

LOW DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATOR

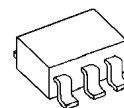
■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The NJM2888 is a low dropout voltage regulator with ON/OFF control.

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

Small packaging, 1.0 μ F small decoupling capacitor and built-in noise bypass capacitor less make the NJM2888 suitable for space conscious applications.

■ PACKAGE OUTLINE

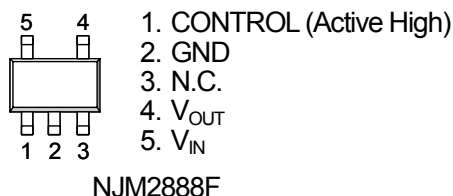


NJM2888F

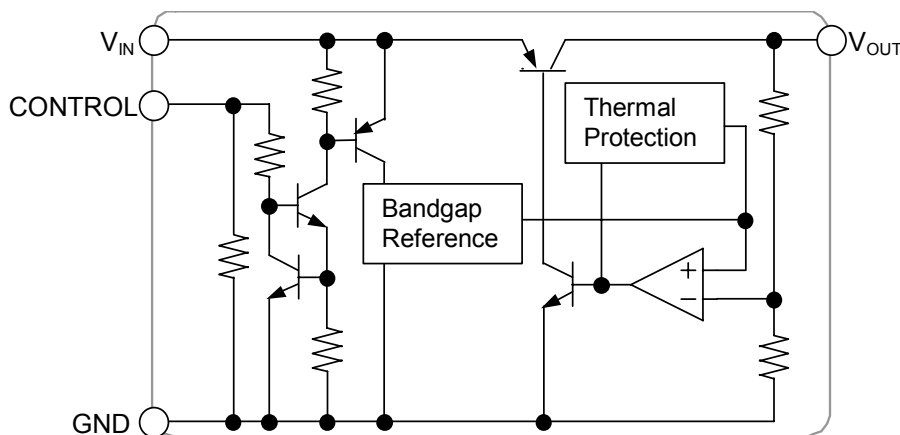
■ FEATURES

- High Ripple Rejection 75dB typ. (f=1kHz, $V_o=3V$ Version)
- Low Output Noise Voltage $V_{no}=45\mu V_{rms}$ typ.
- Output capacitor with 1.0 μ F ceramic capacitor ($V_o \geq 2.7V$)
- Output Current $I_o(max.)=300mA$
- High Precision Output $V_o \pm 1.0\%$
- Low Dropout Voltage 0.10V typ. ($I_o=100mA$)
- ON/OFF Control
- Internal Thermal Overload Protection
- Internal Short Circuit Current Limit
- Bipolar Technology
- Package Outline SOT-23-5

■ PIN CONFIGURATION



■ EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



NJM2888

■ OUTPUT VOLTAGE RANK LIST

Device Name	V _{OUT}	Device Name	V _{OUT}	Device Name	V _{OUT}
NJM2888F15	1.5V	NJM2888F28	2.8V	NJM2888F34	3.4V
NJM2888F18	1.8V	NJM2888F29	2.9V	NJM2888F35	3.5V
NJM2888F19	1.9V	NJM2888F03	3.0V	NJM2888F47	4.7V
NJM2888F21	2.1V	NJM2888F32	3.2V	NJM2888F48	4.8V
NJM2888F25	2.5V	NJM2888F33	3.3V	NJM2888F05	5.0V

Output voltage options available : 1.5 ~ 5.0V (0.1V step)

■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Input Voltage	V _{IN}	+10	V
Control Voltage	V _{CONT}	+10	V
Power Dissipation	P _D	SOT-23-5 350(*1) 200(*2)	mW
Operating Temperature	T _{opr}	-40 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-40 ~ +125	°C

(*1): Mounted on glass epoxy board based on EIA/JEDEC. (114.3x76.2x1.6mm: 2Layers)

(*2): Device itself.

■ Operating voltage

V_{IN}=+2.3 ~ +6V (In case of Vo<2.1V version)

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{IN}=Vo+1V, C_{IN}=0.1μF, Co=1.0μF: Vo≥2.7V (Co=2.2μF : 1.8V<Vo≤2.6V, Co=4.7μF : Vo≤1.8V), Ta=25°C)

