

## LM723QML Voltage Regulator

Check for Samples: [LM723QML](#)

### FEATURES

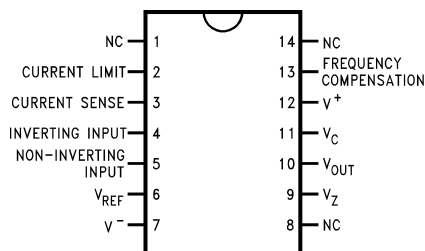
- 150 mA Output Current Without External Pass Transistor
- Output Currents in Excess of 10A Possible by Adding External Transistors
- Input Voltage 40V Max
- Output Voltage Adjustable from 2V to 37V
- Can be Used as Either a Linear or a Switching Regulator

### DESCRIPTION

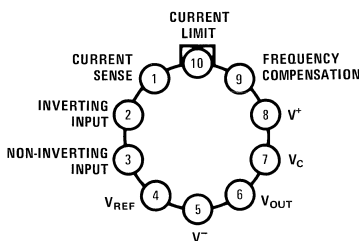
The LM723 is a voltage regulator designed primarily for series regulator applications. By itself, it will supply output currents up to 150 mA; but external transistors can be added to provide any desired load current. The circuit features extremely low standby current drain, and provision is made for either linear or foldback current limiting.

The LM723 is also useful in a wide range of other applications such as a shunt regulator, a current regulator or a temperature controller.

### Connection Diagram



**Figure 1. Dual-In-Line Package (Top View)**  
See Package J0014A



**Note:** Pin 5 connected to case.

**Figure 2. Metal Can Package (Top View)**  
See Package LME0010C

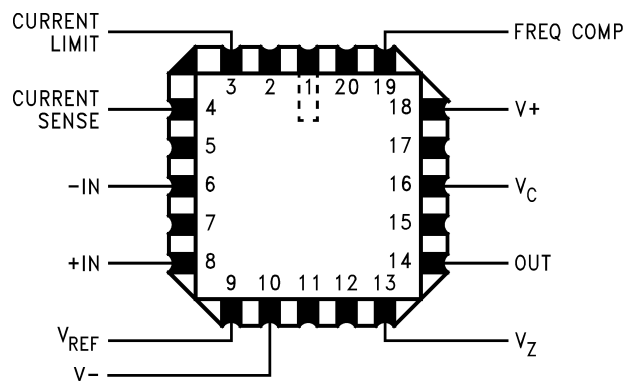


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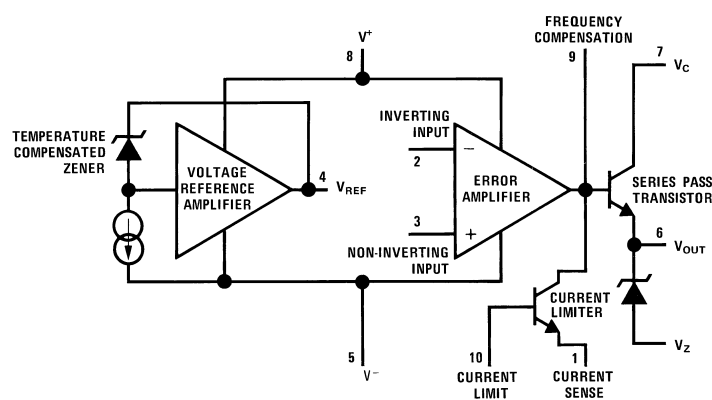
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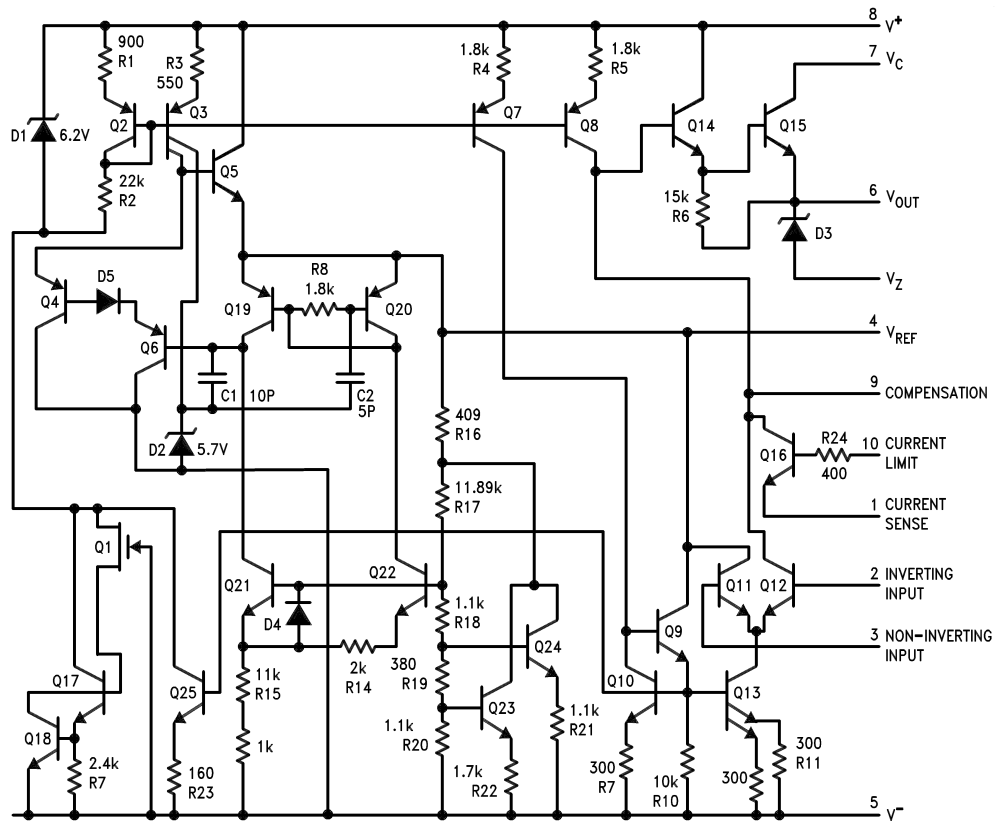
**Figure 3. Top View**  
See Package NAJ0020A

## Equivalent Circuit



(1) Pin numbers refer to metal can package.

