

LOW DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATOR

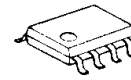
■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The NJM2883 is a low dropout voltage regulator in EMP8 package

Advanced Bipolar technology achieves low noise, high ripple rejection and low quiescent current.

It is suitable for portable applications.

■ PACKAGE OUTLINE

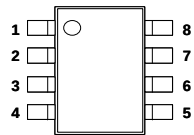


NJM2883E

■ FEATURES

- High Ripple Rejection 75dB typ. (f=1kHz)
- Output Noise Voltage $V_{no}=30\mu V_{rms}$ ($C_p=0.01\mu F$)
- Output capacitor with 1.0uF ceramic capacitor ($V_o \geq 2.7V$)
- Output Current $I_o(max.)=150mA$
- High Precision Output $V_o \pm 1\%$
- Low Dropout Voltage 0.10V typ. ($I_o=100mA$)
- ON/OFF Control (Active High)
- Operating Voltage Range +2.3V~+14V ($V_o \leq 2.0V$ version)
- Internal Short Circuit Current Limit
- Internal Thermal Overload Protection
- Bipolar Technology
- Package Outline EMP8 (5.0×6.0×1.5mm)

■ PIN CONFIGURATION

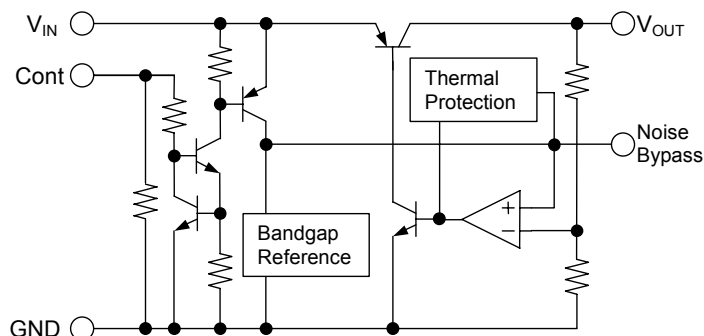


NJM2883E

PIN FUNCTION

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. V_{OUT} | 5. CONTROL (Active High) |
| 2. GND | 6. GND |
| 3. GND | 7. GND |
| 4. NOISE BYPASS | 8. V_{IN} |

■ EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Input Voltage	V_{IN}	+14	V
Control Voltage	V_{CONT}	+14(*note 1)	V
Power Dissipation	P_D	650(*note 2)	mW
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-40 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 ~ +125	°C

(*note 1) When input voltage is less than +14V, the absolute maximum control voltage is equal to the input voltage.

(*note 2) On board. 76.2×114.3×1.6mm(Double layer, FR-4)

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Vo>2.0V version : $V_{IN}=V_o+1V$, $C_{IN}=0.1\mu F$, $C_o=1.0\mu F$: $V_o\geq 2.7V$ ($C_o=2.2\mu F$: $V_o\leq 2.6V$), $C_p=0.01\mu F$, Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Output Voltage	V_o	$I_o=30mA$	-1.0%	—	+1.0%	V
Quiescent Current	I_Q	$I_o=0mA$, expect I_{cont}	—	120	180	μA
Quiescent Current at Control OFF	$I_{Q(OFF)}$	$V_{CONT}=0V$	—	—	100	nA
Output Current	I_o	$V_o-0.3V$	300	400	—	mA
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_o/\Delta V_{IN}$	$V_{IN}=V_o+1V \sim V_o+6V$, $I_o=30mA$	—	—	0.10	%/V
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_o/\Delta I_o$	$I_o=0 \sim 300mA$	—	—	0.03	%/mA
Dropout Voltage	ΔV_{I-O}	$I_o=100mA$	—	0.10	0.18	V
Ripple Rejection	RR	$e_{in}=200mV_{rms}$, $f=1kHz$, $I_o=10mA$, $V_o=3V$ Version	—	75	—	dB
Average Temperature Coefficient of Output Voltage	$\Delta V_o/\Delta T_a$	$T_a=0\sim+85^\circ C$, $I_o=10mA$	—	± 50	—	ppm/°C
Output Noise Voltage	V_{NO}	$f=10Hz\sim 80kHz$, $I_o=10mA$, $V_o=3V$ Version	—	30	—	μV_{rms}
Control Voltage for ON-state	$V_{CONT(ON)}$		1.6	—	—	V
Control Voltage for OFF-state	$V_{CONT(OFF)}$		—	—	0.6	V

