

## LOW DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATOR

### ■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

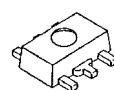
The NJM2884/A is a low dropout voltage regulator with ON/OFF control..

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

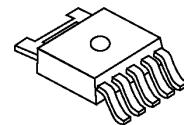
It delivers up to 5V/500mA output power with the maximum input voltage of 10V.

The NJM2884/A is suitable for audio/video and PC related applications.

### ■ PACKAGE OUTLINE



NJM2884U1

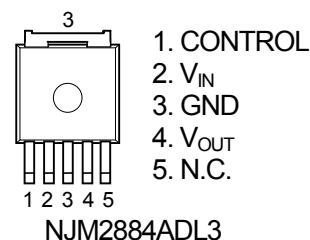
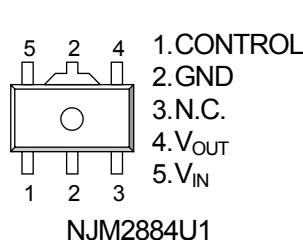


NJM2884ADL3

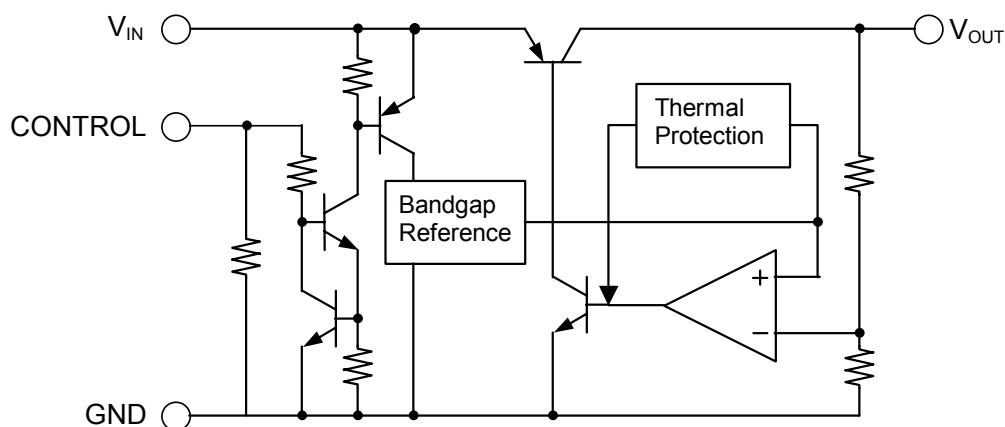
### ■ FEATURES

- High Ripple Rejection      75dB typ. ( $f=1\text{kHz}$ ,  $V_o=3\text{V}$  Version)
- Low Output Noise Voltage  $V_{no}=45\mu\text{Vrms}$  typ.
- Output capacitor with  $2.2\mu\text{F}$  ceramic capacitor ( $V_o \geq 2.7\text{V}$ )
- Output Current                 $I_o(\text{max.})=500\text{mA}$
- High Precision Output       $V_o \pm 1.0\%$
- Low Dropout Voltage        0.18V typ. ( $I_o=100\text{mA}$ )
- ON/OFF Control
- Internal Thermal Overload Protection
- Internal Short Circuit Current Limit
- Bipolar Technology
- Package Outline             SOT-89-5(NJM2884U1-xx) / TO-252-5(NJM2884ADL3-xx)

### ■ PIN CONFIGURATION



### ■ EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



# NJM2884/A

## ■ OUTPUT VOLTAGE RANK LIST (\* : Under development)

Device Name	V <sub>OUT</sub>
NJM2884U1-15	1.5V
NJM2884U1-18	1.8V
NJM2884U1-19	1.9V
NJM2884U1-21	2.1V
NJM2884U1-25	2.5V
NJM2884U1-03	3.0V
NJM2884U1-33	3.3V
NJM2884U1-48	4.8V
NJM2884U1-05	5.0V

Device Name	V <sub>OUT</sub>
NJM2884ADL3-21	2.1V
NJM2884ADL3-25	2.5V
NJM2884ADL3-03	3.0V
NJM2884ADL3-33	3.3V
NJM2884ADL3-05	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 <sub>IN</sub>	+10		V
Control Voltage	V <sub>CONT</sub>	+10		V
Power Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub> (*1)	NJM2884(SOT-89)	625	mW
		NJM2884A(TO-252-5)	1190	
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	- 40 ~ +85		°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	- 40 ~ +150		°C

(\*1): Mounted on glass epoxy board based on EIA/JEDEC. (114.3x76.2x1.6mm: 2Layers, copper area 100mm<sup>2</sup>)

## ■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V<sub>IN</sub>=Vo+1V, C<sub>IN</sub>=0.33μF, Co=2.2μF: Vo≥2.7V (Co=4.7μF : 1.7V<Vo≤2.6V, Co=10μF : Vo≤1.7V), Ta=25°C)

