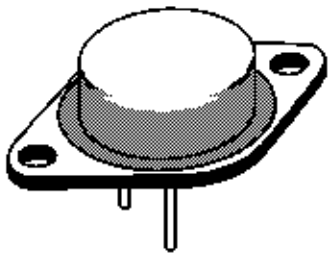
SGS-THOMSON MICROELECTRONICS

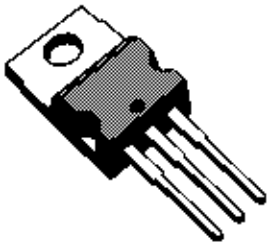
LM117/217
LM317

1.2V TO 37V ADJUSTABLE VOLTAGE REGULATOR

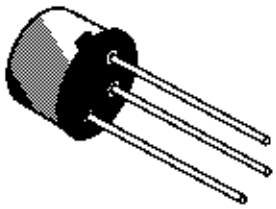
- OUTPUT VOLTAGE RANGE : 1.2 TO 37V
- OUTPUT CURRENT IN EXCESS OF 1.5A (0.5A for TO-39)
- 0.1% LINE AND LOAD REGULATION
- FLOATING OPERATION FOR HIGH VOLTAGES
- COMPLETE SERIES OF PROTECTIONS : CURRENT LIMITING, THERMAL SHUTDOWN AND SOA CONTROL



TO-3



TO-220



TO-39

DESCRIPTION

The LM117/LM217/LM317 are monolithic integrated circuit in TO-220 and TO-3 packages intended for use as positive adjustable voltage regulators.

They are designed to supply more than 1.5A of load current with an output voltage adjustable over a 1.2 to 37V range.

The nominal output voltage is selected by means of only a resistive divider, making the device exceptionally easy to use and eliminating the stocking of many fixed regulators.

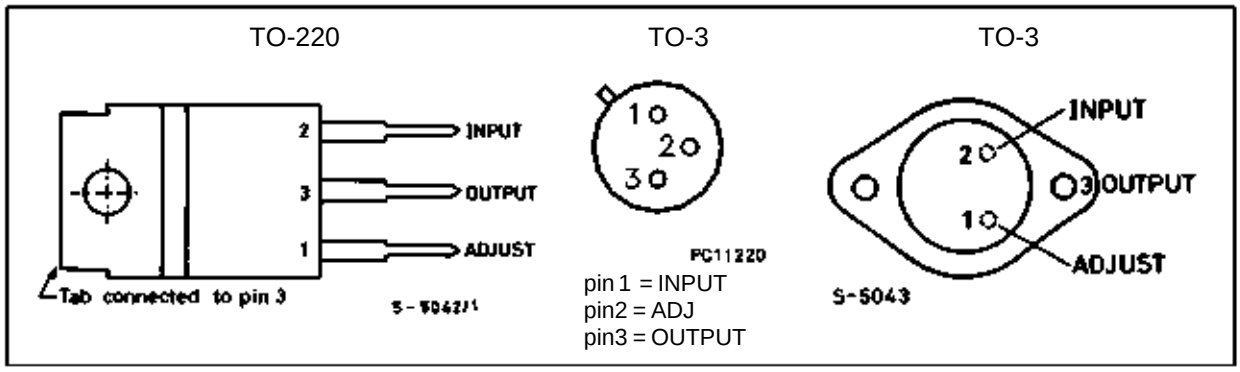
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit
V_{i-o}	Input-output Differential Voltage		40	V
I_O	Output Current		Intenrally Limited	
T_{op}	Operating Junction Temperature for:	LM117 LM217 LM317	-55 to 150 -25 to 150 0 to 125	^oC ^oC ^oC
P_{tot}	Power Dissipation		Internally Limited	

