

LM140A/LM140/LM340A/LM340/LM7800C Series 3-Terminal Positive Regulators

General Description

The LM140A/LM140/LM340A/LM340/LM7800C monolithic 3-terminal positive voltage regulators employ internal current-limiting, thermal shutdown and safe-area compensation, making them essentially indestructible. If adequate heat sinking is provided, they can deliver over 1.0A output current. They are intended as fixed voltage regulators in a wide range of applications including local (on-card) regulation for elimination of noise and distribution problems associated with single-point regulation. In addition to use as fixed voltage regulators, these devices can be used with external components to obtain adjustable output voltages and currents.

Considerable effort was expended to make the entire series of regulators easy to use and minimize the number of external components. It is not necessary to bypass the output, although this does improve transient response. Input bypassing is needed only if the regulator is located far from the filter capacitor of the power supply.

The 5V, 12V, and 15V regulator options are available in the steel TO-3 power package. The LM340A/LM340/LM7800C series is available in the TO-220 plastic power package, and the LM340-5.0 is available in the SOT-223 package, as well as the LM340-5.0 and LM340-12 in the surface-mount TO-263 package.

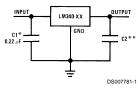
Features

- Complete specifications at 1A load
- Output voltage tolerances of ±2% at T_j = 25°C and ±4% over the temperature range (LM140A/LM340A)
- Line regulation of 0.01% of V_{OUT}/V of Δ V_{IN} at 1A load (LM140A/LM340A)
- Load regulation of 0.3% of V_{OUT}/A (LM140A/LM340A)
- Internal thermal overload protection
- Internal short-circuit current limit
- Output transistor safe area protection
- P⁺ Product Enhancement tested

Device	Output Voltages	Packages
LM140A/LM140	5, 12, 15	TO-3 (K)
LM340A/LM340	5, 12, 15	TO-3 (K), TO-220 (T), SOT-223 (MP), TO-263 (S) (5V and 12V only)
LM7800C	5, 8, 12, 15	TO-220 (T)

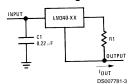
Typical Applications

Fixed Output Regulator



- *Required if the regulator is located far from the power supply filter.
- **Although no output capacitor is needed for stability, it does help transient response. (If needed, use 0.1 μF_{ν} ceramic disc).

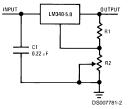
Current Regulator



$$I_{OUT} = \frac{V2-3}{D4} + I_{Q}$$

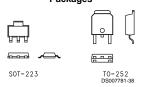
 $\Delta I_Q = 1.3$ mA over line and load changes.

Adjustable Output Regulator



$$\begin{split} V_{OUT} &= 5 V + (5 V/R1 + I_Q) \; R2 \; 5 V/R1 > 3 \; I_Q, \\ load \; regulation \; (L_f) \approx [(R1 + R2)/R1] \; (L_f \; of \; LM340-5). \end{split}$$

Comparison between SOT-223 and D-Pak (TO-252) Packages



Scale 1:1

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.

(Note 5)

DC Input Voltage

All Devices except LM7824/LM7824C

35V LM7824/LM7824C 40V Internally Limited

Internal Power Dissipation (Note 2)

Maximum Junction Temperature 150°C

 -65°C to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$ Storage Temperature Range

Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.)

TO-3 Package (K)

TO-220 Package (T), TO-263 Package (S)

ESD Susceptibility (Note 3)

230°C 2 kV

300°C

Operating Conditions (Note 1)

Temperature Range (T_A) (Note 2)

LM140A, LM140

-55°C to +125°C

LM340A, LM340, LM7805C,

LM7812C, LM7815C, LM7808C 0°C to +125°C

LM140A/LM340A **Electrical Characteristics**

 $I_{OUT} = 1 \text{A, } -55^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_{J} \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C (LM140A), or } 0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_{J} \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C (LM340A) unless otherwise specified (Note 4)}$