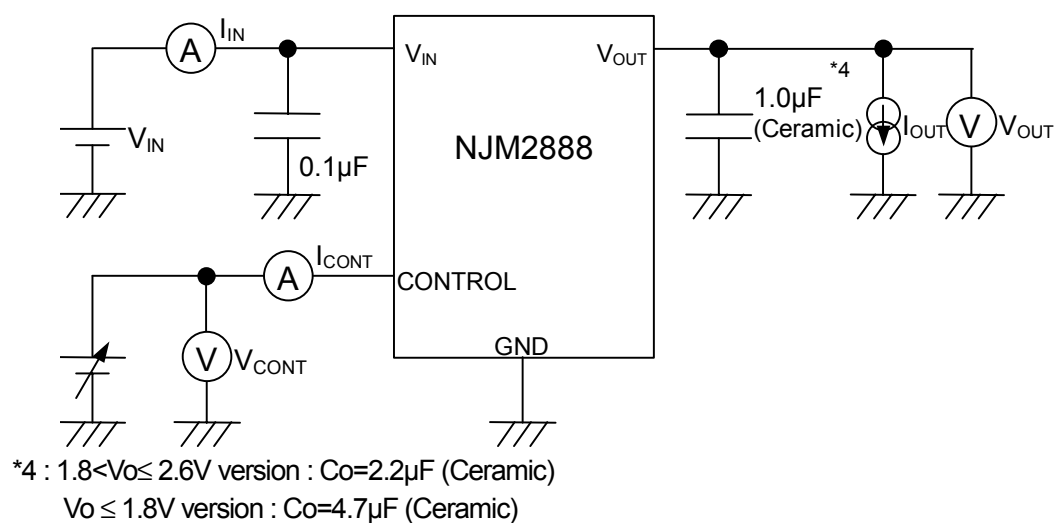
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Output Voltage	V _O	I _O =30mA	-1.0%	–	+1.0%	V
Quiescent Current	I _Q	I _O =0mA, Except I _{CONT}	–	130	195	μA
Quiescent Current at Control OFF	I _{Q(OFF)}	V _{CONT} =0V	–	–	100	nA
Output Current	I _O	V _O - 0.3V	300	400	–	mA
Line Regulation	ΔV _O /ΔV _{IN}	V _{IN} =Vo+1V ~ Vo+6V (Vo≤3V Version), V _{IN} =Vo+1V ~ 9V (Vo>3V Version), I _O =30mA	–	–	0.10	%/V
Load Regulation	ΔV _O /ΔI _O	I _O =0 ~ 300mA	–	–	0.009	%/mA
Dropout Voltage(*3)	ΔV _{I-O}	I _O =100mA	–	0.10	0.18	V
Ripple Rejection	RR	e _{in} =200mVrms, f=1kHz, I _O =10mA, Vo=3V Version	–	75	–	dB
Average Temperature Coefficient of Output Voltage	ΔV _O /ΔTa	Ta=0 ~ 85°C, I _O =10mA	–	± 50	–	ppm/°C
Output Noise Voltage	V _{NO}	f=10Hz ~ 80kHz, I _O =10mA, Vo=3V Version	–	45	–	μVrms
Control Current	I _{CONT}	V _{CONT} =1.6V	–	3	12	μA
Control Voltage for ON-state	V _{CONT(ON)}		1.6	–	–	V
Control Voltage for OFF-state	V _{CONT(OFF)}		–	–	0.6	V
Input Voltage	V _{IN}		–	–	9	V

(*3): The output voltage excludes under 2.1V.

The above specification is a common specification for all output voltages.

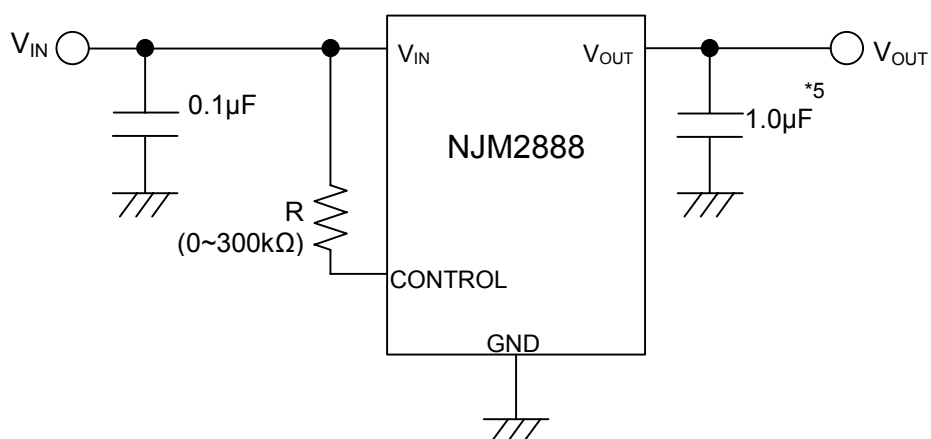
Therefore, it may be different from the individual specification for a specific output voltage.