THERMAL DATA

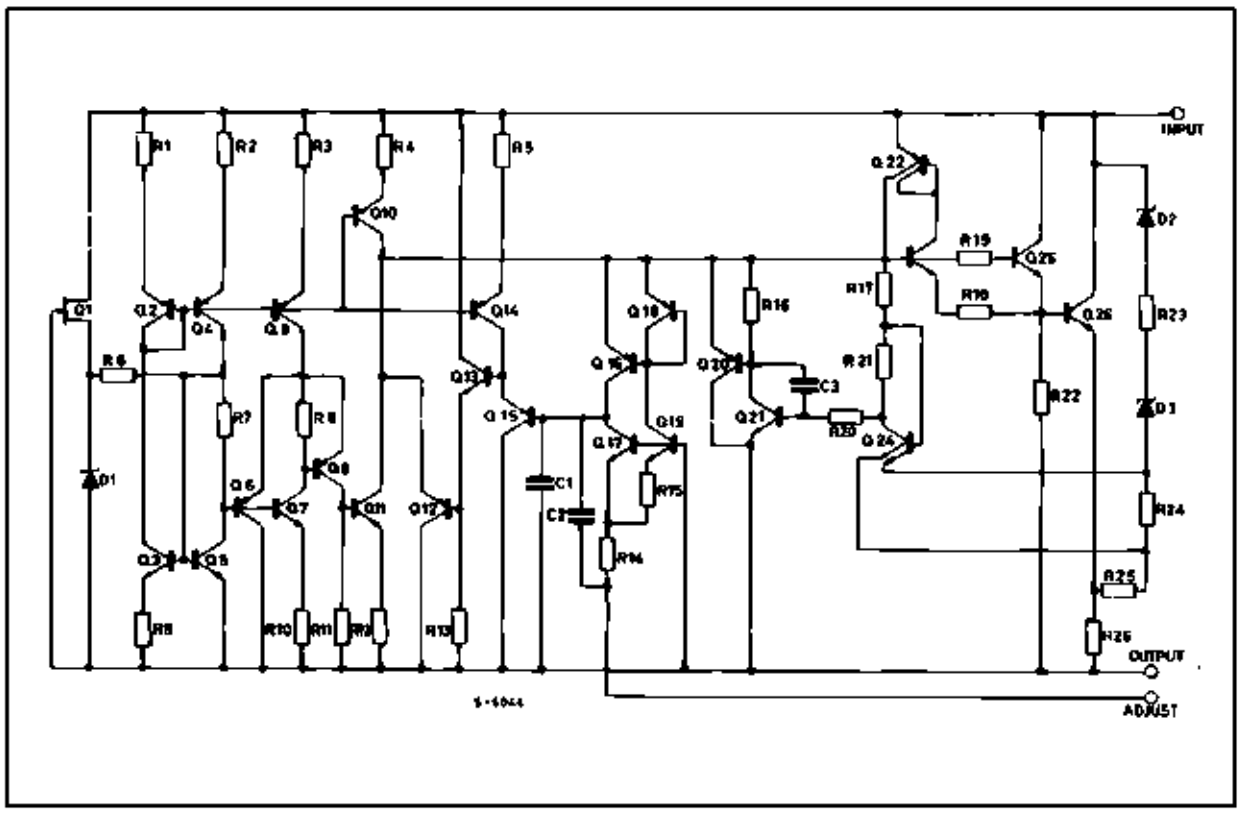
			TO-3	TO-220	ISOWATT220	TO-39	
$R_{thj-case}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-case	Max	4	3	4	15	$^oC/W$
$R_{thj-amb}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient	Max	35	50	60	160	$^oC/W$