		Output Voltage	9		5V			12V			15V		Units
Symbol	Input Volta	ige (unless othe	rwise noted)		10V			19V			23V		
	Parameter		Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	
Vo	Output Voltage	T _J = 25°C		4.9	5	5.1	11.75	12	12.25	14.7	15	15.3	V
		$P_D \le 15W$, 5 mA $\le I_O \le 1A$		4.8		5.2	11.5		12.5	14.4		15.6	V
		$V_{MIN} \le V_{IN} \le V_{IN}$	/ _{MAX}	(7.5	$\leq V_{IN}$	≤ 20)	(14.8	$\leq V_{IN}$	≤ 27)	(17.9	$9 \le V_{IN}$	≤ 30)	V
ΔV_{O}	Line Regulation	I _O = 500 mA				10			18			22	mV
		ΔV_{IN}		(7.5	$(7.5 \le V_{IN} \le 20)$ $(14.8 \le V_{IN} \le 27)$		$(17.9 \le V_{IN} \le 30)$			V			
		T _J = 25°C			3	10		4	18		4	22	mV
		ΔV_{IN}		(7.5	$\leq V_{IN}$	≤ 20)	(14.5	$\leq V_{IN}$	≤ 27)	(17.5	$5 \le V_{IN}$	≤ 30)	V
		T _J = 25°C				4			9			10	mV
		Over Temperature				12	30		30		30	mV	
		ΔV_{IN}		(8 :	≤ V _{IN} ≤	≤ 12)	(16 ≤	≤ V _{IN} :	≤ 22)	(20 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 26)			V
ΔV_{O}	Load Regulation	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$	5 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 1.5A		10	25		12	32		12	35	mV
			250 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 750 mA			15			19			21	mV
		Over Tempera	ature,			25			60			75	mV
		5 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 1	A										
ΙQ	Quiescent Current	Quiescent Current T _J = 25°C				6			6			6	mA
		Over Tempera	ature			6.5			6.5			6.5	mA
ΔI_Q	Quiescent Current	5 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 1A				0.5			0.5			0.5	mA
	Change $T_J = 25^{\circ}C, I_O = 1A$					8.0			8.0			8.0	mA
		$V_{MIN} \le V_{IN} \le V_{MAX}$		(7.5	$\leq V_{IN}$	≤ 20)			≤ 27)	$(17.9 \le V_{IN} \le 30)$			V
		I _O = 500 mA				8.0			8.0			8.0	mA
			$V_{MIN} \le V_{IN} \le V_{MAX}$		(8 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 25)		(15 s	≤ V _{IN}	≤ 30)	$(17.9 \le V_{IN} \le 30)$			V
V _N	Output Noise Voltage		Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz		40		75			90			μV
ΔV_{IN}	Ripple Rejection	1 -	: 120 Hz, I _O = 1A	68	80		61	72		60	70		dB
ΔV_{OUT}		or f = 120 Hz,	$I_{O} = 500 \text{ mA},$	68			61			60			dB
		Over Temperature,											
		$V_{MIN} \le V_{IN} \le V_{IN}$		(8 :	≤ V _{IN} ≤	≤ 18)	(15 ≤	≤ V _{IN} :	≤ 25)	(18.5	≤ V _{IN} ≤	28.5)	V
Ro	Dropout Voltage	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C, I_O$	= 1A		2.0			2.0			2.0		V
	Output Resistance	f = 1 kHz			8			18			19		mΩ
	Short-Circuit Current	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$			2.1			1.5			1.2		Α
	Peak Output Current	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$			2.4			2.4			2.4		Α
	Average TC of V _O	Min, T _J = 0°C	, I _O = 5 mA		-0.6			-1.5			-1.8		mV/°C
V _{IN}	Input Voltage	T _J = 25°C											
	Required to Maintain			7.5			14.5			17.5			V
	Line Regulation												