■ TEST CIRCUIT



■ TYPICAL APPLICATION

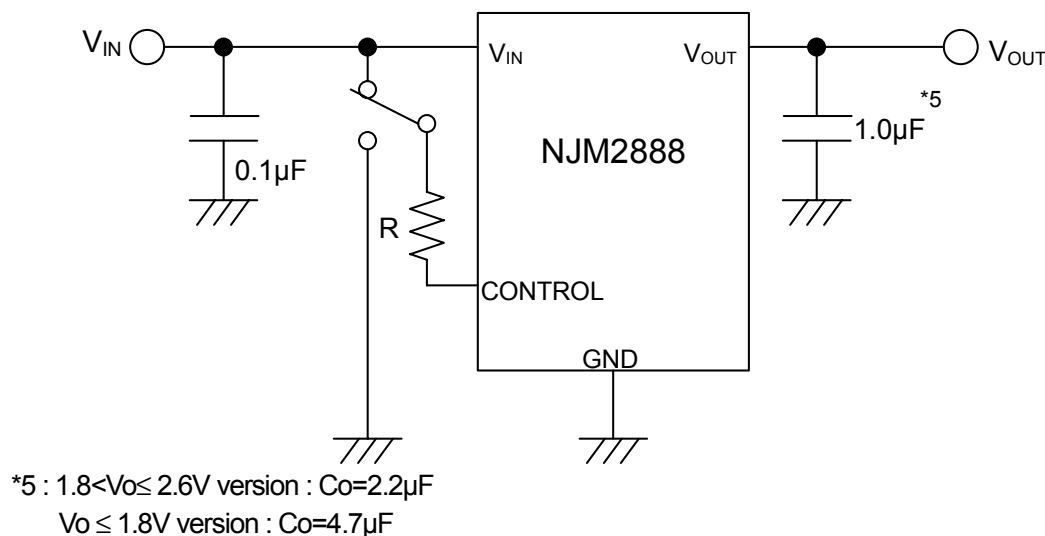
① In the case where ON/OFF Control is not required:



*5 : $1.8 < V_o \leq 2.6\text{V}$ version : $C_o = 2.2\mu\text{F}$
 $V_o \leq 1.8\text{V}$ version : $C_o = 4.7\mu\text{F}$

Connect control terminal to V_{IN} terminal

② In use of ON/OFF CONTROL:



State of control terminal:

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

*Input Capacitance C_{IN}

Input Capacitance C_{IN} is required to prevent oscillation and reduce power supply ripple for applications with high power supply impedance or a long power supply line.

Use the C_{IN} value of 0.1µF greater to avoid the problem.

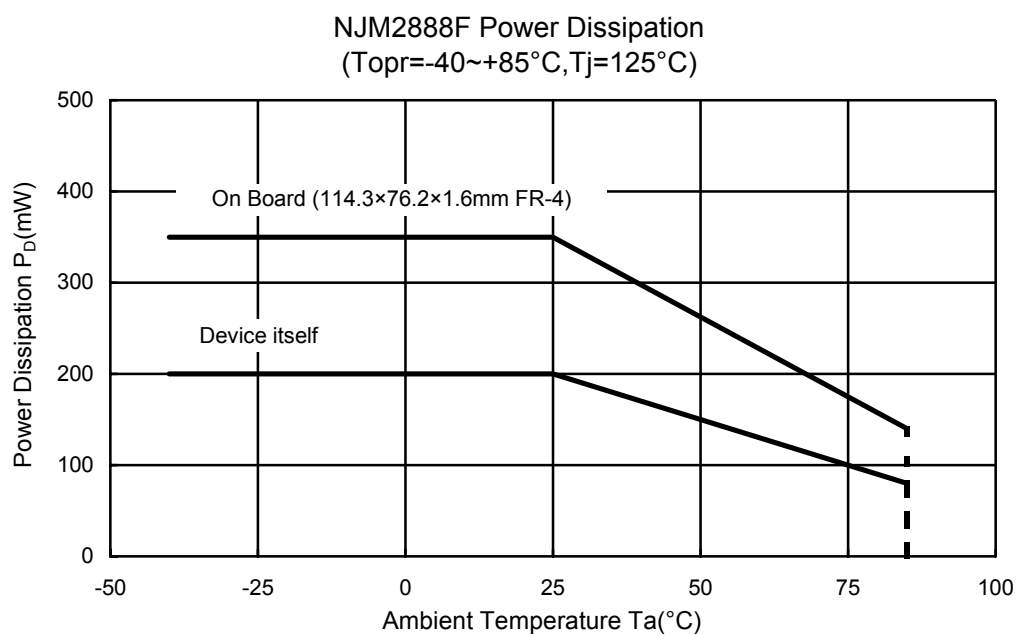
C_{IN} should connect between GND and V_{IN} as short as possible.

*In the case of using a resistance "R" between V_{IN} and control.