PIN CONNECTION AND ORDERING NUMBER

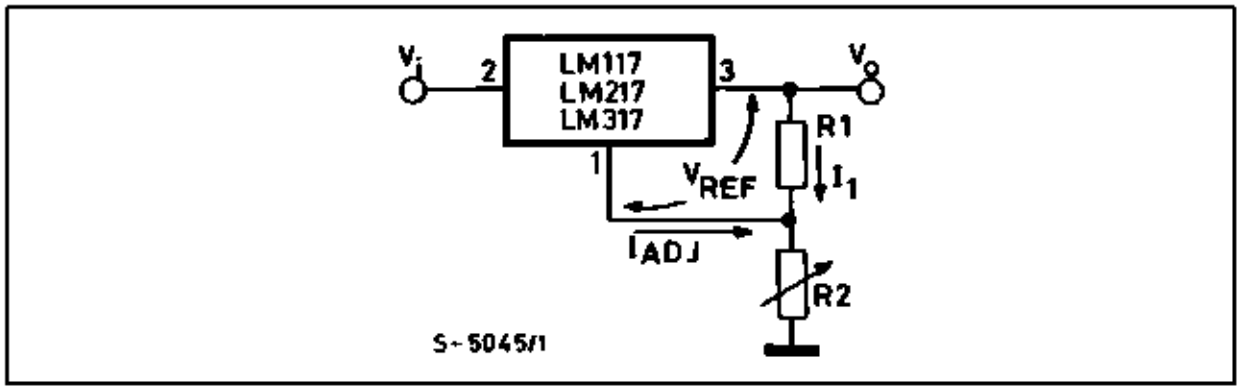


Type	TO-3	TO-220	ISOWATT220	TO-39
LM117	LM117K			LM117H
LM217	LM217K	LM217T	LM217P	LM217H
LM317	LM317K	LM317T	LM317P	LM317H

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



Basic adjustable regulator.



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_i - V_o = 5 V, I_o = 500 mA for TO-3 and TO-220, I_o = 100 mA for TO-39, I_{MAX} and P_{MAX} according note 2, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		LM117/LM217			LM317			Unit
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
ΔV_o	Line Regulation	V_i - V_o = 3 to 40 V	T_j = 25 °C		0.01	0.02		0.01	0.04	%/V
					0.02	0.05		0.02	0.07	%/V
ΔV_o	Load Regulation	$V_o \leq$ 5V I_o = 10 mA to I_{MAX}	T_j = 25 °C		5	15		5	25	mV
					20	50		20	70	mV
		$V_o \geq$ 5V I_o = 10 mA to I_{MAX}	T_j = 25 °C		0.1	0.3		0.1	0.5	%
					0.3	1		0.3	1.5	%
I_{ADJ}	Adjustment Pin Current				50	100		50	100	µA
ΔI_{ADJ}	Adjustment Pin Current	V_i - V_o = 2.5 to 40 V I_o = 10 mA to I_{MAX}			0.2	5		0.2	5	µA
V_{REF}	Reference Voltage (between pin 3 and pin 1)	V_i - V_o = 2.5 to 40 V I_o = 10 mA to I_{MAX} $P_D \leq P_{MAX}$		1.2	1.25	1.3	1.2	1.25	1.3	V
$\frac{\Delta V_o}{V_o}$	Output Voltage Temperature Stability				1			1		%
$I_{o(min)}$	Minimum Load Current	V_i - V_o = 40 V			3.5	5		3.5	10	mA
$I_{o(max)}$	Maximum Load Current	V_i - $V_o \leq$ 15 V $P_D < P_{MAX}$	TO-3 TO-220	1.5	2.2		1.5	2.2		A
			TO-39	0.5	0.8		0.5	0.8		A
		V_i - V_o = 40 V $P_D < P_{MAX}$ T_j = 25 °C	TO-3 TO-220		0.4			0.4		A
			TO-39		0.07			0.07		A
e_N	Output Noise Voltage (percentance of V_O)	B = 10Hz to 10KHz T_j = 25 °C			0.003			0.003		%
SVR	Supply Voltage Rejection (*)	T_j = 25 °C f = 120 Hz	C_{ADJ}=0		65			65		dB
			C_{ADJ}=10µF	66	80		66	80		dB

(*) CADJ is connected between pin 1 and ground.

Note:

(1) Unless otherwise specified the above specs, apply over the following conditions : LM 117 T_j = – 55 to 150°C; LM 217 T_j = – 25 to 150°C ; LM 317 T_j = 0 to 125°C.

(2) I_{MAX}: 1.5 A for TO-3 and TO-220; 0.5 A for TO-39
P_{MAX}: 20 W for TO-3 and TO-220; 2 W for TO-39

Figure 1 : Output Current vs. Input-output Differential Voltage.

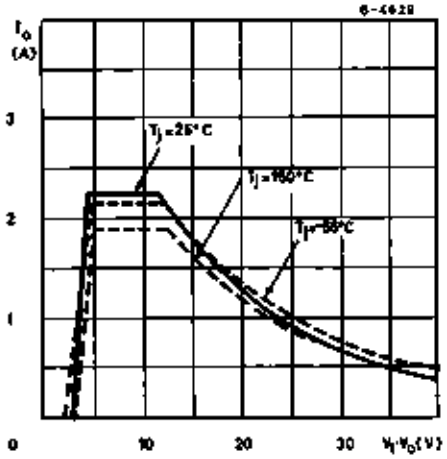


Figure 2 : Dropout Voltage vs. Junction Temperature.

