

## LOW DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATOR

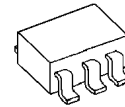
### ■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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 $\mu$ F small decoupling capacitor and built-in noise bypass capacitor less make the NJM2888 suitable for space conscious applications.

### ■ PACKAGE OUTLINE

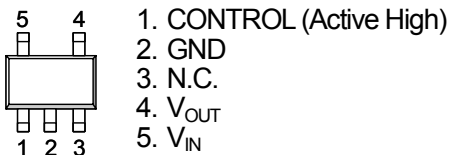


NJM2888F

### ■ FEATURES

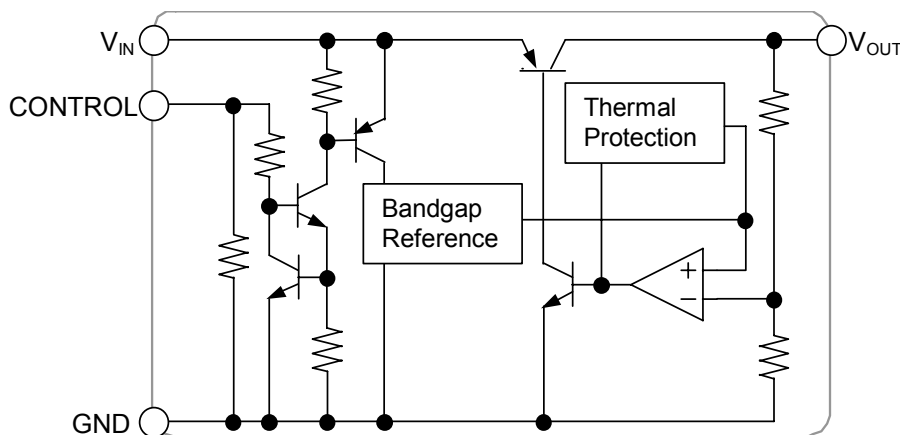
- High Ripple Rejection      75dB typ. (f=1kHz, Vo=3V Version)
- Low Output Noise Voltage   Vno=45 $\mu$ Vrms typ.
- Output capacitor with 1.0 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor (Vo $\geq$ 2.7V)
- Output Current                Io(max.)=300mA
- High Precision Output        Vo $\pm$ 1.0%
- Low Dropout Voltage         0.10V typ. (Io=100mA)
- ON/OFF Control
- Internal Thermal Overload Protection
- Internal Short Circuit Current Limit
- Bipolar Technology
- Package Outline                SOT-23-5

### ■ PIN CONFIGURATION



NJM2888F

### ■ EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



# NJM2888

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## ■ OUTPUT VOLTAGE RANK LIST

Device Name	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Device Name	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Device Name	V <sub>OUT</sub>
NJM2888F15	1.5V	NJM2888F28	2.8V	NJM2888F34	3.4V
NJM2888F18	1.8V	NJM2888F29	2.9V	NJM2888F35	3.5V
NJM2888F19	1.9V	NJM2888F03	3.0V	NJM2888F46	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 <sub>IN</sub>	+10	V
Control Voltage	V <sub>CONT</sub>	+10	V
Power Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	SOT-23-5 350(*1) 200(*2)	mW
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-40 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 ~ +125	°C

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

(\*2): Device itself.

## ■ Operating voltage

V<sub>IN</sub>=+2.3 ~ +6V (In case of Vo<2.1V version)

## ■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V<sub>IN</sub>=Vo+1V, C<sub>IN</sub>=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)