(Vo≤2.0V version : $V_{IN}=V_o+1V$, $C_{IN}=0.1\mu F$, $C_o=2.2\mu F$: $V_o\geq 1.9V$ ($C_o=4.7\mu F$: $V_o\leq 1.8V$), $C_p=0.01\mu F$, Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Output Voltage	V_o	$I_o=30mA$	-1.0%	—	+1.0%	V
Quiescent Current	I_Q	$I_o=0mA$, expect I_{cont}	—	120	180	μA
Quiescent Current at Control OFF	$I_{Q(OFF)}$	$V_{CONT}=0V$	—	—	100	nA
Output Current	I_o	$V_o-0.3V$	300	400	—	mA
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_o/\Delta V_{IN}$	$V_{IN}=V_o+1V \sim V_o+6V$, $I_o=30mA$	—	—	0.10	%/V
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_o/\Delta I_o$	$I_o=0 \sim 300mA$	—	—	0.03	%/mA
Ripple Rejection	RR	$e_{in}=200mV_{rms}$, $f=1kHz$, $I_o=10mA$, $V_o=1.8V$ Version	—	80	—	dB
Average Temperature Coefficient of Output Voltage	$\Delta V_o/\Delta T_a$	$T_a=0\sim 85^\circ C$, $I_o=10mA$	—	± 50	—	ppm/°C
Output Noise Voltage	V_{NO}	$f=10Hz\sim 80kHz$, $I_o=10mA$, $V_o=1.8V$ Version	—	20	—	μV_{rms}
Control Voltage for ON-state	$V_{CONT(ON)}$		1.6	—	—	V
Control Voltage for OFF-state	$V_{CONT(OFF)}$		—	—	0.6	V

(*note 3) The above specification is a common specification for all output voltages.

Therefore, it may be different from the individual specification for a specific output voltage.

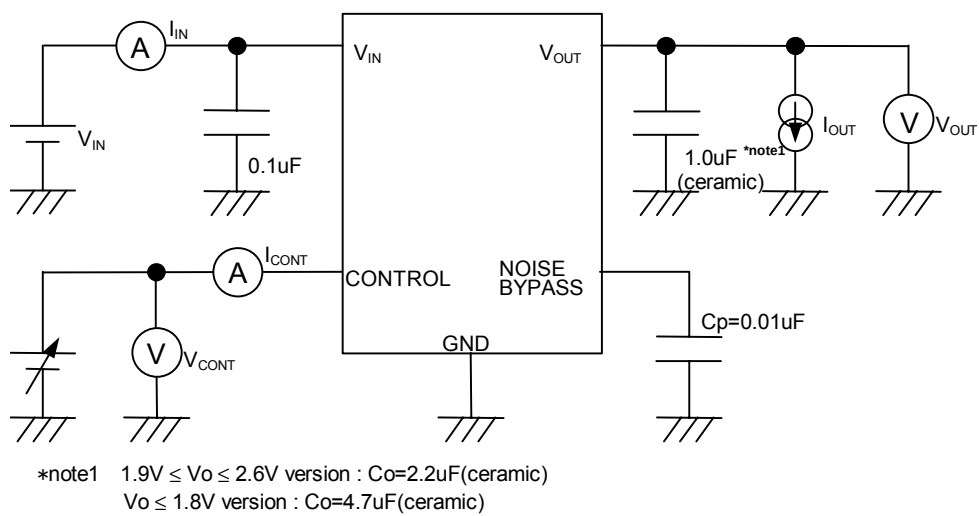
■ OUTPUT VOLTAGE RANK LIST

Device Name	V_{OUT}
NJM2883E18	1.8V
NJM2883E25	2.5V
NJM2883E28	2.8V
NJM2883E03	3.0V
NJM2883E33	3.3V

From 1.5V to 5.0V serialization is possible with 0.1V step.

