

LM109/LM309 5-Volt Regulator

General Description

The LM109 series are complete 5V regulators fabricated on a single silicon chip. They are designed for local regulation on digital logic cards, eliminating the distribution problems association with single-point regulation. The devices are available in two standard transistor packages. In the solid-kovar TO-5 header, it can deliver output currents in excess of 200 mA, if adequate heat sinking is provided. With the TO-3 power package, the available output current is greater than 1A.

The regulators are essentially blowout proof. Current limiting is included to limit the peak output current to a safe value. In addition, thermal shutdown is provided to keep the IC from overheating. If internal dissipation becomes too great, the regulator will shut down to prevent excessive heating.

Considerable effort was expended to make these devices easy to use and to minimize the number of external components. It is not necessary to bypass the output, although this does improve transient response somewhat. Input bypassing is needed, however, if the regulator is located very

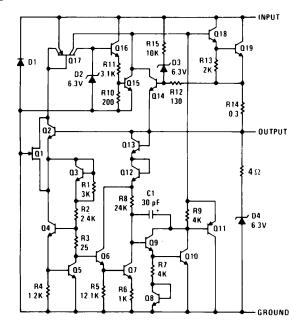
far from the filter capacitor of the power supply. Stability is also achieved by methods that provide very good rejection of load or line transients as are usually seen with TTL logic. Although designed primarily as a fixed-voltage regulator, the

Although designed primarily as a fixed-voltage regulator, the output of the LM109 series can be set to voltages above 5V, as shown. It is also possible to use the circuits as the control element in precision regulators, taking advantage of the good current-handling capability and the thermal overload protection.

Features

- Specified to be compatible, worst case, with TTL and DTL
- Output current in excess of 1A
- Internal thermal overload protection
- No external components required

Schematic Diagram



TL/H/7138-1

Absolute Maximum Ratings

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications. (Note 3)

Input Voltage

Power Dissipation Internally Limited

Operating Junction Temperature Range

LM109 $-55^{\circ}\text{C to } +150^{\circ}\text{C}$

LM309 0° C to $+ 125^{\circ}$ C

Storage Temperature Range $-65^{\circ}\text{C to} + 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.) 300°C

Electrical Characteristics (Note 1)

Parameter	Conditions	LM109			LM309			Units
		Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Output Voltage	T _j = 25°C	4.7	5.05	5.3	4.8	5.05	5.2	V
Line Regulation	$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25^{\circ}C \\ 7.10V &\leq V_{IN} \leq 25V \end{aligned}$		4.0	50		4.0	50	mV
Load Regulation TO-39 Package TO-3 Package	$\begin{aligned} & \textbf{T}_j = 25^{\circ}\text{C} \\ & \textbf{5} \text{ mA} \leq \textbf{I}_{OUT} \leq \textbf{0.5A} \\ & \textbf{5} \text{ mA} \leq \textbf{I}_{OUT} \leq \textbf{1.5A} \end{aligned}$		15 15	50 100		15 15	50 100	mV mV
Output Voltage	$7.40V \leq V_{IN} \leq 25V,$ $5 \text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq I_{MAX},$ $P < P_{MAX}$	4.6		5.4	4.75		5.25	V
Quiescent Current	$7.40V \leq V_{\text{IN}} \leq 25V$		5.2	10		5.2	10	mA
Quiescent Current Change	$7.40V \le V_{\text{IN}} \le 25V$ $5 \text{ mA} \le I_{\text{OUT}} \le I_{\text{MAX}}$			0.5 0.8			0.5 0.8	mA mA
Output Noise Voltage	$T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ $10 \text{ Hz} \le f \le 100 \text{ kHz}$		40			40		μV
Long Term Stability			10			20		mV
Ripple Rejection	T _j = 25°C	50			50			dB
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	(Note 2)							
TO-39 Package TO-3 Package			15 2.5			15 2.5		°C/W

35V

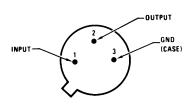
Note 1: Unless otherwise specified, these specifications apply $-55^{\circ}C \le T_j \le +150^{\circ}C$ for the LM109 and $0^{\circ}C \le T_j \le +125^{\circ}C$ for the LM309; $V_{IN} = 10V$; and $V_{IN} = 10V$; and $V_{IN} = 10V$ and $V_{IN} =$

Note 2: Without a heat sink, the thermal resistance of the TO-39 package is about 150°C/W, while that of the TO-3 package is approximately 35°C/W. With a heat sink, the effective thermal resistance can only approach the values specified, depending on the efficiency of the sink.