		Output Voltage	е		5V			12V			15V		
Symbol	Input Volt	Input Voltage (unless otherwise noted)			10V		19V			23V			Units
	Parameter		Conditions	Min Typ Max		Min Typ Max		Max	Min Typ Max		Max	1	
Vo	Output Voltage	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C, 5 \text{ mA} \le I_O \le 1A$		4.8	5	5.2	11.5	12	12.5	14.4	15	15.6	V
		P _D ≤ 15W, 5 m	$A \le I_O \le 1A$	4.75		5.25	11.4		12.6	14.25		15.75	V
		$V_{MIN} \le V_{IN} \le V_{I}$	MAX	(8 ≤	$(8 \le V_{IN} \le 20)$			$(15.5 \le V_{IN} \le 27)$		$(18.5 \le V_{IN} \le 30)$		V	
ΔV_{O}	Line Regulation	I _O = 500 mA	T _J = 25°C		3	50		4	120		4	150	mV
			ΔV_{IN}	(7 ≤	V _{IN} ≤	£ 25)	(14.5	$\leq V_{IN}$	≤ 30)	(17.5	$i \leq V_{IN}$	≤ 30)	V
			$-55^{\circ}\text{C} \le \text{T}_{\text{J}} \le +150^{\circ}\text{C}$			50			120			150	mV
			ΔV_{IN}	(8 ≤	V _{IN} ≤	<u>20)</u>	(15	≤ V _{IN} ≤	≤ 27)	(18.5	$\leq V_{IN}$	≤ 30)	V
		I _O ≤ 1A	T _J = 25°C			50			120			150	mV
			ΔV_{IN}	(7.5	≤ V _{IN}	≤ 20)	(14.6 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 27)		$(17.7 \le V_{IN} \le 30)$		≤ 30)	V	
			$-55^{\circ}\text{C} \le \text{T}_{\text{J}} \le +150^{\circ}\text{C}$			25			60			75	mV
			ΔV_{IN}	(8 ≤	V _{IN} ≤	£ 12)	(16 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 22)			(20 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 26)			V
ΔV_{O}	Load Regulation	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$	5 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 1.5A		10	50		12	120		12	150	mV
			250 mA ≤ I _P ≤ 750 mA			25			60			75	mV
	-55°C ≤ T _J ≤ +150°C,		150°C,			50			120			150	mV
		5 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 1A											
IQ	Quiescent Current	I _O ≤ 1A	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$			6			6			6	mA
			-55°C ≤ T _J ≤ +150°C			7			7			7	mA
ΔI_Q	Quiescent Current	5 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 1A				0.5			0.5			0.5	mA
	Change	$\begin{split} & T_J = 25^{\circ}C, \ I_O \le 1A \\ & V_{MIN} \le V_{IN} \le V_{MAX} \\ & I_O = 500 \ mA, \ -55^{\circ}C \le T_J \le +150^{\circ}C \end{split}$				8.0			0.8			8.0	mA
					V _{IN} ≤		(15	≤ V _{IN} ≤		(18.5	$\leq V_{IN}$	≤ 30)	V
						8.0			0.8			8.0	mA
		$V_{MIN} \le V_{IN} \le V_{I}$		(8 ≤	V _{IN} ≤	£ 25)	(15	≤ V _{IN} ≤	≤ 30)	(18.5	$\leq V_{IN}$	≤ 30)	V
V _N	Output Noise Voltage	$T_A = 25^{\circ}C, 10$	Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz		40			75			90		μV
ΔV_{IN}	Ripple Rejection		$I_0 \le 1A$, $T_J = 25$ °C or	68	80		61	72		60	70		dB
ΔV_{OUT}		f = 120 Hz	I _O ≤ 500 mA,	68			61			60			dB
			-55°C ≤ T _J ≤+150°C										
		$V_{MIN} \le V_{IN} \le V_{I}$		(8 ≤	V _{IN} ≤	£ 18)	(15	≤ V _{IN} ≤	<u>(</u> 25)	(18.5		≤ 28.5)	V
R _O	Dropout Voltage	$T_{J} = 25^{\circ}C, I_{O} =$	1A		2.0			2.0			2.0		V
	Output Resistance	$f = 1 \text{ kHz}$ $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			8			18			19		mΩ
	Short-Circuit Current				2.1			1.5			1.2		Α
	Peak Output Current	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$			2.4			2.4			2.4		Α
	Average TC of V _{OUT}	$0^{\circ}C \leq T_{J} \leq +15$			-0.6			-1.5			-1.8		mV/°C
V_{IN}	Input Voltage	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C, I_O \le$	1A										
	Required to Maintain			7.5			14.6			17.7			V
	Line Regulation												

LM340/LM7800C Electrical Characteristics (Note 4)

