

## LOW DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATOR

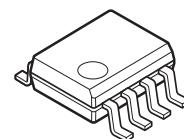
### ■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The NJM2883 is a low dropout voltage regulator in SOP8 package

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

It is suitable for portable applications.

### ■ PACKAGE OUTLINE

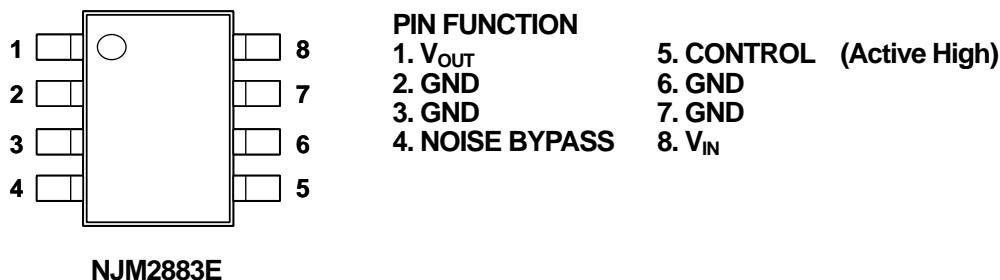


NJM2883E  
(SOP8)

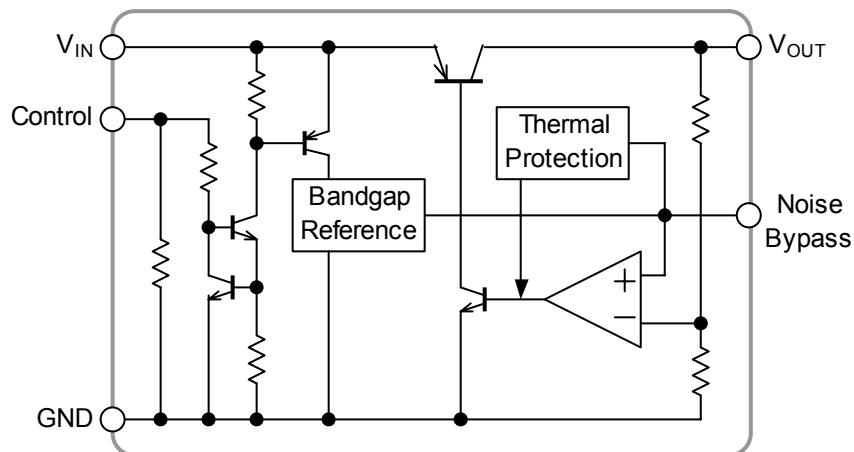
### ■ FEATURES

- High Ripple Rejection      75dB typ. ( $f=1\text{kHz}$ ,  $V_o=3\text{V}$  Version)
- Output Noise Voltage       $V_{no}=30\mu\text{VRms}$  typ. ( $C_p=0.01\mu\text{F}$ )
- Output capacitor with  $1.0\mu\text{F}$  ceramic capacitor ( $V_o \geq 2.7\text{V}$ )
- Output Current               $I_o(\text{max.})=300\text{mA}$
- High Precision Output       $V_o \pm 1\%$
- Low Dropout Voltage      0.10V typ. ( $I_o=100\text{mA}$ )
- ON/OFF Control            (Active High)
- Operating Voltage Range   +2.3V~+14V ( $V_o \leq 2.0\text{V}$  version)
- Internal Short Circuit Current Limit
- Internal Thermal Overload Protection
- Bipolar Technology
- Package Outline            SOP8 JEDEC 150mil

### ■ PIN CONFIGURATION



### ■ EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



# NJM2883

## ■ OUTPUT VOLTAGE RANK LIST

Device Name	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Device Name	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Device Name	V <sub>OUT</sub>
NJM2883E15	1.5V	NJM2883E29	2.9V	NJM2883E38	3.8V
NJM2883E17	1.7V	NJM2883E03	3.0V	NJM2883E04	4.0V
NJM2883E18	1.8V	NJM2883E31	3.1V	NJM2883E43	4.3V
NJM2883E21	2.1V	NJM2883E32	3.2V	NJM2883E47	4.7V
NJM2883E25	2.5V	NJM2883E33	3.3V	NJM2883E05	5.0V
NJM2883E28	2.8V	NJM2883E345	3.45V		
NJM2883E285	2.85V	NJM2883E35	3.5V		

## ■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	+14	V
Control Voltage	V <sub>CONT</sub>	+14(*1)	V
Power Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	650(*2)	mW
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-40 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 ~ +125	°C

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

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

## ■ OPERATING VOLTAGE

V<sub>IN</sub>=+2.3V ~ +14.0V (In case of Vo<2.1V)

## ■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Vo>2.0V version : V<sub>IN</sub>=Vo+1V, C<sub>IN</sub>=0.1μF, Co=1.0μF: Vo≥2.7V (Co=2.2μF: Vo≤2.6V), Cp=0.01μF, 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, expect I <sub>cont</sub>	-	120	180	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, I <sub>O</sub> =30mA	-	-	0.10	%/V
Load Regulation	ΔVo/ΔI <sub>O</sub>	I <sub>O</sub> =0~300mA	-	-	0.03	%/mA
Dropout Voltage	ΔV <sub>I-O</sub>	I <sub>O</sub> =100mA	-	0.10	0.18	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	-	30	-	μVrms
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

