

### FEATURES 特点

- Three Terminal Adjustable or Fixed Voltages\* 1.5V, 1.8V, 2.5V, 2.85V, 3.3V and 5.0V 三端可调或固定电压
- Output Current of 800mA 输出电流800毫安
- Operates Down to 1V Dropout 经营低至1V的压差
- Line Regulation: 0.2% Max. 线路调整率：0.2%最大
- Load Regulation: 0.4% Max. 负载调整率：0.4%最大
- SOT-223 and TO-252 package available SOT- 223和TO - 252封装

### APPLICATIONS 应用

- High Efficiency Linear Regulators 高效率的线性稳压器
- Post Regulators for Switching Supplies 发表开关电源的稳压器
- 5V to 3.3V Linear Regulator 5V到3.3V线性稳压器
- Battery Chargers 电池充电器
- Active SCSI Terminators 主动SCSI终端
- Power Management for Notebook 笔记本电源管理
- Battery Powered Instrumentation 电池供电仪表

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION 概述

The AMS1117 series of adjustable and fixed voltage regulators are designed to provide 800mA output current and to operate down to 1V input-to-output differential. The dropout voltage of the device is guaranteed maximum 1.3V at maximum output current, decreasing at lower load currents.

On-chip trimming adjusts the reference voltage to 1%. Current limit is also trimmed, minimizing the stress under overload conditions on both the regulator and power source circuitry.

The AMS1117 devices are pin compatible with other three-terminal SCSI regulators and are offered in the low profile surface mount SOT-223 package and in the TO-252 (DPAK) plastic package.

AMS1117系列可调和固定电压调节器的设计提供800mA的输出电流和操作下降到1V的输入至差分输出。保证设备的电压差在最大输出电流最大1.3V，在低负载电流下降。片上的微调，调整的参考电压为1%。电流限制也修剪，尽量减少过载条件下稳压器和电源电路上的压力。AMS1117设备与其他三端SCSI监管机构的引脚兼容，并在低调表面贴装的SOT- 223封装，TO- 252 ( DPAK ) 塑料封装提供。

### ORDERING INFORMATION: 订购信息：

封装类型	PACKAGE TYPE		OPERATING JUNCTION TEMPERATURE RANGE
	TO-252	SOT-223	
AMS1117CD		AMS1117	0 to 125° C
AMS1117CD-1.5		AMS1117-1.5	0 to 125° C
AMS1117CD-1.8		AMS1117-1.8	0 to 125° C
AMS1117CD-2.5		AMS1117-2.5	0 to 125° C
AMS1117CD-2.85		AMS1117-2.85	0 to 125° C
AMS1117CD-3.3		AMS1117-3.3	0 to 125° C
AMS1117CD-5.0		AMS1117-5.0	0 to 125° C

工作结温范围

\*For additional available fixed voltages contact factory.

额外提供的固定电压请与工厂联系。

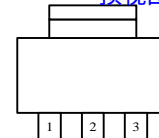
### PIN CONNECTIONS 引脚连接

FIXED VERSION 固定版本 ADJUSTABLE VERSION 可调版本

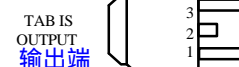
- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1- Ground 1 - 接地    | 1- Adjust 调整        |
| 2- V <sub>OUT</sub> | 2- V <sub>OUT</sub> |
| 3- V <sub>IN</sub>  | 3- V <sub>IN</sub>  |

SOT-223 Top View

顶视图



TO-252 FRONT VIEW 前视图



**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS** (Note 1) **绝对最大额定值**Power Dissipation **功率耗散** Internally limited **内部限制**Input Voltage **输入电压** 15VOperating Junction Temperature **工作温度范围**Control Section **管制组** 0°C to 125°CPower Transistor **功率晶体管** 0°C to 150°CStorage temperature **存储温度** - 65°C to +150°CSoldering information **焊接信息**Lead Temperature (10 sec) **引线温度** 300°CThermal Resistance **热阻**TO-252 package  $\phi_{JA} = 80^\circ\text{C/W}$ SOT-223 package  $\phi_{JA} = 90^\circ\text{C/W}^*$ 

\* With package soldering to copper area over backside ground plane or internal power plane  $\phi_{JA}$  can vary from 46°C/W to >90°C/W depending on mounting technique and the size of the copper area.

