

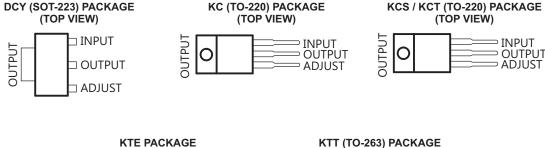
## 3-TERMINAL ADJUSTABLE REGULATOR

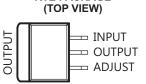
Check for Samples: LM317

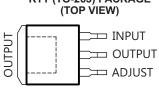
#### **FEATURES**

- Output Voltage Range Adjustable From 1.25 V to 37 V
- Thermal Overload Protection
- Output Safe-Area Compensation

- Output Current Greater Than 1.5 A
- Internal Short-Circuit Current Limiting







#### 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.

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.

Table 1. ORDERING INFORMATION(1)

T <sub>A</sub>	PACKAGE <sup>(2</sup>	)	ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING	
	PowerFLEX™ – KTE	Reel of 2000	LM317KTER	OBSOLETE	
	SOT-223 – DCY	Tube of 80	LM317DCY	1.2	
	SO1-223 - DCY	Reel of 2500	LM317DCYR	- L3	
0°C to 125°C	TO-220 – KC	Tube of 50	LM317KC	OBSOLETE	
	TO-220, short shoulder – KCS	Tube of 20	LM317KCS	LM317	
	TO-220, short shoulder – KCT	Tube of 20	LM317KCT	LM317	
	TO-263 – KTT	Reel of 500	LM317KTTR	LM317	

<sup>(1)</sup> For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at www.ti.com.

<sup>(2)</sup> Package drawings, thermal data, and symbolization are available at www.ti.com/packaging.

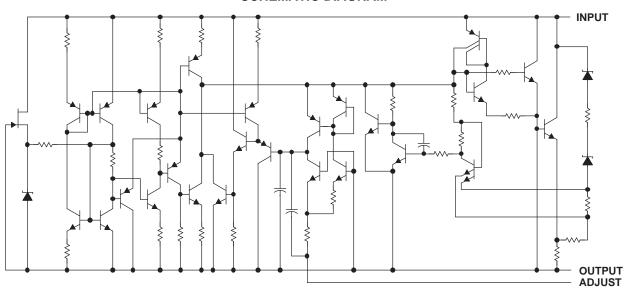


Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

PowerFLEX, PowerPAD are trademarks of Texas Instruments.



#### **SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM**



## Absolute Maximum Ratings(1)

over virtual junction temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_I - V_O$	Input-to-output differential voltage		40	V
$T_J$	Operating virtual junction temperature		150	°C
	Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 in) from case for 10 s		260	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range	-65	150	°C

<sup>(1)</sup> 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<sup>(1)</sup>

	<del></del>			
PACKAGE	BOARD	$\theta_{JA}$	θ <sub>JC</sub>	θ <sub>JP</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>
PowerFLEX™ (KTE)	High K, JESD 51-5	23°C/W	11.6°C/W	
SOT-223 (DCY)	High K, JESD 51-7	53°C/W	30.6°C/W	
TO-220 (KC/KCS/KCT)	High K, JESD 51-5	19°C/W	17°C/W	3°C/W
TO-263 (KTT)	High K, JESD 51-5	25.3°C/W	18°C/W	1.94°C/W

<sup>(1)</sup> Maximum power dissipation is a function of  $T_J(max)$ ,  $\theta_{JA}$ , 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.

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<sup>(2)</sup> For packages with exposed thermal pads, such as QFN, PowerPAD™, or PowerFLEX™, θ<sub>JP</sub> is defined as the thermal resistance between the die junction and the bottom of the exposed pad.