## Schematic Diagram



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

**Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>(1)</sup>**

Pulse Voltage from V <sup>+</sup> to V <sup>-</sup> (50 ms)			50V
Continuous Voltage from V <sup>+</sup> to V <sup>-</sup>			40V
Input-Output Voltage Differential			40V
Maximum Amplifier Input Voltage	Either Input		8.5V
	Differential		5V
Current from V <sub>Z</sub>			25 mA
Current from V <sub>REF</sub>			15 mA
Internal Power Dissipation    Metal Can <sup>(2)</sup>	Cavity DIP <sup>(2)</sup>		900 mW 800 mW
	LCCC <sup>(2)</sup>		900 mW
Operating Temperature Range			-55°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +125°C
Maximum T <sub>J</sub>			+150°C
Storage Temperature Range			-65°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 4 sec. max.)			300°C
Thermal Resistance	θ <sub>JA</sub>	CDIP (Still Air)	100°C/W
		CDIP (500LF/ Min Air flow)	61°C/W
		Metal Can (Still Air)	156°C/W
		Metal Can (500LF/ Min Air flow)	89°C/W
		LCCC (Still Air)	96°C/W
		LCCC (500LF/ Min Air flow)	70°C/W
	θ <sub>JC</sub>	CDIP	22°C/W
		Metal Can	37°C/W
		LCCC	27°C/W
ESD Tolerance <sup>(3)</sup>			500V

(1) "Absolute Maximum Ratings" indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not guarantee specific performance limits. For specified specifications and test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics. The specified specifications apply only for the test conditions listed. Some performance characteristics may degrade when the device is not operated under the listed test conditions.

(2) The maximum power dissipation for these devices must be derated at elevated temperatures and is dictated by T<sub>JMAX</sub>, θ<sub>JA</sub>, and the ambient temperature, T<sub>A</sub>. The maximum available power dissipation at any temperature is P<sub>d</sub> = (T<sub>JMAX</sub> - T<sub>A</sub>)/θ<sub>JA</sub> or the number given in the Absolute Maximum Ratings, whichever is less. See derating curves for maximum power rating above 25°C.

(3) Human body model, 1.5 kΩ in series with 100 pF.

**Quality Conformance Inspection — MIL-STD-883, Method 5005 — Group A**

Subgroup	Description	Temp ( °C)
1	Static tests at	+25
2	Static tests at	+125
3	Static tests at	-55
4	Dynamic tests at	+25
5	Dynamic tests at	+125
6	Dynamic tests at	-55
7	Functional tests at	+25
8A	Functional tests at	+125
8B	Functional tests at	-55
9	Switching tests at	+25
10	Switching tests at	+125
11	Switching tests at	-55

## Electrical Characteristics

### DC Parameters<sup>(1)</sup>

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Notes	Min	Max	Units	Sub-groups
$V_{rline}$	Line Regulation	$12V \leq V_{IN} \leq 15V$ , $V_{OUT} = 5V$ , $I_L = 1mA$		-0.1	0.1	% $V_{OUT}$	1
				-0.2	0.2	% $V_{OUT}$	2
				-0.3	0.3	% $V_{OUT}$	3
		$12V \leq V_{IN} \leq 40V$ , $V_{OUT} = 2V$ , $I_L = 1mA$		-0.2	0.2	% $V_{OUT}$	1
		$9.5V \leq V_{IN} \leq 40V$ , $V_{OUT} = 5V$ , $I_L = 1mA$		-0.3	0.3	% $V_{OUT}$	1
$V_{rload}$	Load Regulation	$1mA \leq I_L \leq 50mA$ , $V_{IN} = 12V$ , $V_{OUT} = 5V$		-0.1 5	0.15	% $V_{OUT}$	1
				-0.4	0.4	% $V_{OUT}$	2
				-0.6	0.6	% $V_{OUT}$	3
		$1mA \leq I_L \leq 10mA$ , $V_{IN} = 40V$ , $V_{OUT} = 37V$		-0.5	0.5	% $V_{OUT}$	1
$V_{REF}$	Voltage Reference	$I_{REF} = 1mA$ , $V_{IN} = 12V$		6.95	7.35	V	1
				6.9	7.4	V	2, 3
$I_{SCD}$	Standby Current	$V_{IN} = 30V$ , $I_L = I_{REF} = 0$ , $V_{OUT} = V_{REF}$		0.5	3	mA	1
				0.5	2.4	mA	2
				0.5	3.5	mA	3
$I_{OS}$	Short Circuit Current	$V_{OUT} = 5V$ , $V_{IN} = 12V$ , $R_{SC} = 10\Omega$ , $R_L = 0$		45	85	mA	1
$V_Z$	Zener Voltage	$V_{IN} = 40V$ , $V_{OUT} = 7.15V$ , $I_Z = 1mA$	See <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup>	5.58	6.82	V	1
$V_{OUT}$	Output Voltage	$V_{IN} = 12V$ , $V_{OUT} = 5V$ , $I_L = 1mA$		4.5	5.5	V	1, 2, 3

(1) Unless otherwise specified,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ ,  $V_{IN} = V^+ = V_C = 12V$ ,  $V^- = 0$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 5V$ ,  $I_L = 1mA$ ,  $R_{SC} = 0$ ,  $C_1 = 100pF$ ,  $C_{REF} = 0$  and divider impedance as seen by error amplifier  $\leq 10k\Omega$  connected as shown in [Figure 15](#) Line and load regulation specifications are given for the condition of constant chip temperature. Temperature drifts must be taken into account separately for high dissipation conditions.

(2) For metal can applications where  $V_Z$  is required, an external 6.2V zener diode should be connected in series with  $V_{OUT}$ .

(3) Tested for DIPS only.