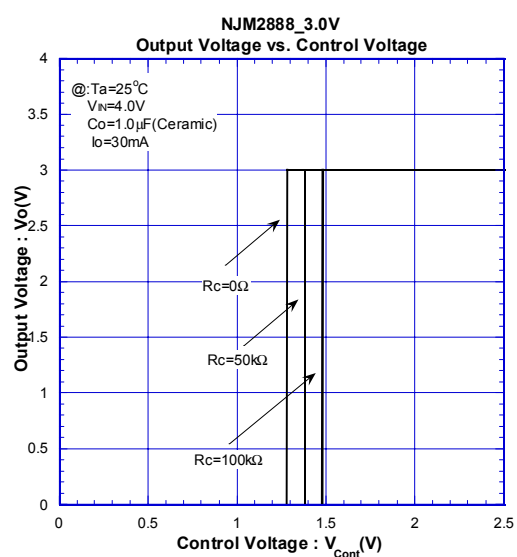
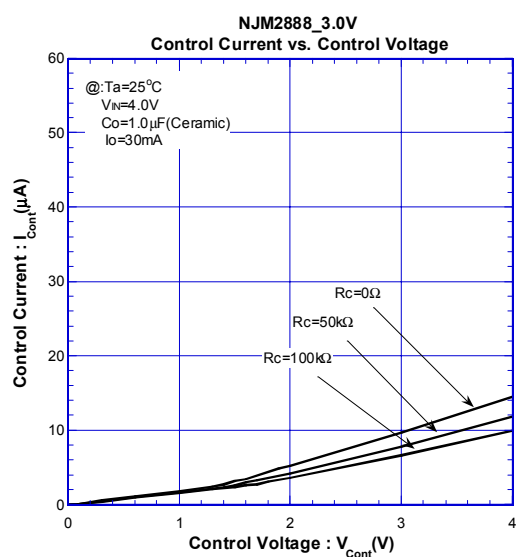
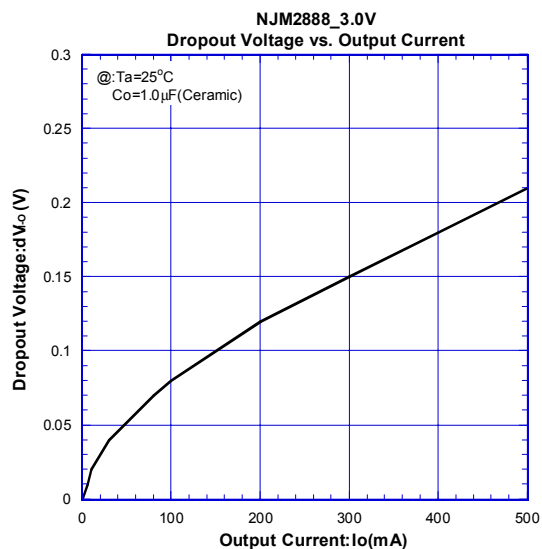
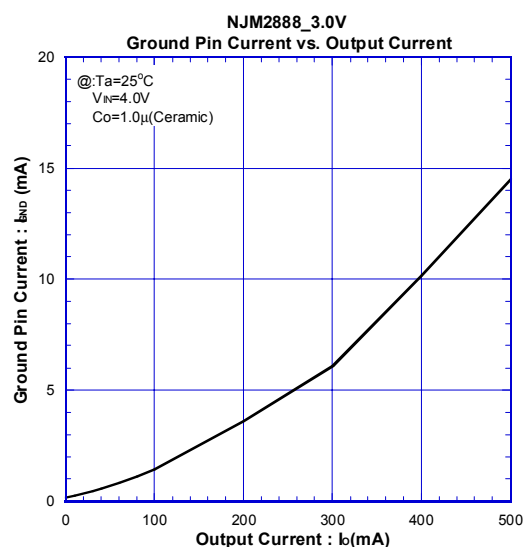
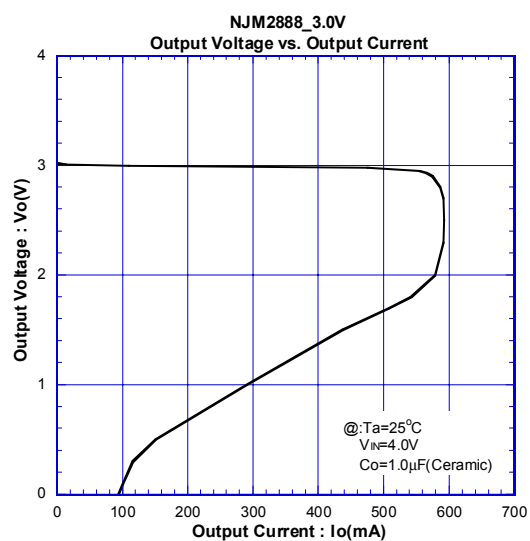
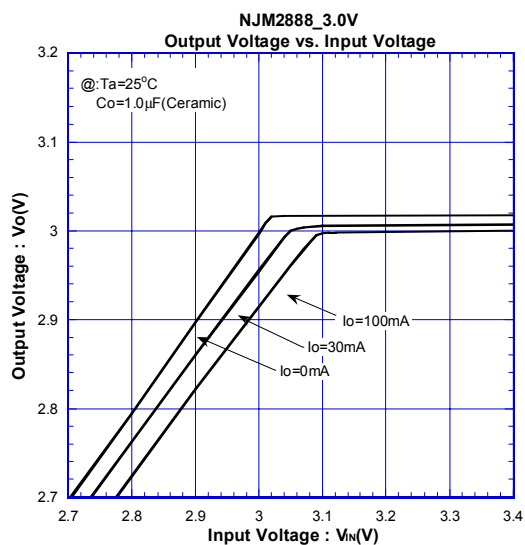
The current flow into the control terminal while the IC is ON state (I_{CONT}) can be reduced when a pull up resistance "R" is inserted between V_{IN} and the control terminal.