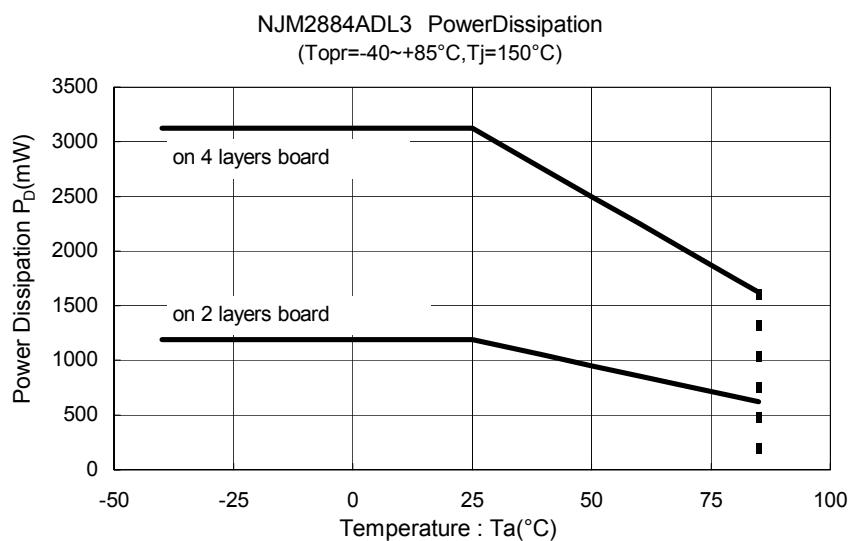
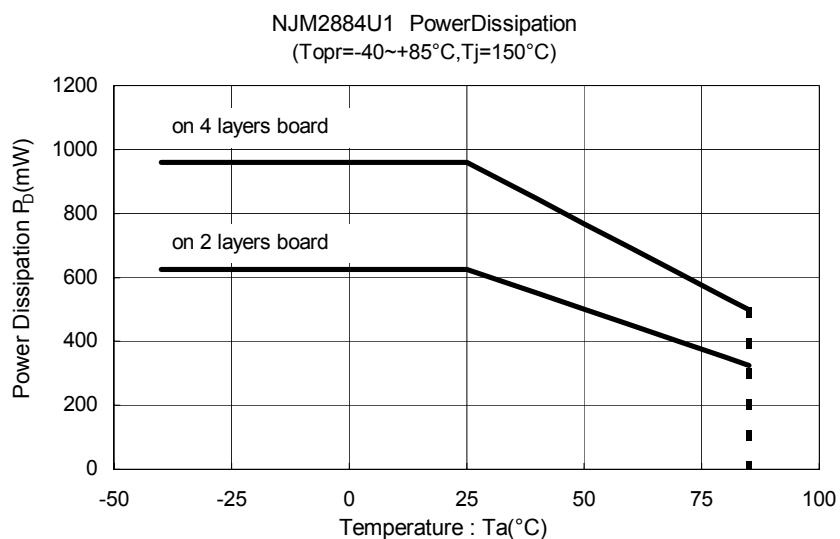
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Output Voltage	Vo	I <sub>O</sub> =30mA	-1.0%	—	+1.0%	V
Quiescent Current	I <sub>Q</sub>	I <sub>O</sub> =0mA	—	200	300	μA
Quiescent Current at Control OFF	I <sub>Q(OFF)</sub>	V <sub>CONT</sub> =0V	—	—	100	nA
Output Current	I <sub>O</sub>	Vo - 0.3V	500	650	—	mA
Line Regulation	ΔVo/ΔV <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =Vo+1V ~ Vo+6V (Vo≤3V Version), V <sub>IN</sub> =Vo+1V ~ 9V (Vo>3V Version), I <sub>O</sub> =30mA	—	—	0.10	%/V
Load Regulation	ΔVo/ΔI <sub>O</sub>	I <sub>O</sub> =0 ~ 500mA	—	—	0.009	%/mA
Dropout Voltage (*2)	ΔV <sub>I-O</sub>	I <sub>O</sub> =300mA	—	0.18	0.28	V
Ripple Rejection	RR	ein=200mVrms, f=1kHz, I <sub>O</sub> =10mA, Vo=3V Version	—	75	—	dB
Average Temperature Coefficient of Output Voltage	ΔVo/ΔTa	Ta=0 ~ +85°C, I <sub>O</sub> =10mA	—	± 50	—	ppm/°C
Output Noise Voltage	V <sub>NO</sub>	f=10Hz ~ 80kHz, I <sub>O</sub> =10mA, Vo=3V Version	—	45	—	μVrms
Control Current	I <sub>CONT</sub>	V <sub>CONT</sub> =1.6V	—	3	12	μA
Control Voltage for ON-state	V <sub>CONT(ON)</sub>		1.6	—	—	V
Control Voltage for OFF-state	V <sub>CONT(OFF)</sub>		—	—	0.6	V
Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>		—	—	9	V

(\*2): The output voltage excludes under 2.1V.