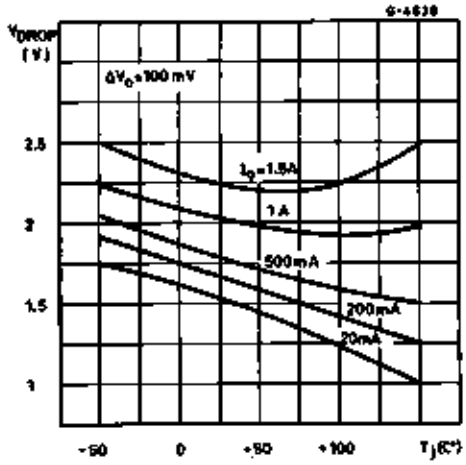


Figure 3 : Reference Voltage vs. Junction

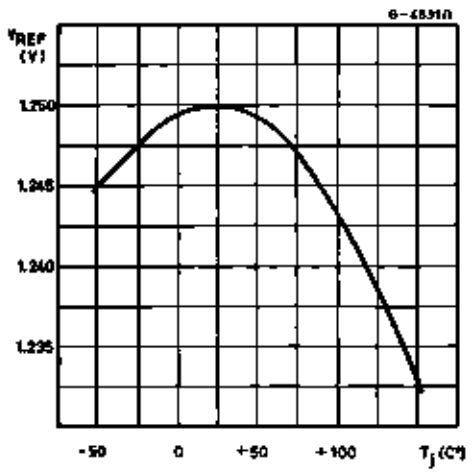
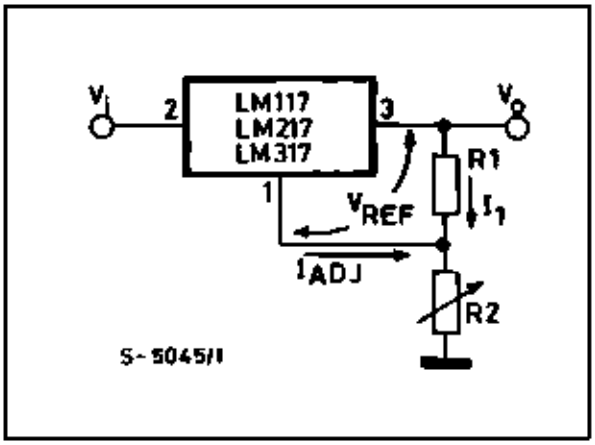


Figure 4 : Basic Adjustable Regulator.



APPLICATION INFORMATION

The LM117/217/317 provides an internal reference voltage of 1.25V between the output and adjustments terminals. This is used to set a constant current flow across an external resistor divider (see fig. 4), giving an output voltage V_O of:

$$V_O = V_{REF} (1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}) + I_{ADJ} R_2$$

The device was designed to minimize the term I_{ADJ} (100µA max) and to maintain it very constant with line and load changes. Usually, the error term $I_{ADJ} \cdot R_2$ can be neglected. To obtain the previous requirement, all the regulator quiescent current is returned to the output terminal, imposing a minimum load current condition. If the load is insufficient, the output voltage will rise.

Since the LM117/217317 is a floating regulator and "sees" only the input-to-output differential voltage, supplies of very high voltage with respect to ground can be regulated as long as the maximum input-to-output differential is not exceeded. Furthermore, programmable regulator are easily obtainable and, by connecting a fixed resistor between the adjustment and output, the device can be used as a precision current regulator.

In order to optimise the load regulation, the current set resistor R1 (see fig. 4) should be tied as close as possible to the regulator, while the ground terminal of R2 should be near the ground of the load to provide remote ground sensing.