包焊接铜面积超过背面接地层或内部电源平面j JA可以从46° C / W , 90° C / W的安装技术和铜的面积大小而定。

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** **电气特性**  $I_{OUT} = 0$ 毫安, 和  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , 除非另有规定Electrical Characteristics at  $I_{OUT} = 0$  mA, and  $T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Device 设备	Conditions 条件	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Reference Voltage (Note 2) <b>参考电压</b>	AMS1117	$I_{OUT} = 10$ mA $10\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 800\text{mA}$ , $1.5\text{V} \leq (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \leq 12\text{V}$	1.238	1.250	1.262	V
			<b>1.225</b>	<b>1.250</b>	<b>1.270</b>	V
Output Voltage (Note 2) <b>输出电压</b>	AMS1117-1.5	$0 \leq I_{OUT} \leq 800\text{mA}$ , $3.0\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 12\text{V}$	1.485	1.500	1.515	V
			<b>1.476</b>	<b>1.500</b>	<b>1.524</b>	V
	AMS1117-1.8	$0 \leq I_{OUT} \leq 800\text{mA}$ , $3.3\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 12\text{V}$	1.782	1.800	1.818	V
			<b>1.773</b>	<b>1.800</b>	<b>1.827</b>	V
	AMS1117-2.5	$0 \leq I_{OUT} \leq 800\text{mA}$ , $4.0\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 12\text{V}$	2.475	2.500	2.525	V
			<b>2.460</b>	<b>2.500</b>	<b>2.560</b>	V
	AMS1117-2.85	$0 \leq I_{OUT} \leq 800\text{mA}$ , $4.35\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 12\text{V}$	2.82	2.850	2.88	V
			<b>2.79</b>	<b>2.850</b>	<b>2.91</b>	V
	AMS1117-3.3	$0 \leq I_{OUT} \leq 800\text{mA}$ , $4.75\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 12\text{V}$	3.267	3.300	3.333	V
			<b>3.235</b>	<b>3.300</b>	<b>3.365</b>	V
	AMS1117-5.0	$0 \leq I_{OUT} \leq 800\text{mA}$ , $6.5\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 12\text{V}$	4.950	5.000	5.050	V
			<b>4.900</b>	<b>5.000</b>	<b>5.100</b>	V
Line Regulation <b>线路调整</b>	AMS1117	$I_{LOAD} = 10$ mA, $1.5\text{V} \leq (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \leq 12\text{V}$		0.015	0.2	%
				<b>0.035</b>	<b>0.2</b>	%
	AMS1117-1.5	$3.0\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 12\text{V}$		0.3	5	mV
				<b>0.6</b>	<b>6</b>	mV
	AMS1117-1.8	$3.3\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 12\text{V}$		0.3	5	mV
				<b>0.6</b>	<b>6</b>	mV
	AMS1117-2.5	$4.0\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 12\text{V}$		0.3	6	mV
				<b>0.6</b>	<b>6</b>	mV
	AMS1117-2.85	$4.35\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 12\text{V}$		0.3	6	mV
				<b>0.6</b>	<b>6</b>	mV
	AMS1117-3.3	$4.75\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 12\text{V}$		0.5	10	mV
				<b>1.0</b>	<b>10</b>	mV
	AMS1117-5.0	$6.5\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 12\text{V}$		0.5	10	mV
				<b>1.0</b>	<b>10</b>	mV
Load Regulation (Notes 2, 3) <b>负载调节</b>	AMS1117	$(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) = 3\text{V}$ , $10\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 800\text{mA}$		0.1	0.3	%
				<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	%
	AMS1117-1.5	$V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$ , $0 \leq I_{OUT} \leq 800\text{mA}$		3	10	mV
				<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	mV
	AMS1117-1.8	$V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$ , $0 \leq I_{OUT} \leq 800\text{mA}$		3	10	mV
				<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	mV
	AMS1117-2.5	$V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$ , $0 \leq I_{OUT} \leq 800\text{mA}$		3	12	mV
				<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	mV