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

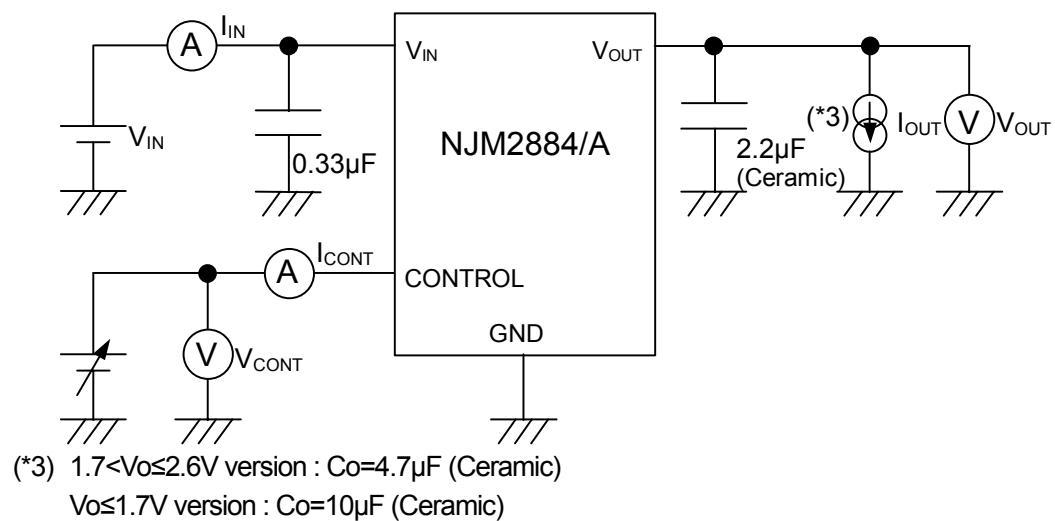
Therefore, it may be different from the individual specification for a specific output voltage.

## ■ POWER DISSIPATION vs. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



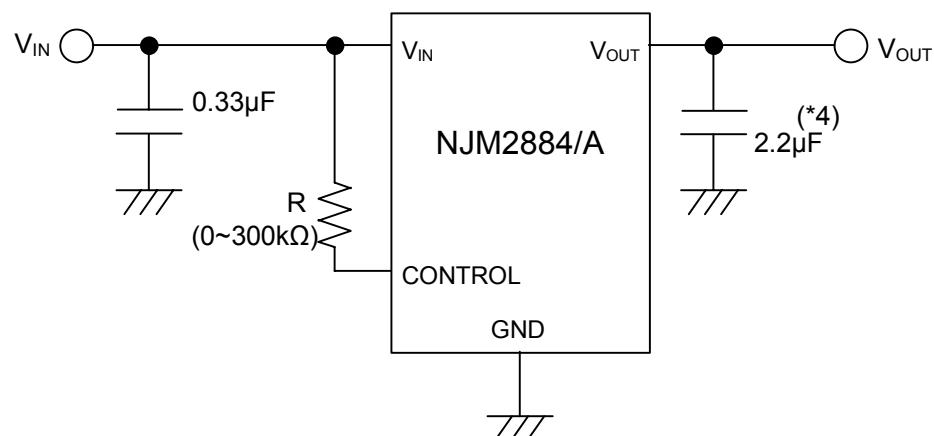
# NJM2884/A

## ■ TEST CIRCUIT



## ■ TYPICAL APPLICATION

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

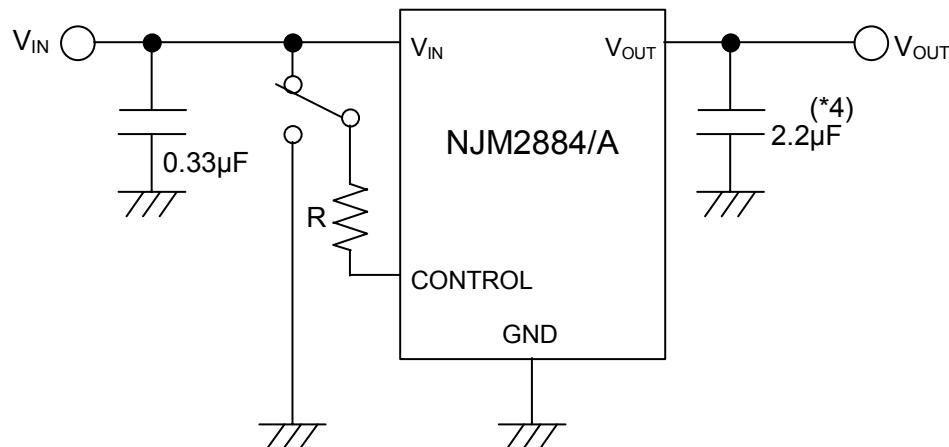


(\*4) 1.7< $V_o$ ≤2.6V version :  $C_o$ =4.7μF  
 $V_o$ ≤1.7V version :  $C_o$ =10μF

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:



(\*4)  $1.7 < V_o \leq 2.6V$  version :  $C_o = 4.7\mu F$   
 $V_o \leq 1.7V$  version :  $C_o = 10\mu F$

State of control terminal:

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

\*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.

\*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  $0.33\mu F$  greater to avoid the problem.