### **Recommended Operating Conditions**

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_I - V_O$	Input-to-output differential voltage	3	40	V
Io	Output current		1.5	Α
$T_J$	Operating virtual junction temperature	0	125	°C

#### **Electrical Characteristics**

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

PARAMETER	TE	ST CONDITIONS <sup>(1)</sup>		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
Line regulation <sup>(2)</sup>	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C		0.01	0.04	0/ /\/	
Line regulation 7	$V_1 - V_0 = 3 \text{ V to } 40 \text{ V}$		$T_J = 0$ °C to 125°C		0.02	0.07	%/V	
		$C_{ADJ} = 10 \mu F,^{(3)}$ $T_{J} = 25^{\circ}C$	V <sub>O</sub> ≤ 5 V			25	mV	
Load regulation	I <sub>O</sub> = 10 mA to 1500 mA	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$	V <sub>O</sub> ≥ 5 V		0.1	0.5	%V <sub>O</sub>	
Load regulation	10 = 10 mA to 1500 mA	T <sub>J</sub> = 0°C to 125°C	V <sub>O</sub> ≤ 5 V		20	70	mV	
		1j = 0 C to 125 C	V <sub>O</sub> ≥ 5 V		0.3	1.5	%V <sub>O</sub>	
Thermal regulation	20-ms pulse,	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$			0.03	0.07	%V <sub>O</sub> /W	
ADJUST terminal current					50	100	μΑ	
Change in ADJUST terminal current	$V_1 - V_0 = 2.5 \text{ V to } 40 \text{ V}, \text{ I}$	$P_D \le 20 \text{ W}, I_O = 10 \text{ m}$	A to 1500 mA		0.2	5	μΑ	
Reference voltage	$V_1 - V_0 = 3 \text{ V to } 40 \text{ V}, P_0$	$_{0} \le 20 \text{ W}, I_{0} = 10 \text{ mA}$	to 1500 mA	1.2	1.25	1.3	V	
Output-voltage temperature stability	T <sub>J</sub> = 0°C to 125°C				0.7		%V <sub>O</sub>	
Minimum load current to maintain regulation	$V_1 - V_0 = 40 \text{ V}$				3.5	10	mA	
Maximum autaut aurrant	$V_I - V_O \le 15 V$ ,	P <sub>D</sub> < P <sub>MAX</sub> <sup>(4)</sup>		1.5	2.2		۸	
Maximum output current	$V_I - V_O \le 40 V$	$P_D < P_{MAX}^{(4)}$ ,	T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C	0.15	0.4		Α	
RMS output noise voltage (% of V <sub>O</sub> )	f = 10 Hz to 10 kHz,	T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C			0.003		%V <sub>O</sub>	
Dinale rejection	V 40.V	£ 400 H=	$C_{ADJ} = 0 \ \mu F^{(3)}$		57		-10	
Ripple rejection	$V_0 = 10 V,$	f = 120 Hz	$C_{ADJ} = 10 \ \mu F^{(3)}$	62	64		dB	
Long-term stability	T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C				0.3	1	%/1k hr	

<sup>(1)</sup> Unless otherwise noted, the following test conditions apply:  $|V_1 - V_O| = 5 \text{ V}$  and  $I_{OMAX} = 1.5 \text{ A}$ ,  $T_J = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$  to 125°C. Pulse testing techniques are used to maintain the junction temperature as close to the ambient temperature as possible.

Product Folder Links: LM317

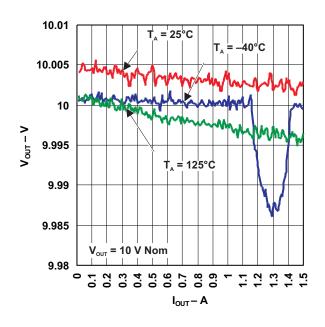
Line regulation is expressed here as the percentage change in output voltage per 1-V change at the input.