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Electrical Characteristics at  $I_{OUT} = 0$  mA, and  $T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Device	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Load Regulation (Notes 2, 3)	AMS1117-2.85	$V_{IN} = 5\text{V}, 0 \leq I_{OUT} \leq 800\text{mA}$		3 <b>6</b>	12 <b>20</b>	mV mV
	AMS1117-3.3	$V_{IN} = 5\text{V}, 0 \leq I_{OUT} \leq 800\text{mA}$		3 <b>7</b>	15 <b>25</b>	mV mV
	AMS1117-5.0	$V_{IN} = 8\text{V}, 0 \leq I_{OUT} \leq 800\text{mA}$		5 <b>10</b>	20 <b>35</b>	mV mV
Dropout Voltage 电压差 ( $V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$ )	AMS1117-1.5/-1.8/-2.5/-2.85/-3.3/-5.0	$\Delta V_{OUT}, \Delta V_{REF} = 1\%, I_{OUT} = 800\text{mA}$ (Note 4)		<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	V
Current Limit 电流限制	AMS1117-1.5/-1.8/-2.5/-2.85/-3.3/-5.0	$(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) = 5\text{V}$	<b>900</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,500</b>	mA
Minimum Load Current 最小负载电流	AMS1117	$(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) = 12\text{V}$ (Note 5)		<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	mA
Quiescent Current 静态电流	AMS1117-1.5/-1.8/-2.5/-2.85/-3.3/-5.0	$V_{IN} \leq 12\text{V}$		<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	mA
Ripple Rejection 纹波抑制	AMS1117	$f = 120\text{Hz}, C_{OUT} = 22\mu\text{F}$ Tantalum, $I_{OUT} = 800\text{mA}$ , $(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) = 3\text{V}, C_{ADJ} = 10\mu\text{F}$	<b>60</b>	<b>75</b>		dB
	AMS1117-1.5/-1.8/-2.5/-2.85	$f = 120\text{Hz}, C_{OUT} = 22\mu\text{F}$ Tantalum, $I_{OUT} = 800\text{mA}$ , $V_{IN} = 6\text{V}$	<b>60</b>	<b>72</b>		dB
	AMS1117-3.3	$f = 120\text{Hz}, C_{OUT} = 22\mu\text{F}$ Tantalum, $I_{OUT} = 800\text{mA}$ , $V_{IN} = 6.3\text{V}$	<b>60</b>	<b>72</b>		dB
	AMS1117-5.0	$f = 120\text{Hz}, C_{OUT} = 22\mu\text{F}$ Tantalum, $I_{OUT} = 800\text{mA}$ , $V_{IN} = 8\text{V}$	<b>60</b>	<b>68</b>		dB
Thermal Regulation	AMS1117	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}, 30\text{ms pulse}$		0.008	0.04	%W
Adjust Pin Current 调整引脚电流	AMS1117	$10\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 800\text{mA}, 1.5\text{V} \leq (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \leq 12\text{V}$		55	<b>120</b>	$\mu\text{A}$ $\mu\text{A}$
Adjust Pin Current Change 调整引脚电流变化	AMS1117	$10\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 800\text{mA}, 1.5\text{V} \leq (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \leq 12\text{V}$		<b>0.2</b>	<b>5</b>	$\mu\text{A}$
Temperature Stability 温度稳定性				<b>0.5</b>		%
Long Term Stability 长期稳定性		$T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}, 1000\text{Hrs}$		0.3	1	%
RMS Output Noise RMS输出噪声 (% of $V_{OUT}$ )		$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}, 10\text{Hz} \leq f \leq 10\text{kHz}$		0.003		%
Thermal Resistance 热阻结到外壳 Junction-to-Case					15	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