The minimum control voltage for ON state ($V_{CONT(ON)}$) is increased due to the voltage drop caused by I_{CONT} and the resistance "R". The I_{CONT} is temperature dependence as shown in the "Control Current vs. Temperature" characteristics. Therefore, the resistance "R" should be carefully selected to ensure the control voltage exceeds the $V_{CONT(ON)}$ over the required temperature range.

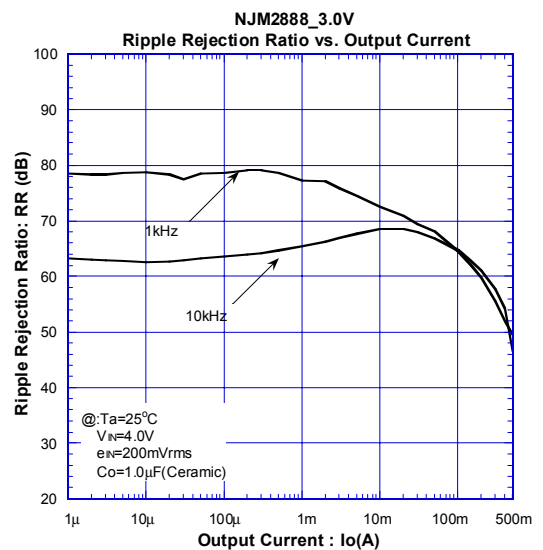
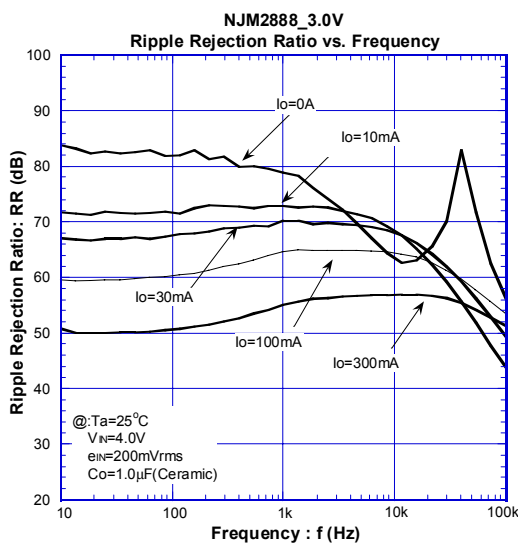
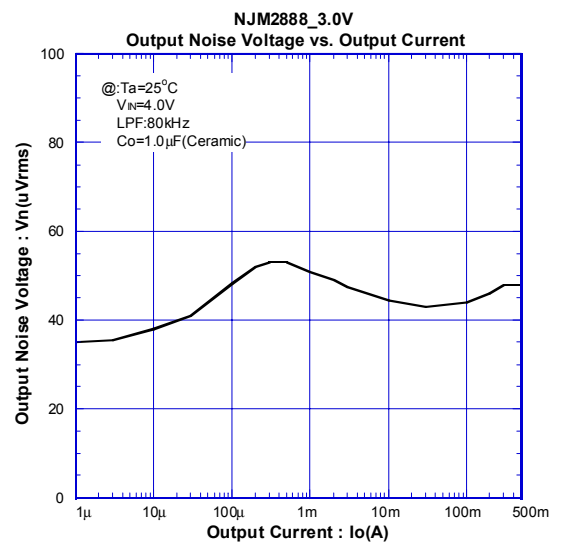
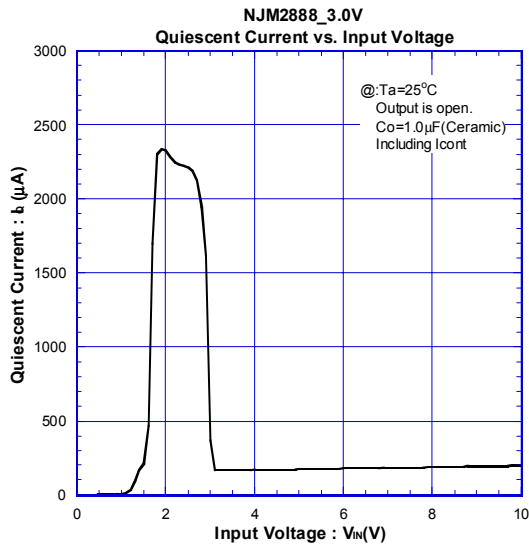
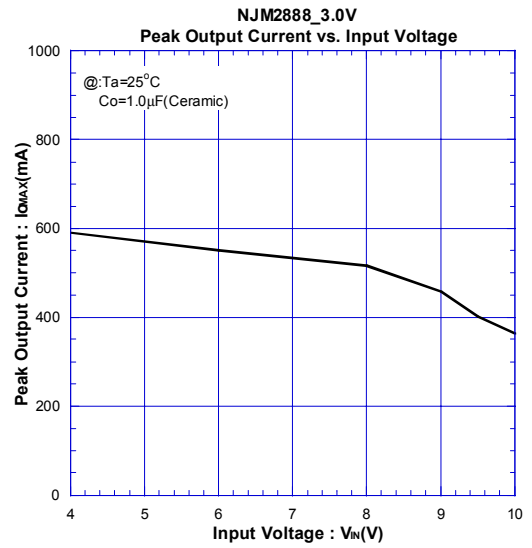
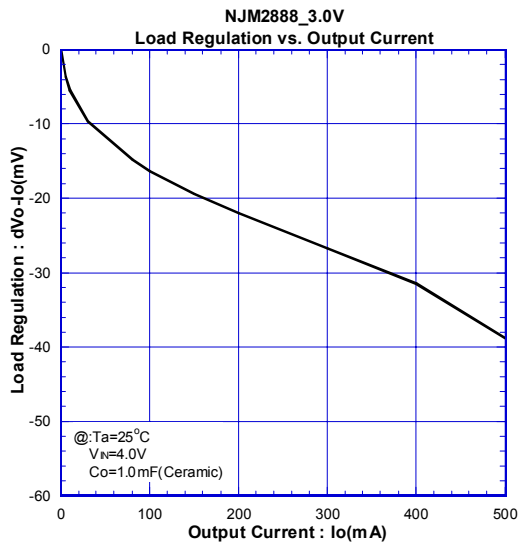
■ POWER DISSIPATION vs. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