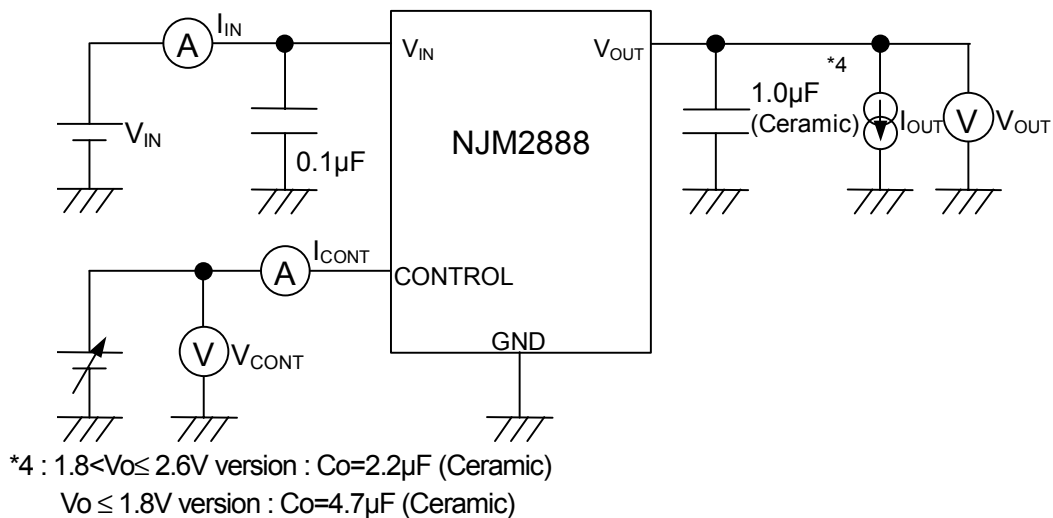
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Output Voltage	Vo	I <sub>o</sub> =30mA	-1.0%	-	+1.0%	V
Quiescent Current	I <sub>Q</sub>	I <sub>o</sub> =0mA, Except I <sub>CONT</sub>	-	130	195	μA
Quiescent Current at Control OFF	I <sub>Q(OFF)</sub>	V <sub>CONT</sub> =0V	-	-	100	nA
Output Current	I <sub>o</sub>	Vo - 0.3V	300	400	-	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 ~ 300mA	-	-	0.009	%/mA
Dropout Voltage(*3)	ΔV <sub>LO</sub>	I <sub>o</sub> =100mA	-	0.10	0.18	V
Ripple Rejection	RR	e <sub>in</sub> =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

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

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

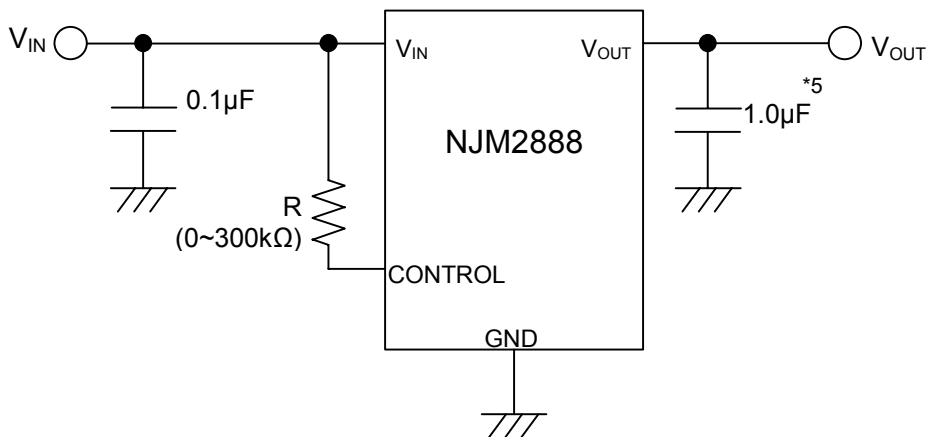
Therefore, it may be different from the individual specification for a specific output voltage.

## ■ TEST CIRCUIT



## ■ TYPICAL APPLICATION

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



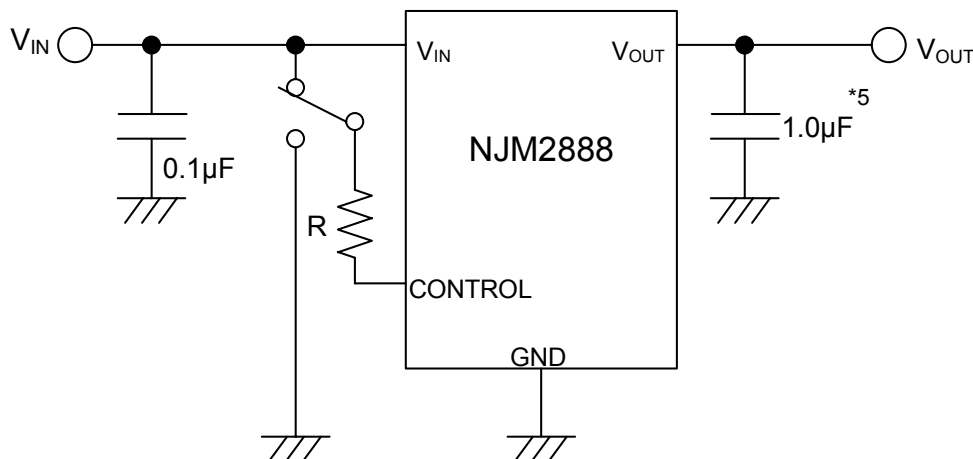
\*5 : 1.8<math>V\_o \le 2.6V</math> version :  $C_o=2.2\mu F$   
 $V_o \le 1.8V$  version :  $C_o=4.7\mu F$

Connect control terminal to  $V_{IN}$  terminal

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② In use of ON/OFF CONTROL:



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

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.

