

LM78G

4-Terminal Adjustable Voltage Regulator

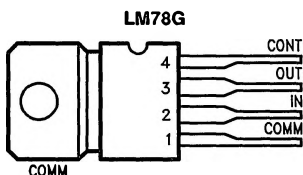
General Description

The LM78G is a 4-terminal adjustable voltage regulator designed to deliver continuous load currents of up to 1.0A with a maximum input voltage of +40V. Output current capability can be increased to greater than 1.0A through use of one or more external transistors. The output voltage range is +5V to +20V.

Features

- Output current in excess of 1A
- Output range of +5V to +30V
- Internal thermal overload protection
- Internal short circuit protection
- Output transistor safe-area protection

Connection Diagram and Ordering Information



TL/H/10054-1

Top View

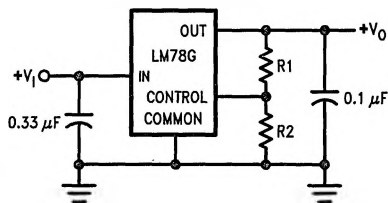
Heat sink tabs connected to common through device substrate.

4-Lead, TO-202

Order Number LM78GCP

See NS Package Number P04A

Typical Application



TL/H/10054-12

$$V_O = V_{\text{CONT}} \left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2} \right)$$

Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

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

Operating Junction

Temperature Range 0°C to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$

Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.) 265°C

Power Dissipation

Input Voltage

Control Lead Voltage

Internally Limited

$+40\text{V}$

$0\text{V} \leq V^+ \leq V_O$

Electrical Characteristics

$0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $C_I = 0.33 \mu\text{F}$, $C_O = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$, $V_I = 10\text{V}$, $I_O = 500 \text{ mA}$, Test Circuit 1, unless otherwise specified

