onsemi

Voltage Regulator -Adjustable Output, Negative

1.5 A

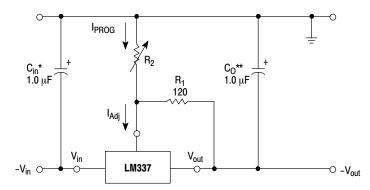
LM337

The LM337 is an adjustable 3-terminal negative voltage regulator capable of supplying in excess of 1.5 A over an output voltage range of -1.2 V to -37 V. This voltage regulator is exceptionally easy to use and requires only two external resistors to set the output voltage. Further, it employs internal current limiting, thermal shutdown and safe area compensation, making it essentially blow-out proof.

The LM337 serves a wide variety of applications including local, on card regulation. This device can also be used to make a programmable output regulator, or by connecting a fixed resistor between the adjustment and output, the LM337 can be used as a precision current regulator.

Features

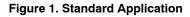
- Output Current in Excess of 1.5 A
- Output Adjustable between -1.2 V and -37 V
- Internal Thermal Overload Protection
- Internal Short Circuit Current Limiting Constant with Temperature
- Output Transistor Safe-Area Compensation
- Floating Operation for High Voltage Applications
- Eliminates Stocking many Fixed Voltages
- Available in Surface Mount D²PAK and Standard 3–Lead Transistor Package
- These Devices are Pb-Free and are RoHS Compliant



*C_{in} is required if regulator is located more than 4 inches from power supply filter. A 1.0 μ F solid tantalum or 10 μ F aluminum electrolytic is recommended.

 $^{**}C_0$ is necessary for stability. A 1.0 μF solid tantalum or 10 μF aluminum electrolytic is recommended.

$$V_{out} = -1.25 V \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)$$



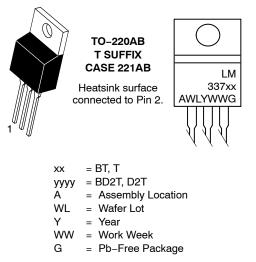
THREE-TERMINAL ADJUSTABLE NEGATIVE VOLTAGE REGULATOR

MARKING DIAGRAMS



Heatsink surface (shown as terminal 4 in case outline drawing) is connected to Pin 2.





ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 8 of this data sheet.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input-Output Voltage Differential	V _I –V _O	40	Vdc
$\begin{array}{l} \text{Power Dissipation} \\ \text{Case 221A} \\ & T_A = +25^\circ\text{C} \\ & \text{Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient} \\ & \text{Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case} \\ \text{Case 936 (D^2PAK)} \\ & T_A = +25^\circ\text{C} \\ & \text{Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient} \\ & \text{Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case} \\ \end{array}$	P _D θJA θJC P _D θJA θJC	Internally Limited 65 5.0 Internally Limited 70 5.0	Å ÅÔ ÅÔ ÅÔ Å
Operating Junction Temperature Range	TJ	-40 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}	-65 to +150	°C

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($|V_{I}-V_{O}| = 5.0 \text{ V}$; $I_{O} = 0.5 \text{ A}$ for T package; $T_{J} = T_{low}$ to T_{high} [Note 1]; I_{max} and P_{max} [Note 2].)