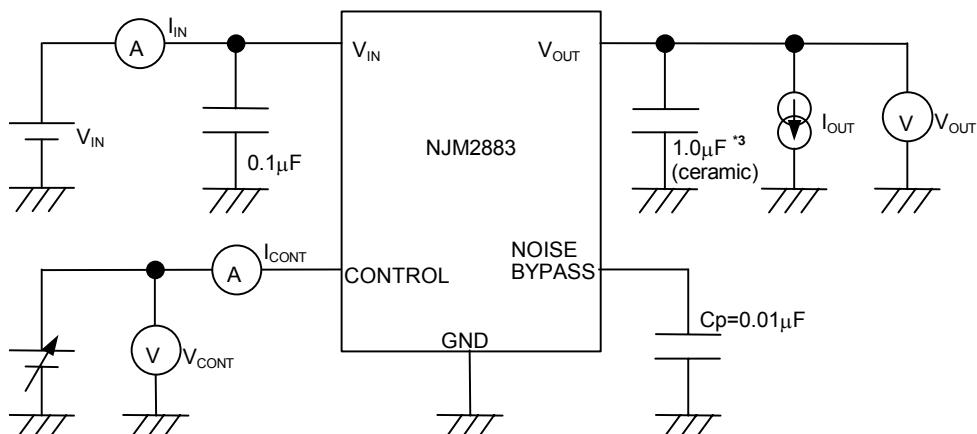
( $V_{o \leq 2.0V}$  version:  $V_{IN} = V_o + 1V$ ,  $C_{IN} = 0.1\mu F$ ,  $C_O = 2.2\mu F$ :  $V_o \geq 1.9V$  ( $C_O = 4.7\mu F$ :  $V_o \leq 1.8V$ ),  $C_P = 0.01\mu F$ ,  $T_a = 25^\circ C$ )

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	$\mu A$
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	$\Delta V_o / \Delta T_a$	$T_a = 0 \sim 85^\circ C$ , $I_o = 10mA$	-	$\pm 50$	-	ppm/ $^\circ C$
Output Noise Voltage	$V_{NO}$	$f = 10Hz \sim 80kHz$ , $I_o = 10mA$ , $V_o = 1.8V$ Version	-	20	-	$\mu V_{rms}$
Control Voltage for ON-state	$V_{CONT(ON)}$		1.6	-	-	V
Control Voltage for OFF-state	$V_{CONT(OFF)}$		-	-	0.6	V

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

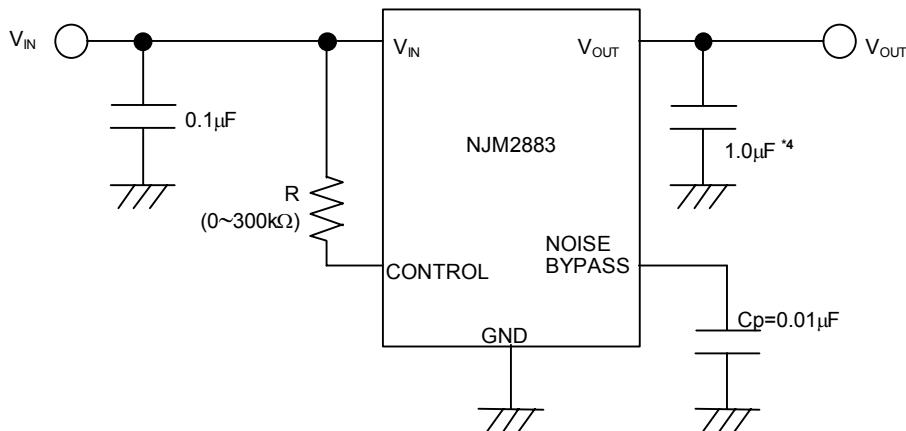


\*3  $1.9V \leq V_o \leq 2.6V$  version:  $C_O = 2.2\mu F$  (ceramic)  
 $V_o \leq 1.8V$  version:  $C_O = 4.7\mu F$  (ceramic)

# NJM2883

## ■ TYPICAL APPLICATION

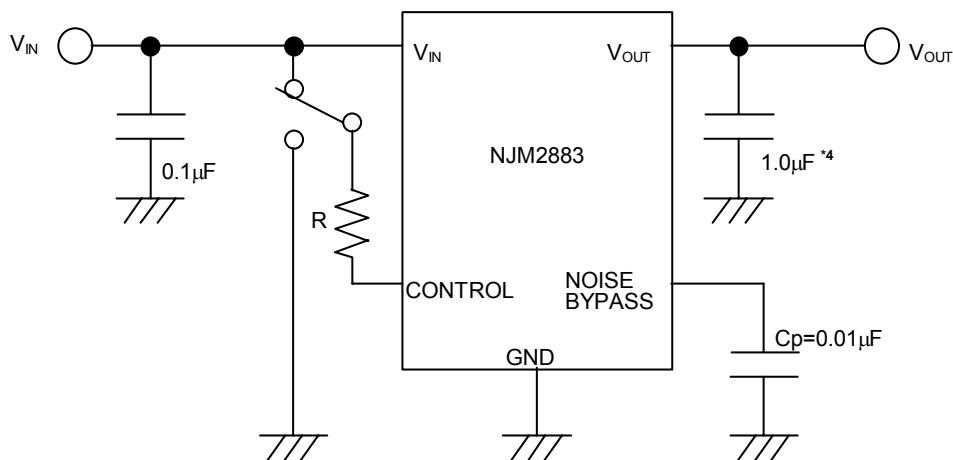
- ① In case that ON/OFF Control is not required:



\*4 1.9V ≤ Vo ≤ 2.6V version: Co=2.2μF  
Vo ≤ 1.8V version: Co=4.7μF

Connect control terminal to V<sub>IN</sub> terminal

- ② In use of ON/OFF CONTROL:



\*4 1.9V ≤ Vo ≤ 2.6V version : Co=2.2μF  
Vo ≤ 1.8V version : Co=4.7μF

State of control terminal:

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

### \*Noise bypass Capacitance Cp

Noise bypass capacitance Cp reduces noise generated by band-gap reference circuit. Noise level and ripple rejection will be improved when larger Cp is used. Use of smaller Cp value may cause oscillation.