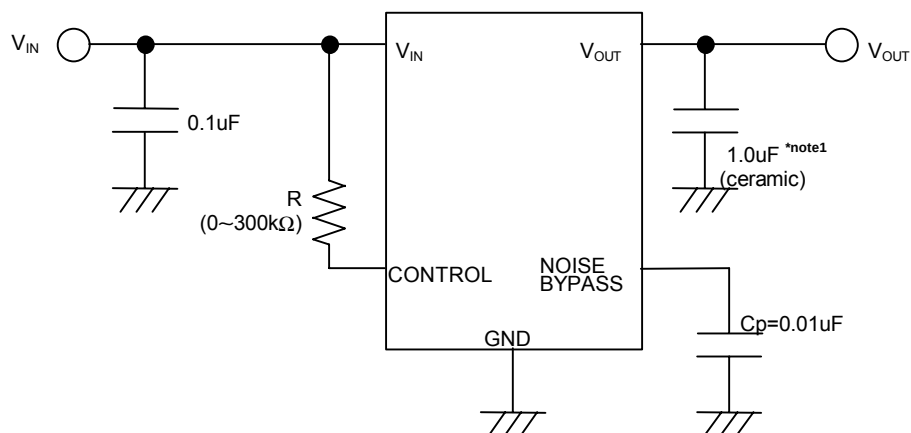
If you have any questions or requests, please contact to our business section.

■ TEST CIRCUIT



■ TYPICAL APPLICATION

① In case that ON/OFF Control is not required:

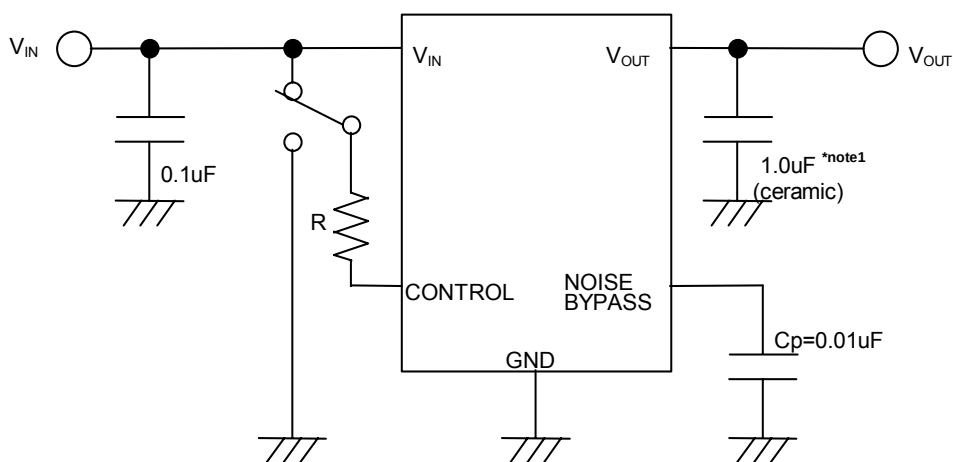


*note1 1.9V ≤ V_O ≤ 2.6V version : C_O=2.2uF(ceramic)
V_O ≤ 1.8V version : C_O=4.7uF(ceramic)

Connect control terminal to V_{IN} terminal

The quiescent current can be reduced by using a resistance “R”. Instead, it increases the minimum operating voltage. For further information, please refer to Figure “Output Voltage vs. Control Voltage”.

② In use of ON/OFF CONTROL:



*note1 1.9V ≤ V_O ≤ 2.6V version : C_O=2.2uF(ceramic)
V_O ≤ 1.8V version : C_O=4.7uF(ceramic)

State of control terminal:

- “H” → output is enabled.
- “L” or “open” → output is disabled.