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

\*Output Capacitance  $C_o$

Output capacitor ( $C_o$ ) is required for a phase compensation of the internal error amplifier. The capacitance and the equivalent series resistance (ESR) influence stability of the regulator.

If use a smaller  $C_o$ , it may cause excess output noise or oscillation of the regulator due to lack of the phase compensation. Therefore, use  $C_o$  with the recommended capacitance or greater value and connect between  $V_o$  terminal and GND terminal with minimal wiring.

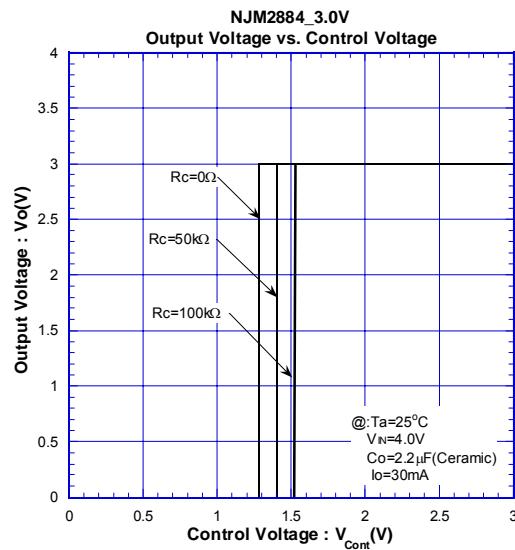
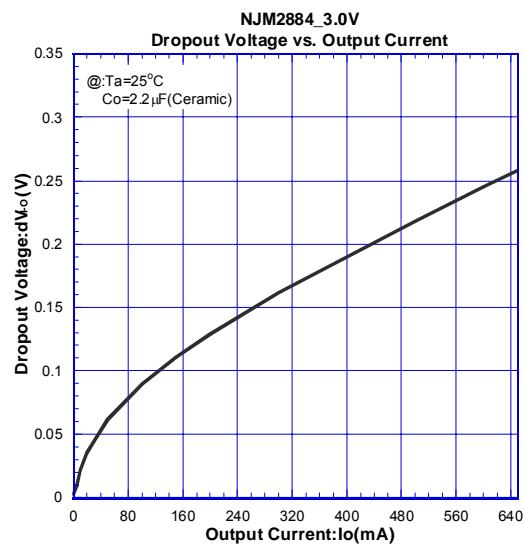
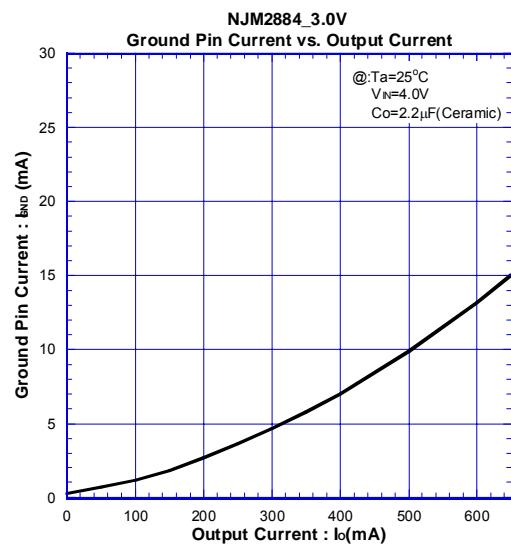
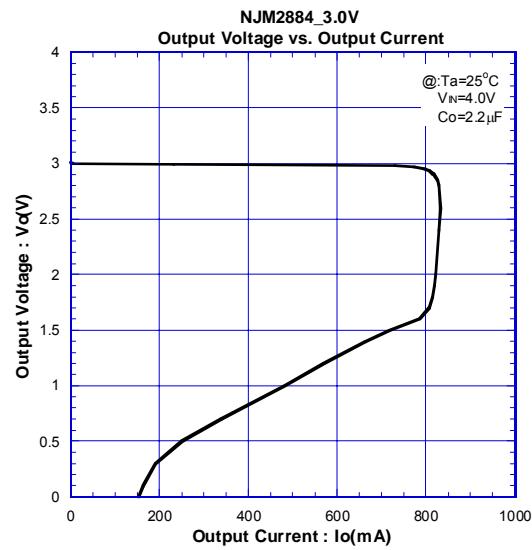
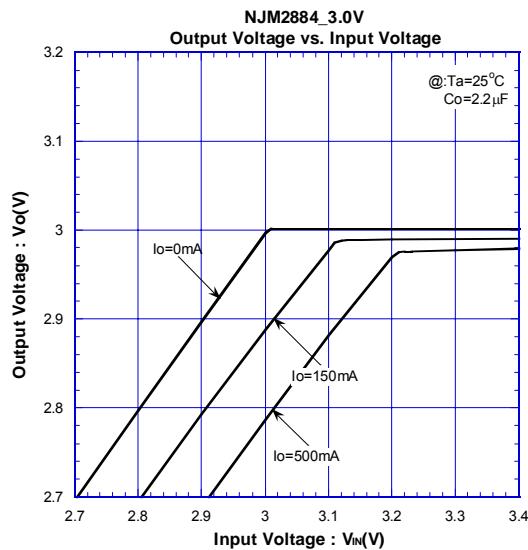
The recommended capacitance depends on the output voltage. Low voltage regulator requires greater value of the  $C_o$ . Thus, check the recommended capacitance for each output voltage.