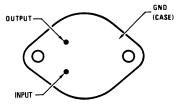
Note 3: Refer to RETS109H drawing for LM109H or RETS109K drawing for LM109K military specifications.

Connection Diagrams

Metal Can Packages



Order Number LM109H, LM109H/883 or LM309H See NS Package Number H03A



TL/H/7138-3

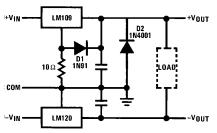
Order Number LM109K STEEL or LM309K STEEL See NS Package Number K02A Order Number LM109K/883 See NS Package Number K02C

Application Hints

- a. Bypass the input of the LM109 to ground with $\geq 0.2~\mu F$ ceramic or solid tantalum capacitor if main filter capacitor is more than 4 inches away.
- b. Avoid insertion of regulator into "live" socket if input voltage is greater than 10V. The output will rise to within 2V of the unregulated input if the ground pin does not make contact, possibly damaging the load. The LM109 may also be damaged if a large output capacitor is charged up, then discharged through the internal clamp zener when the ground pin makes contact.
- c. The output clamp zener is designed to absorb transients only. It will not clamp the output effectively if a failure occurs in the internal power transistor structure. Zener dynamic impedance is $\approx 4\Omega.$ Continuous RMS current into the zener should not exceed 0.5A.
- d. Paralleling of LM109s for higher output current is not recommended. Current sharing will be almost nonexistent, leading to a current limit mode operation for devices with the highest initial output voltage. The current limit devices may also heat up to the thermal shutdown point (≈ 175°C). Long term reliability cannot be guaranteed under these conditions.

e. Preventing latchoff for loads connected to negative voltage:

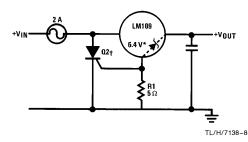
If the output of the LM109 is pulled negative by a high current supply so that the output pin is more than 0.5V negative with respect to the ground pin, the LM109 can latch off. This can be prevented by clamping the ground pin to the output pin with a germanium or Schottky diode as shown. A silicon diode (1N4001) at the output is also needed to keep the positive output from being pulled too far negative. The 10Ω resistor will raise $\pm V_{OUT}$ by $\approx 0.05V$.



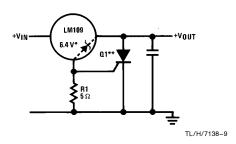
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Crowbar Overvoltage Protection

Input Crowbar



Output Crowbar

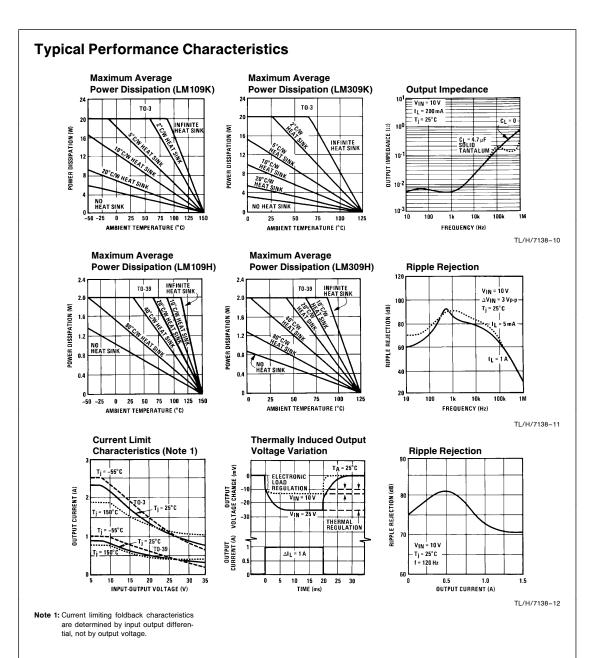


^{*}Zener is internal to LM109.

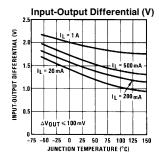
^{**}Q1 must be able to withstand 7A continuous current if fusing is not used at regulator input. LM109 bond wires will fuse at currents above 7A.

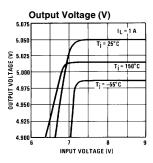
[†]Q2 is selected for surge capability. Consideration must be given to filter capacitor size, transformer impedance, and fuse blowing time.

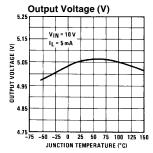
^{††}Trip point is ≈ 7.5V.