## Electrical Characteristics

### AC Parameters<sup>(1)</sup>

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Notes	Min	Max	Units	Sub-groups
Delta $V_{OUT}$ Delta $V_{IN}$	Ripple Rejection	$f = 120Hz$ , $C_{REF} = 0$ , $V_{INS} = 2V_{RMS}$		55		dB	4
		$f = 120Hz$ , $C_{REF} = 5\mu F$ , $V_{INS} = 2V_{RMS}$		67		dB	4

(1) Unless otherwise specified,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ ,  $V_{IN} = V^+ = V_C = 12V$ ,  $V^- = 0$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 5V$ ,  $I_L = 1mA$ ,  $R_{SC} = 0$ ,  $C_1 = 100pF$ ,  $C_{REF} = 0$  and divider impedance as seen by error amplifier  $\leq 10k\Omega$  connected as shown in [Figure 15](#) Line and load regulation specifications are given for the condition of constant chip temperature. Temperature drifts must be taken into account separately for high dissipation conditions.

## Typical Performance Characteristics

**Load Regulation Characteristics with Current Limiting**

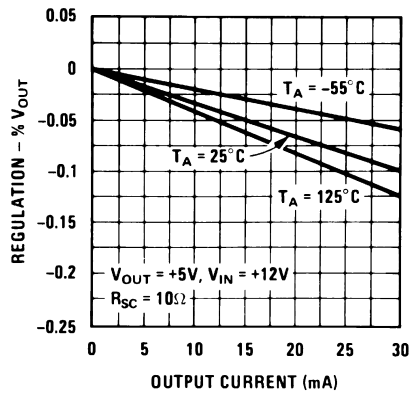


Figure 4.

**Load Regulation Characteristics with Current Limiting**

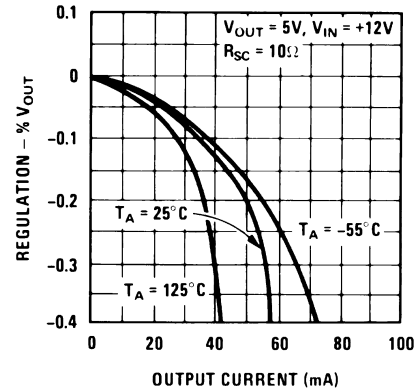


Figure 5.

**Load & Line Regulation vs Input-Output Voltage Differential**

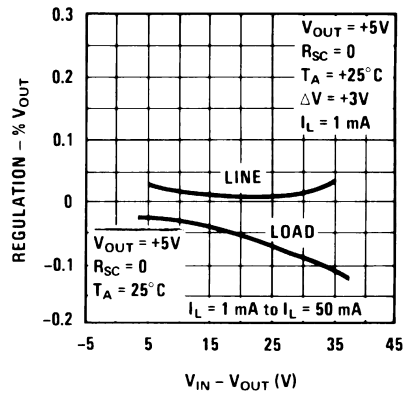


Figure 6.

**Current Limiting Characteristics**

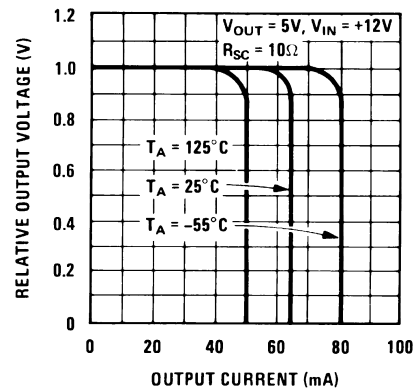


Figure 7.

**Current Limiting Characteristics vs Junction Temperature**

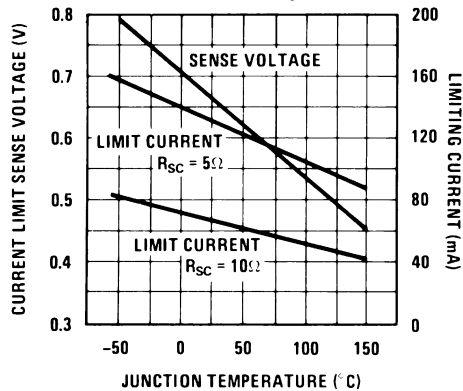


Figure 8.

**Standby Current Drain vs Input Voltage**

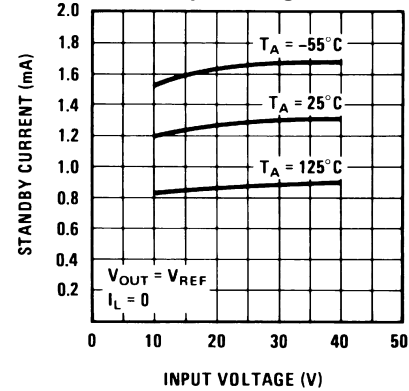


Figure 9.

## Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

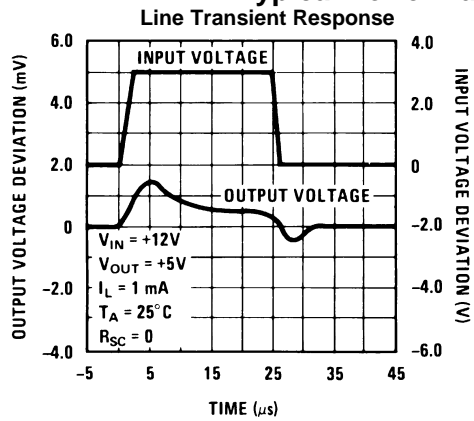


Figure 10.

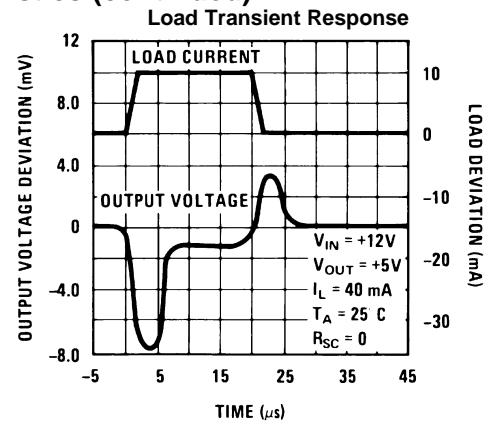


Figure 11.