Use of a greater  $C_o$  reduces output noise and ripple output, and also improves transient response of the output voltage against rapid load change.

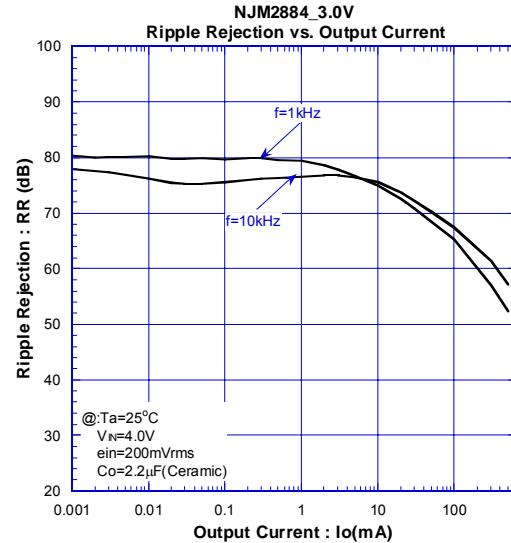
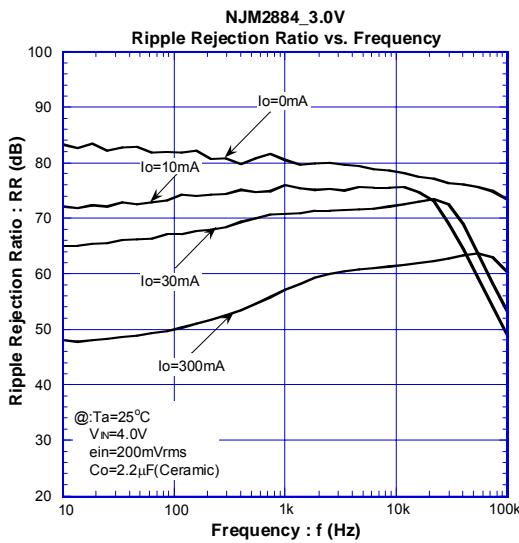
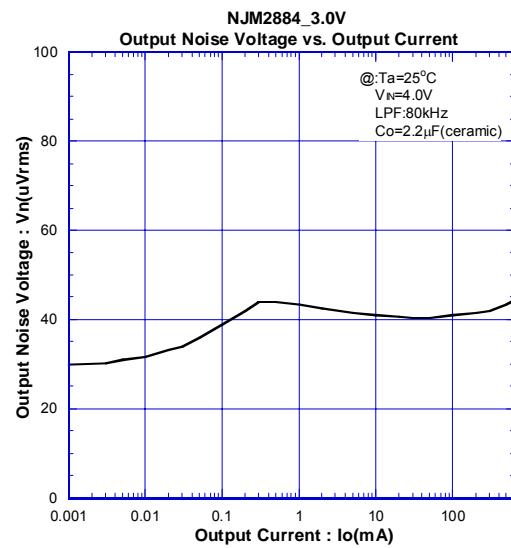
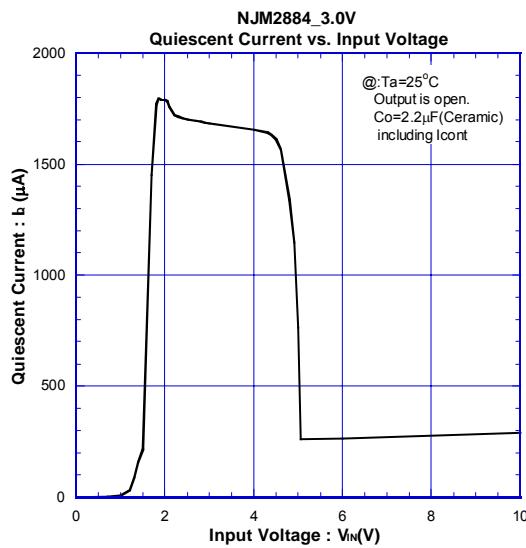
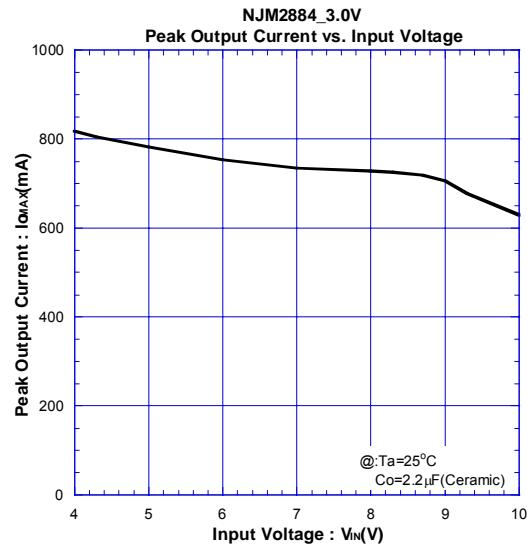
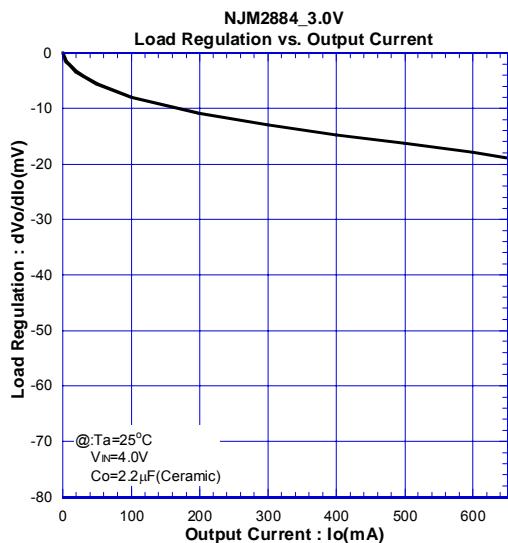
This product is designed to work with any capacitor including a low ESR capacitor for the  $C_o$ ; however, refer "Equivalent Series Resistance vs. Output Current" and choose suitable capacitor.

