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### 1.5 A, Adjustable Output, Negative Voltage Regulator

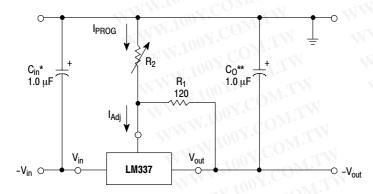
The LM337 is an adjustable 3-terminal negative voltage regulator capable of supplying in excess of 1.5 A over an output voltage range of -1.2 V to -37 V. This voltage regulator is exceptionally easy to use and requires only two external resistors to set the output voltage. Further, it employs internal 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 D<sup>2</sup>PAK and Standard 3–Lead Transistor Package
- Pb–Free Packages are Available

#### Standard Application



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

\*\*C  $_{0}$  is necessary for stability. A 1.0  $\mu$ F solid tantalum or 10  $\mu$ F aluminum electrolytic is recommended

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



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## THREE-TERMINAL ADJUSTABLE NEGATIVE VOLTAGE REGULATOR

#### MARKING DIAGRAMS



D<sup>2</sup>PAK D2T SUFFIX CASE 936

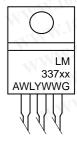


Heatsink surface (shown as terminal 4 in case outline drawing) is connected to Pin 2.



TO-220AB T SUFFIX CASE 221AB

Heatsink surface connected to Pin 2.



x = BT, T

yyyy = BD2T, D2T

A = Assembly Location

WL = Wafer Lot Y = Year

WW = Work Week

G = Pb-Free Package

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

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

#### MAXIMUM RATINGS (T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C, unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input-Output Voltage Differential	V <sub>I</sub> –V <sub>O</sub>	40	Vdc
Power Dissipation   Case 221A $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Ambient   Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Case   Case 936 (D²PAK) $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Ambient   Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Case	P <sub>D</sub> θJA θJC P <sub>D</sub> θJA θJC	Internally Limited 65 5.0 Internally Limited 70 5.0	W °C/W °C/W W °C/W °C/W
Operating Junction Temperature Range	TJ	-40 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to +150	√V °C

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

#### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $|V_LV_O| = 5.0 \text{ V}$ ; $I_O = 0.5 \text{ A}$ 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), $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ , $3.0 \text{ V} \le  V_I - V_O  \le 40 \text{ V}$	OM	Reg <sub>line</sub>	-711	0.01	0.04	%/V
Load Regulation (Note 3), $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ , 10 mA $\leq I_O \leq I_{max}$ $ V_O  \leq 5.0 \text{ V}$ $ V_O  \geq 5.0 \text{ V}$		Reg <sub>load</sub>	<u> </u>	15 0.3	50 1.0	mV % V <sub>O</sub>
Thermal Regulation, T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C (Note 5), 10 ms Pulse	N.O.	Reg <sub>therm</sub>	-1/	0.003	0.04	% V <sub>O</sub> /W
Adjustment Pin Current	3	$I_{Adj}$	- <	65	100	μΑ
Adjustment Pin Current Change, 2.5 V $\leq$  V <sub>I</sub> -V <sub>O</sub>   $\leq$ 40 V, 10 mA $\leq$ I <sub>L</sub> $\leq$ I <sub>max</sub> , P <sub>D</sub> $\leq$ P <sub>max</sub> , T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	1, 2	$\Delta I_{Adj}$	-	2.0	5.0	μΑ
Reference Voltage, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ , $3.0 \text{ V} \le  V_I - V_O  \le 40 \text{ V}$ , $10 \text{ mA} \le I_O \le I_{max}$ , $P_D \le P_{max}$ , $T_J = T_{low}$ to $T_{high}$	1003	V <sub>ref</sub>	-1.21 3 -1.20	-1.25 0 -1.25	-1.28 7 -1.30	100 X C
Line Regulation (Note 3), $3.0 \text{ V} \le  V_I - V_O  \le 40 \text{ V}$	101	Reg <sub>line</sub>	W -	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 <sub>load</sub>	N.	20 0.3	70 1.5	mV % V <sub>O</sub>
Temperature Stability $(T_{low} \le T_J \le T_{high})$	3	T <sub>S</sub>		0.6	- 1	% V <sub>O</sub>
Minimum Load Current to Maintain Regulation $ ( V_I - V_O  \le 10 \ V) \\ ( V_I - V_O  \le 40 \ V) $	3	I <sub>Lmin</sub>	W <u>I</u> I.	1.5 2.5	6.0 10	mA
$\begin{aligned} \text{Maximum Output Current} \\  V_I - V_O  &\leq 15 \text{ V}, \text{ P}_D \leq \text{P}_{max}, \text{ T Package} \\  V_I - V_O  &\leq 40 \text{ V}, \text{ P}_D \leq \text{P}_{max}, \text{ T}_J = +25^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{ T Package} \end{aligned}$	3	I <sub>max</sub>	OM.T	1.5 0.15	2.2 0.4	A
RMS Noise, % of $V_O$ , $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ , 10 Hz $\leq$ f $\leq$ 10 kHz	WW	N .	CO	0.003	_	% Vo
Ripple Rejection, $V_O = -10$ V, $f = 120$ Hz (Note 4) Without $C_{Adj}$ $C_{Adj} = 10 \ \mu F$	4	RR	66	60 77	<u> </u>	dB
Long-Term Stability, T <sub>J</sub> = T <sub>high</sub> (Note 6), T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C for Endpoint Measurements	3	S	ov.C	0.3	1.0	%/1.0 k Hrs.
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case, T Package		$R_{ heta JC}$	_	4.0	_	°C/W