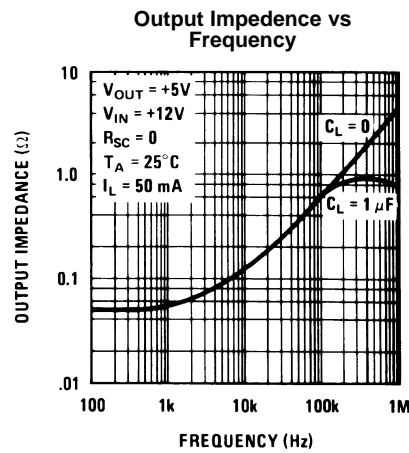
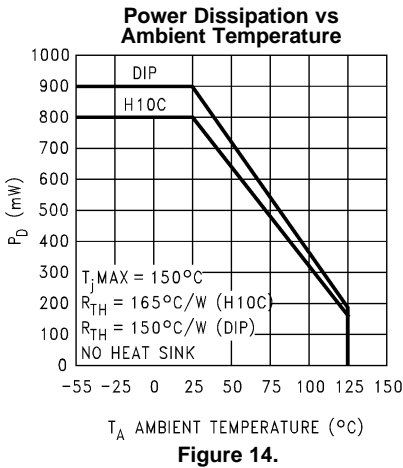
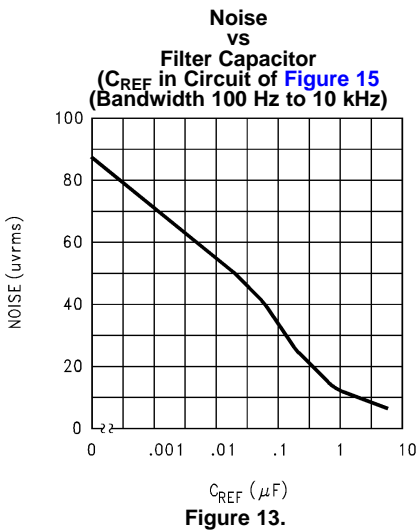


Figure 12.

**Maximum Power Ratings**





## RESISTOR VALUES (KΩ) FOR STANDARD OUTPUT VOLTAGE

Positive Output Voltage	Applicable Figures	Fixed Output ±5%		Output Adjustable ±10% <sup>(1)</sup>			Negative Output Voltage	Applicable Figures	Fixed Output ±5%		5% Output Adjustable ±10%		
	See <sup>(2)</sup>	R1	R2	R1	P1	R2			R1	R2	R1	P1	R2
+3.0	1, 5, 6, 9, 12 (4)	4.12	3.01	1.8	0.5	1.2	+100	7	3.57	102	2.2	10	91
+3.6	1, 5, 6, 9, 12 (4)	3.57	3.65	1.5	0.5	1.5	+250	7	3.57	255	2.2	10	240
+5.0	1, 5, 6, 9, 12 (4)	2.15	4.99	0.75	0.5	2.2	–6 <sup>(3)</sup>	3, (10)	3.57	2.43	1.2	0.5	0.75
+6.0	1, 5, 6, 9, 12 (4)	1.15	6.04	0.5	0.5	2.7	–9	3, 10	3.48	5.36	1.2	0.5	2.0
+9.0	2, 4, (5, 6, 9, 12)	1.87	7.15	0.75	1.0	2.7	–12	3, 10	3.57	8.45	1.2	0.5	3.3
+12	2, 4, (5, 6, 9, 12)	4.87	7.15	2.0	1.0	3.0	–15	3, 10	3.65	11.5	1.2	0.5	4.3
+15	2, 4, (5, 6, 9, 12)	7.87	7.15	3.3	1.0	3.0	–28	3, 10	3.57	24.3	1.2	0.5	10
+28	2, 4, (5, 6, 9, 12)	21.0	7.15	5.6	1.0	2.0	–45	8	3.57	41.2	2.2	10	33
+45	7	3.57	48.7	2.2	10	39	–100	8	3.57	97.6	2.2	10	91
+75	7	3.57	78.7	2.2	10	68	–250	8	3.57	249	2.2	10	240

(1) Replace R1/R2 in figures with divider shown in [Figure 27](#).

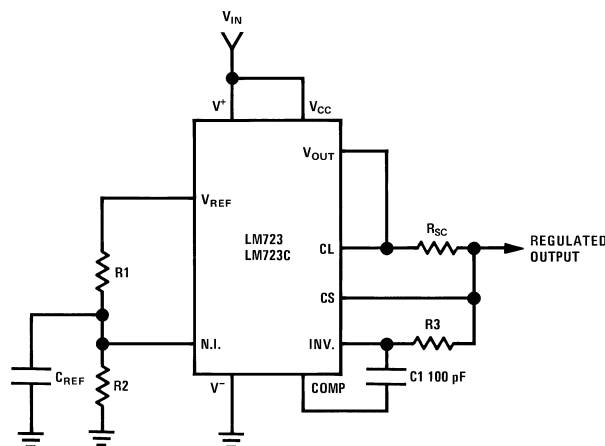
(2) Figures in parentheses may be used if R1/R2 divider is placed on opposite input of error amp.

(3) V<sup>+</sup> and V<sub>CC</sub> must be connected to a +3V or greater supply.