0°C ≤ T₁ ≤ +125°C unless otherwise specified

	Output Voltage				5V			12V		15V]
Symbol	Input Voltage (unless otherwise noted)				10V		19V			23V			Units
	Parameter	C	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	
Vo	Output Voltage	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C, 5 \text{ mA} \le I_O \le 1A$		4.8	5	5.2	11.5	12	12.5	14.4	15	15.6	V
		P _D ≤ 15W, 5 n	nA ≤ I _O ≤ 1A	4.75		5.25	11.4		12.6	14.25		15.75	V
		$V_{MIN} \le V_{IN} \le V$	MAX	(7.5	≤ V _{IN}	≤ 20)	(14.5	$\leq V_{IN}$	≤ 27)	(17.5	$5 \le V_{IN}$	≤ 30)	V
ΔV _O	Line Regulation	I _O = 500 mA	T _J = 25°C		3	50		4	120		4	150	mV
			ΔV_{IN}	(7	≤ V _{IN} ≤	25)	(14.5	$\leq V_{IN}$	≤ 30)	(17.5	$5 \le V_{IN}$	≤ 30)	V
			$0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq \text{T}_{\text{J}} \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$			50			120			150	mV
			ΔV_{IN}	(8	≤ V _{IN} ≤	20)	(15 ≤	≤ V _{IN} ≤	≤ 27)	(18.5	$5 \le V_{IN}$	≤ 30)	V
		I _O ≤ 1A	T _J = 25°C			50			120			150	mV
			ΔV_{IN}	(7.5	$\leq V_{IN}$	≤ 20)	(14.6	$\leq V_{IN}$	≤ 27)	(17.7	$7 \leq V_{IN}$	≤ 30)	V
			$0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq \text{T}_{\text{J}} \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$			25			60			75	mV
		ΔV_{IN}		(8	≤ V _{IN} ≤ 12)		(16 ≤	≤ V _{IN} ≤	≤ 22)	(20	≤ V _{IN}	≤ 26)	V
ΔV_{O}	Load Regulation	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$	5 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 1.5A		10	50		12	120		12	150	mV
			250 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 750 mA			25			60			75	mV
		$5 \text{ mA} \le I_O \le 1A, \ 0^{\circ}\text{C} \le T_J \le +125^{\circ}\text{C}$				50	0			150			mV
IQ	Quiescent Current	I _O ≤ 1A	T _J = 25°C			8			8			8	mA
			$0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq \text{T}_{\text{J}} \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$			8.5			8.5			8.5	mA
ΔI_{Q}	Quiescent Current	5 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 1/				0.5			0.5			0.5	mA
	Change $T_J = 25^{\circ}C, I_O \le 1A$		≤ 1A			1.0			1.0			1.0	mA
		$\begin{split} &V_{MIN} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{MAX} \\ &I_O \leq 500 \text{ mA, } 0\text{`C} \leq T_J \leq +125\text{`C} \\ &V_{MIN} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{MAX} \end{split}$		(7.5	$\leq V_{IN}$	≤ 20)	(14.8	$\leq V_{IN}$	≤ 27)	(17.9	$9 \le V_{IN}$	≤ 30)	V
						1.0			1.0			1.0	mA
				(7 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 25)		$(14.5 \le V_{IN} \le 30)$		≤ 30)	$(17.5 \le V_{IN} \le 30)$		≤ 30)	V	
V_N	Output Noise Voltage	$T_A = 25^{\circ}C, 10$	Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz		40			75		90			μV
ΔV_{IN}	Ripple Rejection		$I_O \le 1A$, $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$	62	80		55	72		54	70		dB
ΔV_{OUT}		f = 120 Hz	or $I_O \le 500$ mA,	62			55			54			dB
			0°C ≤ T _J ≤ +125°C										
		$V_{MIN} \le V_{IN} \le V$	MAX	(8	≤ V _{IN} ≤	18)	(15 ≤	≤ V _{IN} ≤	≤ 25)	(18	3.5 ≤ V 28.5)	' _{IN} ≤	V
R _O	Dropout Voltage	T _J = 25°C, I _O	= 1A		2.0			2.0			2.0		V
	Output Resistance	f = 1 kHz $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			8			18			19		mΩ
	Short-Circuit Current				2.1			1.5			1.2		Α
	Peak Output Current				2.4			2.4			2.4		Α
	Average TC of V _{OUT}	0°C ≤ T _J ≤ +125°C, I _O = 5 mA			-0.6			-1.5			-1.8		mV/°C
V _{IN}	Input Voltage	T _J = 25°C, I _O	≤ 1A										
	Required to Maintain			7.5			14.6			17.7			V
	Line Regulation												

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings are limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Conditions are conditions under which the device functions but the specifications might not be guaranteed. For guaranteed specifications and test conditions see the Electrical Characteristics.

Note 2: The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is a function of the maximum junction temperature for operation $(T_{JMAX} = 125^{\circ}C)$ or 150°C), the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance (θ_{JA}) , and the ambient temperature (T_A) . $P_{DMAX} = (T_{JMAX} - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$. If this dissipation is exceeded, the die temperature will rise above T_{JMAX} and the electrical specifications do not apply. If the die temperature rises above 150°C, the device will go into thermal shutdown. For the TO-3 package (K, KC), the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance (θ_{JA}) is 39°C/W. When using a heatsink, θ_{JA} is the sum of the 4°C/W junction-to-case thermal resistance (θ_{JC}) of the TO-32 package and the case-to-ambient thermal resistance of the heatsink. For the TO-220 package (T), θ_{JA} is 54°C/W and θ_{JC} is 4°C/W. If SOT-223 is used, the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance is 174°C/W and can be reduced by a heatsink (see Applications Hints on heatsinking).

If the TO-263 package is used, the thermal resistance can be reduced by increasing the PC board copper area thermally connected to the package: Using 0.5 square inches of copper area, θ_{1A} is 50°C/W; with 1 square inch of copper area, θ_{1A} is 32°C/W; and with 1.6 or more inches of copper area, θ_{1A} is 32°C/W.

Note 3: ESD rating is based on the human body model, 100 pF discharged through 1.5 k Ω .

Note 4: All characteristics are measured with a 0.22 μ F capacitor from input to ground and a 0.1 μ F capacitor from output to ground. All characteristics except noise voltage and ripple rejection ratio are measured using pulse techniques ($t_w \le 10$ ms, duty cycle $\le 5\%$). Output voltage changes due to changes in internal temperature must be taken into account separately.

Note 5: A military RETS specification is available on request. At the time of printing, the military RETS specifications for the LM140AK-5.0/883, LM140AK-12/883, and LM140AK-15/883 complied with the min and max limits for the respective versions of the LM140A. At the time of printing, the military RETS specifications for the LM140K-5.0/883, LM140K-12/883, and LM140K-15/883 complied with the min and max limits for the respective versions of the LM140. The LM140H/883, LM140K/883 may also be procured as a Standard Military Drawing.