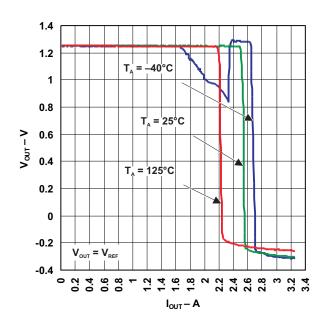
 $C_{ADJ}$  is connected between the ADJUST terminal and GND. Maximum power dissipation is a function of  $T_J(max)$ ,  $\theta_{JA}$ , and  $T_A$ . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable ambient temperature is  $P_D = (T_J(max) - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$ . Operating at the absolute maximum  $T_J$  of 150°C can affect reliability.

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### LOAD REGULATION

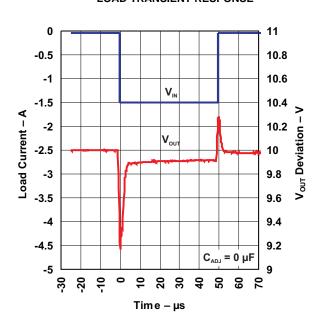
#### LOAD REGULATION

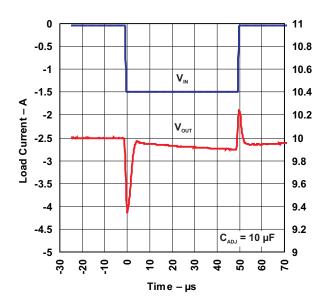




#### LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

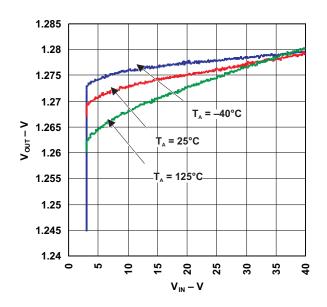
#### LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

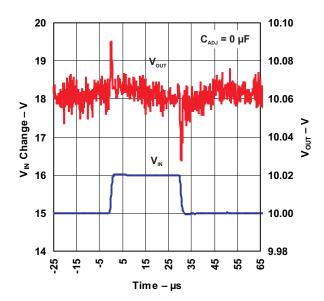




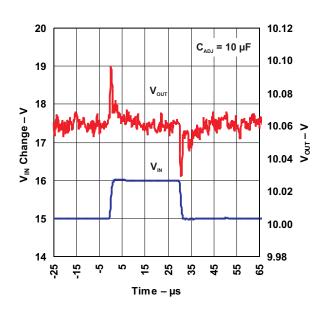


# TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued) LINE REGULATION LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE

