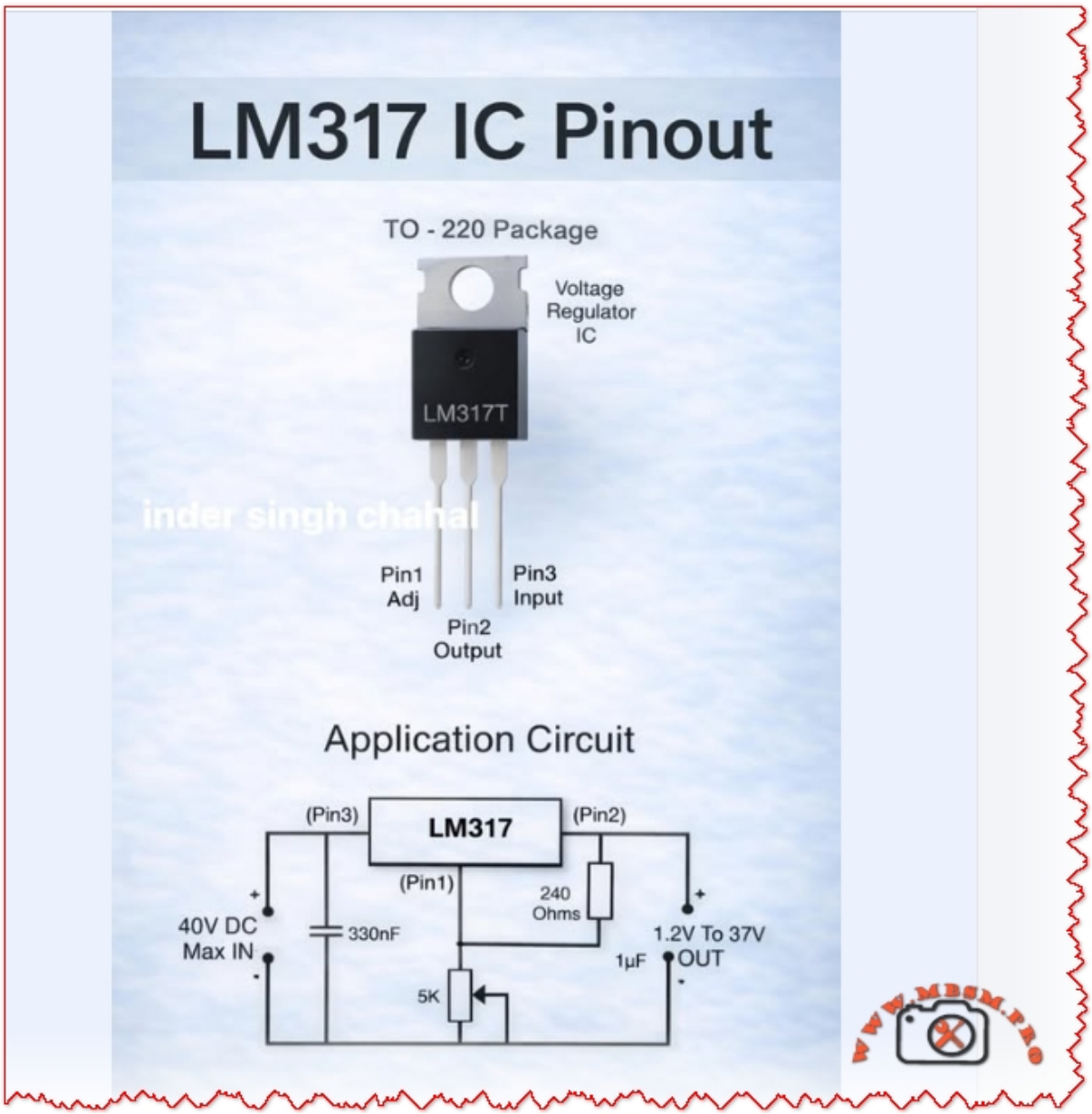
LM317 Voltage Regulator

Site: Mbsmpro

Date: January 8, 2026 | **Author:** www.mbsmpro.com

URL: https://mbsmpro.com/lm317-voltage-regulator/



LM317 Voltage Regulator: Complete Guide, Pinout, Application Circuit, and Engineering Best Practices

Professional, practical, and ready for WordPress publication — engineered for technicians, makers, and design engineers.