No external capacitors are required, but performance may be improved with added capacitance as follow:

An input bypass capacitor of 0.1 µF

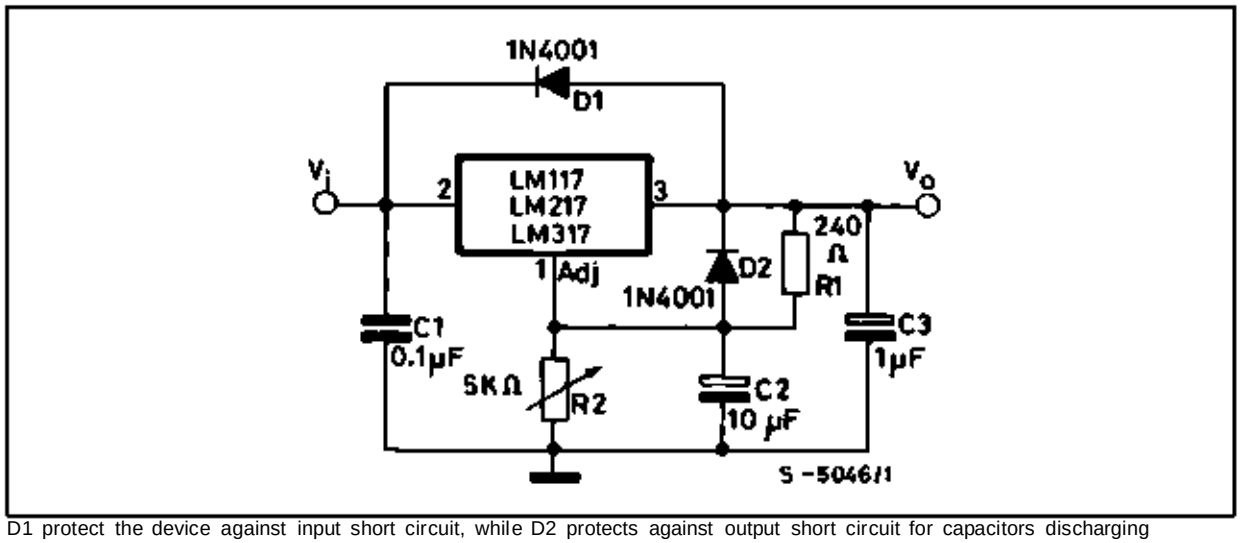
An adjustment terminal to ground 10 mF capacitor to improve the ripple rejection of about 15 dB (C_{ADJ}).

An 1mF tantalium capacitor on the output to improve transient response.

In additional to external capacitors, it is good practice to add protection diodes, as shown in fig.5.

D1 protect the device against input short circuit, while D2 protect against output short circuit for capacitance discharging.

Figure 5 : Voltage Regulator with Protection Diodes.



D1 protect the device against input short circuit, while D2 protects against output short circuit for capacitors discharging

Figure 6 : Slow Turn-on 15V Regulator.

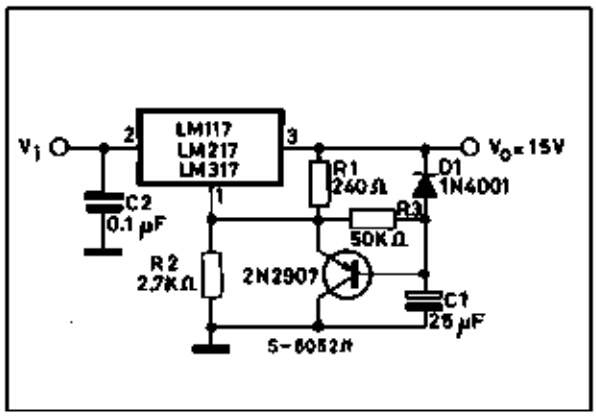
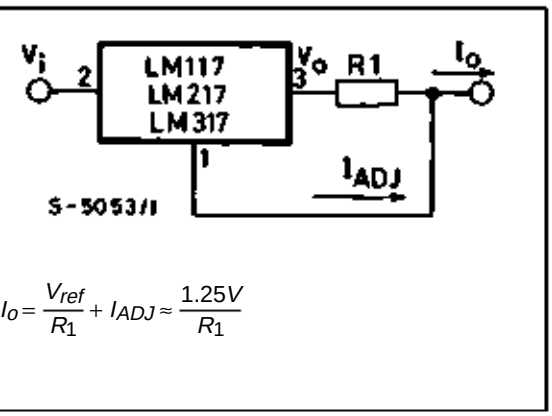


Figure 7 : Current Regulator.



$$I_O = \frac{V_{ref}}{R_1} + I_{ADJ} \approx \frac{1.25V}{R_1}$$

Figure 8 : 5V Electronic Shut-down Regulator.

