# **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



 $^*C_{in}$  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.

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

Figure 1. Standard Application



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# THREE-TERMINAL ADJUSTABLE NEGATIVE VOLTAGE REGULATOR

MARKING DIAGRAMS



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





= BI, I
= BD2T, D2T
<ul> <li>Assembly Location</li> </ul>
= Wafer Lot
= Year
<ul> <li>Work Week</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Pb–Free Package</li> </ul>

#### **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
$\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Power Dissipation} \\ \mbox{Case 221A} \\ T_A = +25^\circ C \\ \mbox{Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient} \\ \mbox{Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case} \\ \mbox{Case 936 (D^2PAK)} \\ T_A = +25^\circ C \\ \mbox{Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient} \\ \mbox{Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case} \\ \end{array}$	P <sub>D</sub> θJA θJC PD θJA θJC	Internally Limited 65 5.0 Internally Limited 70 5.0	W °C/W °C/W °C/W °C/W
Operating Junction Temperature Range	TJ	-40 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to +150	°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** ( $|V_{I}-V_{O}| = 5.0 \text{ V}$ ; $I_{O} = 0.5 \text{ A}$ 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 <sub>line</sub>	-	0.01	0.04	%/V
Load Regulation (Note 3), $T_A$ = +25°C, 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>		15 0.3	50 1.0	mV % V <sub>O</sub>
Thermal Regulation, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ (Note 5), 10 ms Pulse		Reg <sub>therm</sub>	-	0.003	0.04	% V <sub>O</sub> /W
Adjustment Pin Current	3	I <sub>Adj</sub>	-	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	$\Delta I_{Adj}$	_	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 <sub>ref</sub>	-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 <sub>line</sub>	-	0.02	0.07	%/V
Load Regulation (Note 3), 10 mA $\leq$ I_O $\leq$ I <sub>max</sub> $ V_O  \leq$ 5.0 V $ V_O  \geq$ 5.0 V	2	Reg <sub>load</sub>		20 0.3	70 1.5	mV % V <sub>O</sub>
Temperature Stability $(T_{low} \le T_J \le T_{high})$	3	Τ <sub>S</sub>	-	0.6	-	% V <sub>O</sub>
$\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Minimum Load Current to Maintain Regulation} \\ ( V_I - V_O  \leq 10 \ V) \\ ( V_I - V_O  \leq 40 \ V) \end{array}$	3	I <sub>Lmin</sub>		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 <sub>max</sub>		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		N	-	0.003	-	% V <sub>O</sub>
Ripple Rejection, $V_O$ = –10 V, f = 120 Hz (Note 4) Without $C_{Adj}$ $C_{Adj}$ = 10 $\mu F$	4	RR	_ 66	60 77	-	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	-	0.3	1.0	%/1.0 k Hrs.
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case, T Package		$R_{\theta JC}$	-	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 Å, 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.

4. CAdi, 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.

## **Representative Schematic Diagram**



This device contains 39 active transistors.







Figure 2. Load Regulation and  ${\bigtriangleup I}_{\text{Adj}}\text{/Load}$  Test Circuit



Figure 3. Standard Test Circuit



Figure 4. Ripple Rejection Test Circuit





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<sub>ref</sub>) between its output and adjustment terminals. This reference voltage is converted to a programming current (IPROG) by R1 (see Figure 17), and this constant current flows through R<sub>2</sub> 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  $I_{Adi}$  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.



V<sub>ref</sub> = -1.25 V Typical

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 R2 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 (Cin) is recommended to reduce the sensitivity to input line impedance.

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

An output capacitance ( $C_0$ ) in the form of a 1.0  $\mu$ F tantalum or 10 µF 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<sub>1</sub> prevents C<sub>O</sub> from discharging thru the IC during an input short circuit. Diode D<sub>2</sub> protects against capacitor CAdj discharging through the IC during an output short circuit. The combination of diodes D1 and D2 prevents CAdi from the discharging through the IC during an input short circuit.



Figure 18. Voltage Regulator with Protection Diodes



Power Dissipation versus P.C.B. Copper Length

# **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Device	Operating Temperature Range	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
LM337BD2T		D <sup>2</sup> PAK	
LM337BD2TG		D <sup>2</sup> PAK (Pb–Free)	50 Units / Rail
LM337BD2TR4	-	D <sup>2</sup> PAK	
LM337BD2TR4G	$T_{\rm J} = -40^{\circ} \text{ to } +125^{\circ}\text{C}$	D <sup>2</sup> PAK (Pb–Free)	800 / Tape & Reel
LM337BT	-	TO-220AB	
LM337BTG		TO-220AB (Pb-Free)	
LM337D2T		D <sup>2</sup> PAK	50 Units / Rail
LM337D2TG		D <sup>2</sup> PAK (Pb–Free)	
LM337D2TR4	-	D <sup>2</sup> PAK	
LM337D2TR4G	$T_{\rm J} = 0^{\circ} \text{ to } +125^{\circ} \text{C}$	D <sup>2</sup> PAK (Pb–Free)	800 / Tape & Reel
LM337T		TO-220AB	
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.

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

D<sup>2</sup>PAK



#### NOTES:

1. DIMENSIC. Y14.5M, 1982. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI

CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCHES. TAB CONTOUR OPTIONAL WITHIN

JIMENSIONS A AND K.
 JIMENSIONS U AND V ESTABLISH A MINIMUM
 MOUNTING SURFACE FOR TERMINAL 4.
 JIMENSIONS A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE

MOLD FLASH OR GATE PROTRUSIONS. MOLD FLASH AND GATE PROTRUSIONS NOT TO

EXCEED 0.025 (0.635) MAXIMUM. 5. SINGLE GAUGE DESIGN WILL BE SHIPPED AFTER FPCN EXPIRATION IN OCTOBER 2011.

INCHES MILLIMETERS DIM MIN MAX MIN MAX 
 0.386
 0.403
 9.804
 10.236

 0.356
 0.368
 9.042
 9.347
 A B 9.347 C 0.170 0.180 4.318 4.572 D 0.026 0.036 0.660 0.914 
 ED
 0.045
 0.055
 1.143
 1.397

 Es
 0.018
 0.026
 0.457
 0.660

 F
 0.051 REF
 1.295 REF
 G 0.100 BSC 2.540 BSC Η 0.539 0.579 13.691 14.707 0.125 MAX 3.175 MAX J K 0.050 REF 1.270 REF 
 0.000
 0.010
 0.000
 0.254

 0.088
 0.102
 2.235
 2.591
 М Ν 0.018 0.026 0.457 0.660 Ρ 0.058 0.078 1.473 1.981 5° REF 2.946 REF

5.080 MIN

6.350 MIN

5° REF

0.116 REF

0.200 MIN 0.250 MIN





#### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

#### **TO-220, SINGLE GAUGE**

CASE 221AB ISSUE A



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