Overview

The **LM317** is a versatile adjustable linear voltage regulator in a TO-220 (and SMD) package that delivers a stable output from **1.2 V to 37 V** with a maximum input rating of **40 V DC**. It's widely used for bench power supplies, embedded systems, and analog rails where simplicity, low noise, and predictable behavior matter. This article explains pinout and application circuits, common design mistakes, thermal calculations, layout rules, comparisons with alternatives, and practical installation advice.

Pinout and Basic Application

Pin	Label	Function
1	**Adj**	Adjust input for output set resistor network
2	**Out**	Regulated output voltage
3	**In**	Unregulated input voltage (max 40 V DC)

Typical application components: 240 Ω resistor between **Out** and **Adj**, adjustable resistor (e.g., **5 kΩ**) between **Adj** and ground, **330 nF** on Adj for stability in some layouts, and **1 µF** on Output for transient suppression.

Standard Application Formula

- **Output voltage**:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF}\left(1 + \frac{R2}{R1}\right) + I_{ADJ} \cdot R2$$

where $V_{REF} \approx 1.25$ V, **R1 = 240 Ω**, **R2** is the adjustable resistor.

Recommended Component Values

Component	Recommended Value	Purpose
R1	**240 Ω**	Sets reference current
R2	**variable 0–5 kΩ**	Sets VOUT range
Cadj	**330 nF** (optional)	Improves transient response and stability
Cout	**1 µF low-ESR**	Output decoupling and stability
Cin	**10 µF** (electrolytic)	Input decoupling and transient handling

Thermal Design and Power Dissipation

- **Power dissipation**:

$$P = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \cdot I_{LOAD}$$

.

- **Example**: VIN = 24 V, VOUT = 5 V, ILOAD = 0.8 A → $P = (24 - 5) \cdot 0.8 = 15.2$ W. **15.2 W** requires a substantial heatsink or a switching alternative.

Practical rule: If P>2 W, plan a heatsink or consider a switching regulator. For portable or battery systems, prefer switching converters for efficiency.

Common Mistakes and How to Fix Them

Mistake	Effect	Fix
No input/output decoupling	Oscillation, noise	Add **10 µF** on input, **1 µF** on output, plus 0.1 µF ceramic close to pins
Long traces to caps	Instability	Place caps within **5 mm** of pins; use wide traces
Ignoring thermal dissipation	Overheating, thermal shutdown	Calculate P; add heatsink or switch to buck converter
Wrong capacitor type	Oscillation or poor transient	Use low-ESR electrolytic or tantalum; pair with ceramic
Using LM317 for large VIN–VOUT	Excessive wasted heat	Use buck converter for large drops or high current
No protection against reverse input	Device failure on faults	Add diode from Out to In and input transient protection

Layout and PCB Best Practices

- **Place input and output capacitors** as close as possible to the regulator pins.

- **Use wide copper pours** for VIN and VOUT to reduce thermal resistance.
- **Add thermal vias** under SMD packages to move heat to inner layers.
- **Keep adjust resistor network** close to Adj pin to minimize noise pickup.
- **Label test points** for VIN, VOUT, and ADJ for easy debugging.

Comparison: LM317 vs. AMS1117 vs. Switching Regulators

Attribute	LM317 (Adjustable LDO)	AMS1117 (Fixed LDO)	Buck Converter (Switching)
Output range	1.2–37 V	Fixed variants (1.2–5 V)	Wide, programmable
Efficiency (large VIN drop)	Low	Low	High
Noise	Low	Moderate	Higher (switching noise)
Thermal stress	High for large VIN–VOUT	High	Low
Complexity	Low	Very low	Higher (inductor, diode, layout)
Best use	Bench supplies, analog rails	Simple fixed rails	High current, battery systems

When to Use LM317

- You need an **adjustable** linear rail with low noise.
- VIN is only slightly higher than desired VOUT (small voltage drop).
- Current requirements are moderate (typically < 1 A unless heavily heatsinked).
- Simplicity and low component count are priorities.

