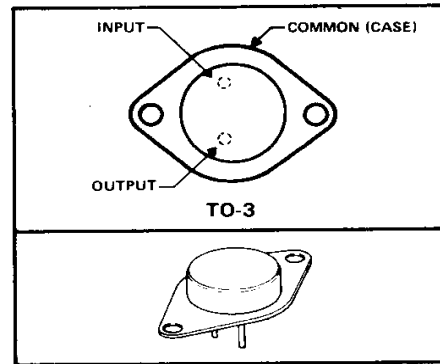


- 3-A Output Current Capability
- 2.5-V Dropout Voltage
- Thermal Shutdown Protection
- Internal Current Limiting Protection
- Output Impedance . . . 0.01  $\Omega$  Typ
- Power Dissipation up to 30 W
- Direct Replacement for National Semiconductor LM323

**KA PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)**



**description**

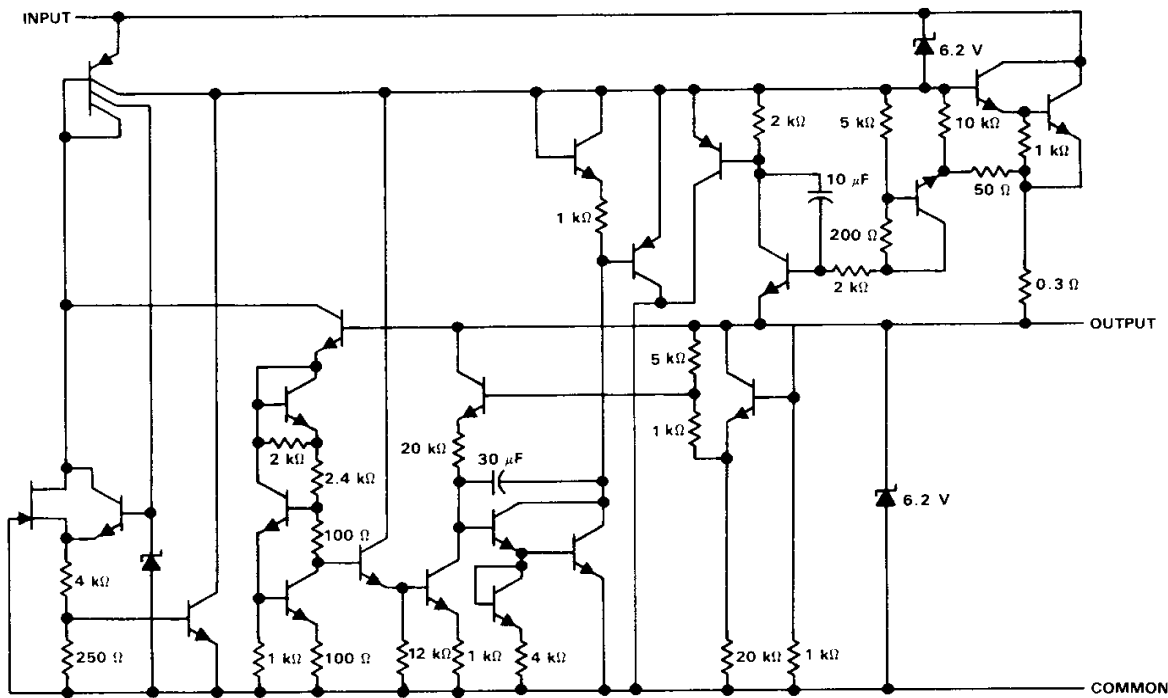
The LM323 is a three-terminal, fixed-positive-voltage regulator with a 5-volt output and a load driving capability of 3 amperes. The LM323 provides high output current capabilities through new circuit design and processing without sacrificing the regulation characteristics of lower-current devices.

The internal current-limiting and thermal-shutdown features make this device essentially immune to overload. The LM323 requires no external components for fixed-voltage operation, however if the device is more than four inches from the input filter capacitor, a 1-microfarad solid-tantalum capacitor should be used at the input. A 0.1-microfarad capacitor at the output may be used to improve output transient response. In addition to its use as a fixed-voltage regulator, the LM323 can be used with external components to obtain adjustable output voltages and currents and can also be used as the power-pass element in precision regulators.

The LM323 is characterized for operation from 0°C to 125°C.

**2**

**schematic diagram**



Component values shown are nominal.