**Table 1. Formulae for Intermediate Output Voltages**

Outputs from +2 to +7 volts ( <a href="#">Figure 15</a> , <a href="#">Figure 18</a> , <a href="#">Figure 19</a> , <a href="#">Figure 20</a> , <a href="#">Figure 23</a> , <a href="#">Figure 26</a> )	Outputs from +4 to +250 volts ( <a href="#">Figure 21</a> )	Current Limiting
$V_{OUT} = \left( V_{REF} \times \frac{R2}{R1 + R2} \right) \quad (1)$	$V_{OUT} = \left( \frac{V_{REF}}{2} \times \frac{R2 - R1}{R1} \right); R3 = R4 \quad (2)$	$I_{LIMIT} = \frac{V_{SENSE}}{R_{SC}} \quad (3)$
Outputs from +7 to +37 volts ( <a href="#">Figure 16</a> , <a href="#">Figure 18</a> , <a href="#">Figure 19</a> , <a href="#">Figure 20</a> , <a href="#">Figure 23</a> , <a href="#">Figure 26</a> )	Outputs from –6 to –250 volts ( <a href="#">Figure 17</a> , <a href="#">Figure 22</a> , <a href="#">Figure 24</a> )	Foldback Current Limiting
$V_{OUT} = \left( V_{REF} \times \frac{R1 + R2}{R2} \right) \quad (5)$	$V_{OUT} = \left( \frac{V_{REF}}{2} \times \frac{R1 + R2}{R1} \right); R3 = R4 \quad (6)$	$I_{KNEE} = \left( \frac{V_{OUT} R3}{R_{SC} R4} + \frac{V_{SENSE} (R3 + R4)}{R_{SC} R4} \right)$ $I_{SHORT\ CKT} = \left( \frac{V_{SENSE}}{R_{SC}} \times \frac{R3 + R4}{R4} \right) \quad (4)$

Typical Applications

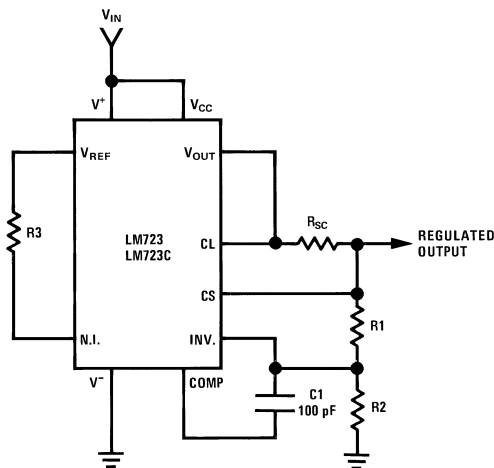


Note:  $R_3 = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$  for minimum temperature drift.

Figure 15. Basic Low Voltage Regulator ( $V_{OUT} = 2$  to 7 Volts)

Table 2. Basic Low Voltage Regulator ( $V_{OUT} = 2$  to 7 Volts)

Typical Performance	
Regulated Output Voltage	5V
Line Regulation ( $\Delta V_{IN} = 3V$ )	0.5mV
Load Regulation ( $\Delta I_L = 50$ mA)	1.5mV



Note:  $R_3 = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$  for minimum temperature drift.  
R<sub>3</sub> may be eliminated for minimum component count.

Figure 16. Basic High Voltage Regulator  $V_{OUT} = 7$  to 37 Volts)

Table 3. Basic High Voltage Regulator  $V_{OUT} = 7$  to 37 Volts)

Typical Performance	
Regulated Output Voltage	15V
Line Regulation ( $\Delta V_{IN} = 3V$ )	1.5 mV
Load Regulation ( $\Delta I_L = 50$ mA)	4.5 mV

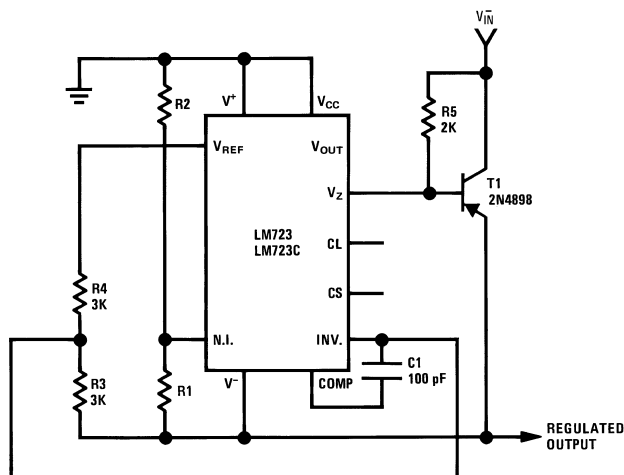


Figure 17. Negative Voltage Regulator

Table 4. Negative Voltage Regulator

Typical Performance	
Regulated Output Voltage	-15V
Line Regulation ( $\Delta V_{IN} = 3V$ )	1 mV
Load Regulation ( $\Delta I_L = 100 \text{ mA}$ )	2 mV

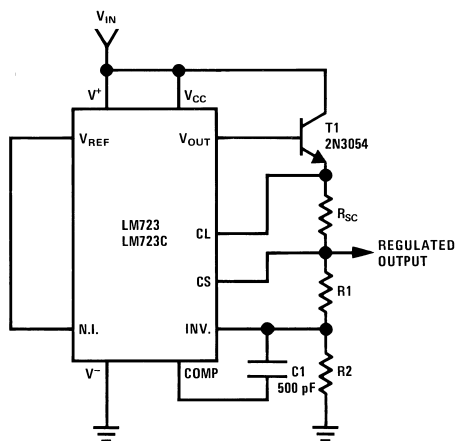


Figure 18. Positive Voltage Regulator - (External NPN Pass Transistor)

Table 5. Positive Voltage Regulator - (External NPN Pass Transistor)

Typical Performance	
Regulated Output Voltage	+15V
Line Regulation ( $\Delta V_{IN} = 3V$ )	1.5 mV
Load Regulation ( $\Delta I_L = 1A$ )	15 mV

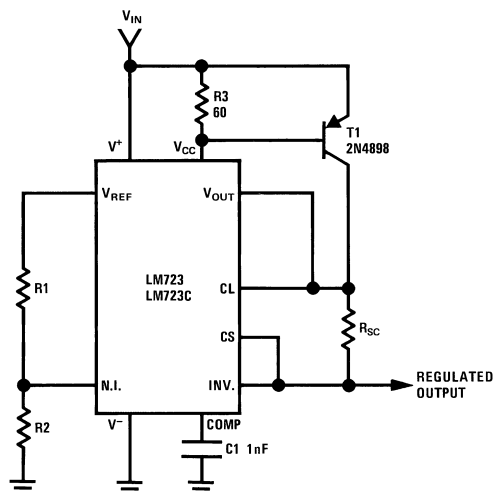


Figure 19. Positive Voltage Regulator – (External PNP Pass Transistor)