Parameters identified with **boldface type** apply over the full operating temperature range. 黑体字标识的rameters适用于在整个工作温度范围。**Note 1:** Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. For guaranteed specifications and test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics. The guaranteed specifications apply only for the test conditions listed.**Note 2:** Line and Load regulation are guaranteed up to the maximum power dissipation of 1.2 W. Power dissipation is determined by the input/output differential and the output current. Guaranteed maximum power dissipation will not be available over the full input/output range.**Note 3:** See thermal regulation specifications for changes in output voltage due to heating effects. Line and load regulation are measured at a constant junction temperature by low duty cycle pulse testing. Load regulation is measured at the output lead  $\sim 1/8''$  from the package.**Note 4:** Dropout voltage is specified over the full output current range of the device. 注4：电压差在整个输出设备的电流范围内指定。**Note 5:** Minimum load current is defined as the minimum output current required to maintain regulation. When  $1.5\text{V} \leq (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \leq 12\text{V}$  the device is guaranteed to regulate if the output current is greater than 10mA.

注1：绝对最大额定值表明限制，超出该设备损坏，可能会出现。规格保证和测试条件，见电气特性。保证规格仅适用于列出的测试条件。  
 注2：线路和负载调节保证最大功耗1.2瓦功耗是由输入/输出差分输出电流。保证最高功耗将不提供较完整的输入/输出范围。  
 注3：热调节规格的热效应引起的输出电压的变化。在结温恒定温度低占空比脉冲测试测量线路和负载调节。负载调整率是在输出引线从包 $\sim 1/8''$ 。  
 注5：最小负载电流所需的最小输出电流，保持监管的定义。当1.5V英镑（ $V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$ ）英镑12V设备是保证规范，如果输出电流大于10mA更大

## APPLICATION HINTS 应用提示

The AMS1117 series of adjustable and fixed regulators are easy to use and are protected against short circuit and thermal overloads. Thermal protection circuitry will shut-down the regulator should the junction temperature exceed 165°C at the sense point.

Pin compatible with older three terminal adjustable regulators, these devices offer the advantage of a lower dropout voltage, more precise reference tolerance and improved reference stability with temperature.

AMS1117系列中使用的电路设计需要使用输出电容作为器件的工作频率补偿的一部分。此外22mF对固体钽电容器的输出将确保所有操作条件下的稳定性。当调整终端绕过一个电容来提高纹波抑制，输出电容的要求。22mF钽的价值涵盖所有情况下绕过调整终端。较小的电容，没有绕过调整终端可以使用同样良好的效果。重负载稳定性载电流的变化，在许多稳压器的输出电容值100mF为了保证良好的瞬态响应。进一步提高了稳定性和瞬态响应这些设备可用于较大的输出电容值。

The circuit design used in the AMS1117 series requires the use of an output capacitor as part of the device frequency compensation. The addition of 22µF solid tantalum on the output will ensure stability for all operating conditions.

When the adjustment terminal is bypassed with a capacitor to improve the ripple rejection, the requirement for an output capacitor increases. The value of 22µF tantalum covers all cases of bypassing the adjustment terminal. Without bypassing the adjustment terminal smaller capacitors can be used with equally good results.

To ensure good transient response with heavy load current changes capacitor values on the order of 100µF are used in the output of many regulators. To further improve stability and transient response of these devices larger values of output capacitor can be used.

## Protection Diodes 保护二极管

Unlike older regulators, the AMS1117 family does not need any protection diodes between the adjustment pin and the output and from the output to the input to prevent over-stressing the die. Internal resistors are limiting the internal current paths on the AMS1117 adjustment pin, therefore even with capacitors on the adjustment pin no protection diode is needed to ensure device safety under short-circuit conditions.