Characteristics	Figure	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Line Regulation (Note 3), T_A = +25°C, 3.0 V \leq $ V_I - V_O \leq$ 40 V	1	Reg _{line}	-	0.01	0.04	%/V
Load Regulation (Note 3), T_A = +25°C, 10 mA \leq I_O \leq I_{max} $\left V_O\right $ \leq 5.0 V $\left V_O\right $ \geq 5.0 V	2	Reg _{load}		15 0.3	50 1.0	mV % V _O
Thermal Regulation, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ (Note 5), 10 ms Pulse		Reg _{therm}	-	0.003	0.04	% V _O /W
Adjustment Pin Current	3	l _{Adj}	-	65	100	μΑ
$ \begin{array}{l} \mbox{Adjustment Pin Current Change, 2.5 V \leq } V_I \! - \! V_O \leq 40 \ \mbox{V}, \\ 10 \ \mbox{mA} \leq I_L \leq I_{max}, \ \mbox{P}_D \leq \mbox{P}_{max}, \ \mbox{T}_A = +25^{\circ}\mbox{C} \end{array} $	1, 2	ΔI_{Adj}	-	2.0	5.0	μΑ
$\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Reference Voltage, } T_A = +25^\circ C, \ 3.0 \ V \leq V_I - V_O \leq 40 \ V, \\ 10 \ mA \leq I_O \leq I_{max}, \ P_D \leq P_{max}, \ T_J = T_{low} \ to \ T_{high} \end{array}$	3	V _{ref}	-1.213 -1.20	-1.250 -1.25	-1.287 -1.30	V
Line Regulation (Note 3), 3.0 V \leq $ V_I – V_O $ \leq 40 V	1	Reg _{line}	-	0.02	0.07	%/V
Load Regulation (Note 3), 10 mA \leq I_O \leq I _{max} $ V_O \leq$ 5.0 V $ V_O \geq$ 5.0 V	2	Reg _{load}		20 0.3	70 1.5	mV % V _O
Temperature Stability $(T_{low} \le T_J \le T_{high})$	3	Τ _S	-	0.6	-	% V _O
$\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Minimum Load Current to Maintain Regulation} \\ (V_I - V_O \leq 10 \ V) \\ (V_I - V_O \leq 40 \ V) \end{array}$	3	l _{Lmin}		1.5 2.5	6.0 10	mA
$ \begin{array}{l} \mbox{Maximum Output Current} \\ V_I \! - \! V_O \leq 15 \ \mbox{V}, \ \mbox{P}_D \leq \mbox{P}_{max}, \ \mbox{T Package} \\ V_I \! - \! V_O \leq 40 \ \mbox{V}, \ \mbox{P}_D \leq \mbox{P}_{max}, \ \mbox{T}_J = +25^\circ\mbox{C}, \ \mbox{T Package} \\ \end{array} $	3	I _{max}		1.5 0.15	2.2 0.4	A
RMS Noise, % of V_O, T_A = +25°C, 10 Hz \leq f \leq 10 kHz		Ν	-	0.003	-	% V _O
Ripple Rejection, V_O = –10 V, f = 120 Hz (Note 4) Without C_{Adj} C_{Adj} = 10 μF	4	RR	_ 66	60 77	-	dB
Long–Term Stability, $T_J = T_{high}$ (Note 6), $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ for Endpoint Measurements	3	S	-	0.3	1.0	%/1.0 k Hrs.
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case, T Package		R_{\thetaJC}	-	4.0	_	°C/W

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the instead test conditions, unless otherwise holed. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions. 1. T_{low} to $T_{high} = 0^{\circ}$ to +125°C, for LM337T, D2T. T_{low} to $T_{high} = -40^{\circ}$ to +125°C, for LM337BT, BD2T. 2. $I_{max} = 1.5 \text{ A}$, $P_{max} = 20 \text{ W}$ 3. Load and line regulation are specified at constant junction temperature. Change in V_O because of heating effects is covered under the Theorem Product is an area of the state of the

Thermal Regulation specification. Pulse testing with a low duty cycle is used.

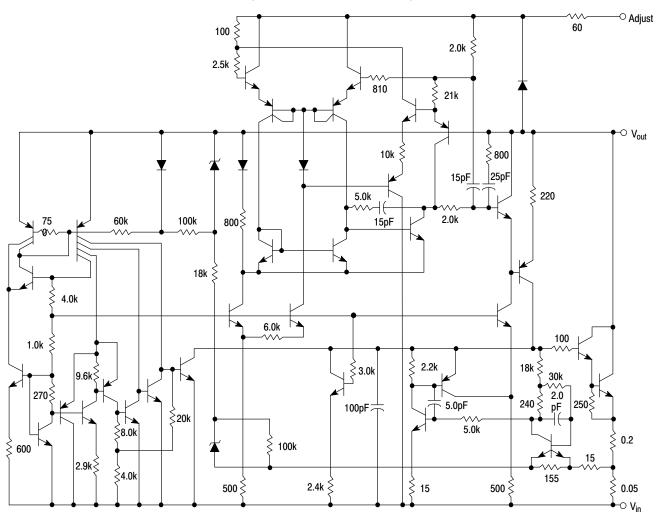
4. C_{Adj}, when used, is connected between the adjustment pin and ground.

5. Power dissipation within an IC voltage regulator produces a temperature gradient on the die, affecting individual IC components on the die. These effects can be minimized by proper integrated circuit design and layout techniques. Thermal Regulation is the effect of these temperature gradients on the output voltage and is expressed in percentage of output change per watt of power change in a specified time.