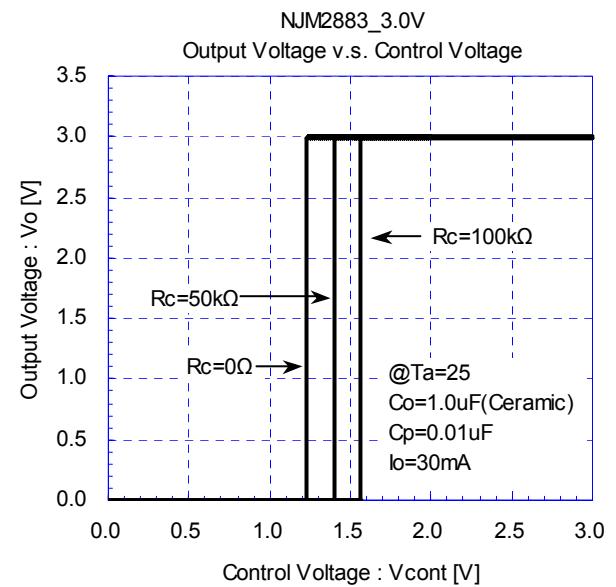
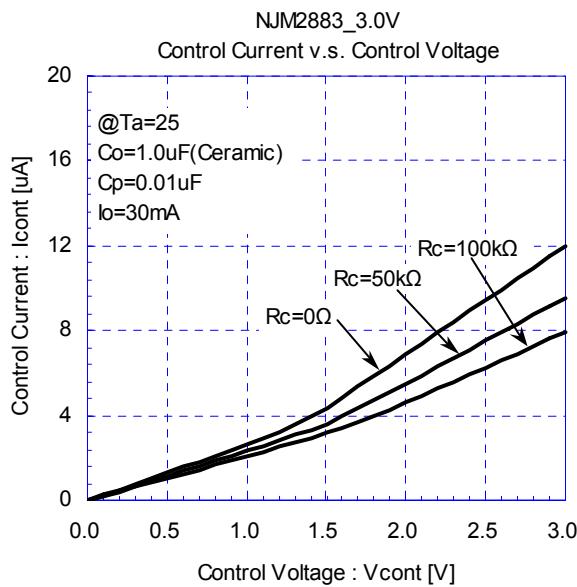
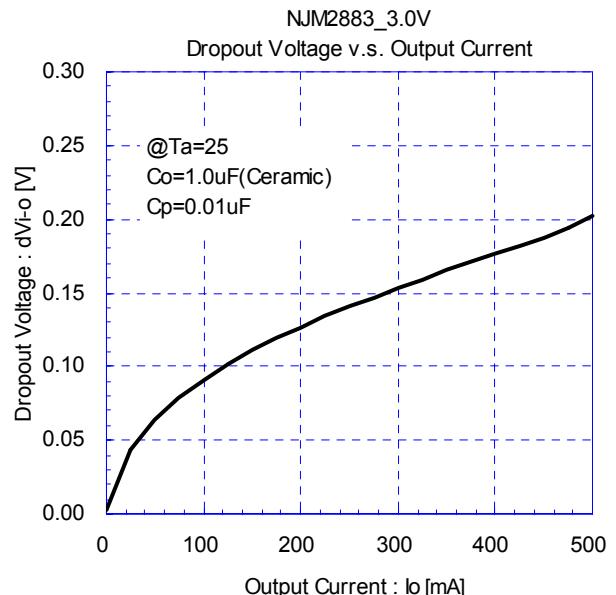
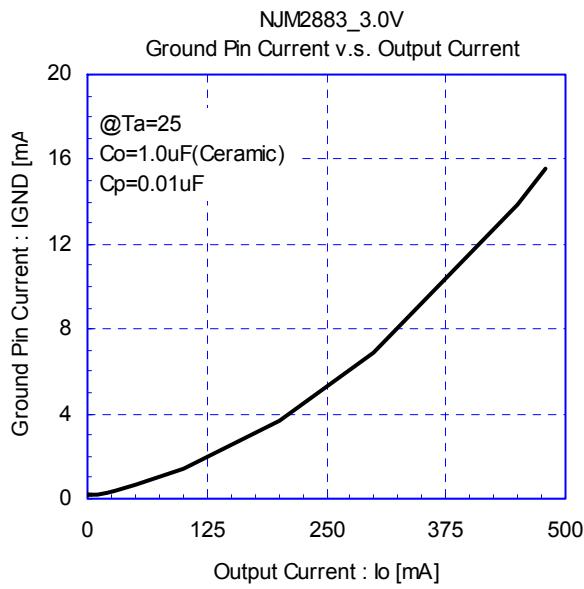
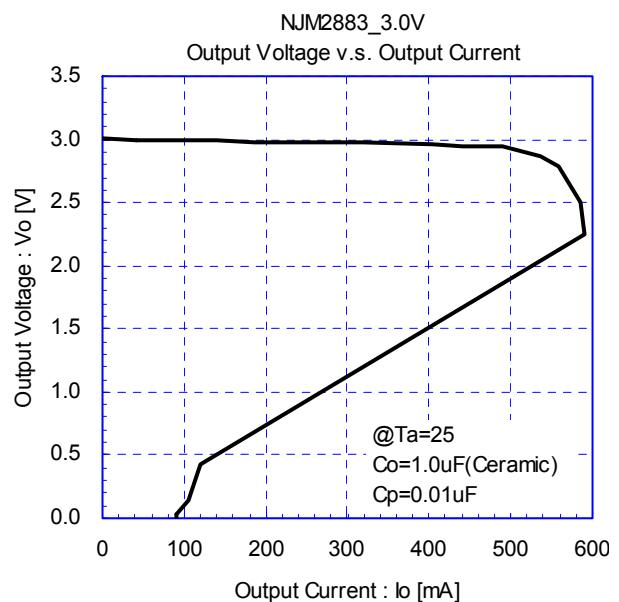
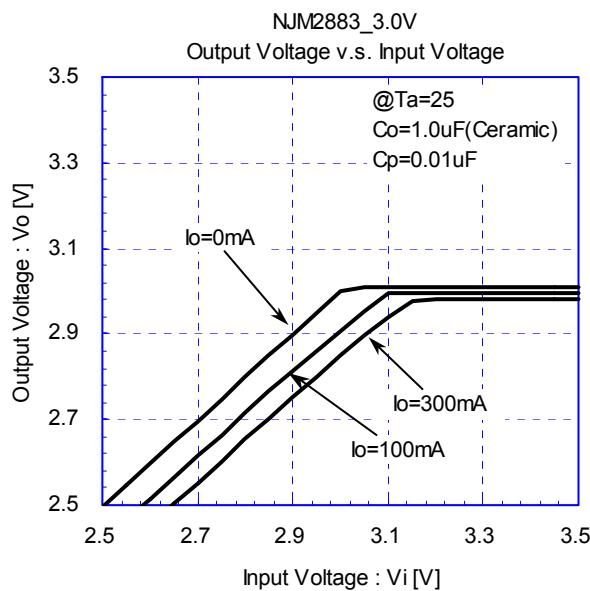
Use the Cp value of 0.01μF greater to avoid the problem.