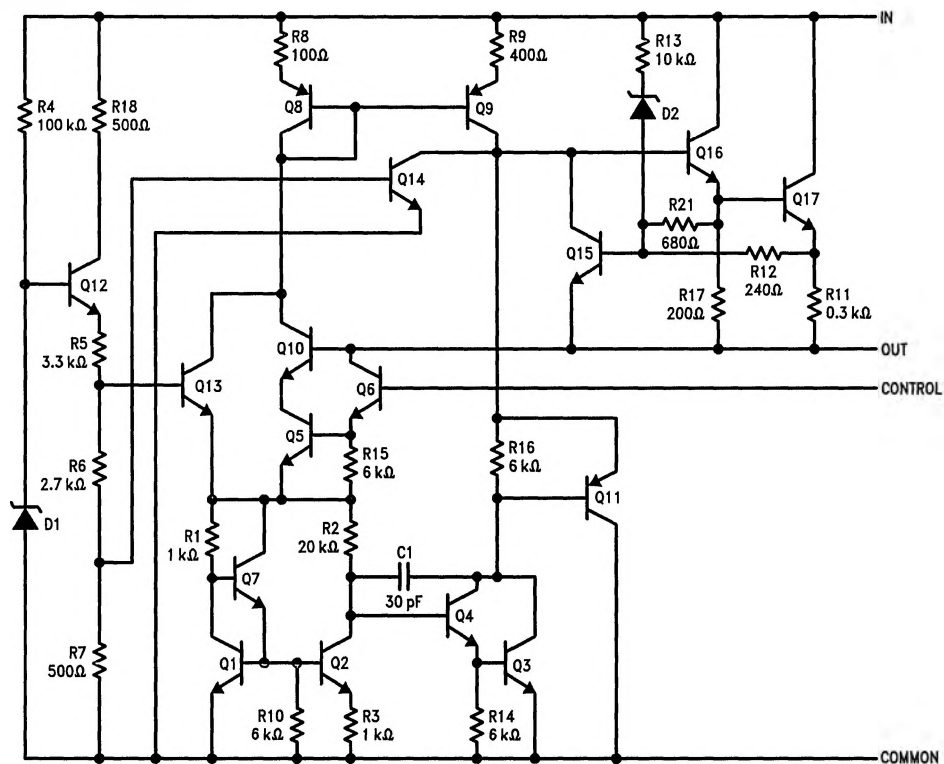
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions (Notes 1, 3)	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{IR}	Input Voltage Range	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	7.5		40	V
V_{OR}	Output Voltage Range	$V_I = V_O + 5.0\text{V}$	5.0		30	V
V_O	Output Voltage Tolerance	$(V_O + 3.0\text{V}) \leq V_I \leq (V_O + 15\text{V})$, $5.0 \text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 1.0\text{A}$ $P_D \leq 15\text{W}$, $V_{I \text{ Max}} = 38\text{V}$	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		4.0	% V_O
					5.0	
$V_{O \text{ LINE}}$	Line Regulation	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_O \leq 10\text{V}$ $(V_O + 2.5\text{V}) \leq V_I \leq (V_O + 20\text{V})$			1.0	% V_O
$V_{O \text{ LOAD}}$	Load Regulation	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_I \leq V_O + 5.0\text{V}$	$250 \text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 750 \text{ mA}$		1.0	% V_O
			$5.0 \text{ mA} \leq I_O \leq 1.5\text{A}$		2.0	
I_C	Control Lead Current	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		1.0	5.0	μA
					8.0	
I_Q	Quiescent Current	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		3.2	6.0	mA
					7.0	
$\Delta V_I / \Delta V_O$	Ripple Rejection	$8.0\text{V} \leq V_I \leq 18\text{V}$, $f = 2400 \text{ Hz}$, $V_O = 5.0\text{V}$, $I_C = 350 \text{ mA}$	68	78		dB
N_O	Noise	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $10 \text{ Hz} < f < 100 \text{ kHz}$, $V_O = 5.0\text{V}$, $I_O = 5.0 \text{ mA}$		8.0	40	$\mu\text{V}/V_O$
V_{DO}	Dropout Voltage (Note 2)			2.0	2.5	V
I_{OS}	Output Short Circuit Current	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_I = 30\text{V}$		0.750	1.2	A
I_{pk}	Peak Output Current	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	1.3	2.2	3.3	A
$\Delta V_O / \Delta T$	Average Temperature Coefficient of Output Voltage	$V_O = 5.0\text{V}$, $I_O = 5.0 \text{ mA}$	$T_A = -55^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+25^{\circ}\text{C}$		0.4	$\text{mV}/^{\circ}\text{C}/V_O$
			$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$		0.3	
V_C	Control Lead Voltage (Reference)	$T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	4.8	5.0	5.2	V
			4.75		5.25	

Note 1: V_O is defined for the LM78G as $V_O = \frac{R1 + R2}{R2} (5.0)$.

Note 2: Dropout Voltage is defined as that input/output voltage differential which causes the output voltage to decrease by 5% of its initial value.

Note 3: All characteristics except noise voltage and ripple rejection ratio are measured using pulse techniques ($t_w \leq 10 \text{ ms}$, duty cycle $\leq 5\%$). Output voltage changes due to changes in internal temperature must be taken into account separately.

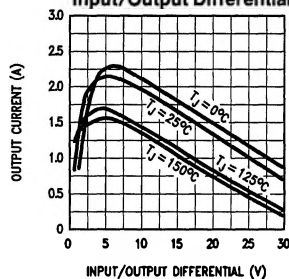
Equivalent Circuit



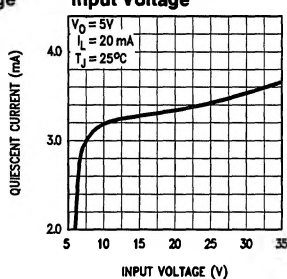
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Typical Performance Curves

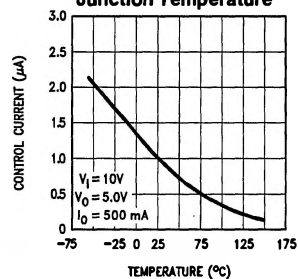
Peak Output Current vs Input/Output Differential Voltage