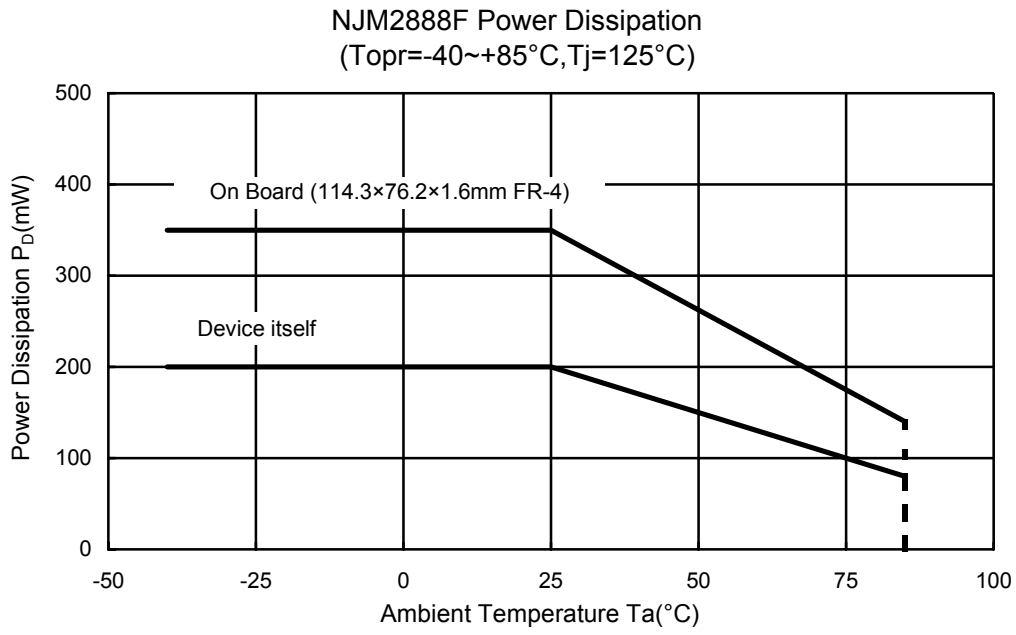
$C_{IN}$  should connect between GND and  $V_{IN}$  as short as possible.