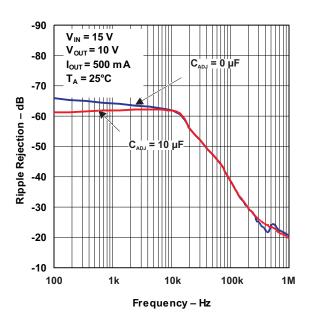




#### LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE



## RIPPLE REJECTION vs FREQUENCY

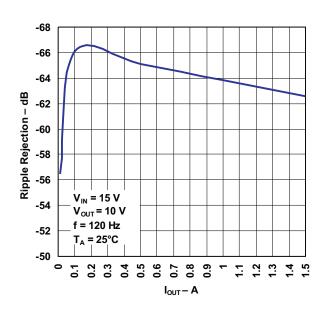


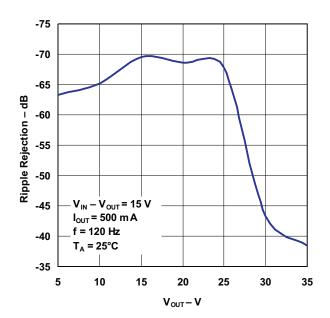


# TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued) RIPPLE REJECTION RIPPLE REJECTION

## RIPPLE REJECTION vs OUTPUT CURRENT

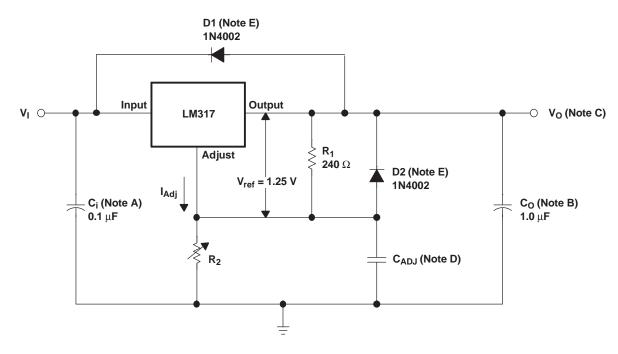
## RIPPLE REJECTION vs OUTPUT VOLTAGE







#### **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- $\mu$ F disc or 1- $\mu$ F tantalum provides sufficient bypassing for most applications, especially when adjustment and output capacitors are used.
  - B. C<sub>O</sub> improves transient response, but is not needed for stability.
  - C. V<sub>O</sub> is calculated as shown:

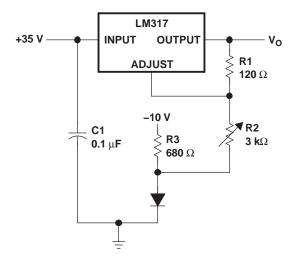
$$V_{O} = V_{ref} \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) + (I_{Adj} \times R_2)$$

Because  $I_{Adj}$  typically is 50  $\mu A$ , it is negligible in most applications.

- D. C<sub>ADJ</sub> is used to improve ripple rejection; it prevents amplification of the ripple as the output voltage is adjusted higher. If C<sub>ADJ</sub> 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<sub>O</sub> and C<sub>AD,II</sub>, respectively, D1 and D2 prevent the capacitors from discharging into the output of the regulator.

Figure 1. Adjustable Voltage Regulator

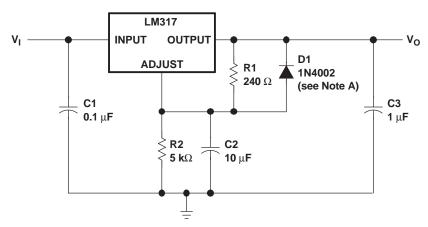




V<sub>O</sub> is calculated as:

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

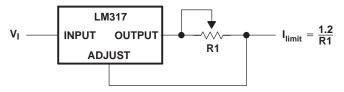


Figure 4. Precision Current-Limiter Circuit

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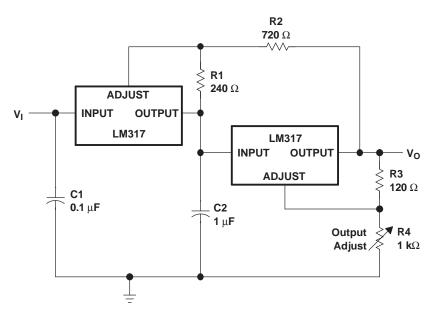


Figure 5. Tracking Preregulator Circuit

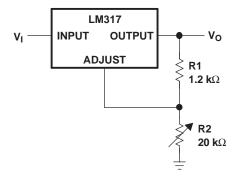
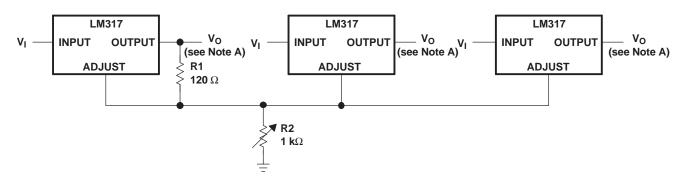


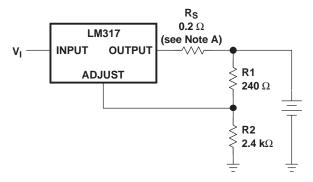
Figure 6. 1.25-V to 20-V Regulator Circuit With Minimum Program Current



NOTE A: 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





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

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

 $Z_{OUT} = R_S \bigg(1 + \frac{R2}{R1}\bigg)$  The use of R<sub>S</sub> allows for low charging rates with a fully charged battery.