*Noise bypass Capacitance C_p

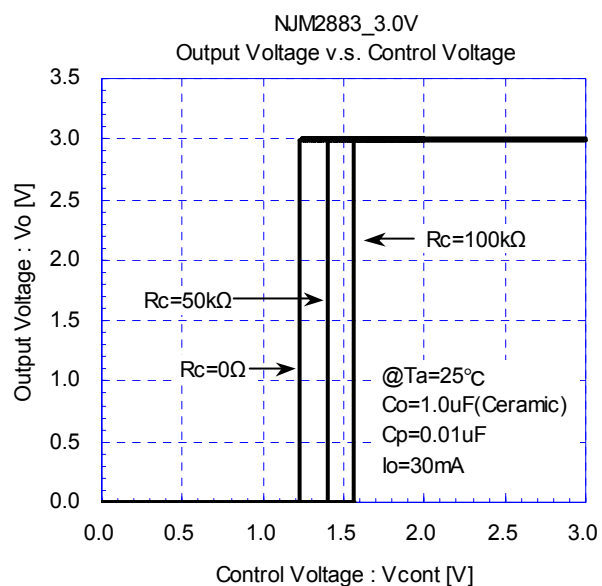
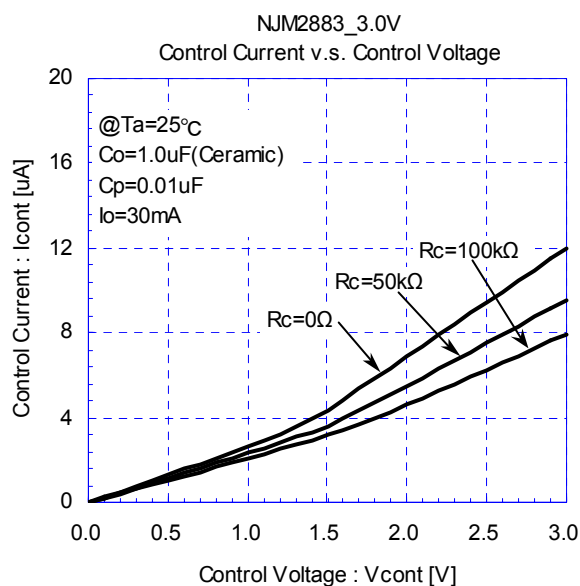
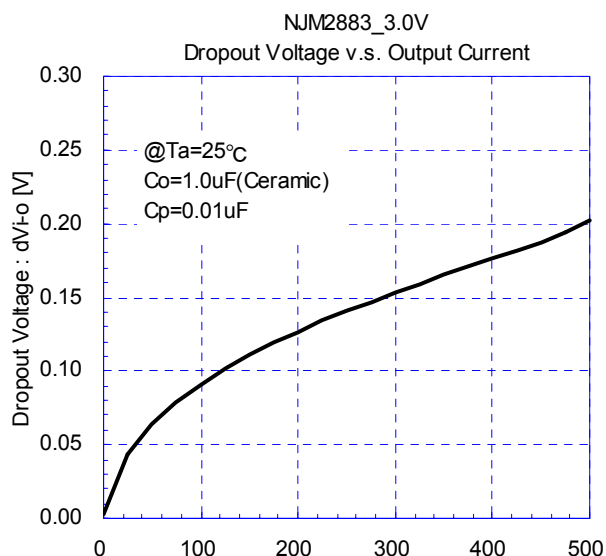
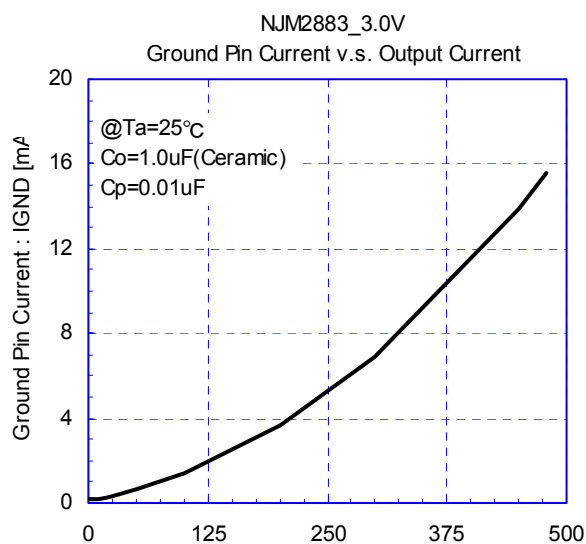