When to Avoid LM317

- High current (> 1 A) with large VIN–VOUT difference.
- Battery-powered designs where efficiency is critical.
- Very low noise analog front ends that require specialized low-noise LDOs.

Testing and Validation Checklist

1. **No-load test**: Verify VOUT with no load; confirm VREF ≈ 1.25 V across R1.
2. **Load ramp**: Apply increasing load and monitor VOUT and temperature.
3. **Thermal soak**: Run full expected load for 30 minutes; measure case and PCB temps.
4. **Transient test**: Step load and measure recovery time and overshoot.
5. **Ripple test**: Check output ripple with oscilloscope; ensure within system tolerance.

Safety Notes and Notices

- **Maximum input voltage**: Do not exceed **40 V DC** on the input pin.
- **Heat**: The package can become hot; use proper insulation and heatsinking.

- **Polarity**: Protect against reverse polarity and input transients.
- **Capacitor polarity**: Observe electrolytic capacitor polarity to avoid explosion.

Practical Design Examples

Scenario	VIN	VOUT	ILOAD	P (W)	Recommendation
Small MCU rail	7 V	5 V	0.2 A	0.4 W	LM317 with small heatsink
Bench 5 V supply	24 V	5 V	0.8 A	15.2 W	Use buck converter or heavy heatsink
Sensor analog rail	12 V	3.3 V	0.1 A	0.87 W	LM317 with decoupling caps

FAQ (Short Answers)

- **Can LM317 deliver 1 A?** Yes, but only with adequate heatsinking and thermal planning.
- **Do I need the 240 Ω resistor?** Yes; it sets the reference current and stabilizes the regulator.
- **How to reduce noise?** Use proper decoupling, a 0.1 µF ceramic near pins, and a low-ESR output cap.

Focus Keyphrase

LM317 adjustable voltage regulator TO-220 pinout 1.2–37V 40V IN application circuit thermal design decoupling layout mistakes

SEO Title

Mbsmpro.com, LM317 Voltage Regulator, TO-220, 1.2–37V, 40V IN, Pinout, Application Circuit, Thermal Design

Meta Description

Complete LM317 guide: pinout, application circuit, component values, thermal calculations, PCB layout tips, common mistakes, and comparisons with AMS1117 and switching regulators.

Slug

lm317-voltage-regulator-to-220-1-2-37v-40v-in-pinout-application

Tags

LM317, Voltage Regulator, TO-220, Adjustable LDO, 1.2V, 3.3V, 5V, Thermal Design, Decoupling, PCB Layout, Mbsmgroup, Mbsm.pro, mbsmpro.com, mbsm, Electronics, Power Supply

Excerpt (first 55 words)

LM317 is a flexible adjustable linear regulator delivering 1.2 V to 37 V from a 40 V max input. This guide covers pinout, recommended component values, thermal calculations, layout best practices, common mistakes, and when to choose switching alternatives for efficiency and high current.

LM317 Voltage Regulator mbsmpro

lm317Download

Latest Articles

- Guide de Dépannage de la Carte Inverter : Climatiseur Kolin KSM-IW20WAE
- RCFF-2HP Capillary Tube for a Samsung 18000 BTU air conditioner
- Carbon brushes washing machine motors
- Chauffe-eau Junkers : Restauration d'un Classique
- WS57H Compressor, 1/6 hp, Capacitor Requirement 4mf
- Hisense inverter expert, installtion
- Copeland D3DS5-100X 10 HP Freezer Compressor
- Bitzer 6G-30.2Y: The High-Performance 30 HP Semi-Hermetic
- Réparer un chauffe-eau à gaz Olympic 6L
- Best piping practices for semi-hermetic systems
- Core ChauffeEau Junkers Mid-1980s to Late 1990s
- Not recommended R410A to R407c
- Details of refrigerant R134a
- The electrical circuit for a timer-based steam refrigerator is an interesting one
- Changing Filter 1/5 Hp
- 1/5 HP Compressor oil change: How much and how to do it right
- Deep cleaning AC units from A to Z… that's our craft
- Plumbing Fittings Explained
- Can the GL80 compressor be installed in place of the GL90?
- The process of replacing the air conditioner compressor is successful, and it is working as it was before ?