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

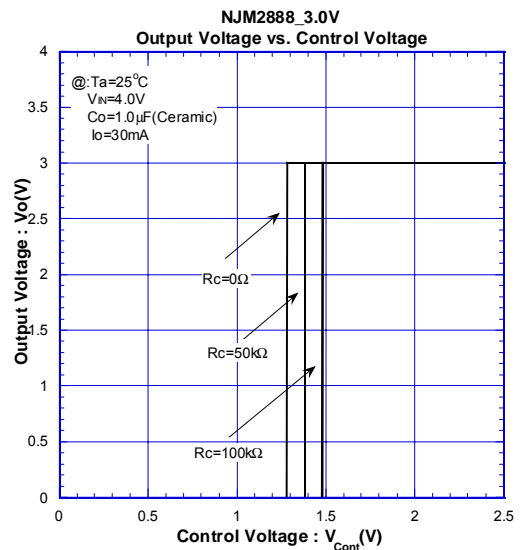
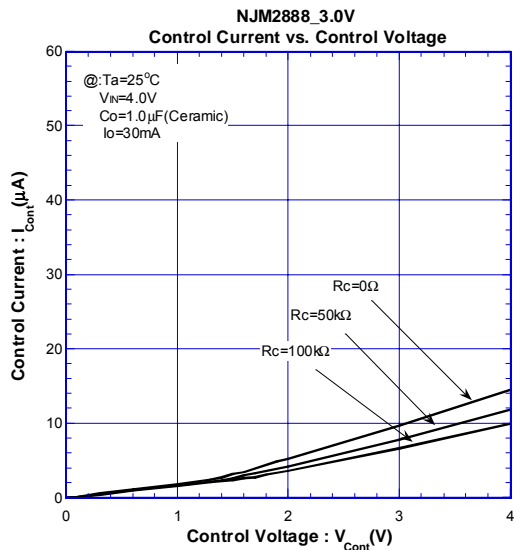
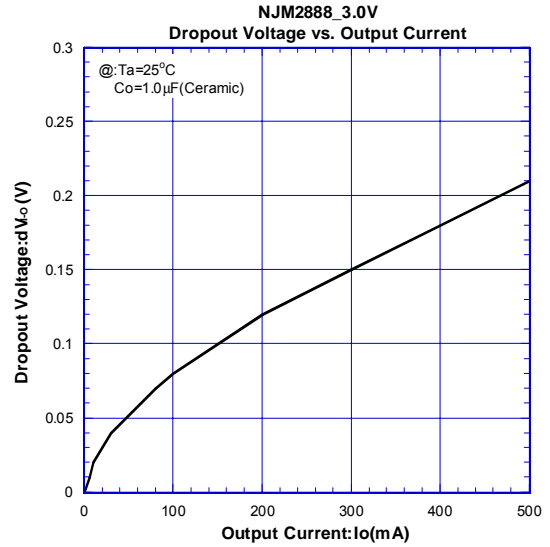
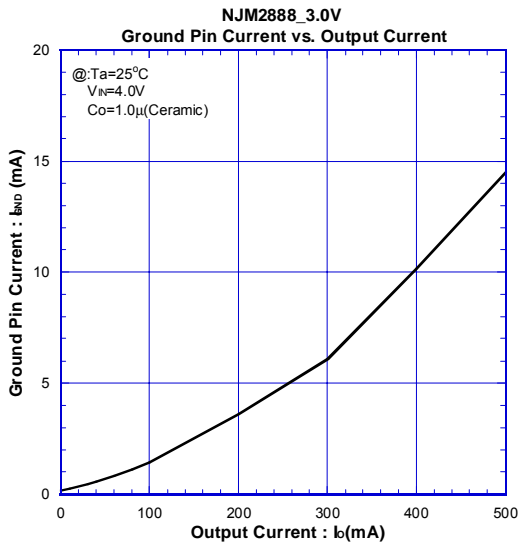
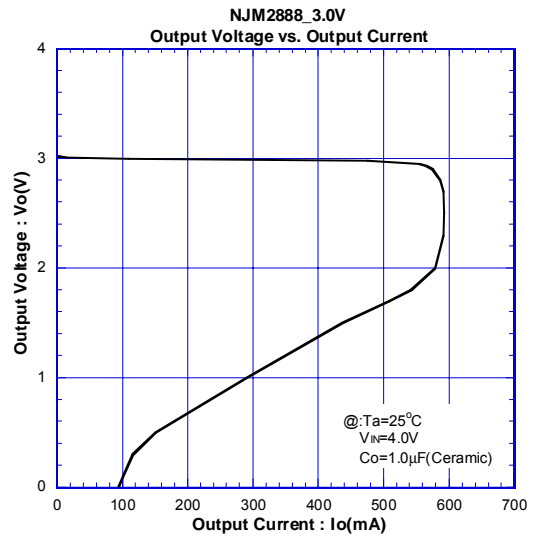
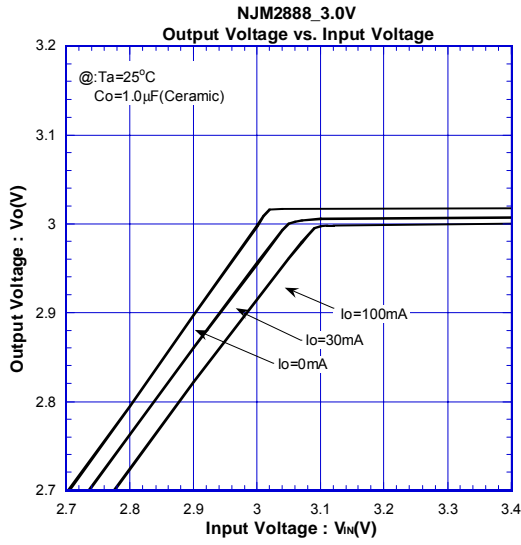
The current flow into the control terminal while the IC is ON state ( $I_{CONT}$ ) can be reduced when a pull up resistance "R" is inserted between  $V_{IN}$  and the control terminal.

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.