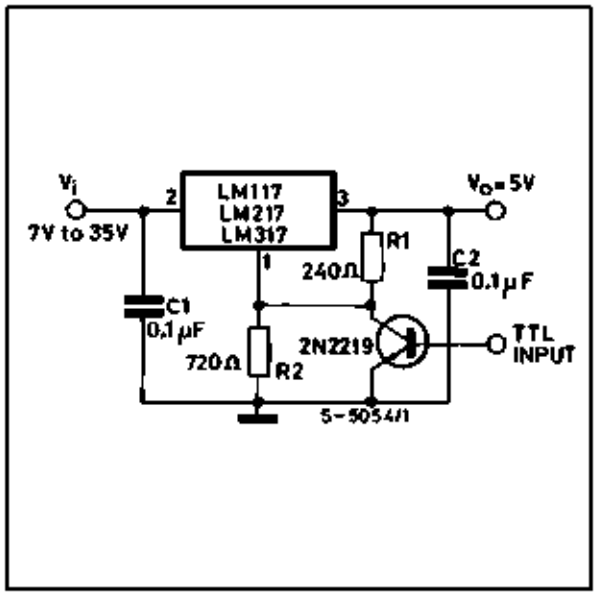
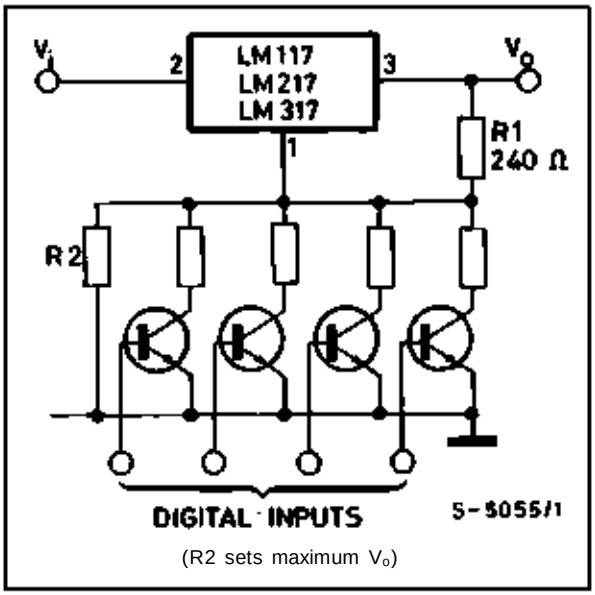
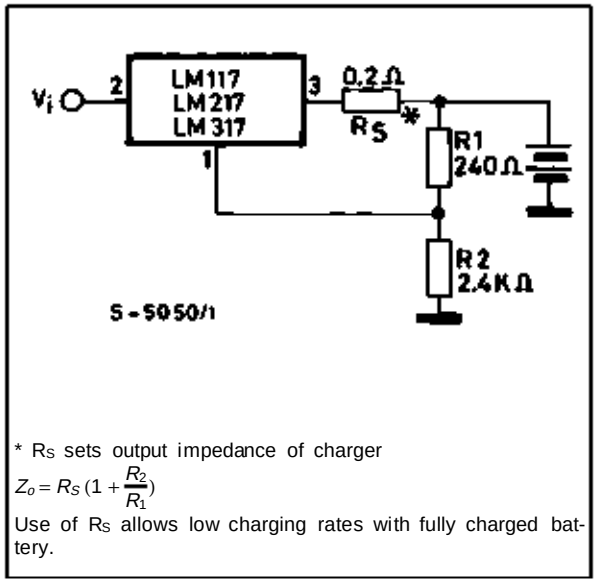


Figure 9 : Digitally Selected Outputs.



(R2 sets maximum V_o)

Figure 10 : Battery Charger (12V).