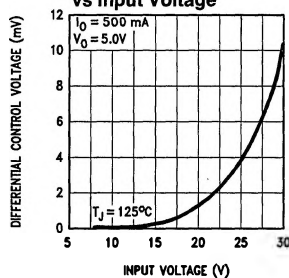
Quiescent Current vs Input Voltage



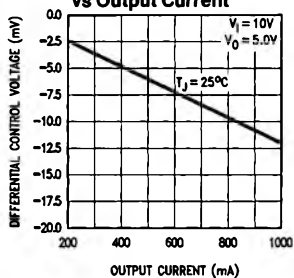
Control Current vs Junction Temperature



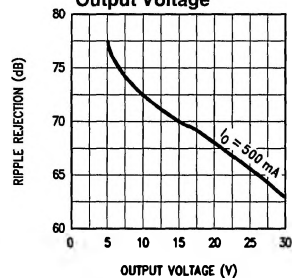
Differential Control Voltage vs Input Voltage



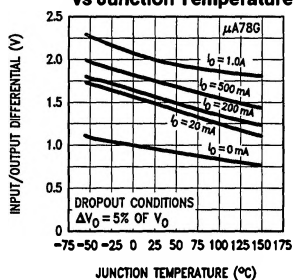
Differential Control Voltage vs Output Current



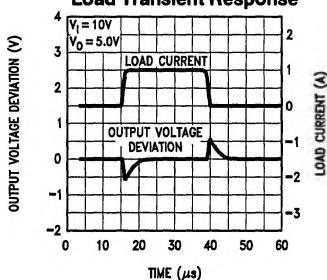
Ripple Rejection vs Output Voltage



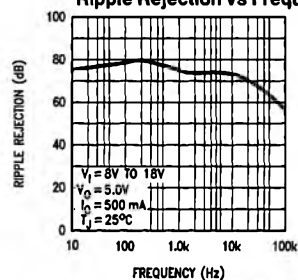
Dropout Voltage vs Junction Temperature



Load Transient Response

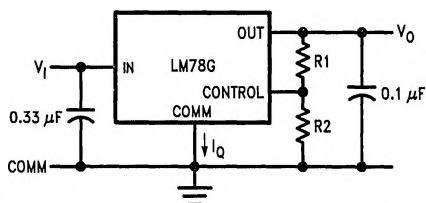


Ripple Rejection vs Frequency



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Test Circuit



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$$V_O = \left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2} \right) V_{\text{CONT}}$$

V_{CONT} Nominal = 5.0V

Design Considerations

The LM78G Adjustable Voltage Regulator has an output voltage which varies from V_{CONT} to typically

$$V_I - 2.0\text{V by } V_O = V_{\text{CONT}} \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2}$$

V_{CONT} nominal in the LM78G is 5.0V. If we allow 1.0 mA to flow in the control string to eliminate bias current effects, we can make $R_2 = 5.0 \text{ k}\Omega$. Then, the output voltage is; $V_O = (R_1 + R_2)V$, where R_1 and R_2 are in $\text{k}\Omega$ s.

Example: If $R_2 = 5.0 \text{ k}\Omega$ and $R_1 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ then $V_O = 15\text{V}$ nominal

By proper wiring of the feedback resistors, load regulation of the device can be improved significantly.

The LM78G regulator has thermal overload protection from excessive power, internal short circuit protection which limits the maximum current, and output transistor safe-area protection for reducing the output current as the voltage across the pass transistor increases.

