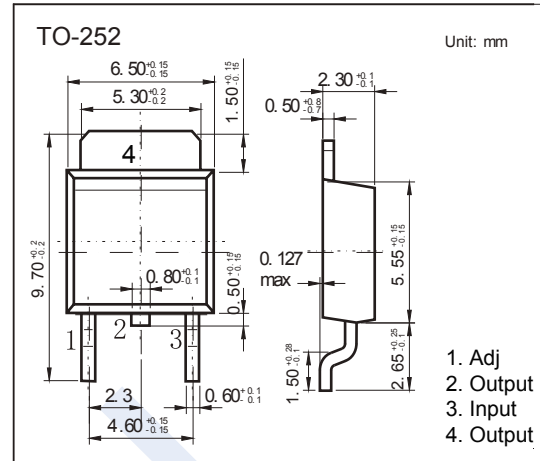


## Three Terminal Positive Voltage Regulator

### KA200M317

#### ■ Features

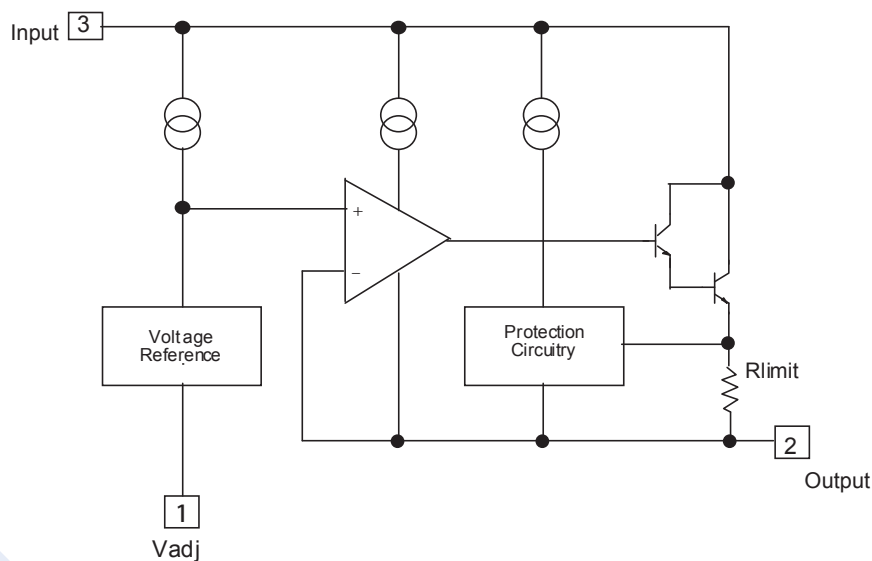
- Internal thermal overload protection
- Internal short circuit current limiting
- Output transistor safe operating area compensation
- This monolithic integrated circuit is an adjustable 3-terminal positive voltage regulator designed to supply more than 1.5A of load current with an output voltage adjustable over a 1.2 to 37V. It employs internal current limiting, thermal shut-down and safe area compensation.



#### ■ Absolute Maximum Ratings $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input-Output Voltage Differential	$V_i - V_o$	40	V
Temperature Coefficient of Output Voltage	$\Delta V_o / \Delta T$	$\pm 0.02$	%/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Power Dissipation	$P_D$	Internally limited	W
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	5	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Lead Temperature	$T_{LEAD}$	230	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Junction Temperature Range	$T_J$	150	
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{stg}$	-55 to 150	

#### ■ Internal Block Diagram



## Three Terminal Positive Voltage Regulator

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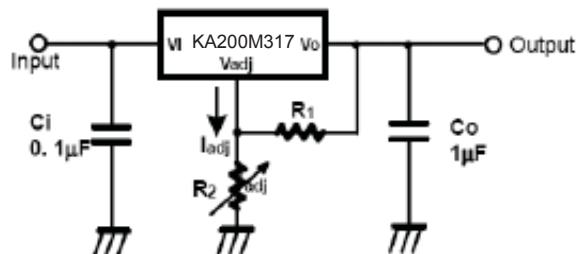
■ Electrical Characteristics ( $V_o - V_i = 5V, I_o = 0.5A, 0^\circ C \leq T_J \leq +125^\circ C, I_{MAX} = 1.5A, P_{MAX} = 20W$ , unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Line Regulation	$R_{line}$	$3V \leq V_i - V_o \leq 40V, T_a = 25^\circ C$		0.01	0.04	%V
		$3V \leq V_i - V_o \leq 40V$		0.02	0.07	
Load Regulation	$R_{load}$	$T_a = 25^\circ C, 10mA \leq I_o \leq I_{MAX}$	$V_o < 5V$	18	25	mV%/V <sub>o</sub>
			$V_o \geq 5V$	0.4	0.5	
		$10mA \leq I_o \leq I_{MAX}$	$V_o < 5V$	40	70	
			$V_o \geq 5V$	0.8	1.5	
Adjustable Pin Current	$I_{ADJ}$			46	100	uA
Adjustable Pin Current Change	$\Delta I_{ADJ}$	$3V \leq V_i - V_o \leq 40V$ $10mA \leq I_o \leq I_{MAX}, P_D \leq P_{MAX}$		2	5	
Reference Voltage	$V_{REF}$	$3V \leq V_i - V_o \leq 40V$ $10mA \leq I_o \leq I_{MAX}, P_D \leq P_{MAX}$	1.2	1.25	1.3	V
Temperature Stability	$ST_T$			0.7	1.5	%/V <sub>o</sub>
Minimum Load Current to Maintain Regulation	$I_{L(min)}$	$V_i - V_o = 40V$		3.5	12	mA
Maximum Output Current	$I_{O(max)}$	$V_i - V_o \leq 15V, P_D \leq P_{MAX}$	1	2.2		A
		$V_i - V_o \leq 40V, P_D \leq P_{MAX}, T_a = 25^\circ C$		0.3		
RMS Noise, % of V <sub>OUT</sub>	$e_N$	$T_a = 25^\circ C, 10Hz \leq f \leq 10kHz$		0.003	0.01	%/V <sub>o</sub>
Ripple Rejection	RR	$V_o = 10V, f = 120Hz$ without C <sub>ADJ</sub>		60		dB
		$V_o = 10V, f = 120Hz, C_{ADJ} = 10\mu F$	66	75		
Long-Term Stability, T <sub>J</sub> =T <sub>HIGH</sub>	ST	$T_a = 25^\circ C$ for end point measurements, 1000HR		0.3	1	%

#### ■ Marking

Marking	M317
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#### ■ Typical Application



$$V_o = 1.25V (1 + R_2 / R_1) + I_{adj} R_2$$

$C_i$  is required when regulator is located an appreciable distance from power supply filter.

$C_o$  is not needed for stability, however, it does improve transient response.

Since  $I_{ADJ}$  is controlled to less than  $100\mu A$ , the error associated with this term is negligible in most applications.