LM7808C Electrical Characteristics

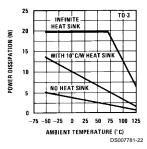
 $0^{\circ}\text{C} \le \text{T}_{\text{J}} \le +150^{\circ}\text{C}$, V_{I} = 14V, I_{O} = 500 mA, C_{I} = 0.33 μF , C_{O} = 0.1 μF , unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter		Con	ditions (Note 6)		LM7808	С	Units
					Min	Тур	Max	1
Vo	Output Voltage	Output Voltage $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$				8.0	8.3	V
ΔV_{O}	Line Regulation		T _J = 25°C	10.5V ≤ V _I ≤ 25V		6.0	160	mV
				11.0V ≤ V _I ≤ 17V		2.0	80	
ΔV_{O}	Load Regulation		T _J = 25°C	5.0 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 1.5A		12	160	mV
				250 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 750 mA		4.0	80	
Vo	Output Voltage		$11.5V \le V_1 \le 23V$	7.6		8.4	V	
lα	Quiescent Current		T _J = 25°C		4.3	8.0	mA	
ΔI_Q	Quiescent	With Line	11.5V ≤ V _I ≤ 25V	11.5V ≤ V _I ≤ 25V				mA
	Current Change	With Load	5.0 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 1.0A			0.5		
V _N	Noise		T _A = 25°C, 10 Hz		52		μV	
$\Delta V_I / \Delta V_O$	Ripple Rejection		f = 120 Hz, I _O = 3	f = 120 Hz, I _O = 350 mA, T _J = 25°C				dB
V_{DO}	Dropout Voltage		$I_{O} = 1.0A, T_{J} = 25^{\circ}C$			2.0		V
Ro	Output Resistance		f = 1.0 kHz			16		mΩ
los	Output Short Circu	it Current	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C, V_I = 35V$			0.45		Α
I _{PK}	Peak Output Curre	nt	$T_J = 25^{\circ}C$			2.2		А
$\Delta V_{O}/\Delta T$	Average Temperat	ure	I _O = 5.0 mA			0.8		mV/°C
	Coefficient of Output Voltage							

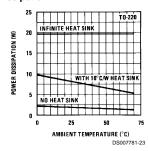
Note 6: All characteristics are measured with a 0.22 μ F capacitor from input to ground and a 0.1 μ F capacitor from output to ground. All characteristics except noise voltage and ripple rejection ratio are measured using pulse techniques ($t_w \le 10$ ms, duty cycle $\le 5\%$). Output voltage changes due to changes in internal temperature must be taken into account separately.

Typical Performance Characteristics

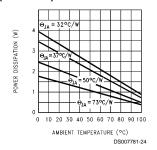
Maximum Average Power Dissipation



Maximum Average Power Dissipation

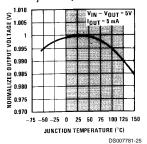


Maximum Power Dissipation (TO-263) (See Note 2)



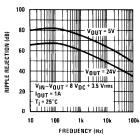
Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

Output Voltage (Normalized to 1V at $T_j = 25^{\circ}C$)



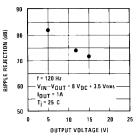
Note: Shaded area refers to LM340A/LM340, LM7805C, LM7812C and LM7815C.

Ripple Rejection



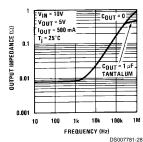
DS007781-26

Ripple Rejection

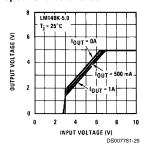


DS007781-27

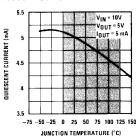
Output Impedance



Dropout Characteristics



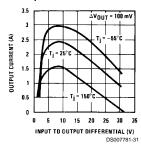
Quiescent Current



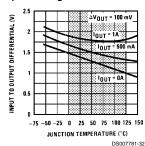
URE (°C) DS007781-30

Note: Shaded area refers to LM340A/LM340, LM7805C, LM7812C and LM7815C.

Peak Output Current

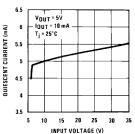


Dropout Voltage



Note: Shaded area refers to LM340A/LM340, LM7805C, LM7812C and LM7815C.