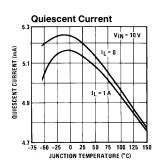
Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

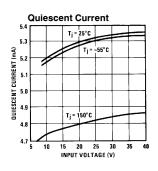


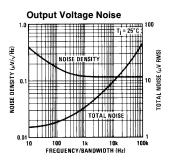




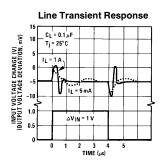
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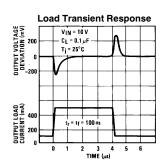






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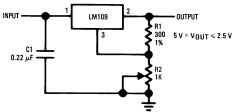


TL/H/7138-15

Typical Applications

Fixed 5V Regulator OUTPUT LM109 $C2 \geq 1.0 \mu F^{\dagger}$ 1.0 µF SOLID TANTALUM SOLID TANTALUM

Adjustable Output Regulator

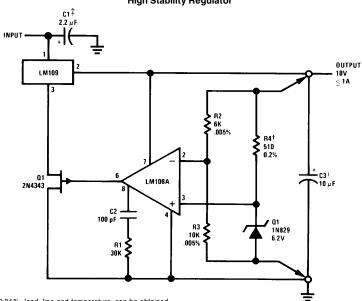


TL/H/7138-2

- *Required if regulator is located more than 4" from power supply filter ca-
- $\ensuremath{\dagger} Although no output capacitor is needed for stability, it does improve transient response.$
- C2 should be used whenever long wires are used to connect to the load, or when transient response is critical.

Note: Pin 3 electrically connected to case.

High Stability Regulator*



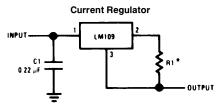
*Regulation better than 0.01%, load, line and temperature, can be obtained.

 $\dagger \mbox{Determines}$ zener current. May be adjusted to minimize thermal drift.

‡Solid tantalum.

TL/H/7138-5

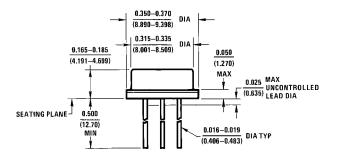
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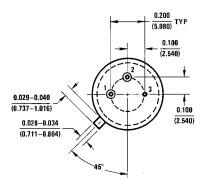


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^{*}Determines output current. If wirewound resistor is used, bypass with 0.1 $\mu\text{F}.$

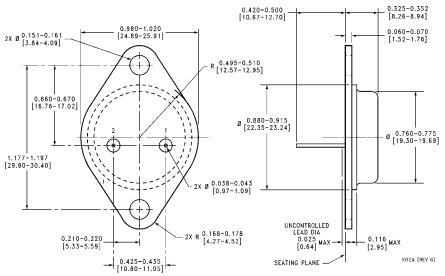




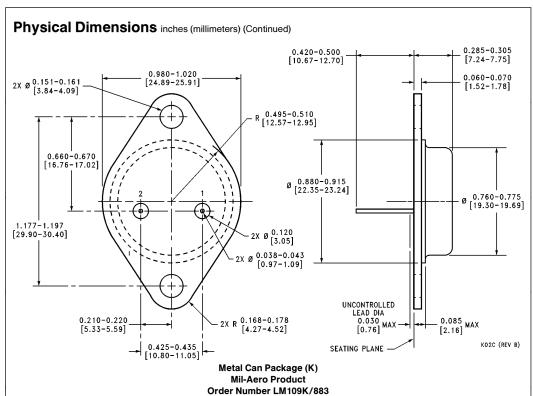


Metal Can Package (H)
Order Number LM109H, LM109H/883 or LM309H
NS Package Number H03A

H03A (REV 8)



Metal Can Package (K)
Order Number LM109K STEEL, LM309K STEEL
NS Package Number K02A



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NS Package Number K02C

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National Semiconductor National Semiconductor Corporation 1111 West Bardin Road Arlington, TX 76017 Tel: 1(800) 272-9959 Fax: 1(800) 737-7018

National Semiconductor Europe

Fax: (+49) 0-180-530 85 86 Fax: (+49) U-18U-35U oo oo Email: onjwge@tevm2.nsc.com Deutsch Tel: (+49) 0-180-530 85 85 English Tel: (+49) 0-180-532 78 32 Français Tel: (+49) 0-180-532 93 58 Italiano Tel: (+49) 0-180-534 16 80 **National Semiconductor** Hong Kong Ltd.
13th Floor, Straight Block,
Ocean Centre, 5 Canton Rd. Tsimshatsui, Kowloon

Japan Ltd.
Tel: 81-043-299-2309
Fax: 81-043-299-2408 Hong Kong Tel: (852) 2737-1600 Fax: (852) 2736-9960

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