### \*In the case of using a resistance "R" between V<sub>IN</sub> 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<sub>IN</sub> and the control terminal.

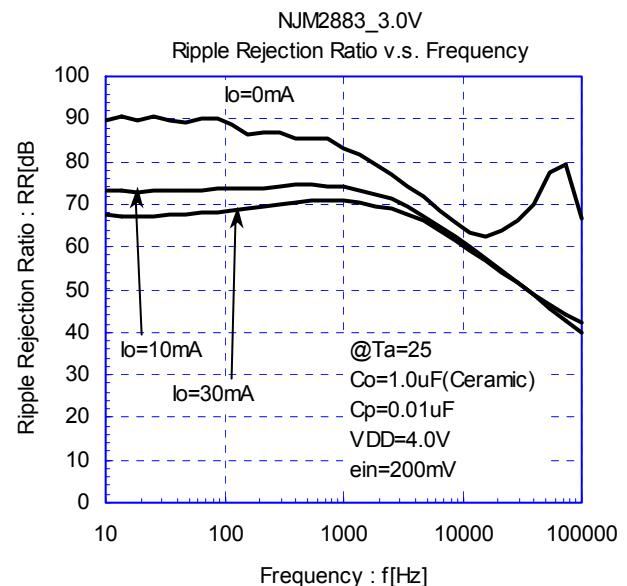
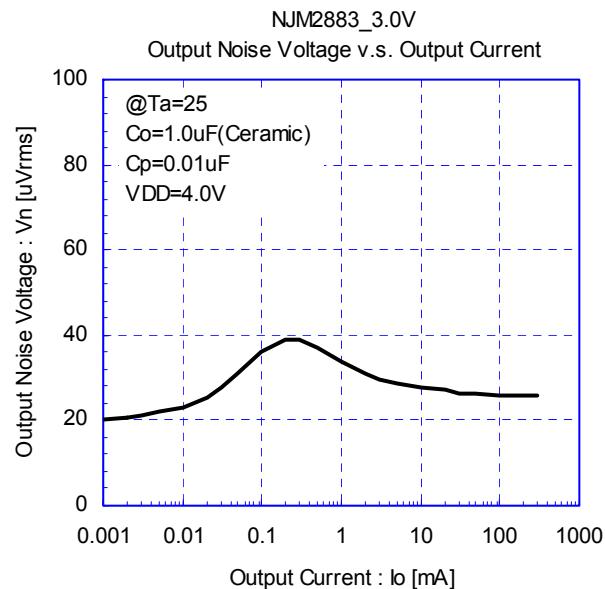
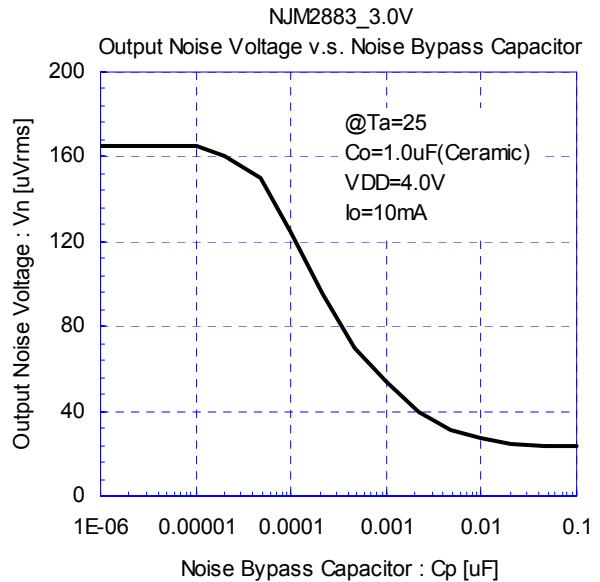
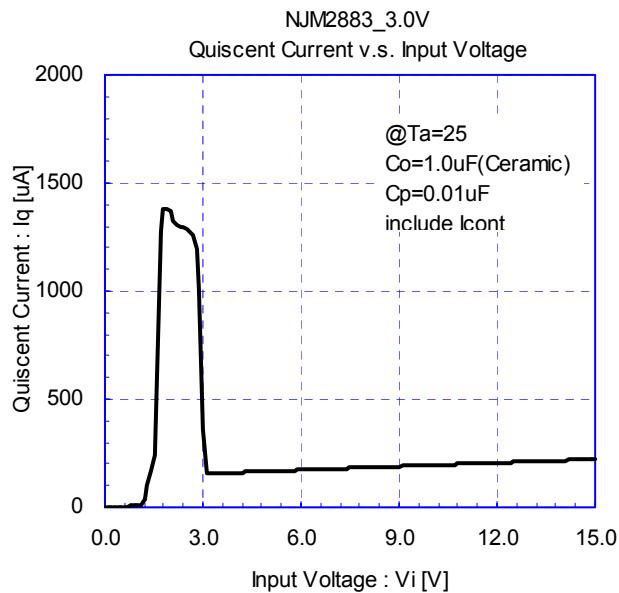
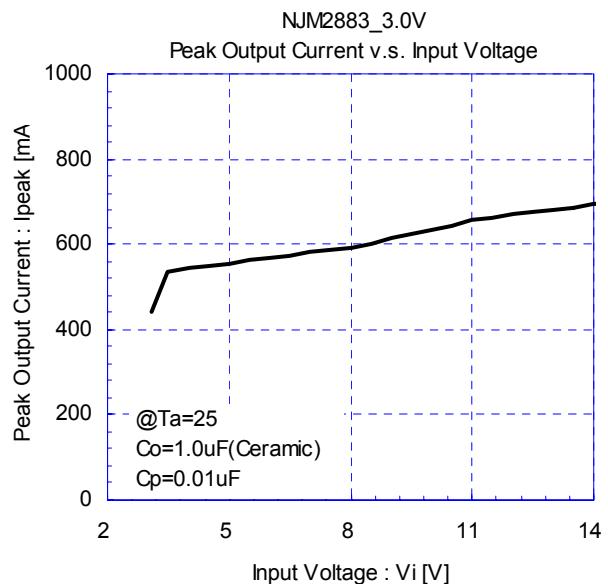