# NJM2884/A

## ■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

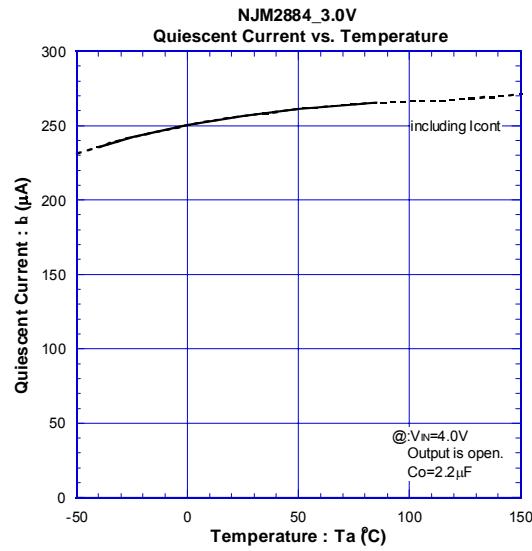
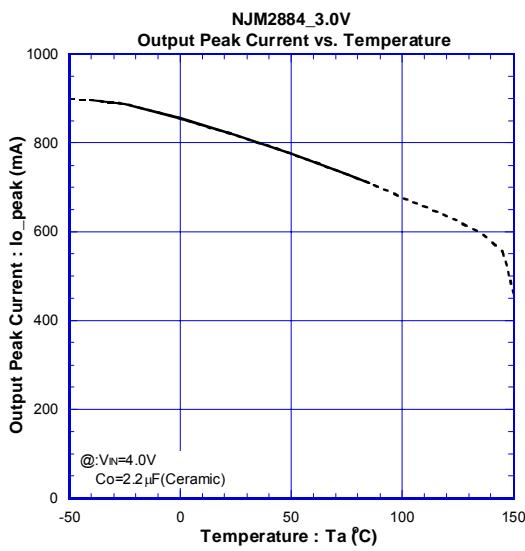
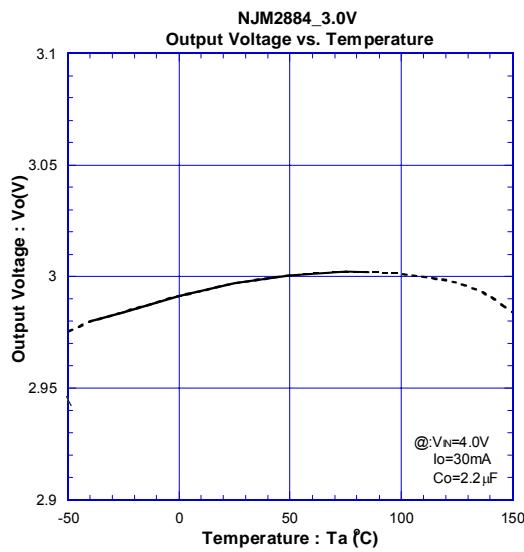
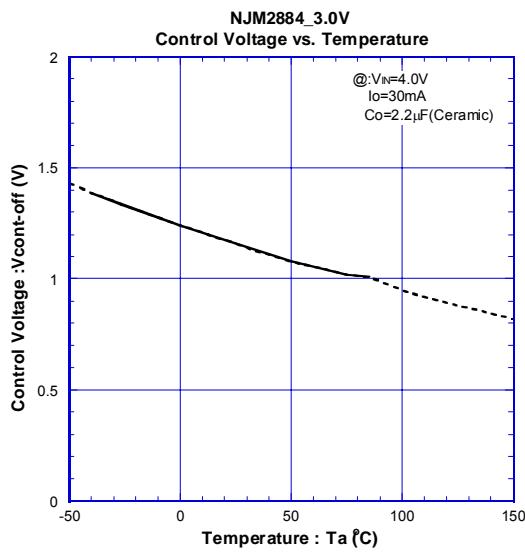
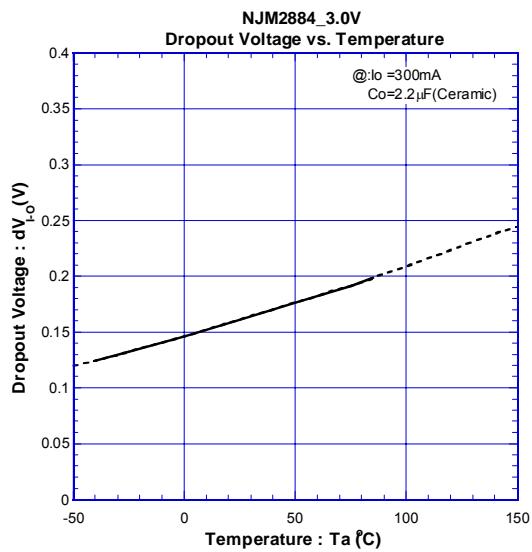
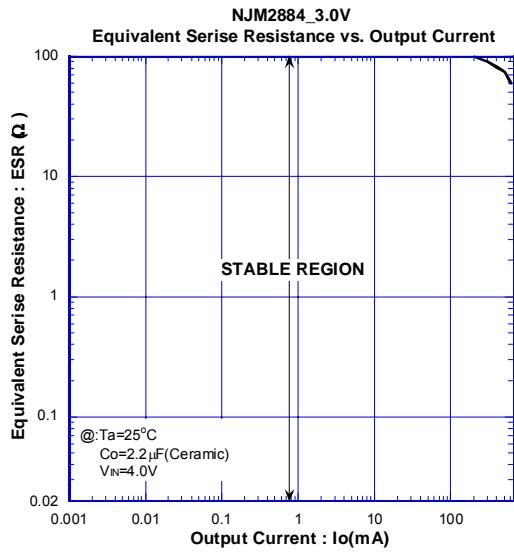