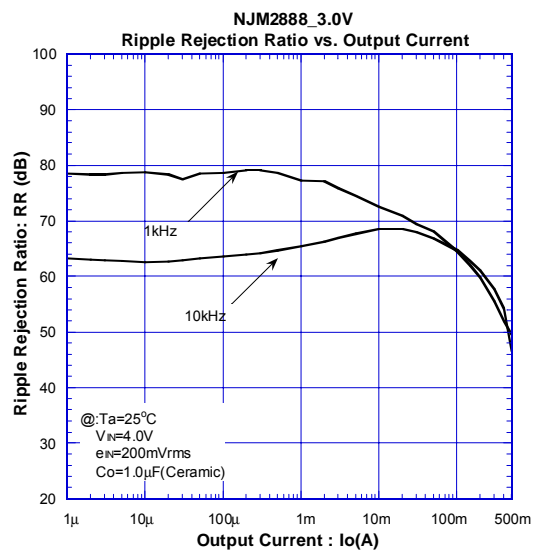
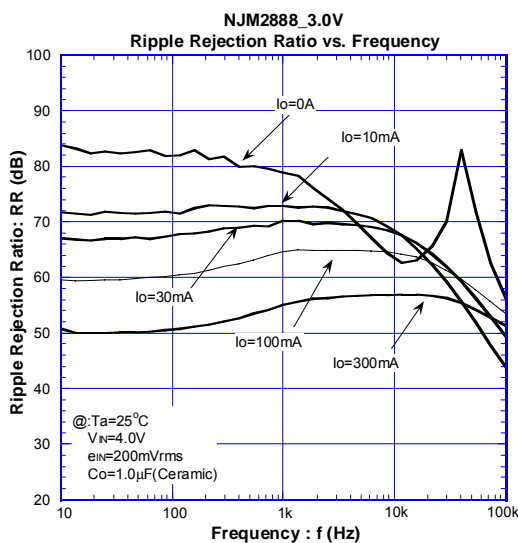
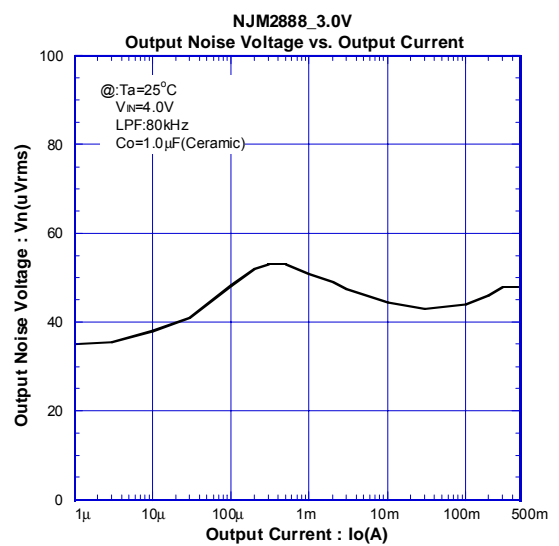
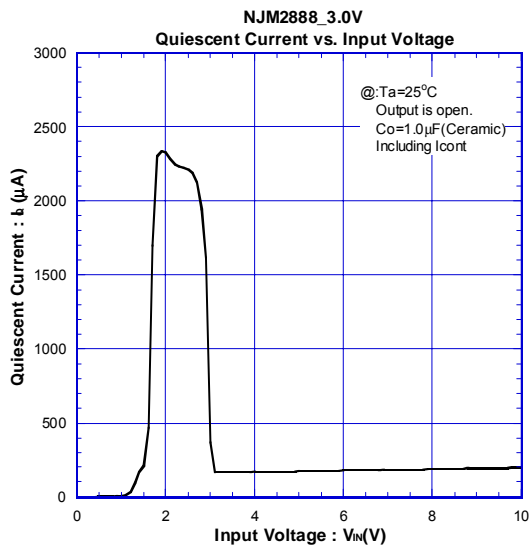
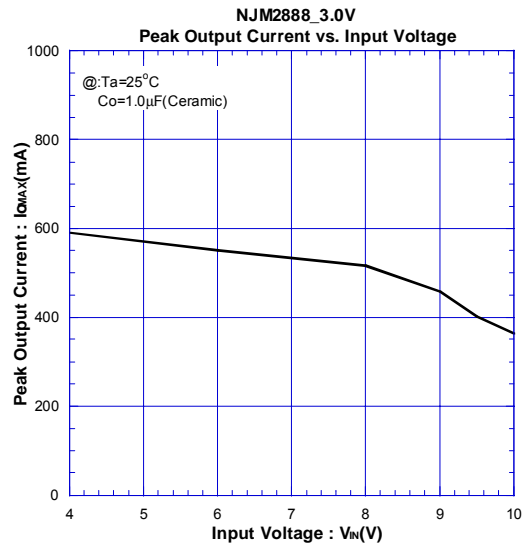
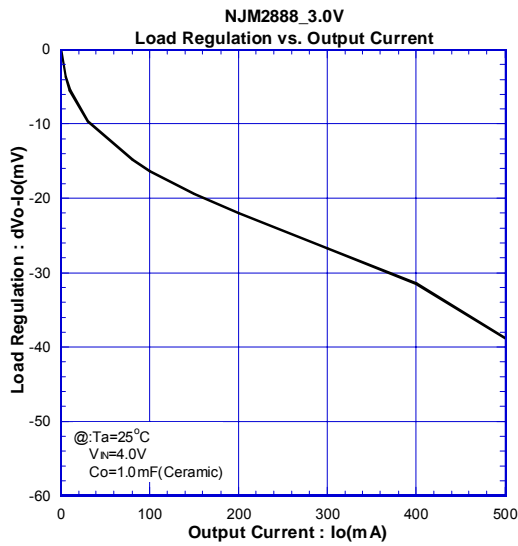
■ POWER DISSIPATION vs. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