6. Since Long Term Stability cannot be measured on each device before shipment, this specification is an engineering estimate of average stability from lot to lot.

LM337

Representative Schematic Diagram



This device contains 39 active transistors.

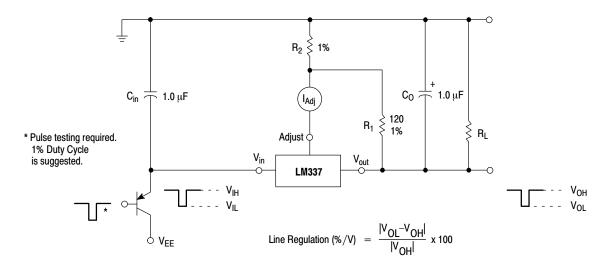


Figure 1. Line Regulation and $\Delta I_{\text{Adj}}/\text{Line Test Circuit}$

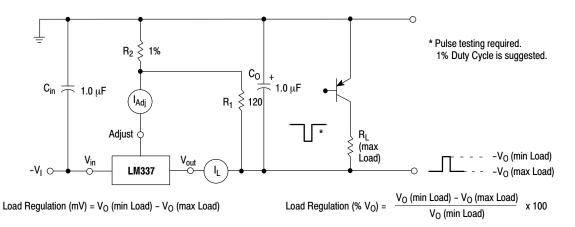


Figure 2. Load Regulation and $\Delta I_{\mbox{Adj}}/\mbox{Load Test Circuit}$

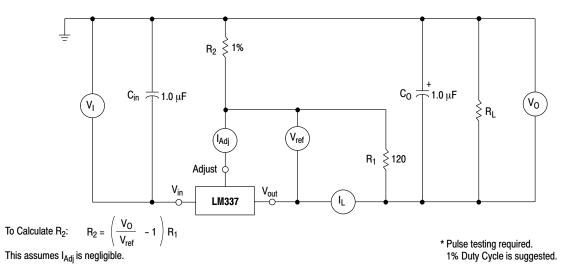
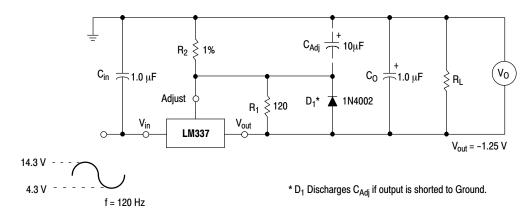
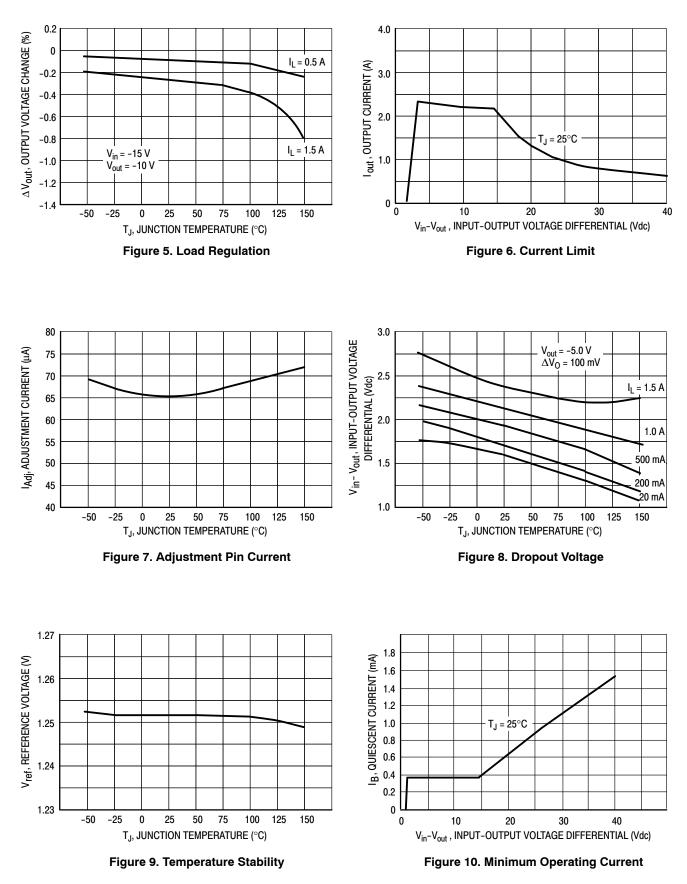