Table 6. Positive Voltage Regulator – (External PNP Pass Transistor)

Typical Performance	
Regulated Output Voltage	+5V
Line Regulation ( $\Delta V_{IN} = 3V$ )	0.5 mV
Load Regulation ( $\Delta I_L = 1A$ )	5 mV

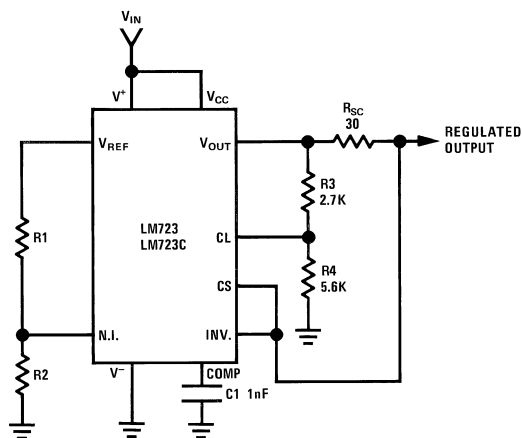


Figure 20. Foldback Current Limiting

Table 7. Foldback Current Limiting

Typical Performance	
Regulated Output Voltage	+5V
Line Regulation ( $\Delta V_{IN} = 3V$ )	0.5 mV
Load Regulation ( $\Delta I_L = 10 \text{ mA}$ )	1 mV
Short Circuit Current	20 mA

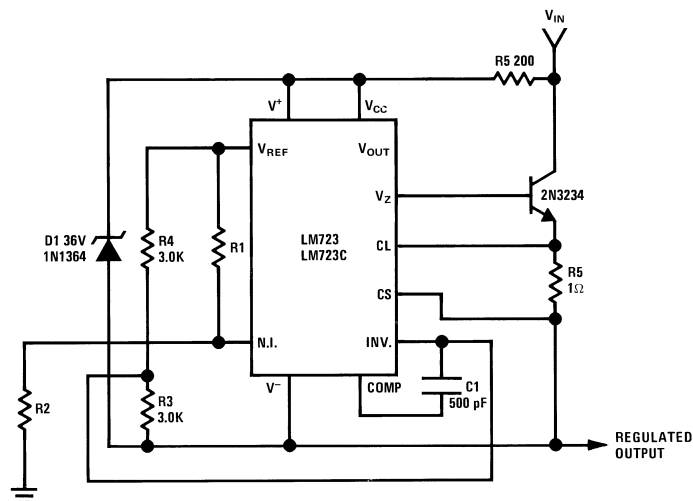


Figure 21. Positive Floating Regulator

Table 8. Positive Floating Regulator

Typical Performance	
Regulated Output Voltage	+50V
Line Regulation ( $\Delta V_{IN} = 20V$ )	15 mV
Load Regulation ( $\Delta I_L = 50 \text{ mA}$ )	20 mV

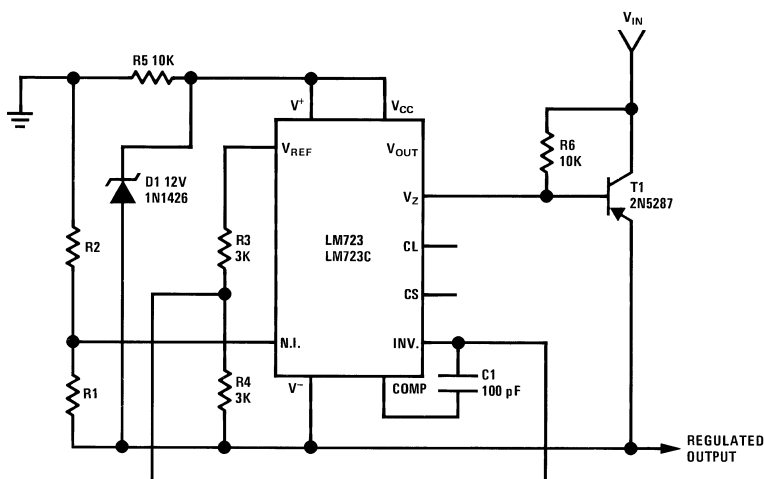
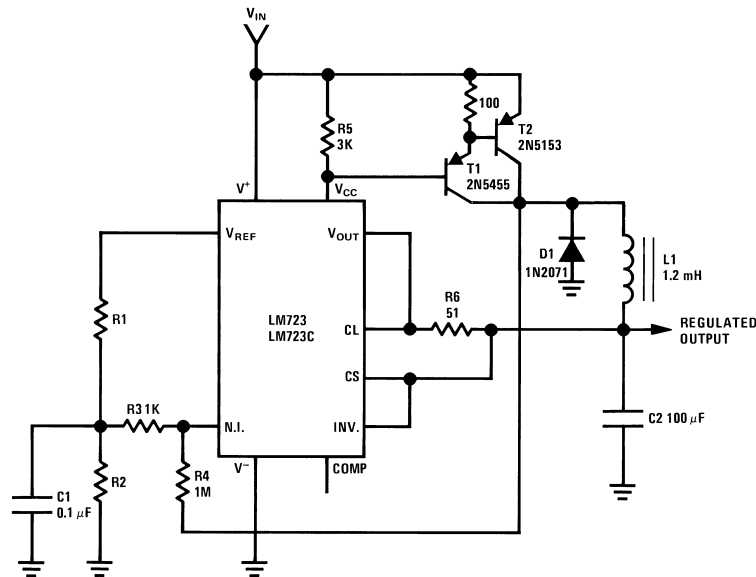


Figure 22. Negative Floating Regulator

Table 9. Negative Floating Regulator

Typical Performance	
Regulated Output Voltage	-100V
Line Regulation ( $\Delta V_{IN} = 20V$ )	30 mV
Load Regulation ( $\Delta I_L = 100 \text{ mA}$ )	20 mV