Diodes between the input and output are not usually needed. Microsecond surge currents of 50A to 100A can be handled by the internal diode between the input and output pins of the device. In normal operations it is difficult to get those values of surge currents even with the use of large output capacitances. If high value output capacitors are used, such as 1000µF to 5000µF and the input pin is instantaneously shorted to ground, damage can occur. A diode from output to input is recommended, when a crowbar circuit at the input of the AMS1117 is used (Figure 1).

不同于旧的监管机构，AMS1117的家庭并不需要调整引脚和输出以及从输出的任何保护二极管的输入，以防止过分强调的死。内部电阻限制AMS1117调整引脚上的内部电流路径，因此，即使需要调整引脚上没有保护二极管，电容，短路条件下，以确保设备的安全。通常并不需要输入和输出之间的二极管。可以处理的设备之间的输入和输出引脚的内部二极管微秒的浪涌电流为50A至100A。在正常运作，它是很难得到，即使使用较大的输出电容浪涌电流的值。如果使用高值的输出电容，如1000mF至5000mF输入引脚的瞬态接地短路，可能会发生损坏。一个从输出到输入的二极管建议，当使用撬棍AMS1117输入电路（图1）。

可调和固定稳压器AMS1117系列是易于使用，并针对短路和热过载保护。热保护电路将关机监管机构应结温超过165℃检测点。与老式三端可调稳压器引脚兼容，这些器件具有较低的电压差，更精确的参考性和改进的参考稳定性，随温度的优势。

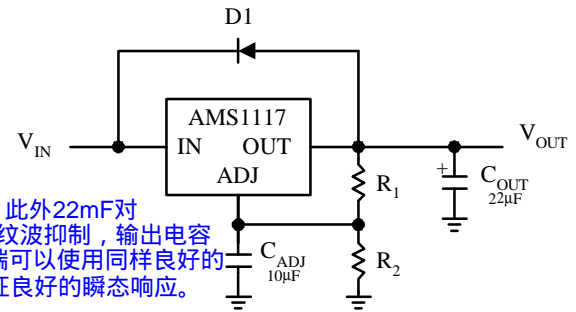
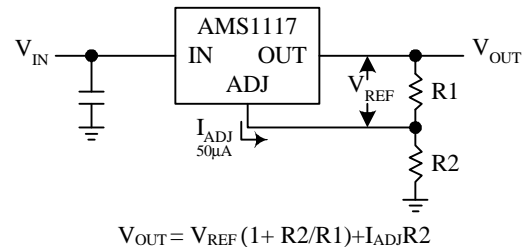


Figure 1.

AMS1117系列开发1.25V参考电压输出和调整终端之间。配售这两个端子之间的电阻会导致一个恒定电流通过R1和向下通过R2设置的整体输出电压。该电流通常规定的最小负载电流为10mA。因为I\_ADJ是非常小的和不断的，它代表了一个小错误，它通常可以被忽略。

## Output Voltage 输出电压

The AMS1117 series develops a 1.25V reference voltage between the output and the adjust terminal. Placing a resistor between these two terminals causes a constant current to flow through R1 and down through R2 to set the overall output voltage. This current is normally the specified minimum load current of 10mA. Because  $I_{ADJ}$  is very small and constant it represents a small error and it can usually be ignored.



$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF} (1 + R2/R1) + I_{ADJ} R2$$

Figure 2. Basic Adjustable Regulator 基本可调稳压器

## Load Regulation 负载调节

True remote load sensing it is not possible to provide, because the AMS1117 is a three terminal device. The resistance of the wire connecting the regulator to the load will limit the load regulation. The data sheet specification for load regulation is measured at the bottom of the package. Negative side sensing is a true Kelvin connection, with the bottom of the output divider returned to the negative side of the load.