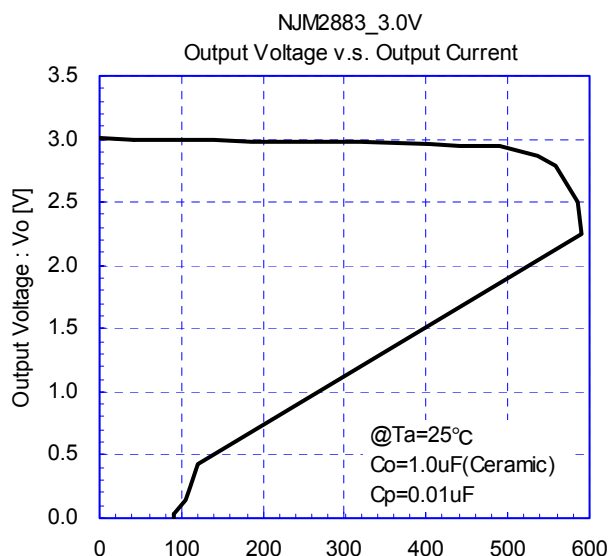
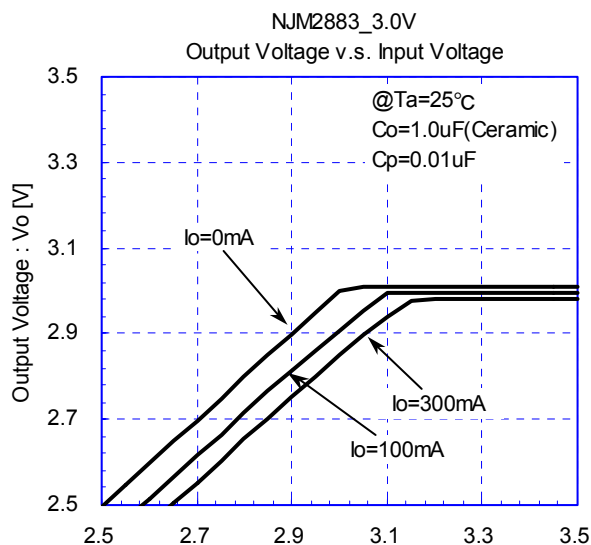
Noise bypass capacitance C_p reduces noise generated by band-gap reference circuit.