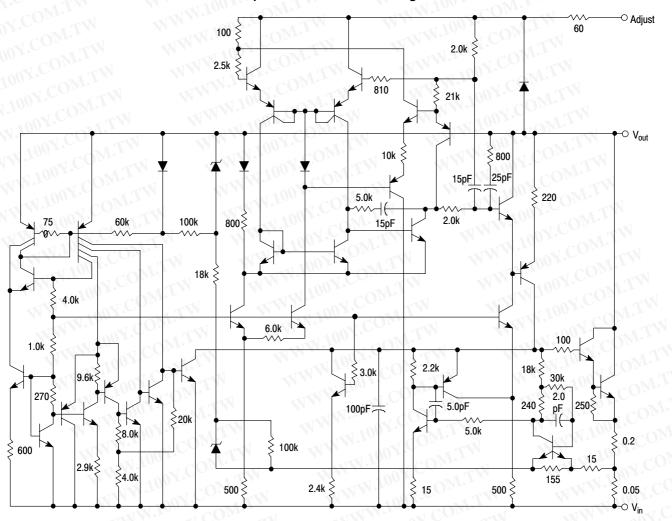
T<sub>low</sub> to T<sub>high</sub> = 0° to +125°C, for LM337T, D2T. T<sub>low</sub> to T<sub>high</sub> = -40° to +125°C, for LM337BT, BD2T.
 I<sub>max</sub> = 1.5 A, P<sub>max</sub> = 20 W
 Load and line regulation are specified at constant junction temperature. Change in V<sub>O</sub> because of heating effects is covered under the Thermal Regulation specification. Pulse testing with a low duty cycle is used.

<sup>4.</sup> C<sub>Adj</sub>, when used, is connected between the adjustment pin and ground.

<sup>5.</sup> 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.

<sup>6.</sup> 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.

#### **Representative Schematic Diagram**



This device contains 39 active transistors.