### Figure 23. Positive Switching Regulator

### Table 10. Positive Switching Regulator<sup>(1)</sup>

Typical Performance	
Regulated Output Voltage	+5V
Line Regulation ( $\Delta V_{IN} = 30V$ )	10 mV
Load Regulation ( $\Delta I_L = 2A$ )	80 mV

(1)  $L_1$  is 40 turns of No. 20 enameled copper wire wound on Ferroxcube P36/22-3B7 pot core or equivalent with 0.009 in. air gap

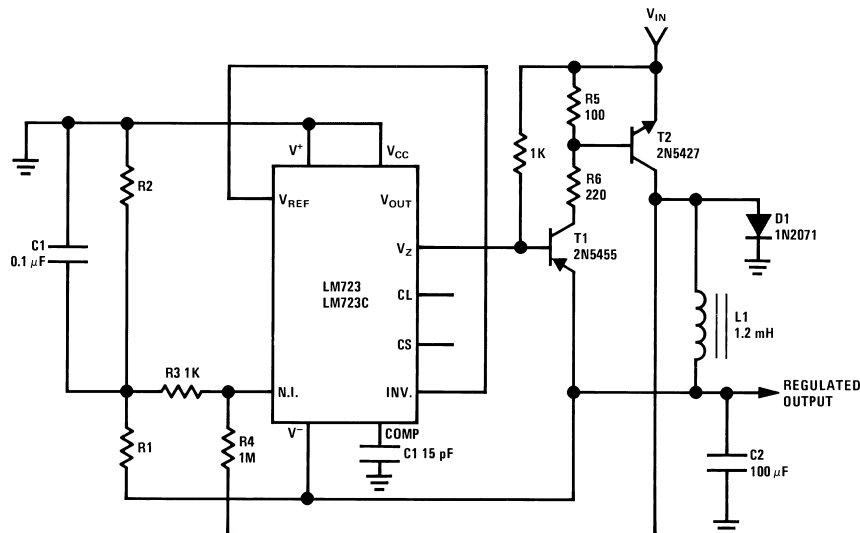
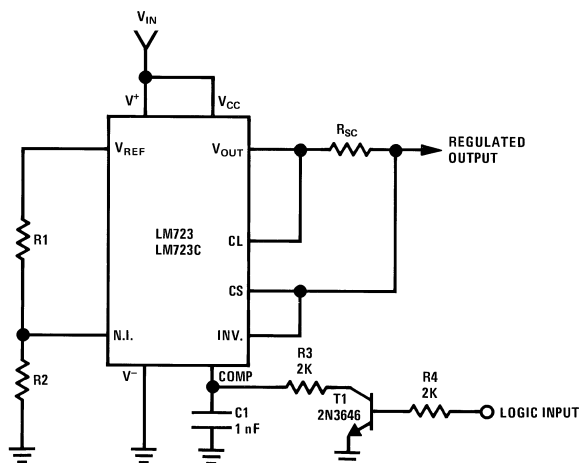


Figure 24. Negative Switching Regulator

Table 11. Negative Switching Regulator<sup>(1)</sup>

Typical Performance	
Regulated Output Voltage	-15V
Line Regulation ( $\Delta V_{IN} = 20V$ )	8 mV
Load Regulation ( $\Delta I_L = 2A$ )	6 mV

(1)  $L_1$  is 40 turns of No. 20 enameled copper wire wound on Ferroxcube P36/22-3B7 pot core or equivalent with 0.009 in. air gap



**Note:** Current limit transistor may be used for shutdown if current limiting is not required.

Figure 25. Remote Shutdown Regulator with Current Limiting

Table 12. Remote Shutdown Regulator with Current Limiting

Typical Performance	
Regulated Output Voltage	+5V
Line Regulation ( $\Delta V_{IN} = 3V$ )	0.5 mV
Load Regulation ( $\Delta I_L = 50 \text{ mA}$ )	1.5 mV

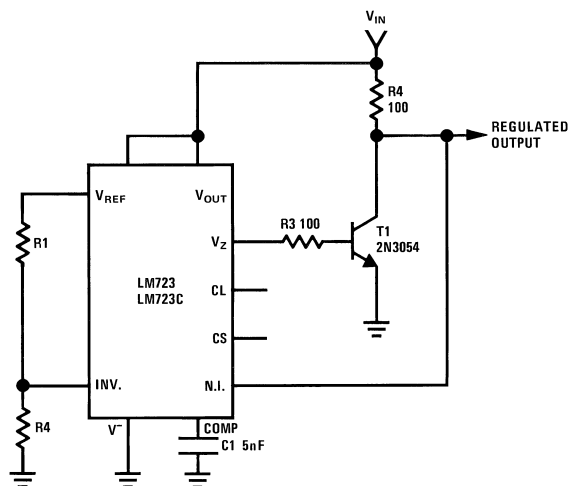
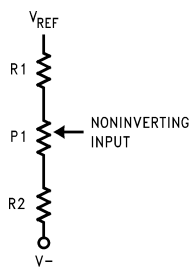


Figure 26. Shunt Regulator

Table 13. Shunt Regulator

Regulated Output Voltage	+5V
Line Regulation ( $\Delta V_{IN} = 10V$ )	0.5 mV
Load Regulation ( $\Delta I_L = 100 \text{ mA}$ )	1.5 mV



(1) Replace R1/R2 in figures with divider shown in [Figure 27](#)

Figure 27. Output Voltage Adjust

Revision History Section

Date Released	Revision	Section	Originator	Changes
02/15/05	A	New Release, Corporate format	L. Lytle	1 MDS data sheet converted into one Corp. data sheet format. MNLM723-X, Rev. 1A0. MDS data sheet will be archived. AC and Drift parameters removed from specification because they only applied to the JAN B/S devices, covered in a separate datasheet.