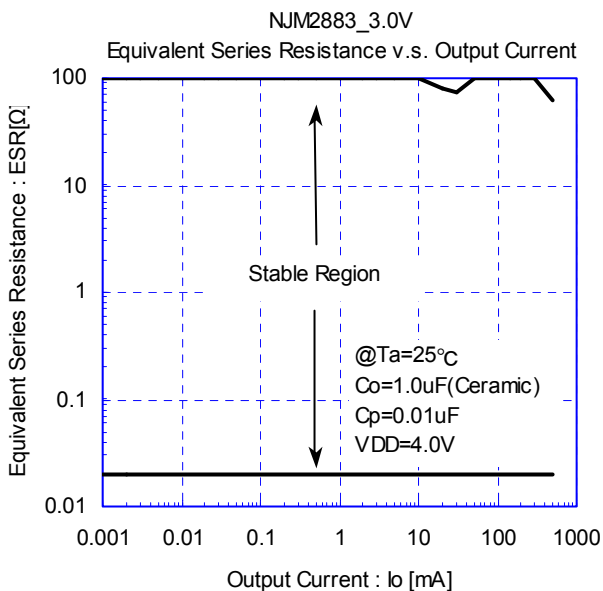
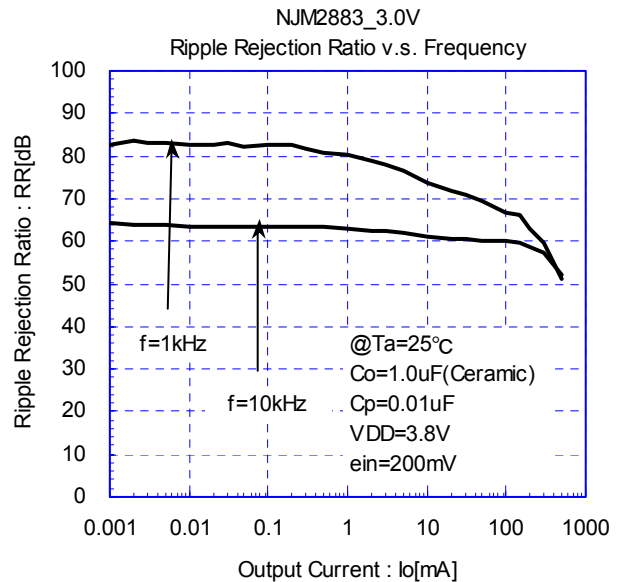
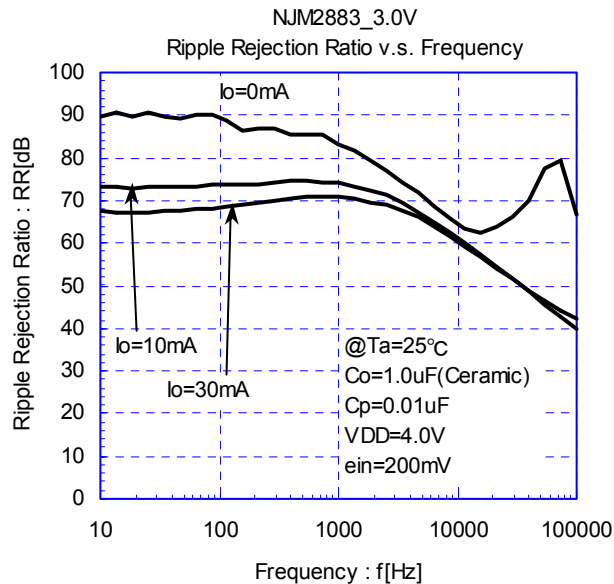
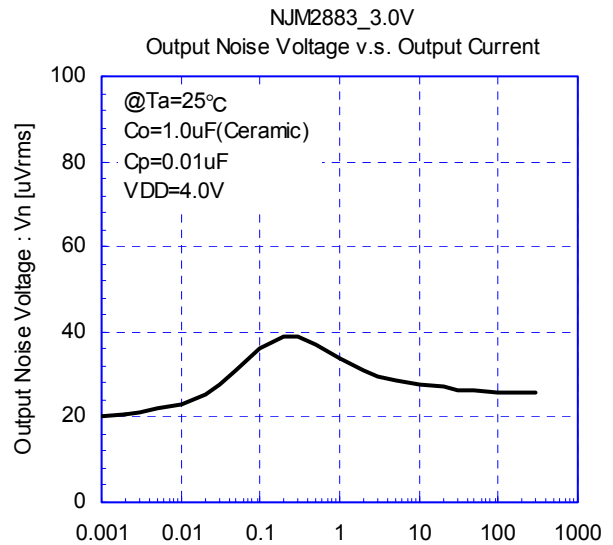
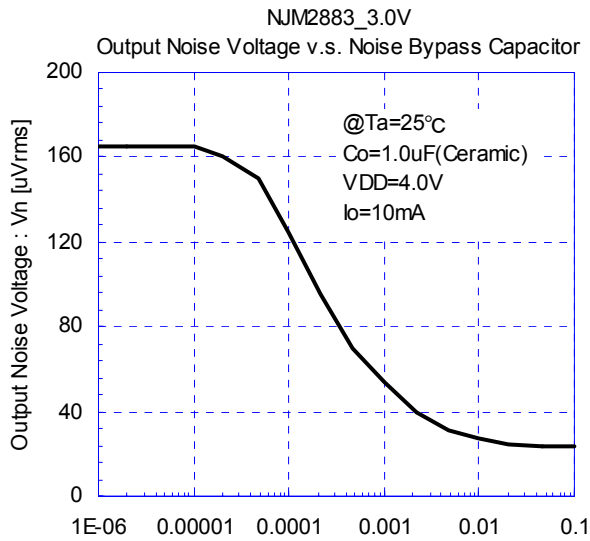
Noise level and ripple rejection will be improved when larger C_p is used.