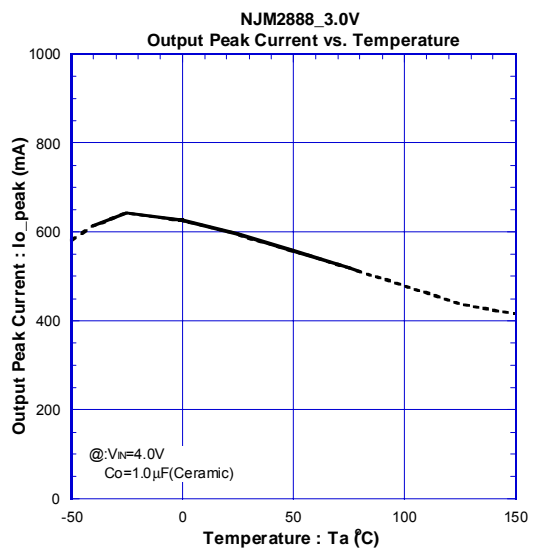
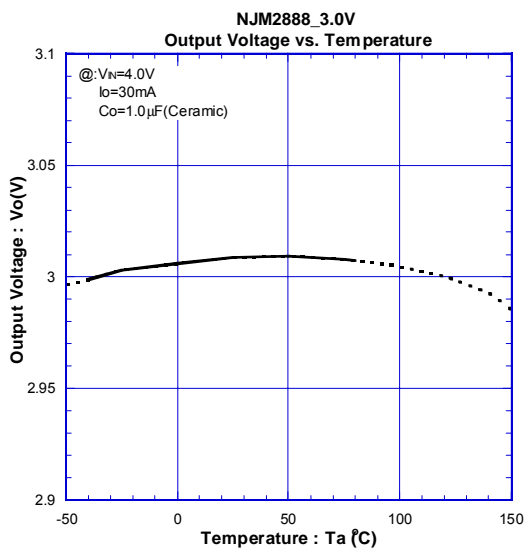
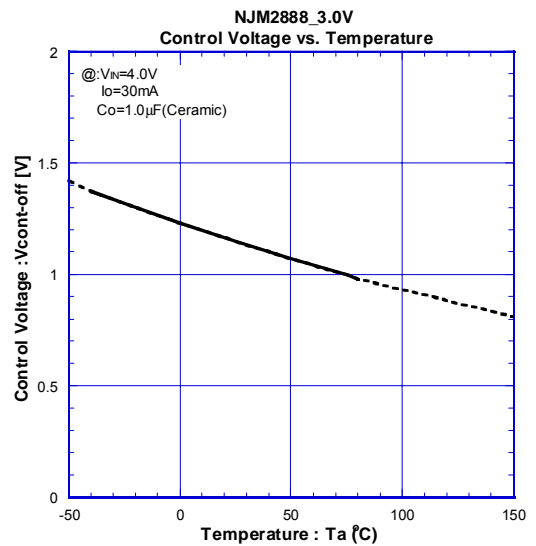
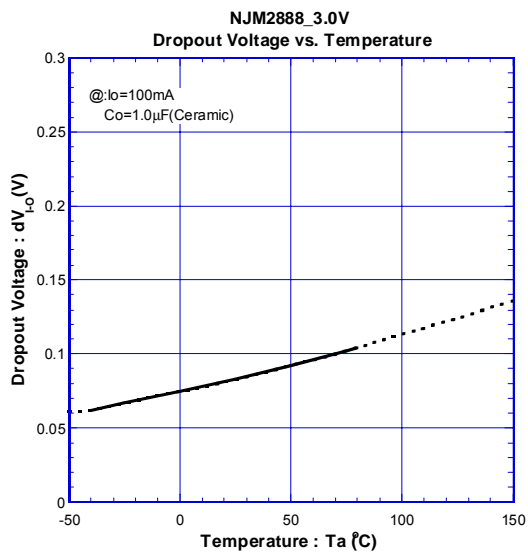
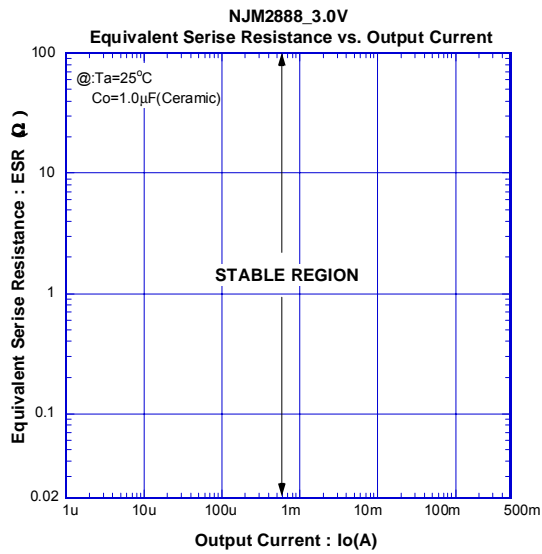
## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