Figure 8. Battery-Charger Circuit

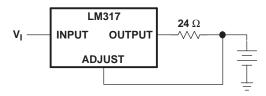


Figure 9. 50-mA Constant-Current Battery-Charger Circuit

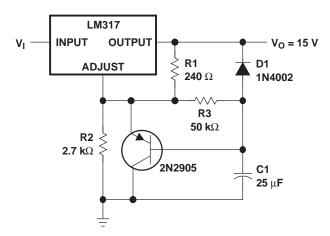


Figure 10. Slow Turn-On 15-V Regulator Circuit

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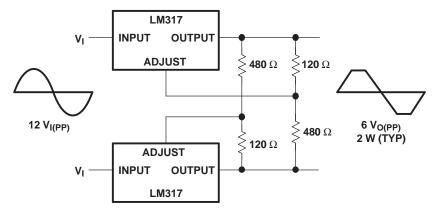
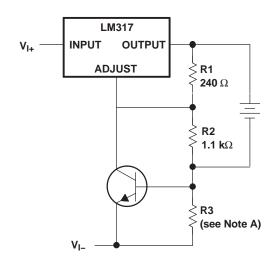


Figure 11. AC Voltage-Regulator Circuit



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

Figure 12. Current-Limited 6-V Charger Circuit



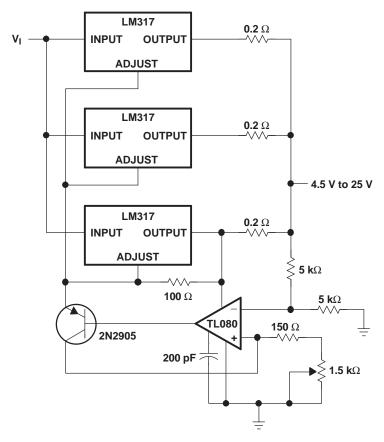
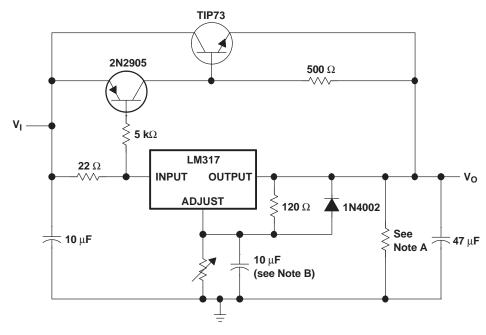


Figure 13. Adjustable 4-A Regulator Circuit



NOTES: A. The minimum load current is 30 mA.

B. This optional capacitor improves ripple rejection.

Figure 14. High-Current Adjustable Regulator Circuit

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Cr	hanges from Revision U (Apr 2008) to Revision V	Page
•	Added KCT orderable part information	





26-Jan-2014

#### PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
LM317DCY	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCY	4	80	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	L3	Samples
LM317DCYG3	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCY	4	80	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	L3	Samples
LM317DCYR	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCY	4	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	L3	Samples
LM317DCYRG3	ACTIVE	SOT-223	DCY	4	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	0 to 125	L3	Samples
LM317KC	OBSOLETE	TO-220	KC	3		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	0 to 125	LM317	
LM317KCE3	OBSOLETE	TO-220	KC	3		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	0 to 125	LM317	
LM317KCS	ACTIVE	TO-220	KCS	3	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU SN	N / A for Pkg Type	0 to 125	LM317	Samples
LM317KCSE3	ACTIVE	TO-220	KCS	3	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU SN	N / A for Pkg Type	0 to 125	LM317	Samples
LM317KCT	ACTIVE	TO-220	KCT	3	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU SN	N / A for Pkg Type	0 to 125	LM317	Samples
LM317KTER	OBSOLETE	PFM	KTE	3		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	0 to 125	LM317	
LM317KTTR	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	3	500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-3-245C-168 HR	0 to 125	LM317	Samples
LM317KTTRG3	ACTIVE	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	3	500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-3-245C-168 HR	0 to 125	LM317	Samples

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free** (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. **Pb-Free** (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

<sup>(2)</sup> Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.