Figure 3. Standard Test Circuit





LM337



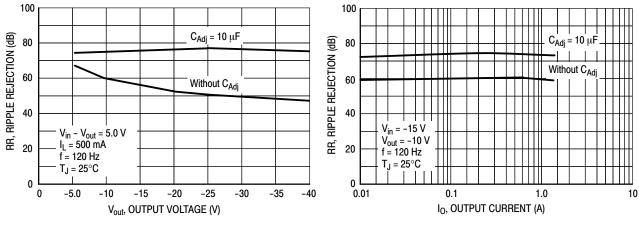


Figure 11. Ripple Rejection versus Output Voltage

Figure 12. Ripple Rejection versus Output Current

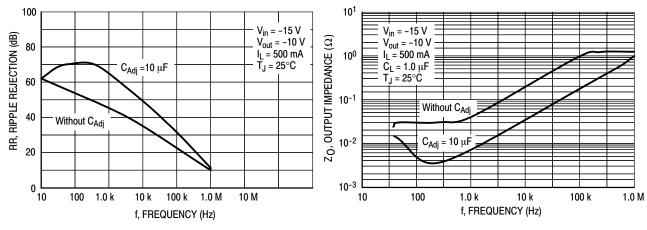


Figure 13. Ripple Rejection versus Frequency

Figure 14. Output Impedance

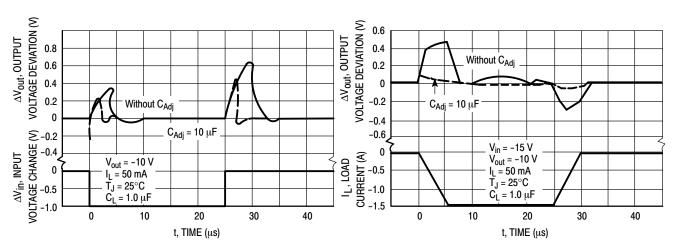


Figure 15. Line Transient Response

Figure 16. Load Transient Response

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Basic Circuit Operation

The LM337 is a 3-terminal floating regulator. In operation, the LM337 develops and maintains a nominal -1.25 V reference (V_{ref}) between its output and adjustment terminals. This reference voltage is converted to a programming current (I_{PROG}) by R₁ (see Figure 17), and this constant current flows through R₂ from ground.

The regulated output voltage is given by:

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

Since the current into the adjustment terminal (I_{Adj}) represents an error term in the equation, the LM337 was designed to control I_{Adj} to less than 100 µA and keep it constant. To do this, all quiescent operating current is returned to the output terminal. This imposes the requirement for a minimum load current. If the load current is less than this minimum, the output voltage will rise.

Since the LM337 is a floating regulator, it is only the voltage differential across the circuit which is important to performance, and operation at high voltages with respect to ground is possible.

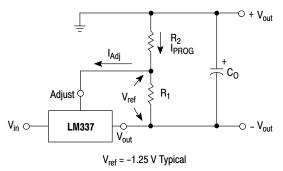


Figure 17. Basic Circuit Configuration

Load Regulation

The LM337 is capable of providing extremely good load regulation, but a few precautions are needed to obtain maximum performance. For best performance, the programming resistor (R_1) should be connected as close to the regulator as possible to minimize line drops which effectively appear in series with the reference, thereby degrading regulation. The ground end of R_2 can be returned near the load ground to provide remote ground sensing and improve load regulation.

External Capacitors

A 1.0 μF tantalum input bypass capacitor (C_{in}) is recommended to reduce the sensitivity to input line impedance.

The adjustment terminal may be bypassed to ground to improve ripple rejection. This capacitor (C_{Adj}) prevents ripple from being amplified as the output voltage is increased. A 10 μ F capacitor should improve ripple rejection about 15 dB at 120 Hz in a 10 V application.

An output capacitance (C_O) in the form of a 1.0 μ F tantalum or 10 μ F aluminum electrolytic capacitor is required for stability. Using the classical tantalum or aluminum electrolytic capacitor types with non-reduced ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance) value is necessary. Low-ESR or similar capacitor types with reduced ESR value and ceramic capacitors can cause instability or continuous oscillations in the application.

Protection Diodes

When external capacitors are used with any IC regulator it is sometimes necessary to add protection diodes to prevent the capacitors from discharging through low current points into the regulator.