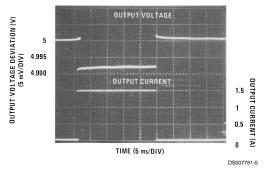
Quiescent Current



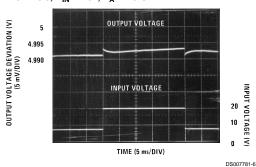
DS007781-33

Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

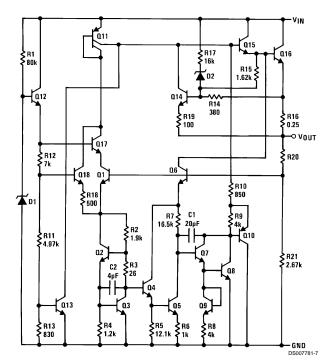
Line Regulation 140AK-5.0, I_{OUT} = 1A, T_A = 25°C



Line Regulation 140AK-5.0, V_{IN} = 10V, T_A = 25°C



Equivalent Schematic



Application Hints

The LM340/LM78XX series is designed with thermal protection, output short-circuit protection and output transistor safe area protection. However, as with *any* IC regulator, it becomes necessary to take precautions to assure that the regulator is not inadvertently damaged. The following describes possible misapplications and methods to prevent damage to the regulator.

Shorting the Regulator Input: When using large capacitors at the output of these regulators, a protection diode connected input to output (*Figure 1*) may be required if the input is shorted to ground. Without the protection diode, an input

short will cause the input to rapidly approach ground potential, while the output remains near the initial V_{OUT} because of the stored charge in the large output capacitor. The capacitor will then discharge through a large internal input to output diode and parasitic transistors. If the energy released by the capacitor is large enough, this diode, low current metal and the regulator will be destroyed. The fast diode in *Figure 1* will shunt most of the capacitors discharge current around the regulator. Generally no protection diode is required for values of output capacitance $\leq 10~\mu\text{F}$.

Raising the Output Voltage above the Input Voltage: Since the output of the device does not sink current, forcing

Application Hints (Continued)

the output high can cause damage to internal low current paths in a manner similar to that just described in the "Shorting the Regulator Input" section.

Regulator Floating Ground (Figure 2): When the ground pin alone becomes disconnected, the output approaches the unregulated input, causing possible damage to other circuits connected to V_{OUT} . If ground is reconnected with power "ON", damage may also occur to the regulator. This fault is most likely to occur when plugging in regulators or modules with on card regulators into powered up sockets. Power should be turned off first, thermal limit ceases operating, or ground should be connected first if power must be left on.

Transient Voltages: If transients exceed the maximum rated input voltage of the device, or reach more than 0.8V below ground and have sufficient energy, they will damage the regulator. The solution is to use a large input capacitor, a series input breakdown diode, a choke, a transient suppressor or a combination of these.

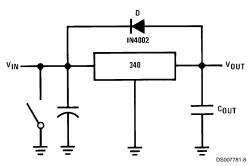


FIGURE 1. Input Short

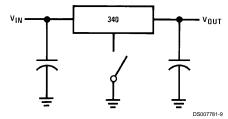


FIGURE 2. Regulator Floating Ground

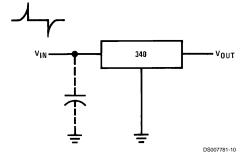


FIGURE 3. Transients

When a value for $\theta_{(H-A)}$ is found using the equation shown, a heatsink must be selected that has a value that is less than or equal to this number.

 $\theta_{(H-A)}$ is specified numerically by the heatsink manufacturer in this catalog, or shown in a curve that plots temperature rise vs power dissipation for the heatsink.

HEATSINKING TO-263 AND SOT-223 PACKAGE PARTS

Both the TO-263 ("S") and SOT-223 ("MP") packages use a copper plane on the PCB and the PCB itself as a heatsink. To optimize the heat sinking ability of the plane and PCB, solder the tab of the plane.

shows for the TO-263 the measured values of $\theta_{(J-A)}$ for different copper area sizes using a typical PCB with 1 ounce copper and no solder mask over the copper area used for heatsinking.

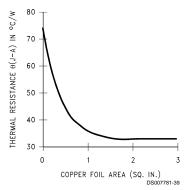


FIGURE 4. $\theta_{(J-A)}$ vs Copper (1 ounce) Area for the TO-263 Package

As shown in the figure, increasing the copper area beyond 1 square inch produces very little improvement. It should also be observed that the minimum value of $\theta_{(J-A)}$ for the TO-263 package mounted to a PCB is $32^{\circ}\text{C/W}.$

As a design aid, *Figure 5* shows the maximum allowable power dissipation compared to ambient temperature for the TO-263 device (assuming $\theta_{(J-A)}$ is 35°C/W and the maximum junction temperature is $125^{\circ}\text{C}).$

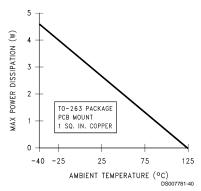


FIGURE 5. Maximum Power Dissipation vs T_{AMB} for the TO-263 Package

Application Hints (Continued)

Figures 6, 7 show the information for the SOT-223 package. Figure 6 assumes a $\theta_{(J-A)}$ of 74°C/W for 1 ounce copper and 51°C/W for 2 ounce copper and a maximum junction temperature of 125°C.