Although the internal power dissipation is limited, the junction temperature must be kept below the maximum specified temperature in order to meet data sheet specifications. To calculate the maximum junction temperature or heat sink required, the following thermal resistance values should be used:

	Typ °C/W	Max °C/W	Typ °C/W	Max °C/W
Package	θ_{JC}	θ_{JC}	θ_{JA}	θ_{JA}
Power Watt	7.5	11	75	80

$$P_{\text{D Max}} = \frac{T_{\text{J Max}} - T_{\text{A}}}{\theta_{\text{JC}} + \theta_{\text{CA}}} \text{ or}$$

$$= \frac{T_{\text{J Max}} - T_{\text{A}}}{\theta_{\text{JA}}} \text{ (without a heat sink)}$$

$$\theta_{\text{CA}} = \theta_{\text{CS}} + \theta_{\text{SA}}$$

Solving for T_{J} :

$$T_{\text{J}} = T_{\text{A}} + P_{\text{D}}(\theta_{\text{JC}} + \theta_{\text{CA}}) \text{ or}$$

$$= T_{\text{A}} + P_{\text{D}}\theta_{\text{JA}} \text{ (without heat sink)}$$

Where:

T_{J} = Junction Temperature

T_{A} = Ambient Temperature

P_{D} = Power Dissipation

θ_{JA} = Junction to Ambient Thermal Resistance

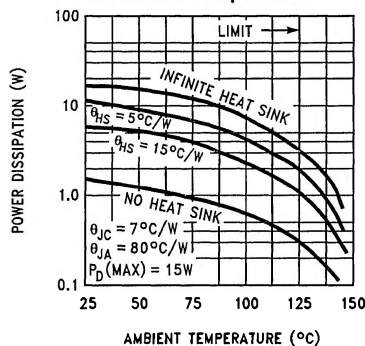
θ_{JC} = Junction to Case Thermal Resistance

θ_{CA} = Case to Ambient Thermal Resistance

θ_{CS} = Case to Heat Sink Resistance

θ_{SA} = Heat Sink to Ambient Thermal Resistance

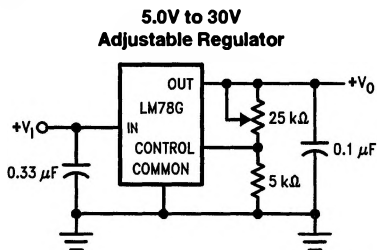
**Power Tab (U1) Package
Worst Case Power Dissipation
vs Ambient Temperature**



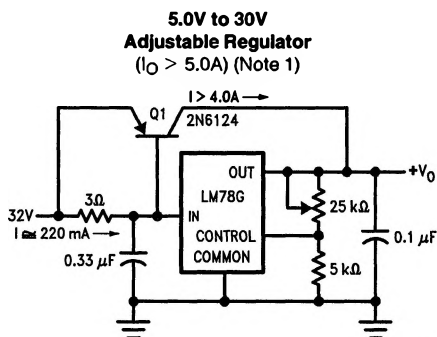
TL/H/10054-11

Typical Applications for LM78G

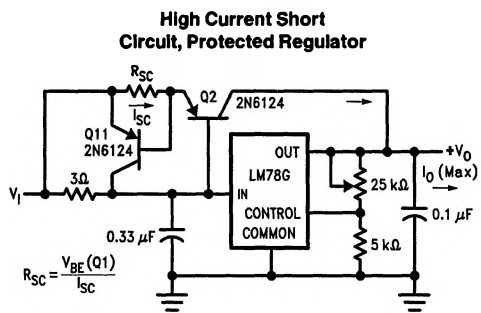
Bypassing of the input and output ($0.33\ \mu\text{F}$ and $0.1\ \mu\text{F}$, respectively) is necessary.



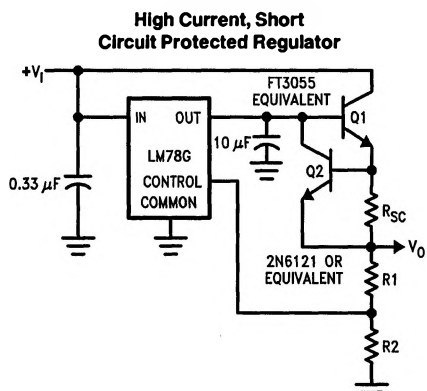
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TL/H/10054-14



TL/H/10054-15



TL/H/10054-17

Note 1: External series pass device is not short circuit protected.

Note 2: If load is not ground referenced, connect reverse biased diodes from outputs to ground.