## **PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM**

26-Jan-2014

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

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

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In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

www.ti.com 8-Jul-2011

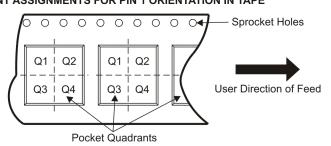
## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
LM317DCYR	SOT-223	DCY	4	2500	330.0	12.4	7.05	7.4	1.9	8.0	12.0	Q3
LM317KTTR	DDPAK/ TO-263	KTT	3	500	330.0	24.4	10.6	15.8	4.9	16.0	24.0	Q2

www.ti.com 8-Jul-2011



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type Package Drawing		Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LM317DCYR	SOT-223	DCY	4	2500	340.0	340.0	38.0
LM317KTTR	DDPAK/TO-263	KTT	3	500	340.0	340.0	38.0

## DCY (R-PDSO-G4)

#### **PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE**



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.

## DCY (R-PDSO-G4)

## PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



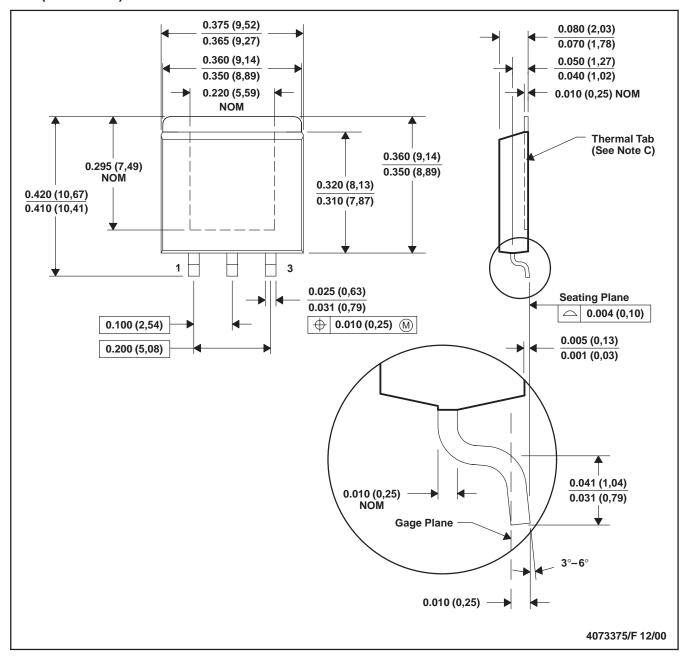
NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
- D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil recommendations. Refer to IPC 7525 for stencil design considerations.



### KTE (R-PSFM-G3)

#### PowerFLEX™ PLASTIC FLANGE-MOUNT



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).

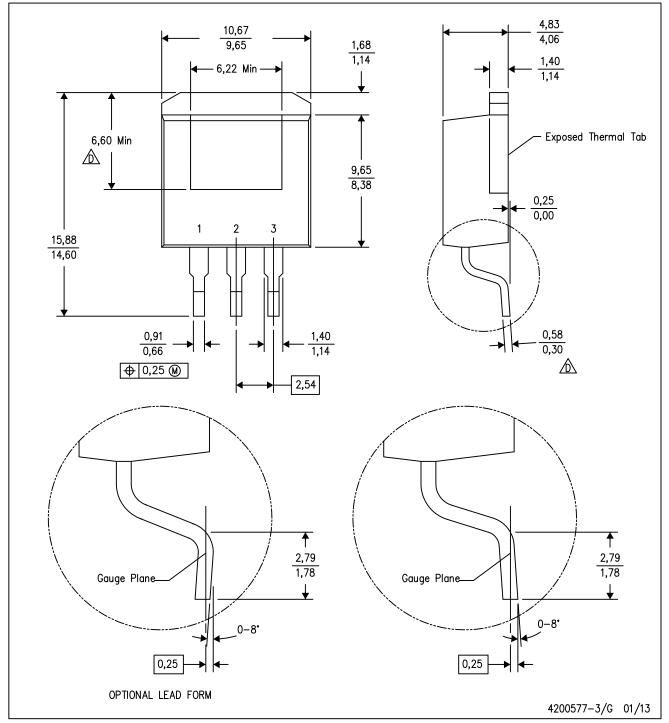
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. The center lead is in electrical contact with the thermal tab.
- D. Dimensions do not include mold protrusions, not to exceed 0.006 (0,15).
- E. Falls within JEDEC MO-169