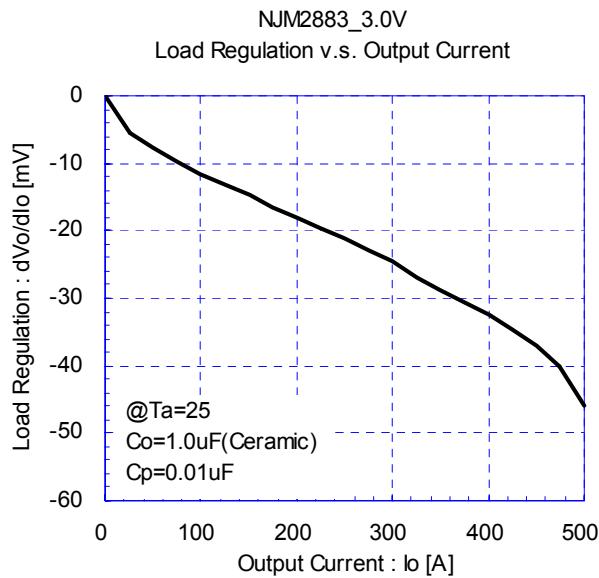
The minimum control voltage for ON state ( $V_{CONT(ON)}$ ) is increased due to the voltage drop caused by  $I_{CONT}$  and the resistance "R". The  $I_{CONT}$  is temperature dependence as shown in the "Control Current vs. Temperature" characteristics. Therefore, the resistance "R" should be carefully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