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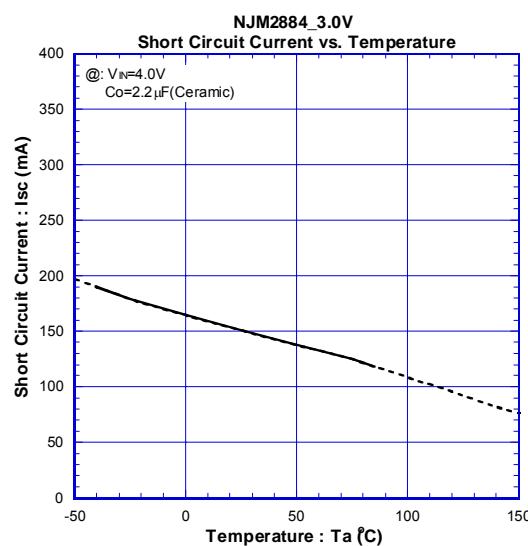
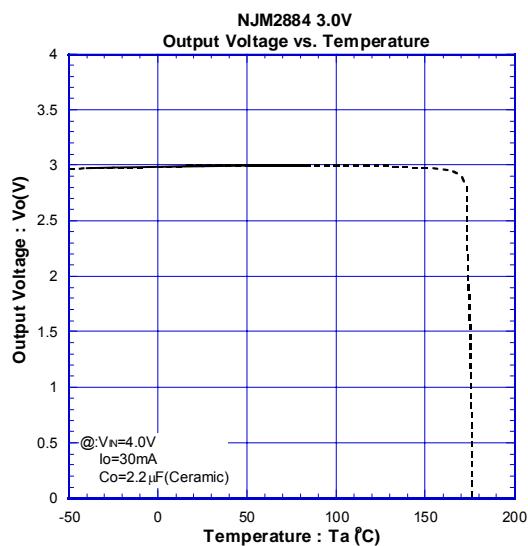
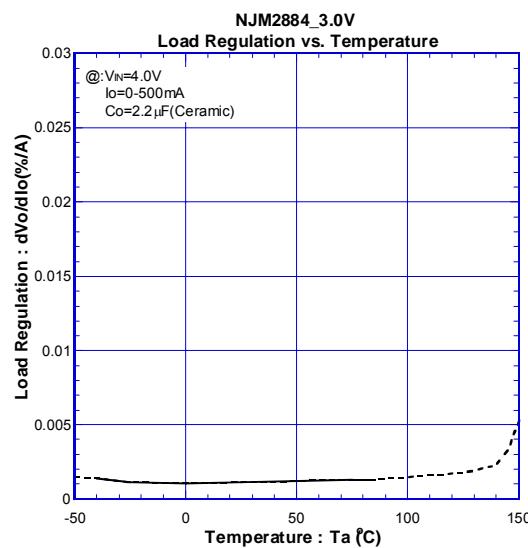
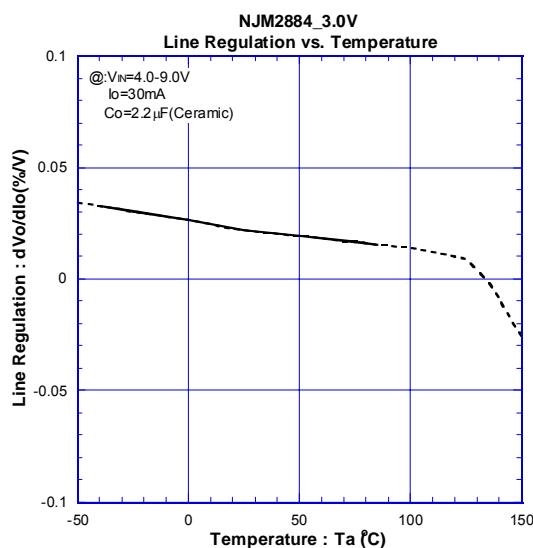