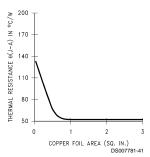


FIGURE 6. $\theta_{\rm (J-A)}$ vs Copper (2 ounce) Area for the SOT-223 Package

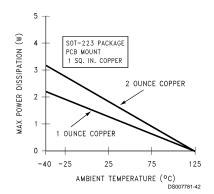
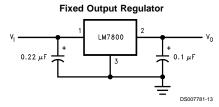


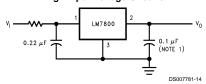
FIGURE 7. Maximum Power Dissipation vs $T_{\rm AMB}$ for the SOT-223 Package

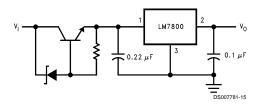
Typical Applications



Note: Bypass capacitors are recommended for optimum stability and transient response, and should be located as close as possible to the regulator.

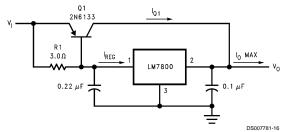
High Input Voltage Circuits





Typical Applications (Continued)

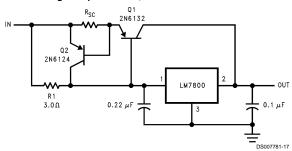
High Current Voltage Regulator



$$\beta(Q1) \ge \frac{I_{O Max}}{I_{REG Max}}$$

$$R1 = \frac{0.9}{I_{REG}} = \frac{\beta(Q1) \ V_{BE(Q1)}}{I_{REG \ Max} \left(\beta + 1\right) - I_{O \ Max}}$$

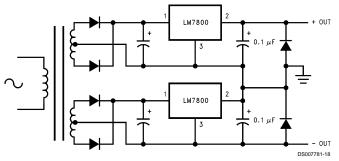
High Output Current, Short Circuit Protected



$$R_{SC} = \frac{0.8}{I_{SC}}$$

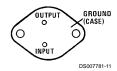
$$R1 = \frac{\beta V_{BE(Q1)}}{I_{REG Max} (\beta + 1) - I_{O Max}}$$

Positive and Negative Regulator



Connection Diagrams and Ordering Information

TO-3 Metal Can Package (K)



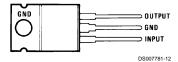
Bottom View

Steel Package Order Numbers: LM140K-5.0 LM140K-12 LM140K-15 LM340AK-5.0 LM340K-12 LM340K-15 LM340K-5.0

See Package Number K02A

LM140AK-5.0/883 LM140AK-12/883 LM140AK-15/883 LM140K-5.0/883 LM140K-12/883 LM140K-15/883 See Package Number K02C

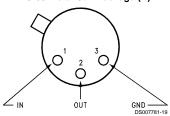
TO-220 Power Package (T)



Top View Plastic Package Order Numbers: LM340AT-5.0 LM340T-5.0 LM340T-12 LM340T-15 LM7805CT LM7812CT

LM7815CT LM7808CT See Package Number T03B

TO-39 Metal Can Package (H)

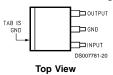


Top View

Metal Can Order Numbers†: LM140H-5.0/883 LM140H-6.0/883 LM140H-8.0/883 LM140H-15/883

LM140H-12/883 LM140H-24/883 See Package Number H03A

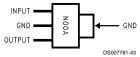
TO-263 Surface-Mount Package (S)