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

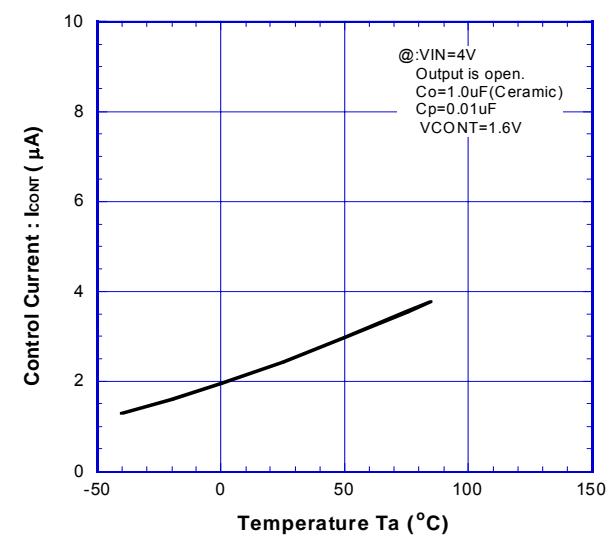
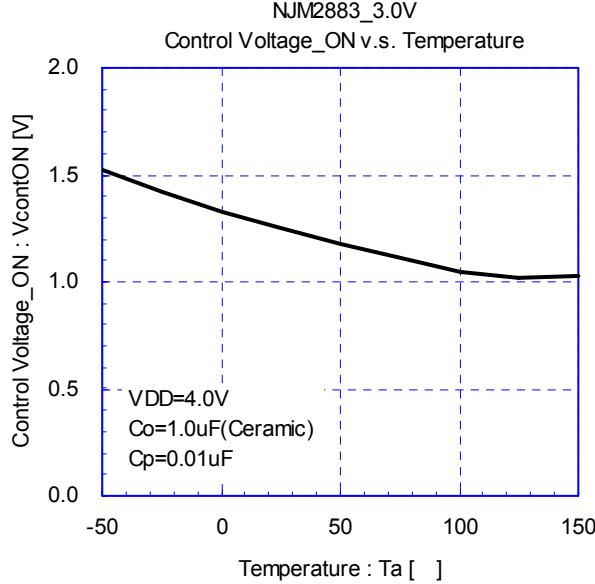
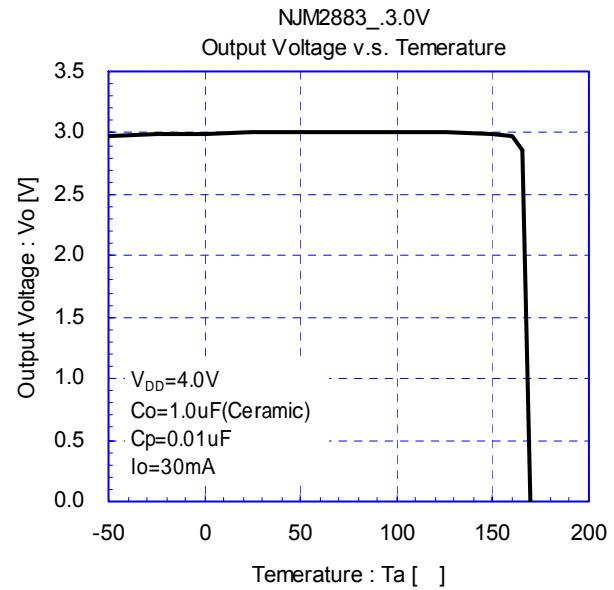
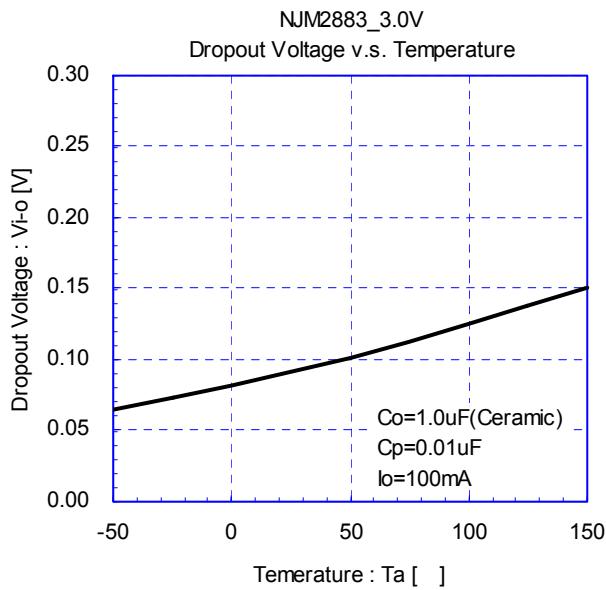
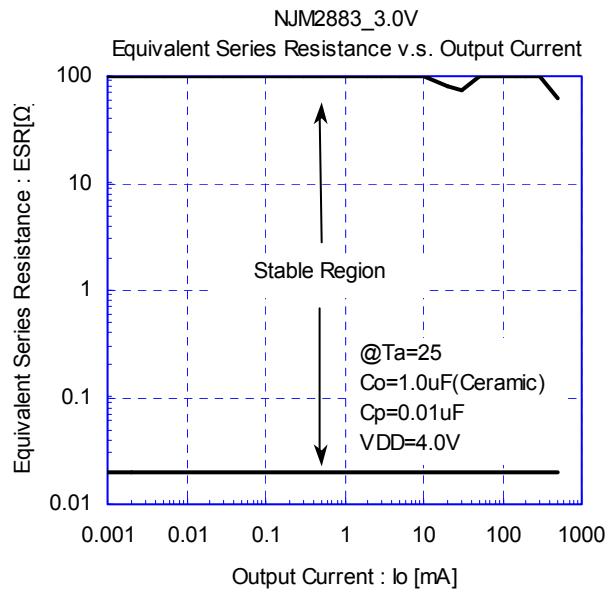
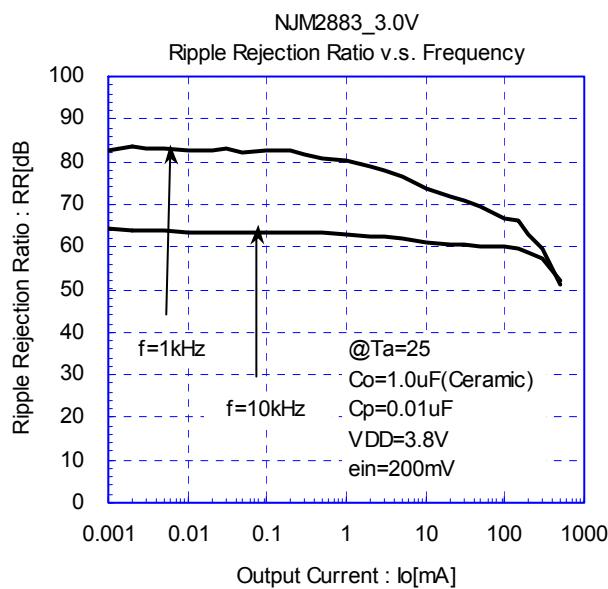