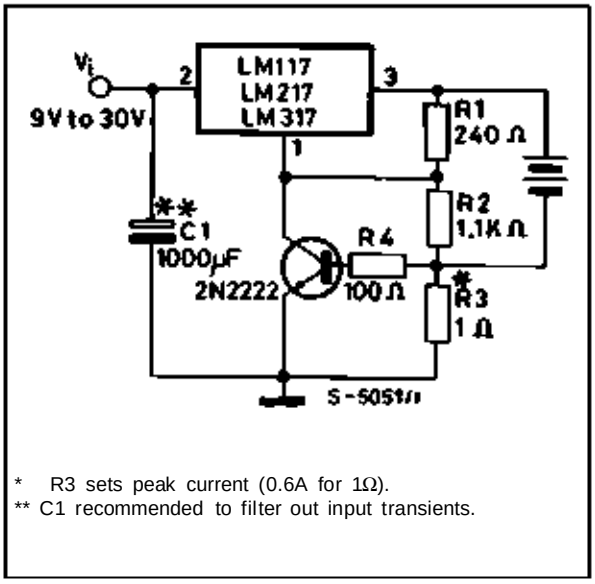


* R_S sets output impedance of charger

$Z_o = R_S(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1})$

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

Figure 11 : Current Limited 6V Charger.

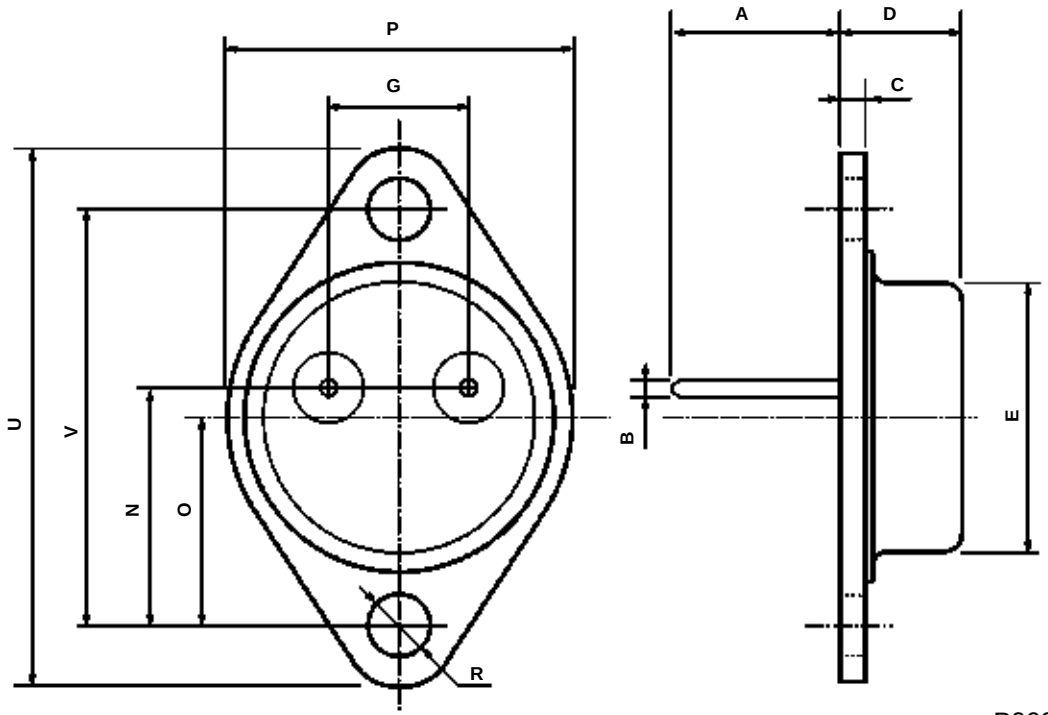


* R3 sets peak current (0.6A for 1Ω).