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# TYPE LM323

## 3-AMP, 5-VOLT POSITIVE REGULATOR

### absolute maximum ratings over operating temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Input voltage   | 20 V           |
| Continuous total dissipation at (or below) 25°C free-air temperature (see Note 1) | 3.5 W          |
| Continuous total dissipation at (or below) 25°C case temperature (see Note 1)     | 30 W           |
| Operating free-air, case, or virtual junction temperature range                   | -55°C to 150°C |
| Storage temperature range   | -65°C to 150°C |
| Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 60 seconds                      | 300°C          |

NOTE 1: For operation above 25°C free-air temperature, refer to Figure 1. For operation above 25°C case temperature, refer to Figure 2.

### recommended conditions

|   | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
|---|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Input voltage                                       | 7.5 |     | 15  | V    |
| Output current                                      |     |     | 3   | A    |
| Operating virtual junction temperature range, $T_J$ | 0   |     | 125 | °C   |

### electrical characteristics at 25°C virtual junction temperature, $P \leq 30$ W (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER                                   | TEST CONDITIONS   | MIN  | TYP | MAX  | UNIT          |
|---|---|------|-----|------|---------------|
| Output voltage                              | $V_I = 7.5$ V, $I_O = 0$  | 4.8  | 5   | 5.2  | V             |
|   | $V_I = 7.5$ V to 15 V, $I_O = 0$ to 3 A,<br>$P \leq 30$ W, $T_J = 0^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C | 4.75 |     | 5.25 |               |
| Input regulation                            | $V_I = 7.5$ V to 15 V, See Note 2   |      | 5   | 25   | mV            |
| Output regulation                           | $V_I = 7.5$ V, $I_O = 0$ to 3 A, See Note 2   |      | 25  | 100  | mV            |
| Output noise voltage                        | $f = 100$ Hz to 100 kHz   |      | 40  |      | $\mu\text{V}$ |
| Output voltage long-term drift (see Note 3) | After 1000 h at $T_J$ and $V_I$<br>both at maximum rated values                             |      |     | 35   | mV            |
| Bias current                                | $V_I = 7.5$ V to 15 V, $I_O = 0$ to 3 A,<br>$T_J = 0^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C                |      | 12  | 20   | mA            |
| Short-circuit output current                | $V_I = 7.5$ V   |      | 4   | 5    | A             |
|   | $V_I = 15$ V  |      | 3   | 4.5  |               |

- NOTES:
- Input regulation and output regulation are measured using pulse techniques ( $t_w \leq 1$  ms, duty cycle  $\leq 5\%$ ) to limit changes in average internal dissipation. Output voltage changes due to large changes in internal dissipation must be taken into account separately.
  - Since long-term drift cannot be measured on the individual device prior to shipment, this specification is not intended to be a guarantee or warranty. It is an engineering estimate of the average drift to be expected from lot to lot.