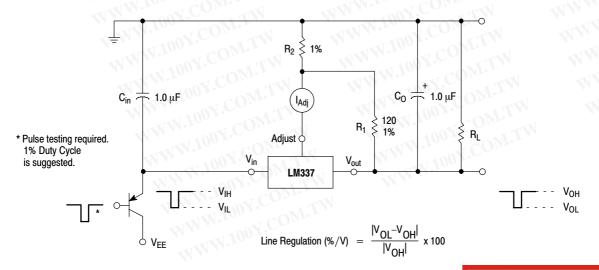


Figure 1. Line Regulation and  $\Delta I_{Adi}$ /Line Test Circuit

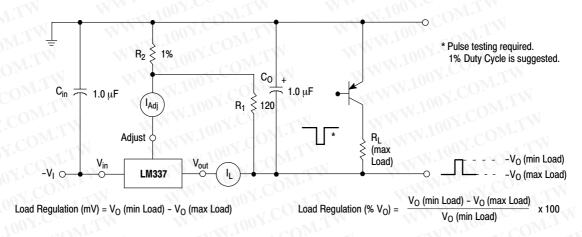


Figure 2. Load Regulation and  $\Delta I_{Adj}$ /Load Test Circuit

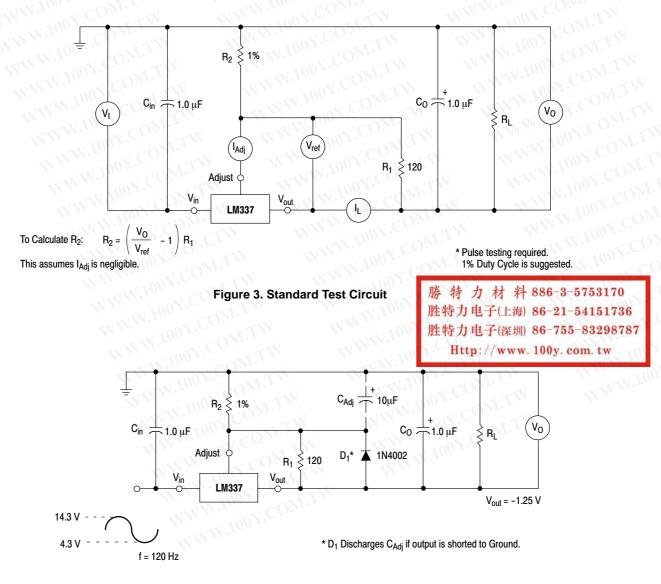


Figure 4. Ripple Rejection Test Circuit

#### LM337

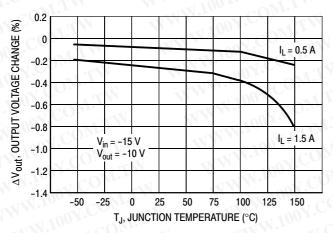


Figure 5. Load Regulation

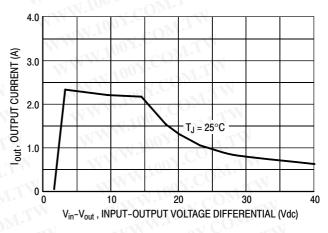


Figure 6. Current Limit

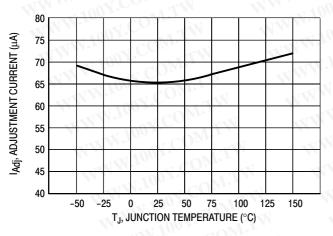


Figure 7. Adjustment Pin Current

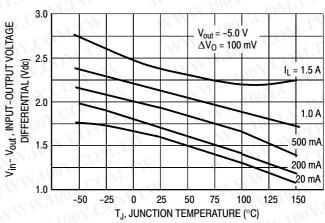


Figure 8. Dropout Voltage

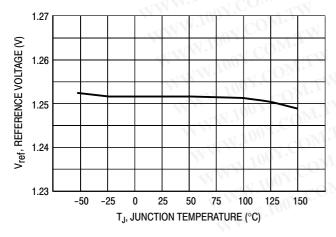


Figure 9. Temperature Stability

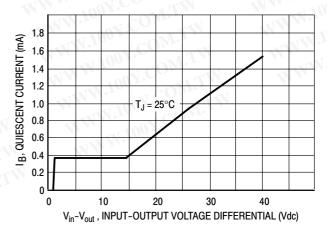
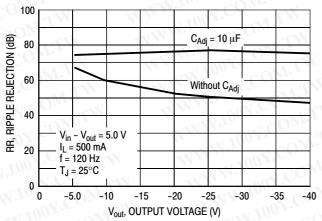


