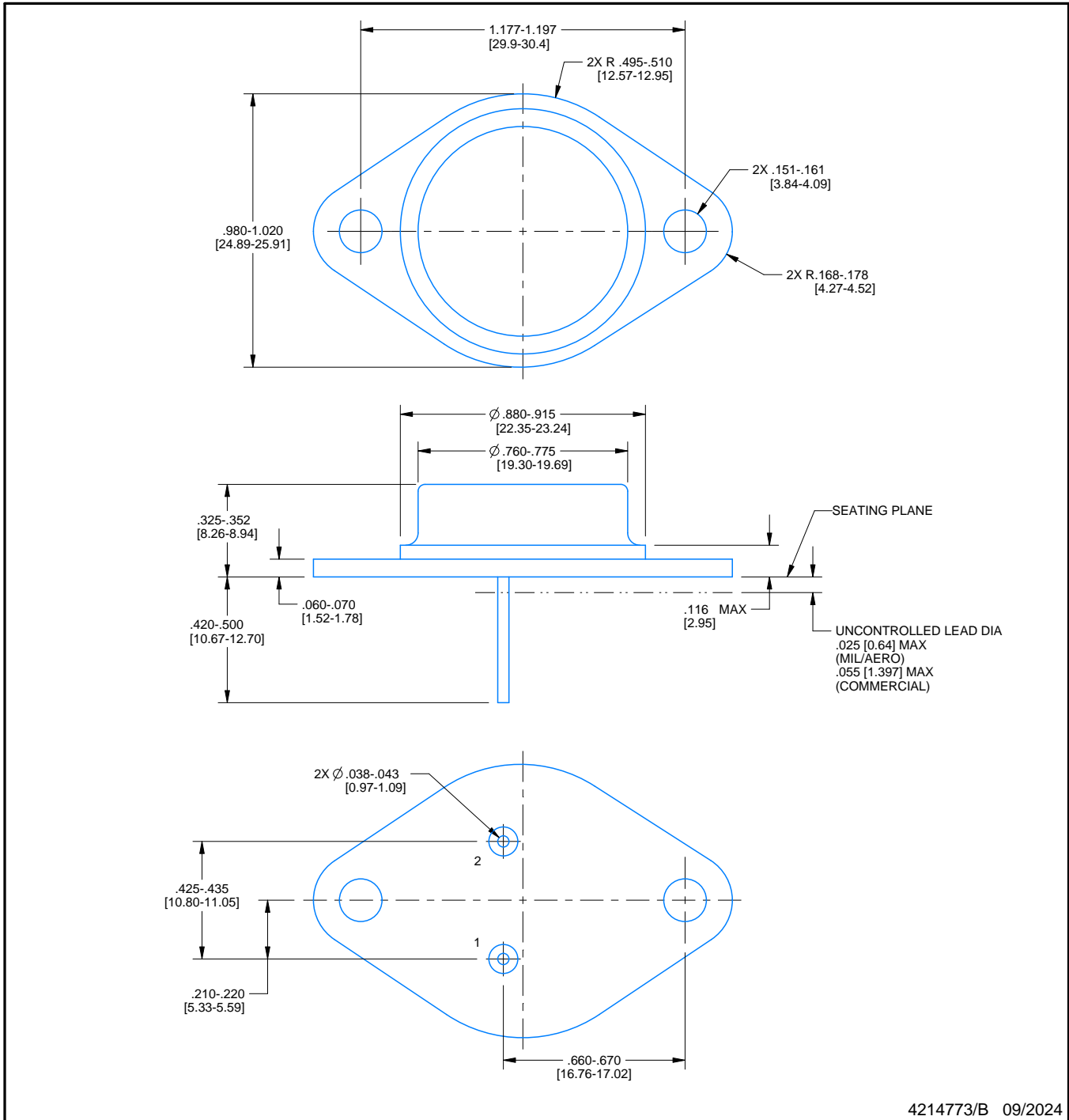
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NDS0002A



PACKAGE OUTLINE
TO-CAN - 8.94 mm max height

TRANSISTOR OUTLINE



4214773/B 09/2024

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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