THERMAL INFORMATION

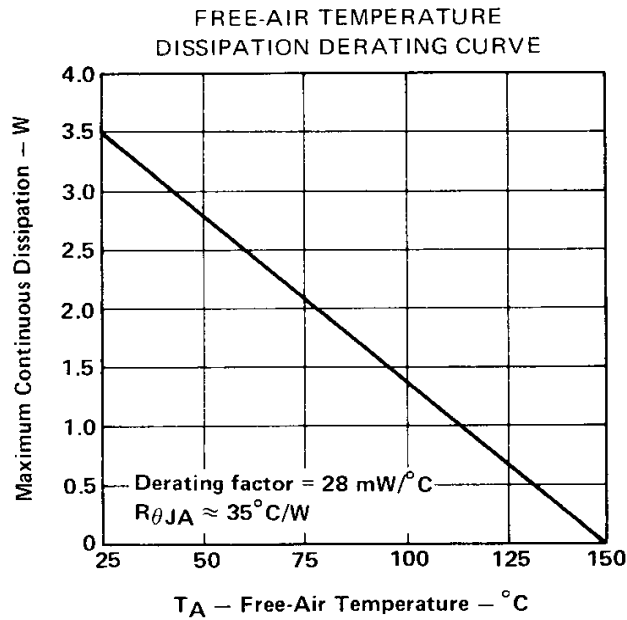


FIGURE 1

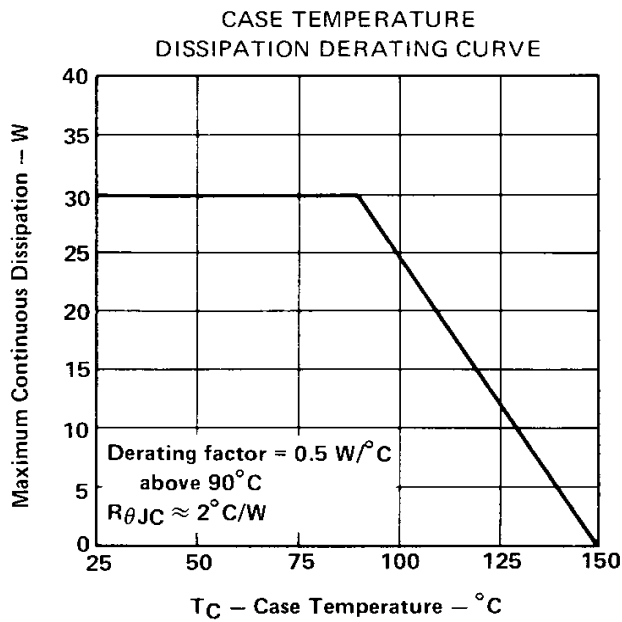


FIGURE 2

2

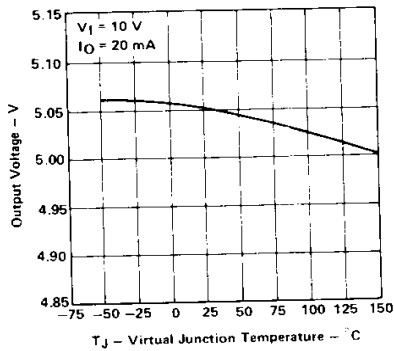
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**TYPE LM323**  
**3-AMP, 5-VOLT POSITIVE REGULATOR**

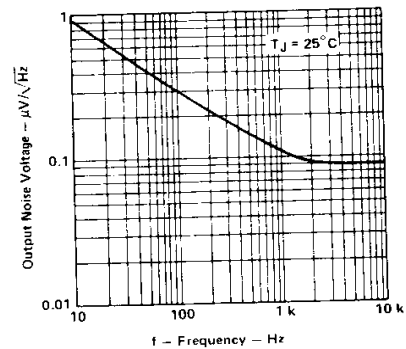
**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