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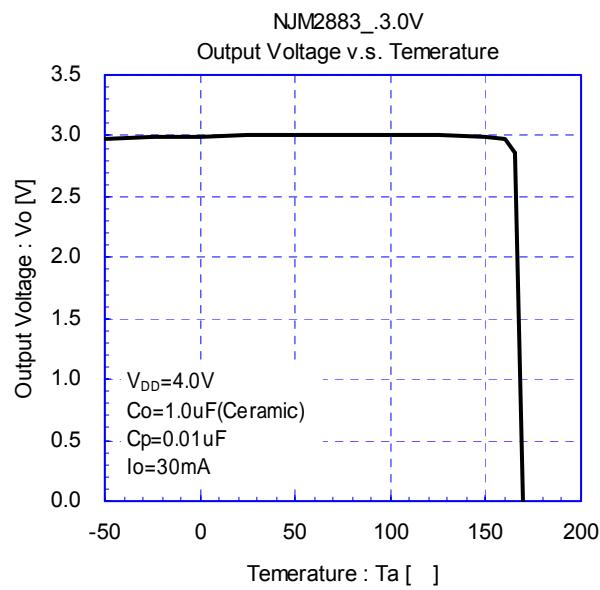
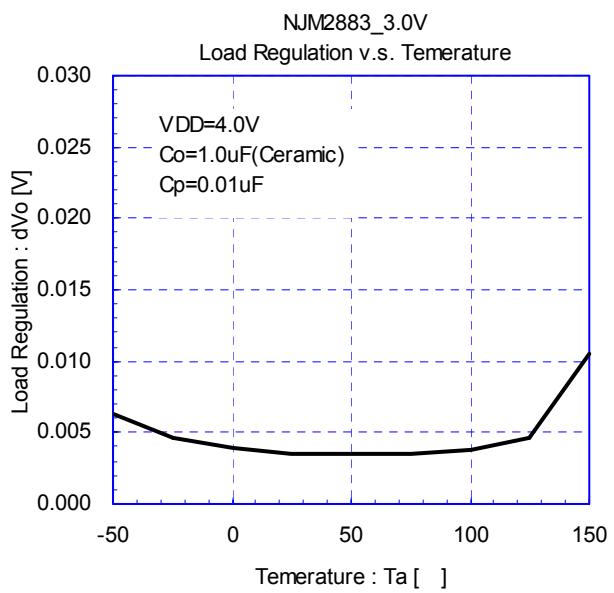
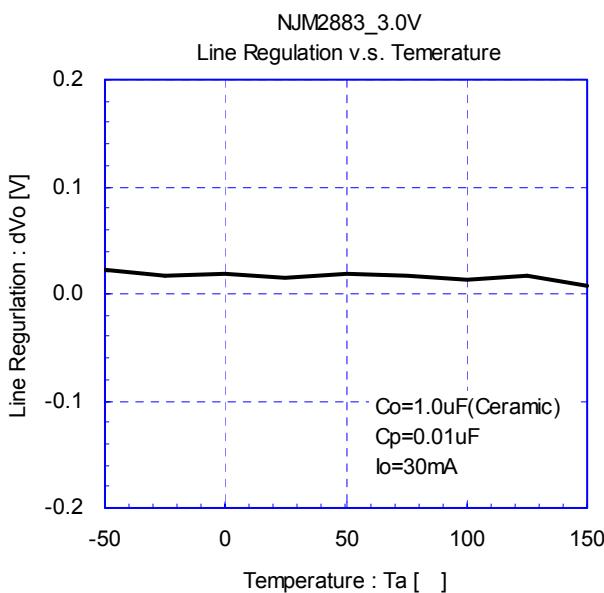
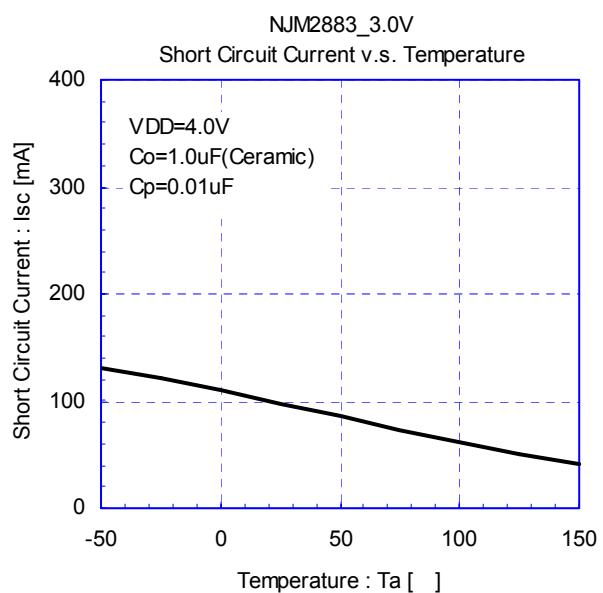
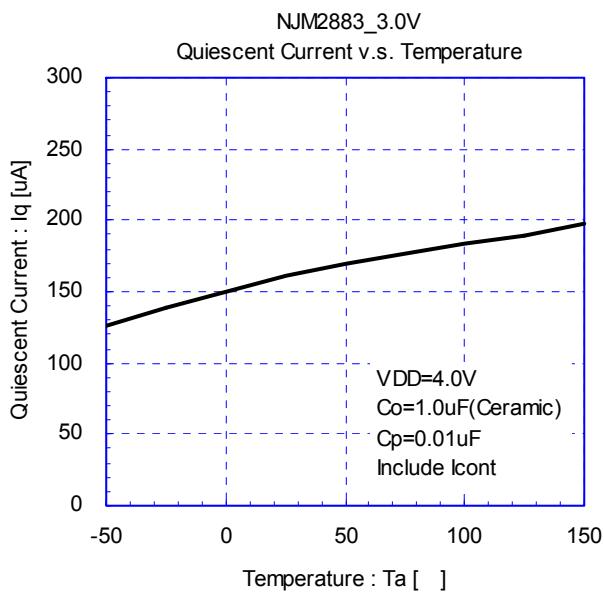