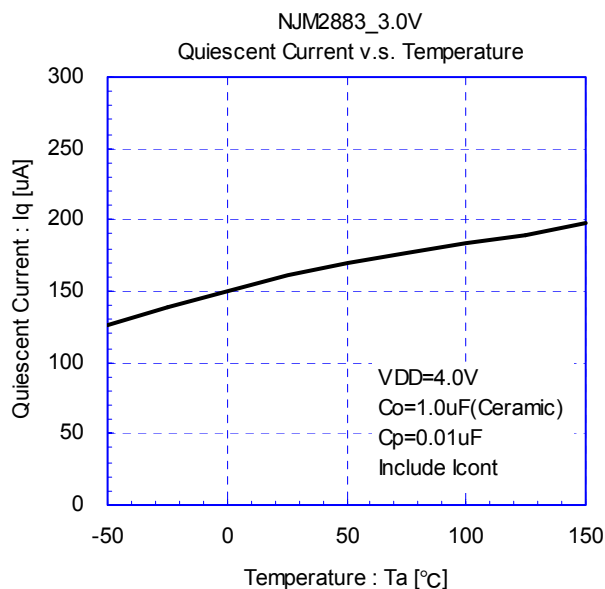
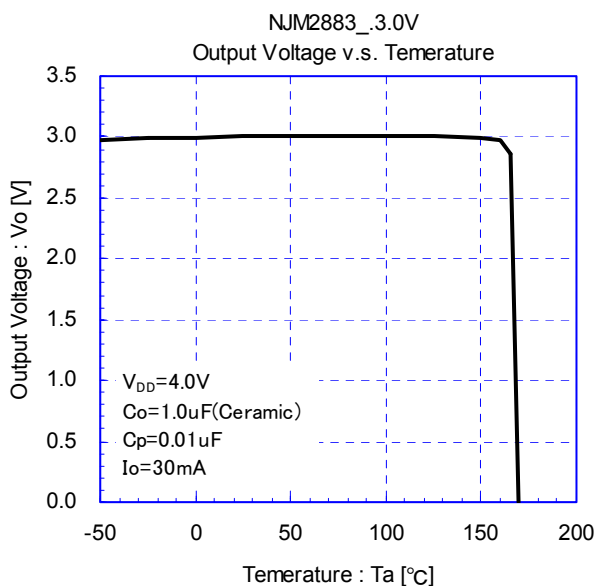
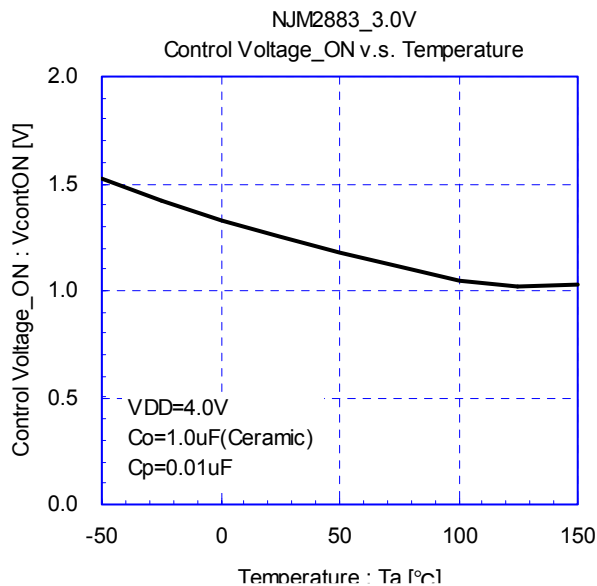
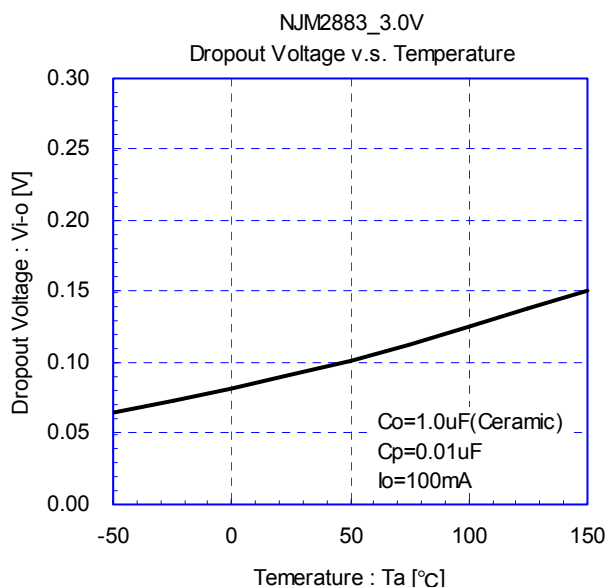
Use of smaller C_p value may cause oscillation.

Use the C_p value of 0.01uF greater to avoid the problem.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS







[CAUTION]

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