**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Top-Side Markings (4)	Samples
LM723E/883	ACTIVE	LCCC	NAJ	20	50	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-55 to 125	LM723E /883 Q ACO /883 Q >T	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LM723H/883	ACTIVE	TO-100	LME	10	20	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-55 to 125	LM723H/883 Q ACO LM723H/883 Q >T	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LM723J/883	ACTIVE	CDIP	J	14	25	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-55 to 125	LM723J/883 Q	<a href="#">Samples</a>

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free (RoHS):** TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

**Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br):** TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) Only one of markings shown within the brackets will appear on the physical device.

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J (R-GDIP-T\*\*)

14 LEADS SHOWN

# CERAMIC DUAL IN-LINE PACKAGE



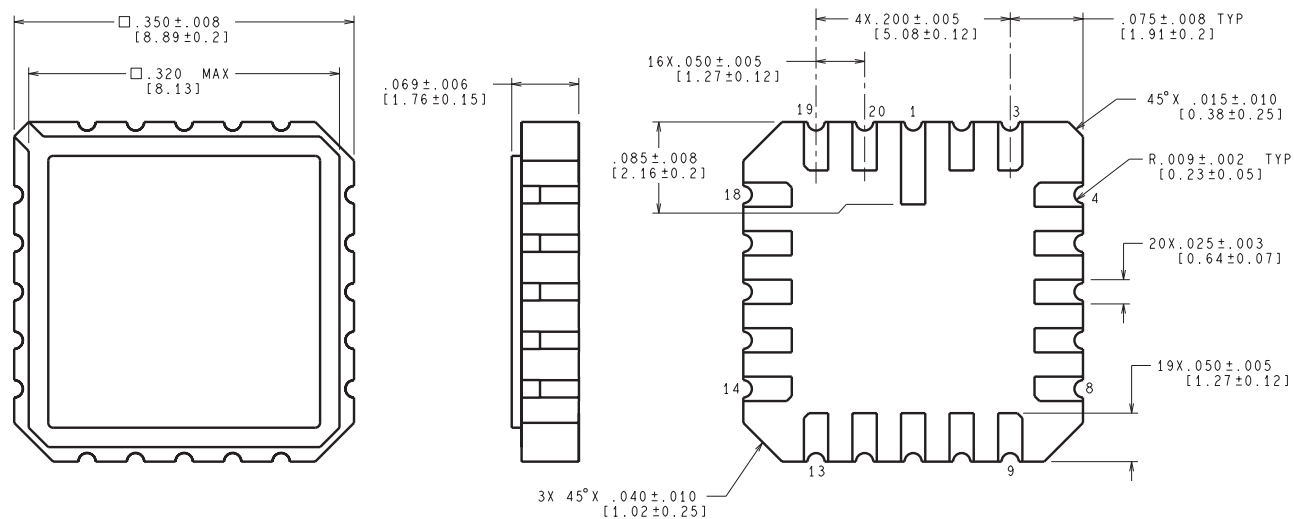
PINS ** DIM	14	16	18	20
A	0.300 (7,62) BSC	0.300 (7,62) BSC	0.300 (7,62) BSC	0.300 (7,62) BSC
B MAX	0.785 (19,94)	.840 (21,34)	0.960 (24,38)	1.060 (26,92)
B MIN	—	—	—	—
C MAX	0.300 (7,62)	0.300 (7,62)	0.310 (7,87)	0.300 (7,62)
C MIN	0.245 (6,22)	0.245 (6,22)	0.220 (5,59)	0.245 (6,22)



4040083/F 03/03

- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. This package is hermetically sealed with a ceramic lid using glass frit.
  - D. Index point is provided on cap for terminal identification only on press ceramic glass frit seal only.
  - E. Falls within MIL STD 1835 GDIP1-T14, GDIP1-T16, GDIP1-T18 and GDIP1-T20.

NAJ0020A

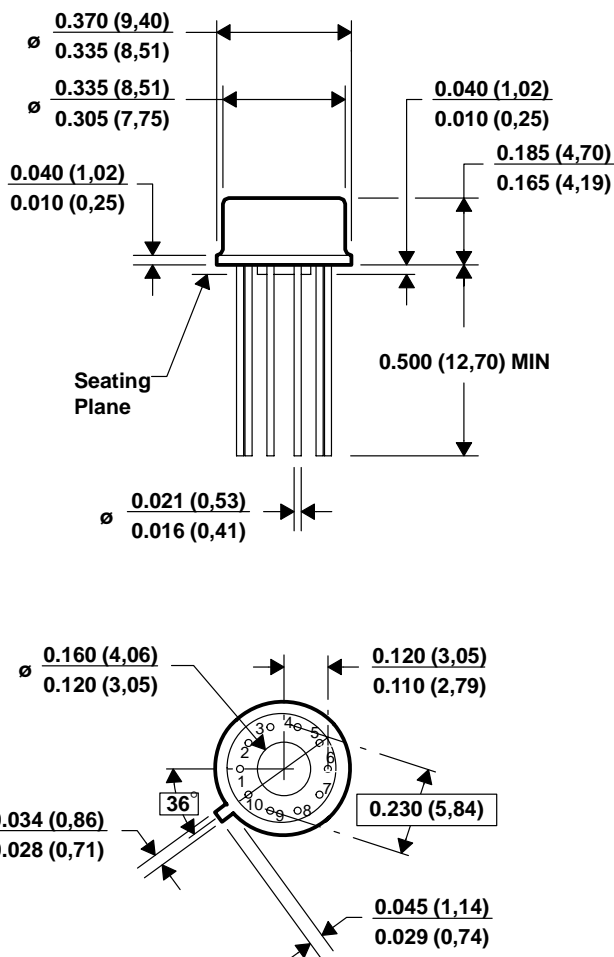


CONTROLLING DIMENSION IS INCH  
VALUES IN [ ] ARE MILLIMETERS

E20A (Rev F)

## LME (O-MBCY-W10)

## METAL CYLINDRICAL PACKAGE



4202488/A 03/01

- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Leads in true position within 0.010 (0,25) R @ MMC at seating plane.
  - D. Pin numbers shown for reference only. Numbers may not be marked on package.
  - E. Falls within JEDEC MO-006/TO-100.

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Medical	<a href="http://www.ti.com/medical">www.ti.com/medical</a>
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