The best load regulation is obtained when the top of the resistor divider R1 is connected directly to the case not to the load. If R1 were connected to the load, the effective resistance between the regulator and the load would be:

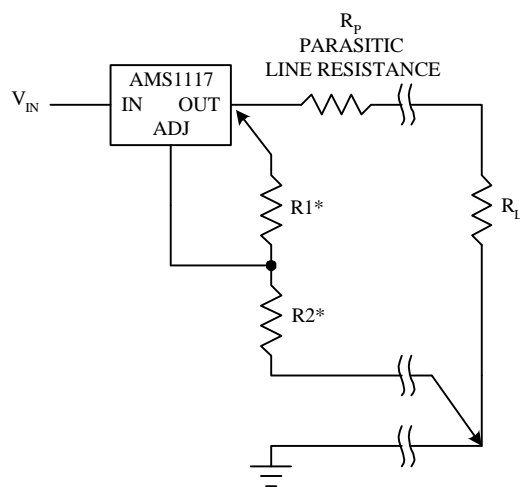
$$R_p \times (R2 + R1), \quad R_p = \text{Parasitic Line Resistance}$$

寄生线电阻

真正的远程负载传感无法提供，因为AMS1117是一个三终端设备。负载的稳压器连接线的电阻会限制负载规范。在包的底部测量数据表规格为负载调节。消极的一面检测与输出分频器的底部是一个真正的Kelvin连接，返回到负载负端。电阻分压器R1的顶部是直接连接到没有负载的情况下，获得最佳的负载调节。如果R1被连接到负载，稳压器和负载之间的有效的抵抗将是：

## APPLICATION HINTS

Connected as shown,  $R_p$  is not multiplied by the divider ratio



\*CONNECT R1 TO CASE  
CONNECT R2 TO LOAD

Figure 3. Connections for Best Load Regulation

In the case of fixed voltage devices the top of R1 is connected Kelvin internally, and the ground pin can be used for negative side sensing.

### Thermal Considerations 散热注意事项

The AMS1117 series have internal power and thermal limiting circuitry designed to protect the device under overload conditions. However maximum junction temperature ratings of 125°C should not be exceeded under continuous normal load conditions. Careful consideration must be given to all sources of thermal resistance from junction to ambient. For the surface mount package SOT-223 additional heat sources mounted near the device must be considered. The heat dissipation capability of the PC board and its copper traces is used as a heat sink for the device. The thermal resistance from the junction to the tab for the AMS1117 is 15°C/W. Thermal resistance from tab to ambient can be as low as 30°C/W.

Table 1.

COPPER AREA		BOARD AREA	THERMAL RESISTANCE (JUNCTION-TO-AMBIENT)
TOP SIDE*	BACK SIDE		
2500 Sq. mm	2500 Sq. mm	2500 Sq. mm	45°C/W
1000 Sq. mm	2500 Sq. mm	2500 Sq. mm	45°C/W
225 Sq. mm	2500 Sq. mm	2500 Sq. mm	53°C/W
100 Sq. mm	2500 Sq. mm	2500 Sq. mm	59°C/W
1000 Sq. mm	1000 Sq. mm	1000 Sq. mm	52°C/W
1000 Sq. mm	0	1000 Sq. mm	55°C/W

\* Tab of device attached to topside copper.

The total thermal resistance from junction to ambient can be as low as 45°C/W. This requires a reasonable sized PC board with at least on layer of copper to spread the heat across the board and couple it into the surrounding air.

Experiments have shown that the heat spreading copper layer does not need to be electrically connected to the tab of the device. The PC material can be very effective at transmitting heat between the pad area, attached to the pad of the device, and a ground plane layer either inside or on the opposite side of the board. Although the actual thermal resistance of the PC material is high, the Length/Area ratio of the thermal resistance between layers is small. The data in Table 1, was taken using 1/16" FR-4 board with 1 oz. copper foil, and it can be used as a rough guideline for estimating thermal resistance.

For each application the thermal resistance will be affected by thermal interactions with other components on the board. To determine the actual value some experimentation will be necessary.

AMS1117的功耗等于:  $P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})$

The power dissipation of the AMS1117 is equal to:

$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) (I_{OUT})$$

Maximum junction temperature will be equal to:

$$T_J = T_{A(MAX)} + P_D(\text{Thermal Resistance (junction-to-ambient)})$$

它可以被用来作为一个粗略的指引

Maximum junction temperature must not exceed 125°C.