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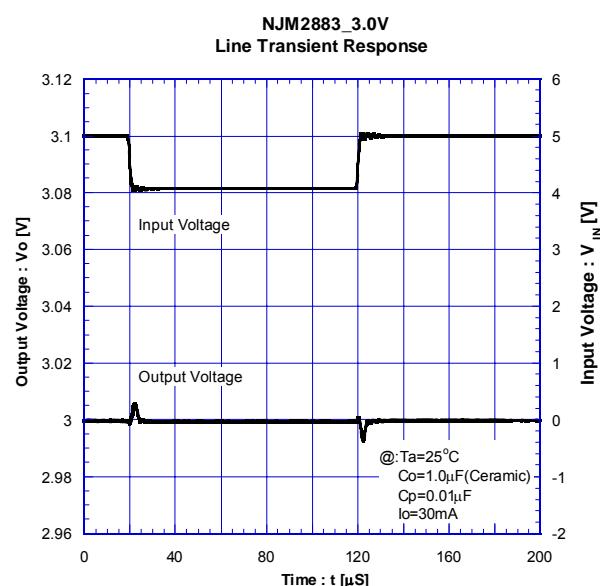
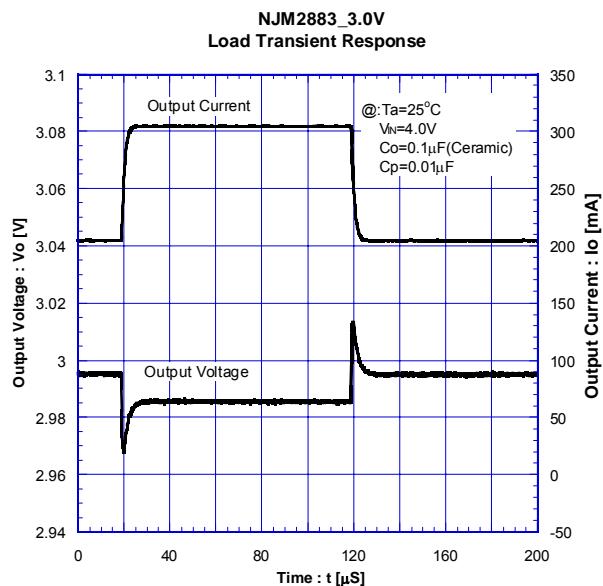
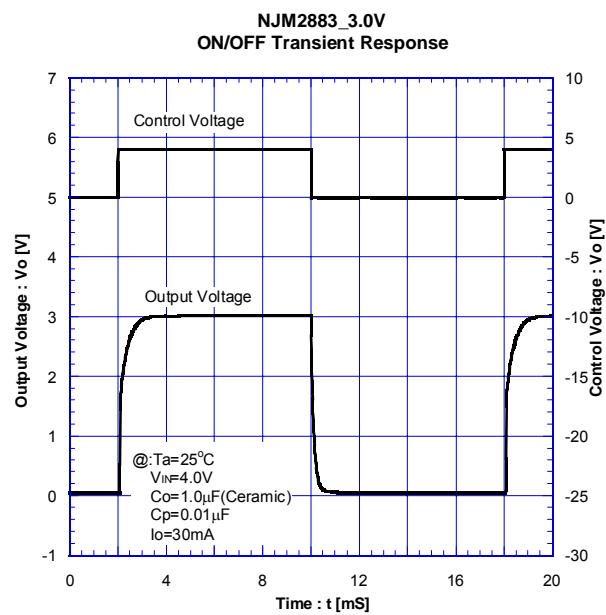
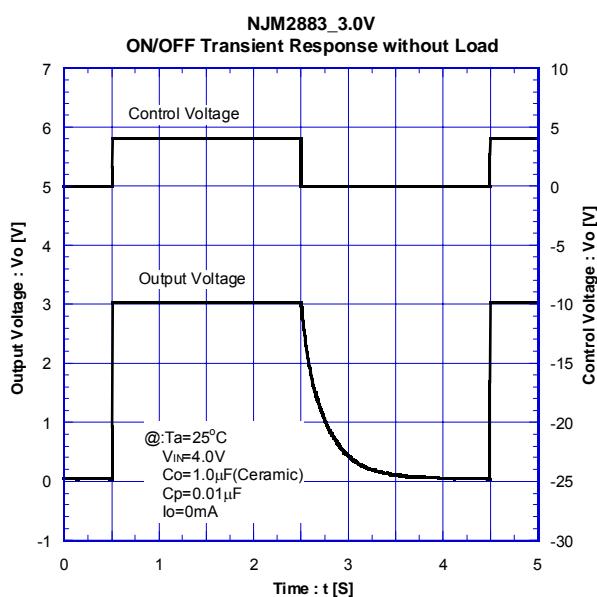


# NJM2883

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS



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