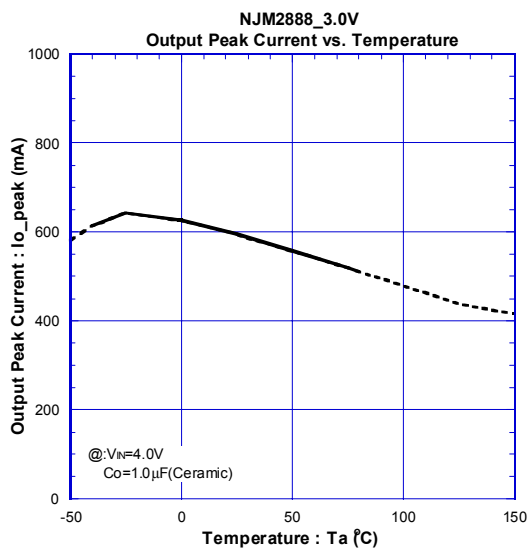
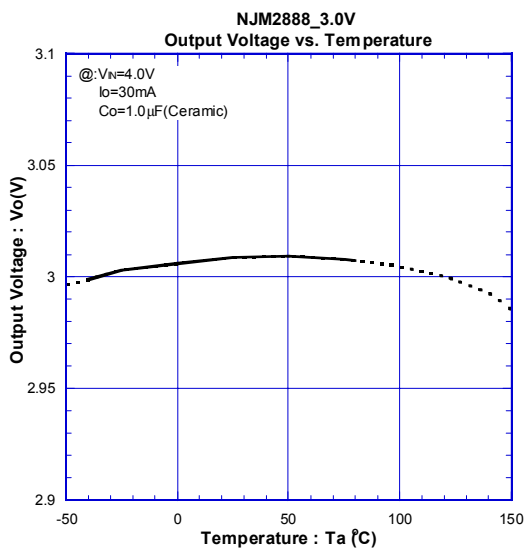
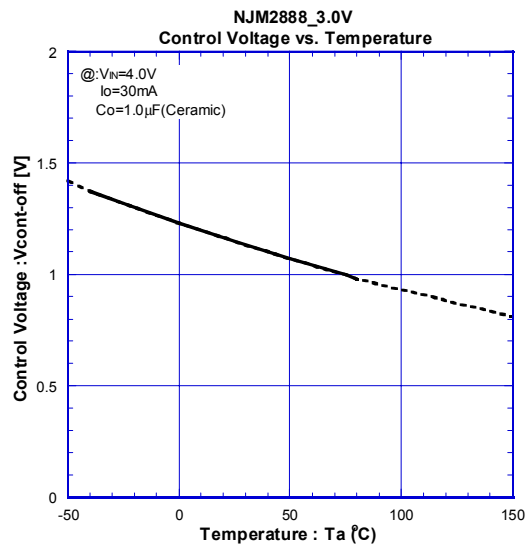
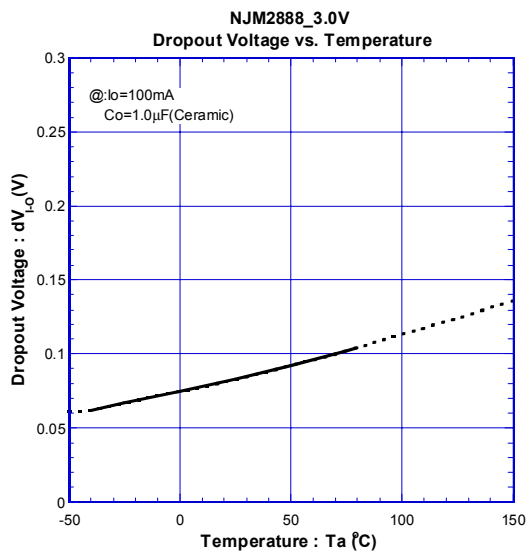
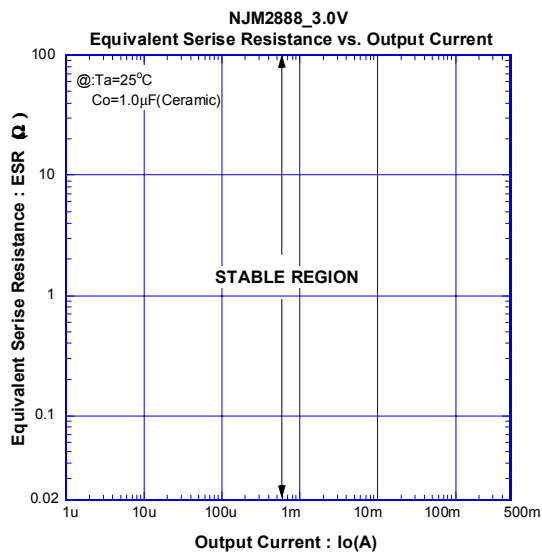
■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