PowerFLEX is a trademark of Texas Instruments.



## KTT (R-PSFM-G3)

## PLASTIC FLANGE-MOUNT PACKAGE



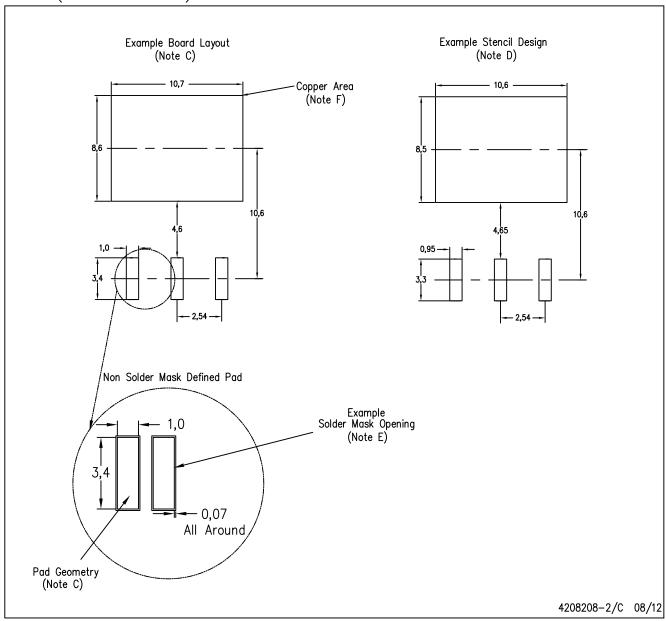
NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0.005 (0,13) per side.
- Falls within JEDEC T0-263 variation AA, except minimum lead thickness and minimum exposed pad length.



## KTT (R-PSFM-G3)

## PLASTIC FLANGE-MOUNT PACKAGE



NOTES: A.

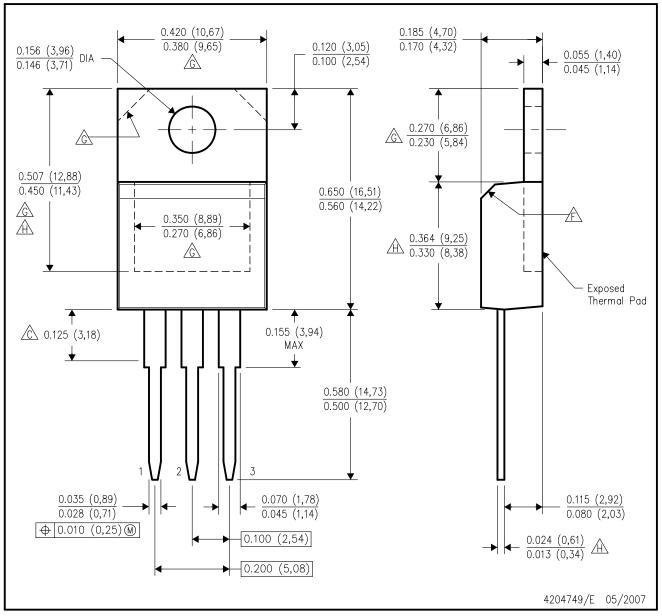
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Publication IPC-SM-782 is recommended for alternate designs.
- D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release.

  Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC-7525.
- E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.
- F. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to the Product Datasheet for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended thermal pad size. For thermal pad sizes larger than shown a solder mask defined pad is recommended in order to maintain the solderable pad geometry while increasing copper area.



## KCS (R-PSFM-T3)

## PLASTIC FLANGE-MOUNT PACKAGE



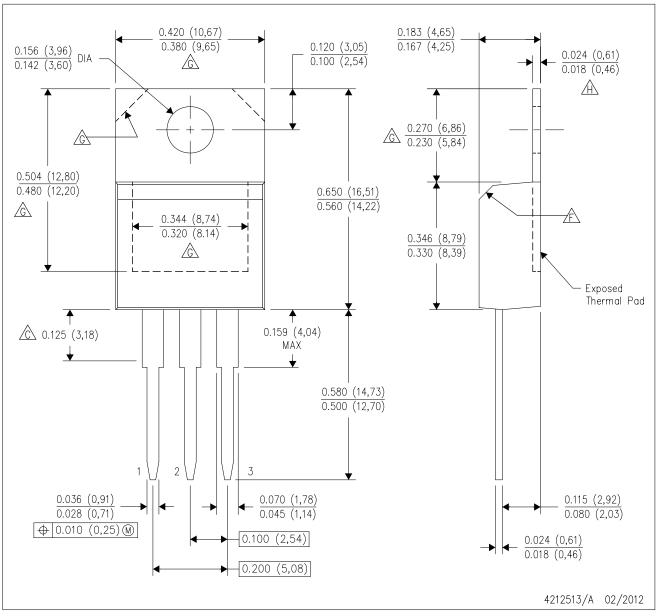
NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- 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.
- The chamfer is optional.
- Thermal pad contour optional within these dimensions.
- Falls within JEDEC TO-220 variation AB, except minimum lead thickness, minimum exposed pad length, and maximum body length.



## KCT (R-PSFM-T3)

### PLASTIC FLANGE-MOUNT PACKAGE



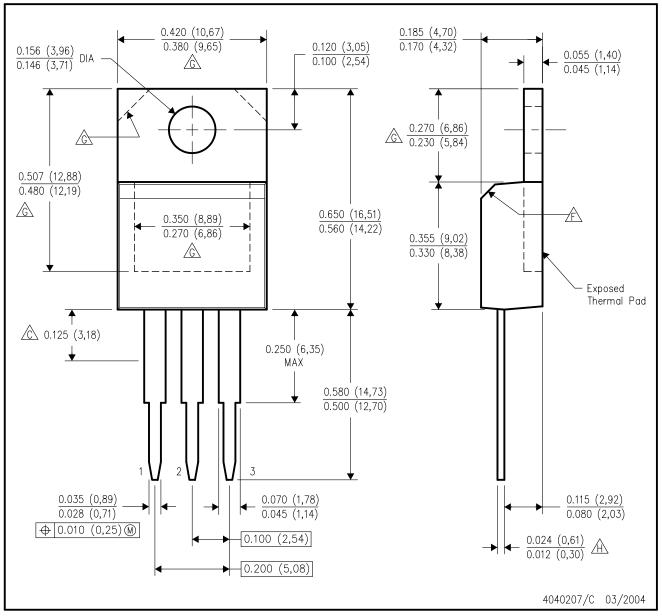
NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- 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.
- The chamfer is optional.
- Thermal pad contour optional within these dimensions.
- Falls within JEDEC TO-220 variation AB, except minimum tab thickness.



## KC (R-PSFM-T3)

## PLASTIC FLANGE-MOUNT PACKAGE



NOTES: A

- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- 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.
- The chamfer is optional.
- Thermal pad contour optional within these dimensions.
- Falls within JEDEC TO-220 variation AB, except minimum lead thickness.



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