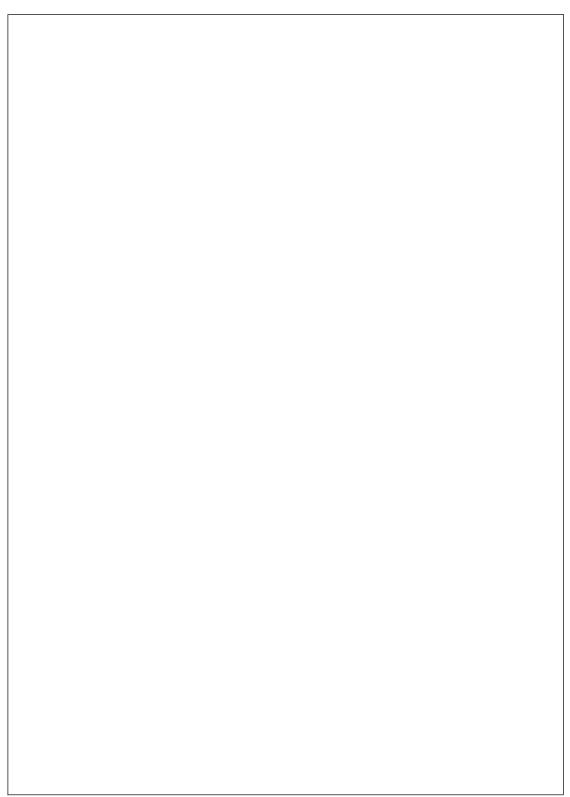


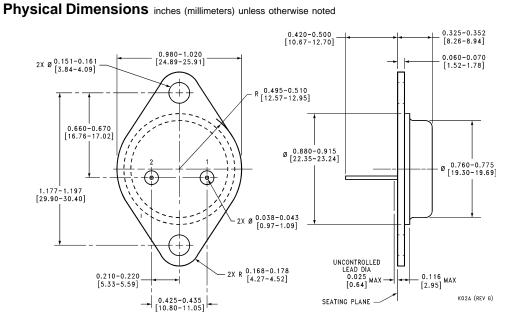
Side View Surface-Mount Package Order Numbers: LM3405-5.0 LM3405-12 See Package Number TS3B

3-Lead SOT-223 (Front View) Order Number LM340MP-5.0 Package Marked NO0A See Package Number MA04A

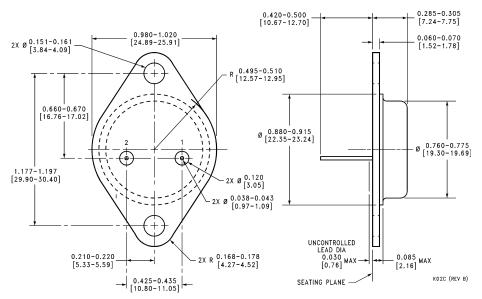


†The specifications for the LM140H/883 devices are not contained in this datasheet. If specifications for these devices are required, contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors.

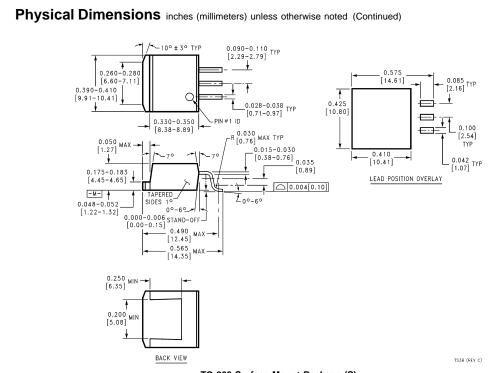




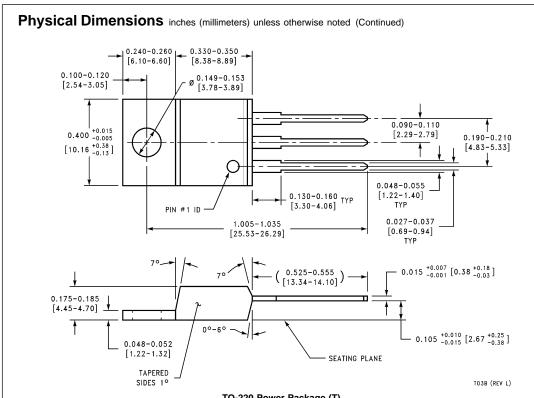
TO-3 Metal Can Package (K)
Order Number LM340AK-5.0, LM140K-5.0, LM340K-5.0, LM140K-12, LM340K-12, LM140K-15, LM340K-15, LM7806CK, LM7808CK, LM7818CK or LM7824CK
NS Package Number K02A



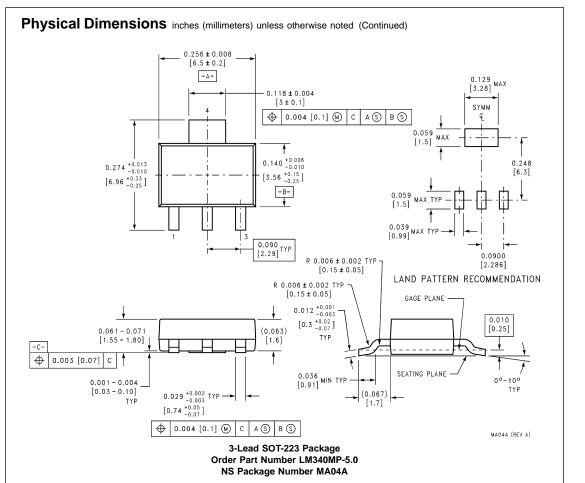
TO-3 Metal Can Package (K)
Mil-Aero Products
Order Number LM140AK-5.0/883, LM140K-5.0/883, LM140K-12/883,
LM140K-12/883, LM140AK-15/883 or LM140K-15/883
NS Package Number K02C



TO-263 Surface-Mount Package (S) Order Number LM7805S or LM7812S NS Package Number TS3B



TO-220 Power Package (T)
Order Number LM340AT/LM340T-5.0, LM340AT/LM340T-12, LM340AT/LM340T-15,
LM7805CT, LM7812CT, LM7815CT, LM7806CT, LM7808CT, LM7818CT or LM7824CT
NS Package Number T03B



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