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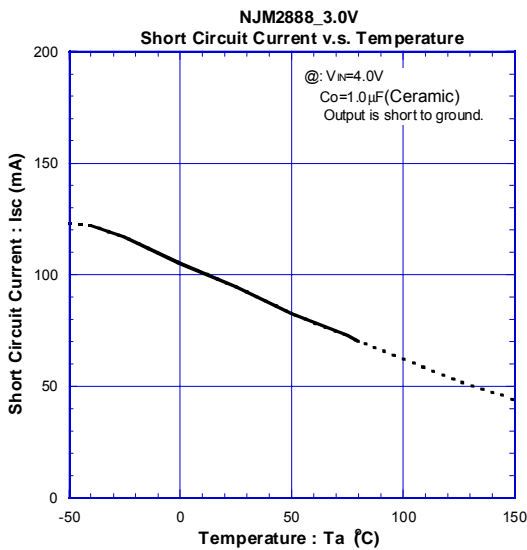
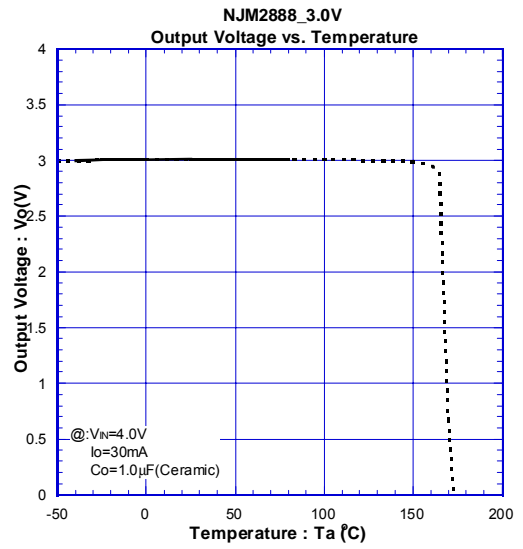
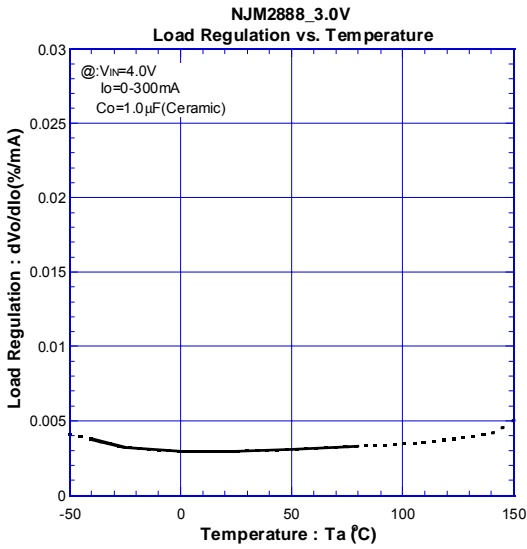
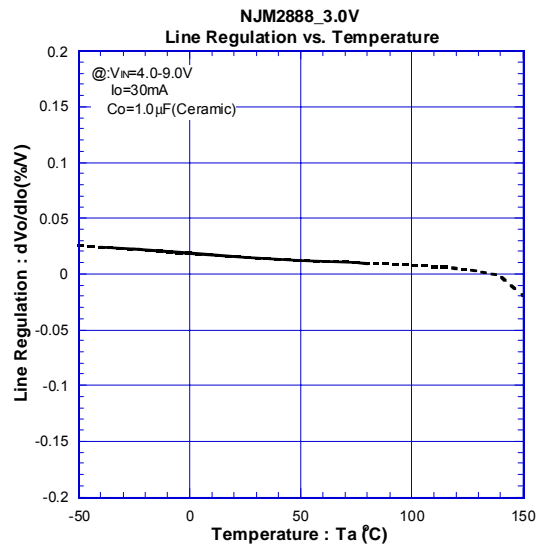
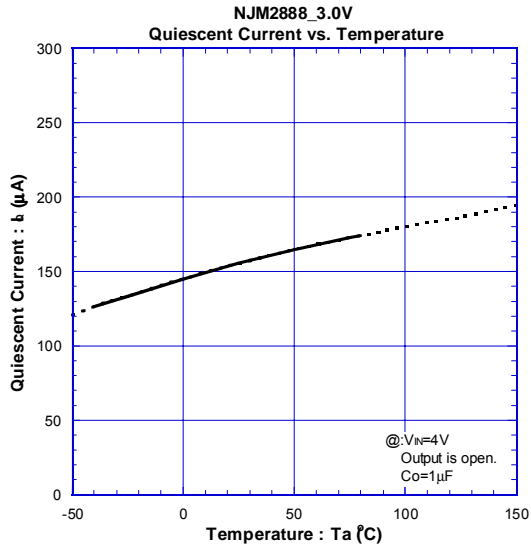