# NJM2884/A

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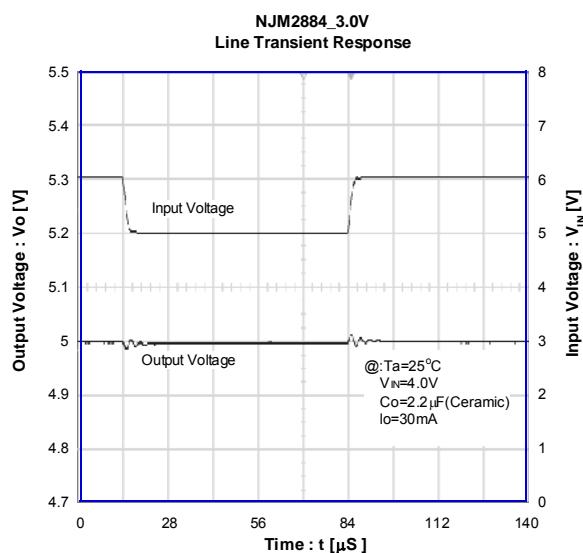
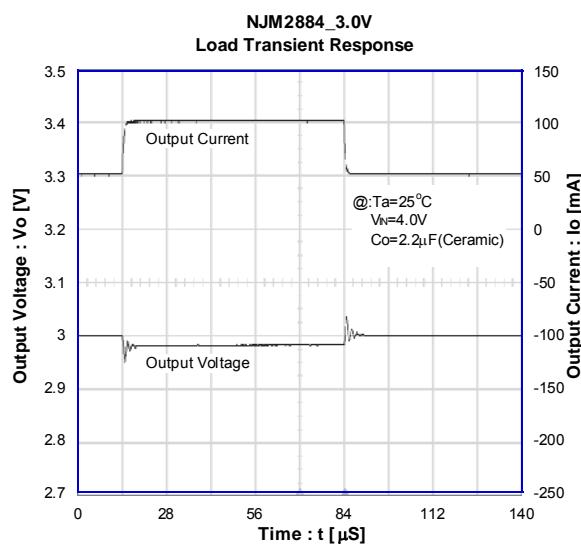
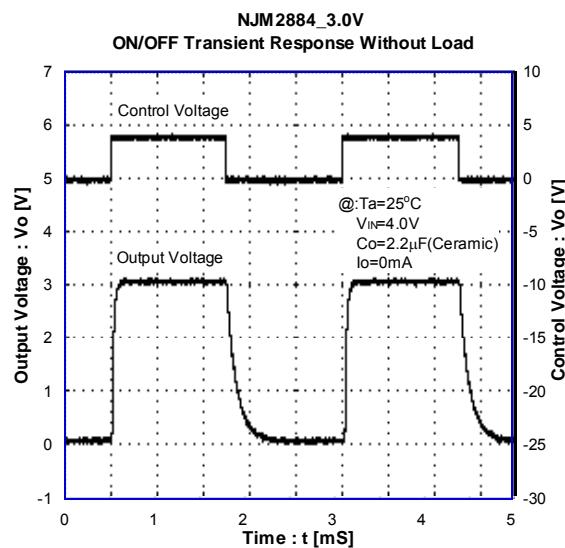
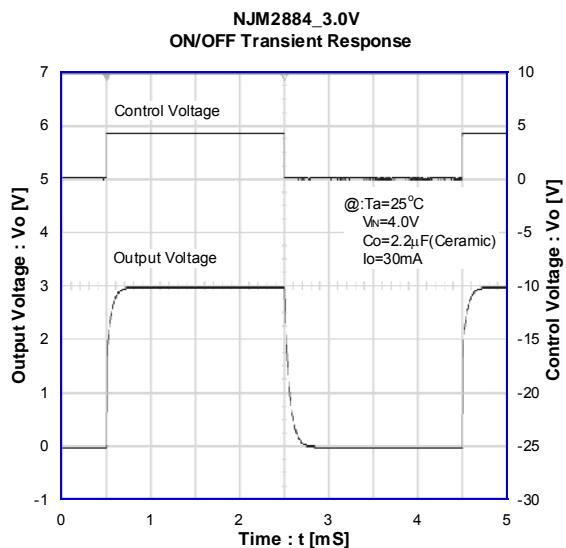


## ■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



# NJM2884/A

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