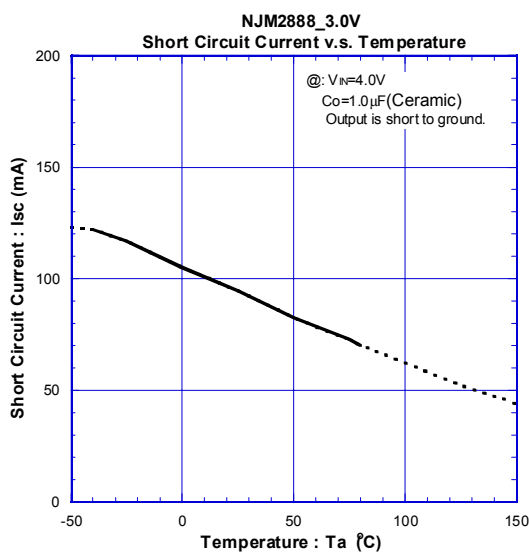
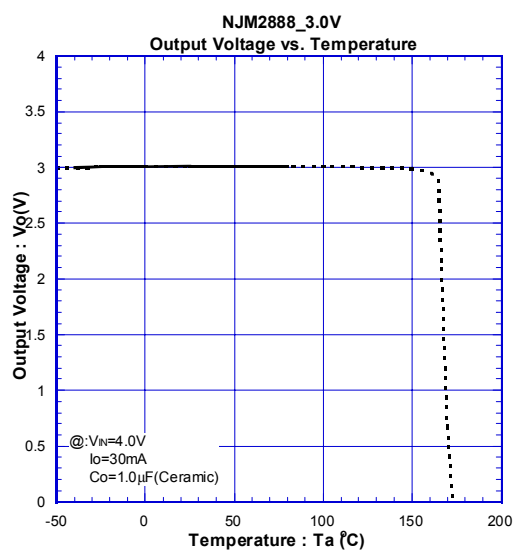
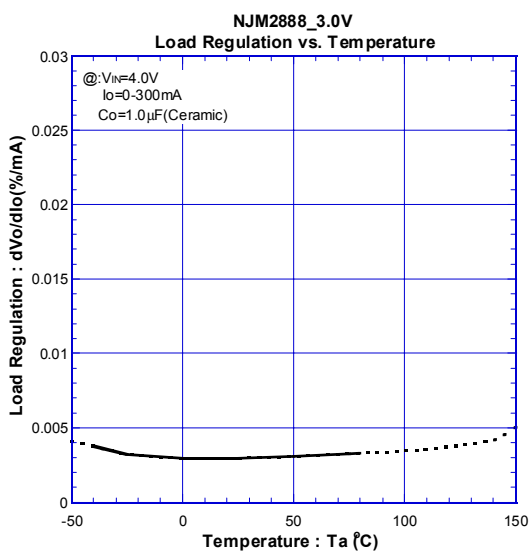
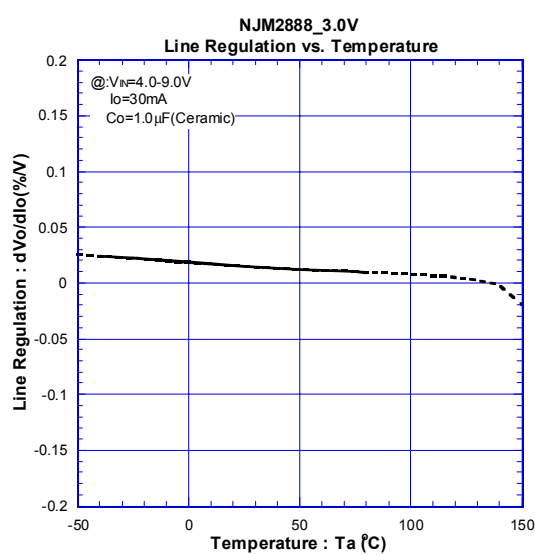
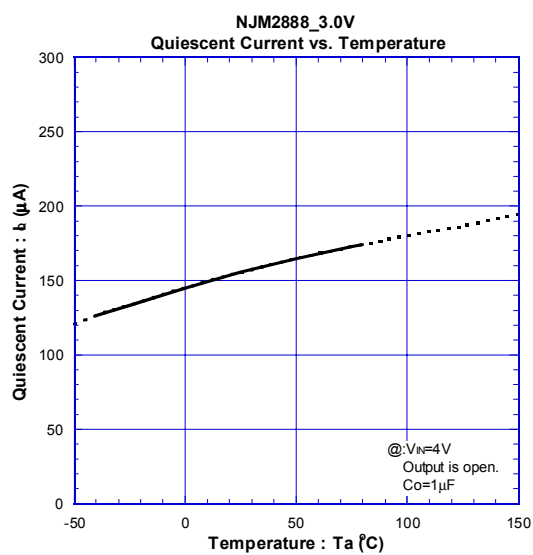
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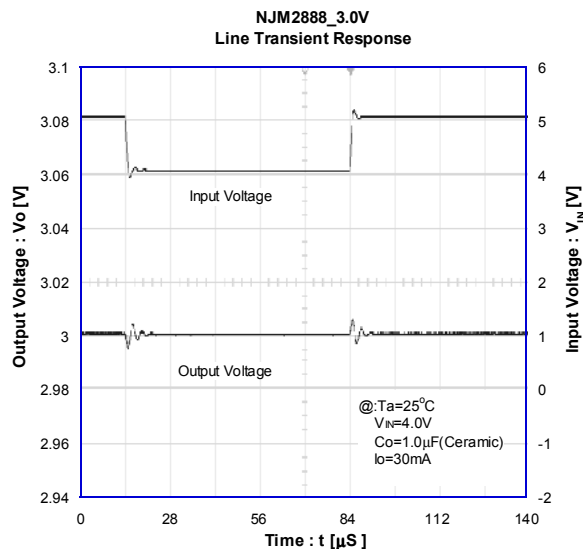