### Ripple Rejection 纹波抑制

纹波抑制值测量与调整引脚绕过。在右激起千层浪调整脚电容的阻抗频率应小于R1的值 (通常为100 200 ) 一个适当的和纹波抑制率接近

The ripple rejection values are measured with the adjustment pin bypassed. The impedance of the adjust pin capacitor at the ripple frequency should be less than the value of R1 (normally 100Ω to 200Ω) for a proper bypassing and ripple rejection approaching the values shown. The size of the required adjust pin capacitor is a function of the input ripple frequency. If R1=100Ω at 120Hz the adjust pin capacitor should be >13μF. At 10kHz only 0.16μF is needed.

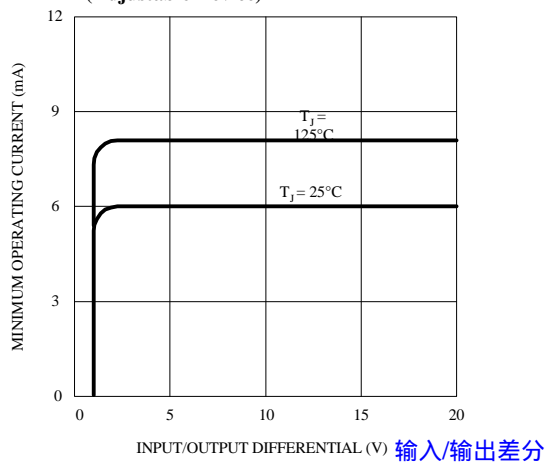
The ripple rejection will be a function of output voltage, in circuits without an adjust pin bypass capacitor. The output ripple will increase directly as a ratio of the output voltage to the reference voltage ( $V_{OUT} / V_{REF}$ ).

值显示。所需的调整引脚电容的大小是输入纹波频率的功能。如果R1=100 的 120Hz的调节引脚电容应大于13μF。在 10kHz只0.16μF需要。纹波抑制将是一个输出电压的功能，没有调整引脚的旁路电容的电路。输出纹波作为输出电压的比例将增加直接向参考电压 ( $V_{OUT} / V_{REF}$ )

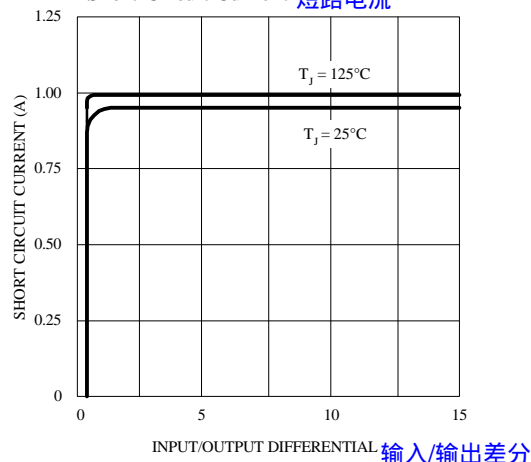


## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS 典型性能特性

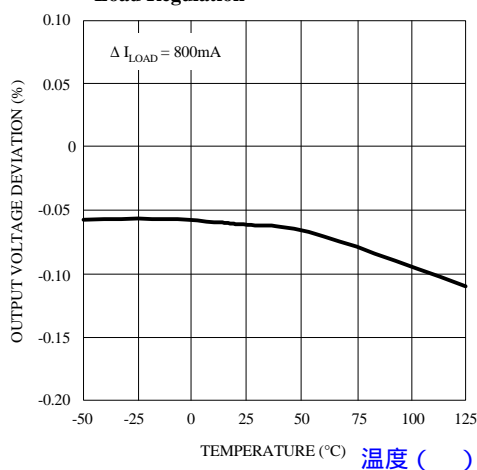
Minimum Operating Current (Adjustable Device) 最小工作电流 (调节装置)