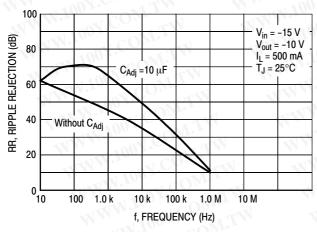
Figure 10. Minimum Operating Current



100 RIPPLE REJECTION (dB) 80 Without CAdi 60 40  $V_{in} = -15 \text{ V}$  $V_{out} = -10 \text{ V}$ RH, 20 f = 120 Hz  $T_{.l} = 25^{\circ}C$ 0 0.01 0.1 1.0 10 IO, OUTPUT CURRENT (A)

Figure 11. Ripple Rejection versus Output Voltage

Figure 12. Ripple Rejection versus Output Current



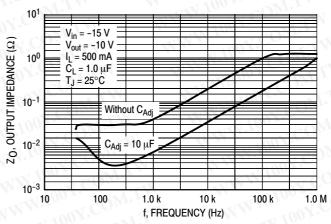
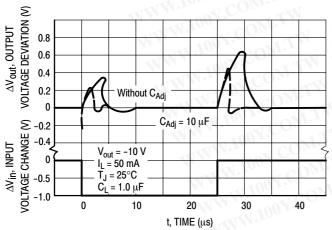


Figure 13. Ripple Rejection versus Frequency

Figure 14. Output Impedance



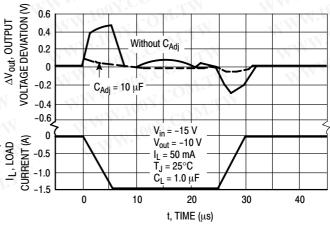


Figure 15. Line Transient Response

**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  $R_1$  (see Figure 17), and this constant current flows through  $R_2$  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  $\mu A$  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.

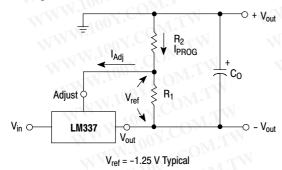


Figure 17. Basic Circuit Configuration

#### **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  $\mu$ F 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  $\mu F$  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  $\mu F$  tantalum or 10  $\mu F$  aluminum electrolytic capacitor is required for stability.

#### **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  $D_1$  prevents  $C_O$  from discharging thru the IC during an input short circuit. Diode  $D_2$  protects against capacitor  $C_{Adj}$  discharging through the IC during an output short circuit. The combination of diodes  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  prevents  $C_{Adj}$  from the discharging through the IC during an input short circuit.

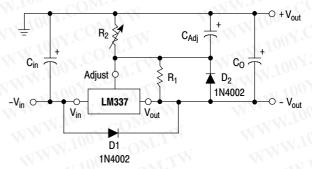


Figure 18. Voltage Regulator with Protection Diodes

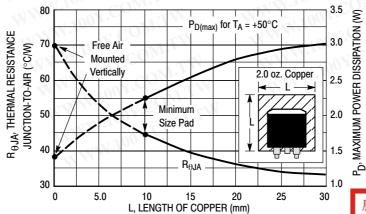


Figure 19. D<sup>2</sup>PAK Thermal Resistance and Maximum Power Dissipation versus P.C.B. Copper Length

## WWW.100Y.COM.TW LM337

# WWW.100Y.COM.TW

Device	Operating Temperature Range	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
LM337BD2T	M. Ing. COM.	D <sup>2</sup> PAK	COM.
LM337BD2TG	MMM.1007.COM.TM	D <sup>2</sup> PAK (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail
LM337BD2TR4	WWW.ICON.COM	D <sup>2</sup> PAK	N.Co. M.TW
LM337BD2TR4G	$T_J = -40^{\circ} \text{ to } +125^{\circ}\text{C}$	D <sup>2</sup> PAK (Pb-Free)	800 / Tape & Reel
LM337BT	MM. 100X. COM I	TO-220AB	10pz. COM:14
LM337BTG	MM M. TOOK CONT.	TO-220AB (Pb-Free)	100X.COM.TW
LM337D2T	TANNING COM	D <sup>2</sup> PAK	50 Units / Rail
LM337D2TG	CM MMM.1007.CO	D <sup>2</sup> PAK (Pb-Free)	M 100X COM. T
LM337D2TR4	TW WWW.100X.C	D <sup>2</sup> PAK	W 1007.Com.
LM337D2TR4G	T <sub>J</sub> = 0° to +125°C	D <sup>2</sup> PAK (Pb-Free)	800 / Tape & Reel
LM337T	WILM MAL TOOK	TO-220AB	M. 1003.
LM337TG	OM.TW WWW.100	TO-220AB (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail