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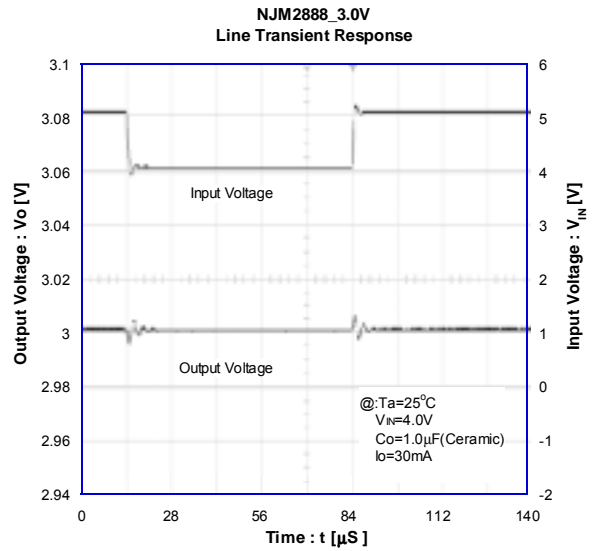
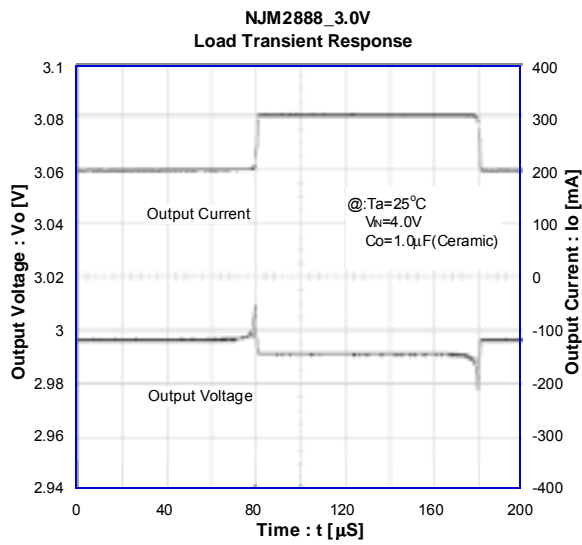
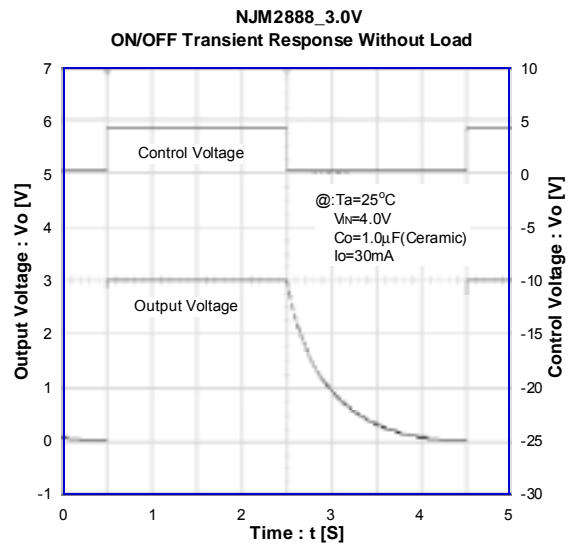
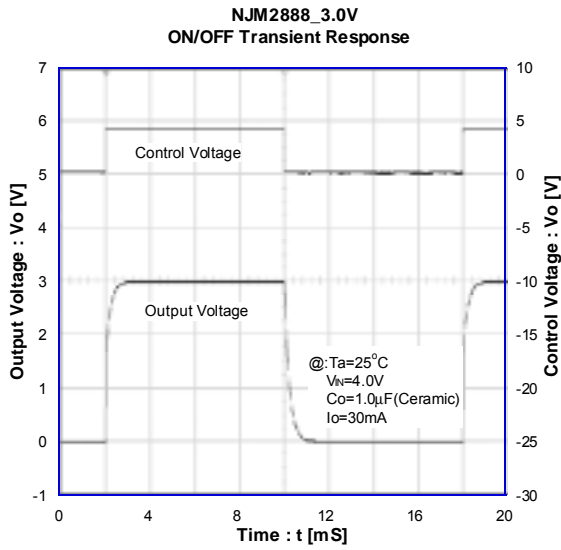




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