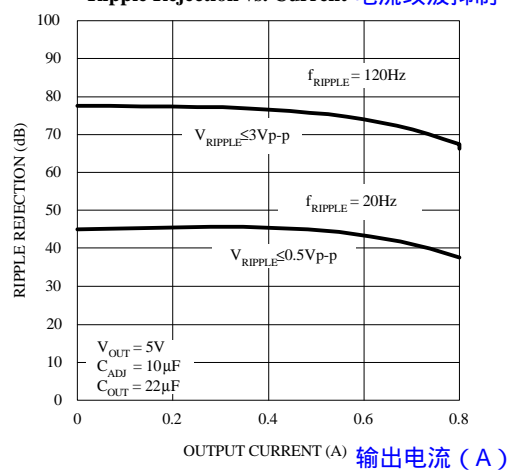
Short-Circuit Current 短路电流



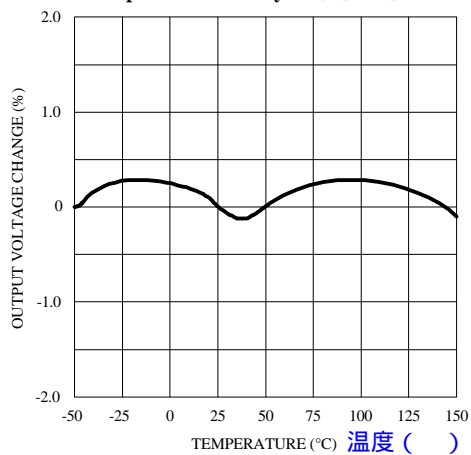
Load Regulation 负载调节



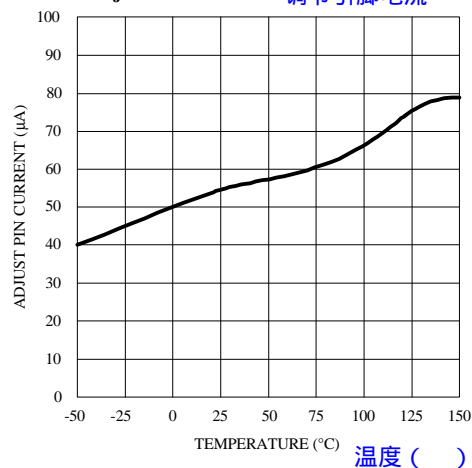
Ripple Rejection vs. Current 电流纹波抑制



Temperature Stability 温度稳定性

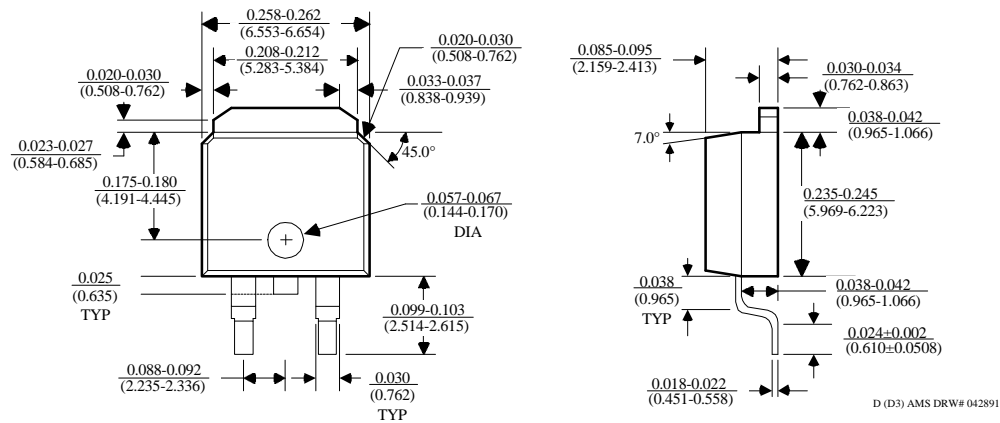


Adjust Pin Current 调节引脚电流



**PACKAGE DIMENSIONS** inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted.

## TO-252 PLASTIC PACKAGE (D)



## 3 LEAD SOT-223 PLASTIC PACKAGE