OUTPUT VOLTAGE  
 VS  
 VIRTUAL JUNCTION TEMPERATURE



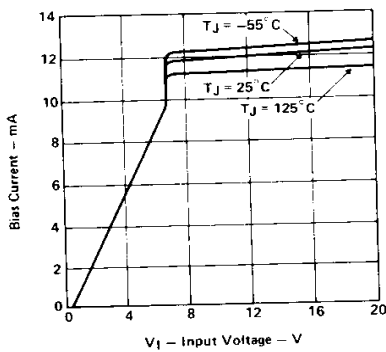
**FIGURE 3**

OUTPUT NOISE VOLTAGE  
 VS  
 FREQUENCY



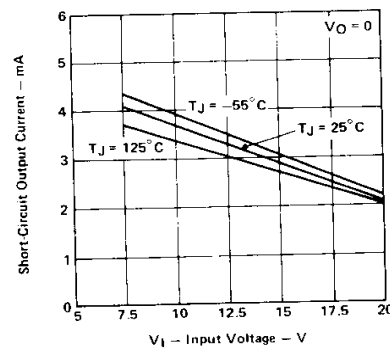
**FIGURE 4**

BIAS CURRENT  
 VS  
 INPUT VOLTAGE



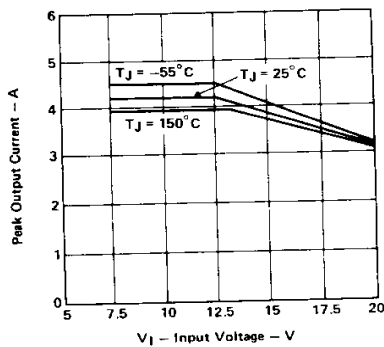
**FIGURE 5**

SHORT CIRCUIT OUTPUT CURRENT  
 VS  
 INPUT VOLTAGE



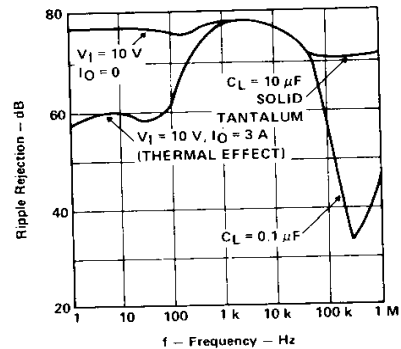
**FIGURE 6**

PEAK OUTPUT CURRENT  
 VS  
 INPUT VOLTAGE



**FIGURE 7**

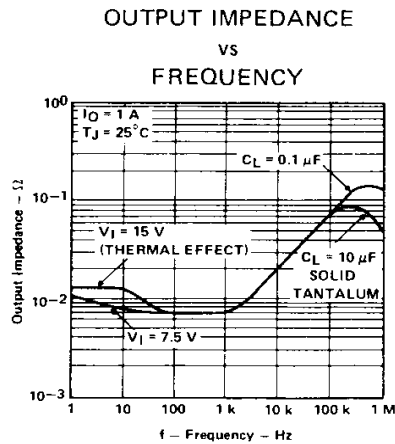
RIPPLE REJECTION  
 VS  
 FREQUENCY



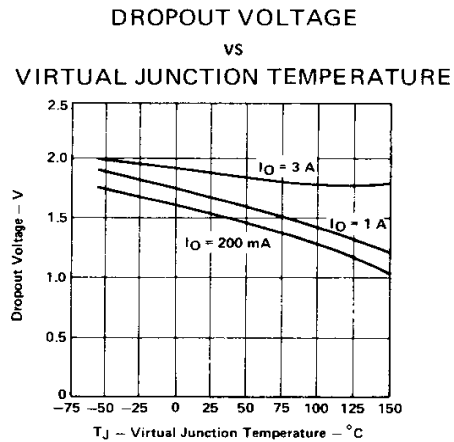
**FIGURE 8**

2

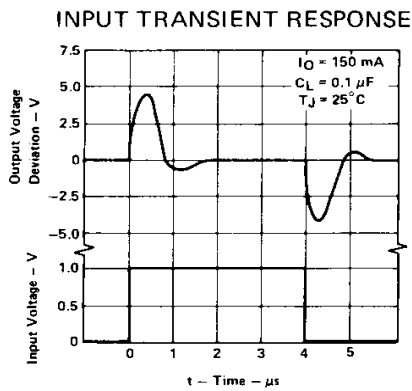
**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**



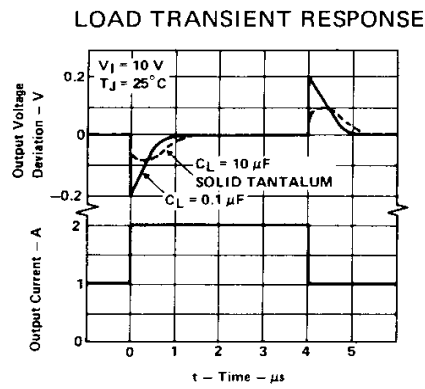
**FIGURE 9**



**FIGURE 10**

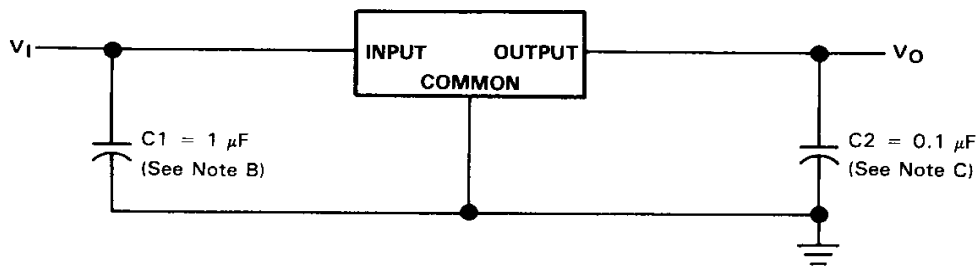


**FIGURE 11**



**FIGURE 12**

**TYPICAL APPLICATIONS DATA**



- NOTES:**
- A. All capacitors are solid tantalum.
  - B. Use of capacitor C1 is required if regulator is more than 10 cm (4 inches) from filter capacitor.
  - C. Use of capacitor C2 (optional) improves transient response time.

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