Figure 18 shows the LM337 with the recommended protection diodes for output voltages in excess of -25 V or high capacitance values ($C_O > 25 \mu$ F, $C_{Adj} > 10 \mu$ F). Diode D₁ prevents C_O from discharging thru the IC during an input short circuit. Diode D₂ protects against capacitor C_{Adj} discharging through the IC during an output short circuit. The combination of diodes D₁ and D₂ prevents C_{Adj} from the discharging through the IC during an input short circuit.

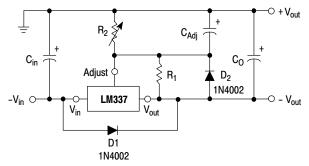


Figure 18. Voltage Regulator with Protection Diodes

LM337

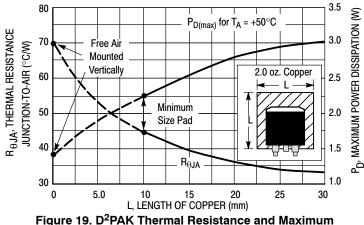


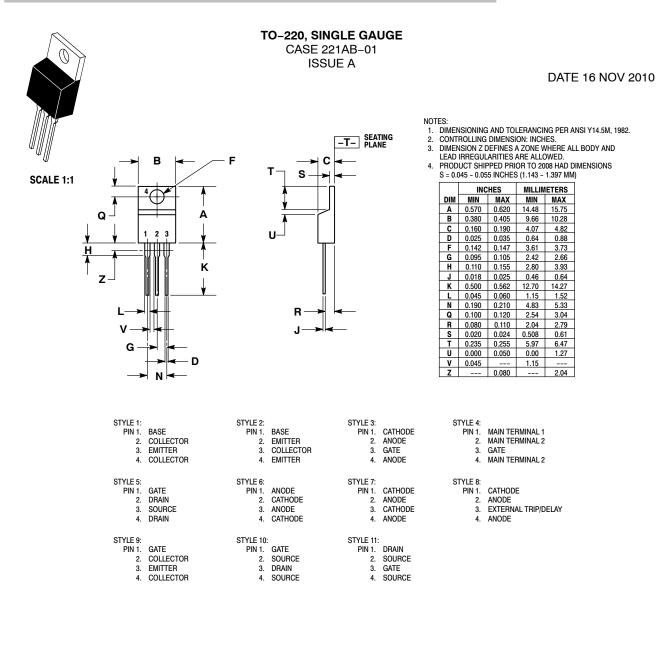
Figure 19. D²PAK Thermal Resistance and Maximum Power Dissipation versus P.C.B. Copper Length

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Operating Temperature Range	Package	Shipping [†]
LM337BD2TR4G	$T_{J} = -40^{\circ} \text{ to } +125^{\circ}\text{C}$	D ² PAK (Pb–Free)	800 / Tape & Reel
LM337BTG		TO-220AB (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail
LM337D2TR4G	$T_{J} = 0^{\circ} \text{ to } +125^{\circ}\text{C}$	D ² PAK (Pb–Free)	800 / Tape & Reel
LM337TG		TO-220AB (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail

⁺For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.





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S

2X D

DETAIL C

16.155

2X 1.016

Μ

SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*

- 10.490

5.080 PITCH

*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering

details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

SEATING PLANE

8.380

¥.

2X 3.504

DIMENSIONS: MILLIMETERS

2

SCALE 1:1

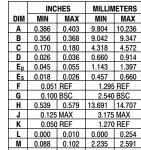
B

л.

F

G

BOTTOM VIEW OPTIONAL CONSTRUCTIONS



0.457 0.660

1.473 1.981

2.946 REF

5.080 MIN

6.350 MIN

0

8

GENERIC **MARKING DIAGRAM***

0.018 0.026

0.058 0.078

0.116 REF

0.200 MIN

0.250 MIN

0 ° 8

Ν

Ρ

R

s

U V



XXXXXX = Specific Device Code

= Assembly Location

= Wafer Lot

= Year

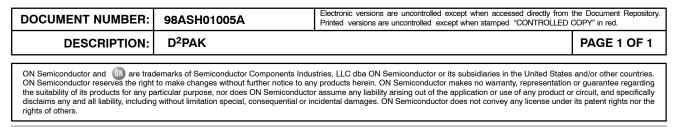
Α

1 Y

= Work Week

WW G = Pb-Free Package

*This information is generic. Please refer to device data sheet for actual part marking. Pb-Free indicator, "G" or microdot " ... may or may not be present.





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