** C1 recommended to filter out input transients.

TO-3 MECHANICAL DATA

DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A	11.00		13.10	0.433		0.516
B	0.97		1.15	0.038		0.045
C	1.50		1.65	0.059		0.065
D	8.32		8.92	0.327		0.351
E	19.00		20.00	0.748		0.787
G	10.70		11.10	0.421		0.437
N	16.50		17.20	0.649		0.677
P	25.00		26.00	0.984		1.023
R	4.00		4.09	0.157		0.161
U	38.50		39.30	1.515		1.547
V	30.00		30.30	1.187		1.193



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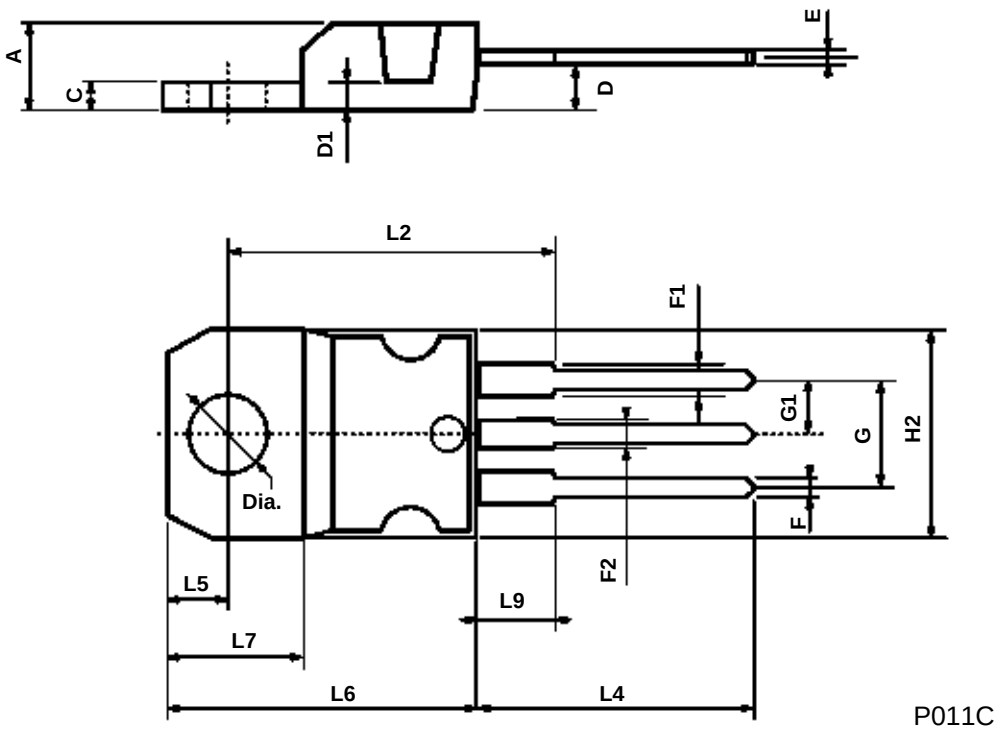
TO-220 MECHANICAL DATA

DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A	4.40		4.60	0.173		0.181
C	1.23		1.32	0.048		0.051
D	2.40		2.72	0.094		0.107
D1		1.27			0.050	
E	0.49		0.70	0.019		0.027
F	0.61		0.88	0.024		0.034
F1	1.14		1.70	0.044		0.067
F2	1.14		1.70	0.044		0.067
G	4.95		5.15	0.194		0.203
G1	2.4		2.7	0.094		0.106
H2	10.0		10.40	0.393		0.409
L2		16.4			0.645	
L4	13.0		14.0	0.511		0.551
L5	2.65		2.95	0.104		0.116
L6	15.2		15.9	0.598		0.625
L7	6.2		6.6	0.244		0.260
L9	3.5		4.2	0.137		0.165
DIA.	3.75		3.85	0.147		0.151



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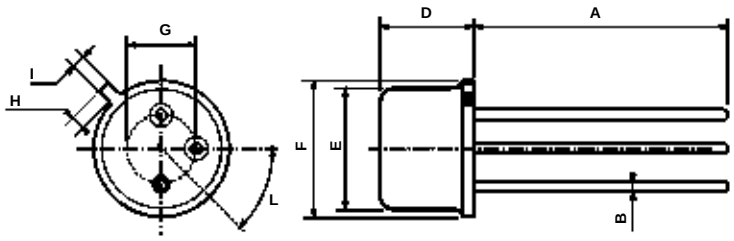
TO39 MECHANICAL DATA

DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A	12.7			0.500		
B			0.49			0.019
D			6.6			0.260
E			8.5			0.334
F			9.4			0.370
G	5.08			0.200		
H			1.2			0.047
I			0.9			0.035
L	45^{o} (typ.)					



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