<sup>†</sup>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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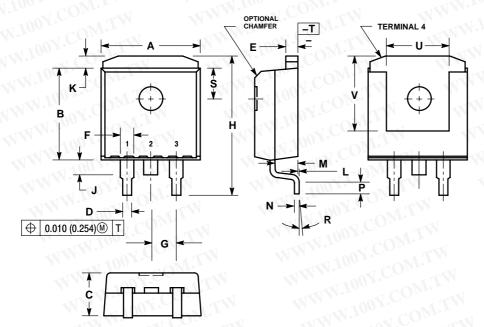
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#### **PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**

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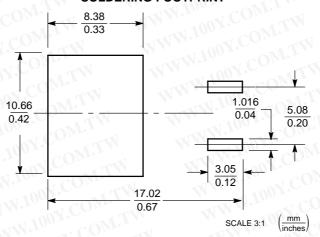


#### NOTES:

- DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI
  Y14.5M. 1982.
- 2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
- 3. TAB CONTOUR OPTIONAL WITHIN DIMENSIONS A AND K.
- DIMENSIONS U AND V ESTABLISH A MINIMUM MOUNTING SURFACE FOR TERMINAL 4.
- 5. DIMENSIONS A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR GATE PROTRUSIONS. MOLD FLASH AND GATE PROTRUSIONS NOT TO EXCEED 0.025 (0.635) MAXIMUM.

-1	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
Α	0.386	0.403	9.804	10.236	
В	0.356	0.368	9.042	9.347	
C	0.170	0.180	4.318	4.572	
D	0.026	0.036	0.660	0.914	
E	0.045	0.055	1.143	1.397	
F	0.05	1 REF	1.29	REF	
G	0.100	BSC	2.540	BSC	
H	0.539	0.579	13.691	14.707	
C	0.125	MAX	3.175	MAX	
K	0.050	REF	1.270	REF	
1	0.000	0.010	0.000	0.254	
М	0.088	0.102	2.235	2.591	
N	0.018	0.026	0.457	0.660	
Р	0.058	0.078	1.473	1.981	
R	5°	REF	5°	REF	
S	0.116	REF	2.94	REF	
U	0.20	O MIN	5.08	0 MIN	
٧	0.25	O MIN	6.35	0 MIN	

#### **SOLDERING FOOTPRINT\***



\*For additional information on our Pb–Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

#### LM337

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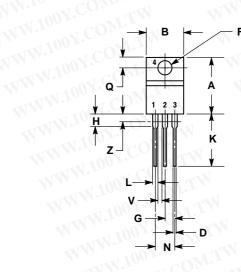
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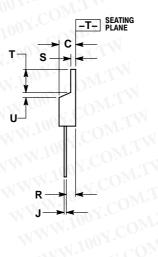
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- CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
  DIMENSION Z DEFINES A ZONE WHERE ALL **BODY AND LEAD IRREGULARITIES ARE** ALLOWED

	INC	HES	MILLIN	IETERS
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
Α	0.570	0.620	14.48	15.75
В	0.380	0.405	9.66	10.28
С	0.160	0.190	4.07	4.82
D	0.025	0.035	0.64	0.88
F	0.142	0.147	3.61	3.73
G	0.095	0.105	2.42	2.66
Н	0.110	0.155	2.80	3.93
J	0.018	0.025	0.46	0.64
K	0.500	0.562	12.70	14.27
L	0.045	0.060	1.15	1.52
N	0.190	0.210	4.83	5.33
Q	0.100	0.120	2.54	3.04
R	0.080	0.110	2.04	2.79
S	0.020	0.055	0.508	1.39
Т	0.235	0.255	5.97	6.47
U	0.000	0.050	0.00	1.27
٧	0.045	44	1.15	
Z		0.080	177	2.04





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