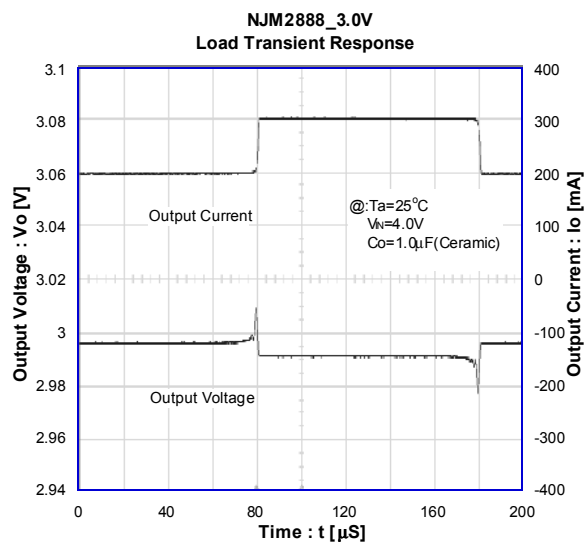
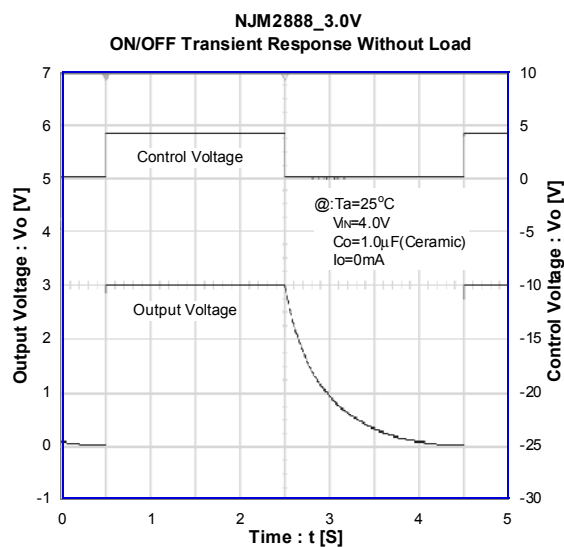
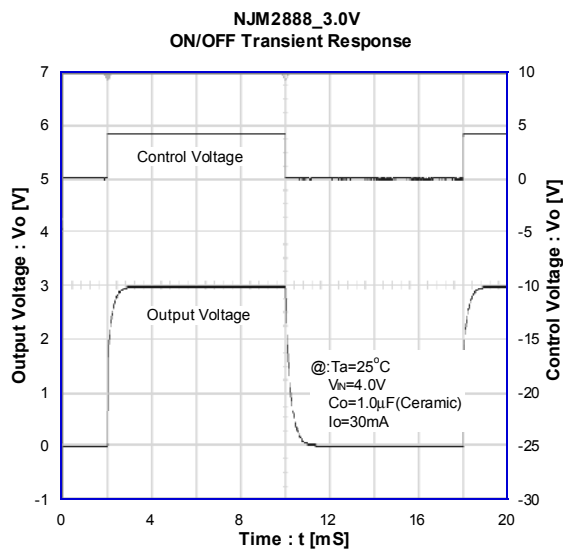
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



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