

ADJUSTABLE LOW DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATOR

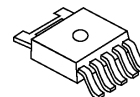
■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The NJM2887 is an adjustable low dropout voltage regulator with ON/OFF control.

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

It is suitable for DVD, FAX and Car Audio.

■ PACKAGE OUTLINE

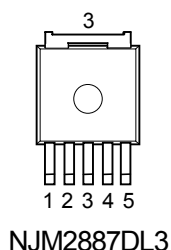


NJM2887DL3

■ FEATURES

- High Ripple Rejection 70dB typ. ($f=1\text{kHz}$, $V_o=3\text{V}$ Version)
- Output Noise Voltage $V_{no}=50\mu\text{V}_{rms}$ typ.
- Output capacitor with $2.2\mu\text{F}$ ceramic capacitor
- Output Current $I_o(\text{max.})=500\text{mA}$
- High Precision Output $V_{ref}=1.29\text{V}\pm 1.0\%$
- Low Dropout Voltage 0.18V typ. ($I_o=300\text{mA}$)
- ON/OFF Control
- Internal Short Circuit Current Limit
- Internal Thermal Overload Protection
- Bipolar Technology
- Package Outline TO-252-5(DL3)

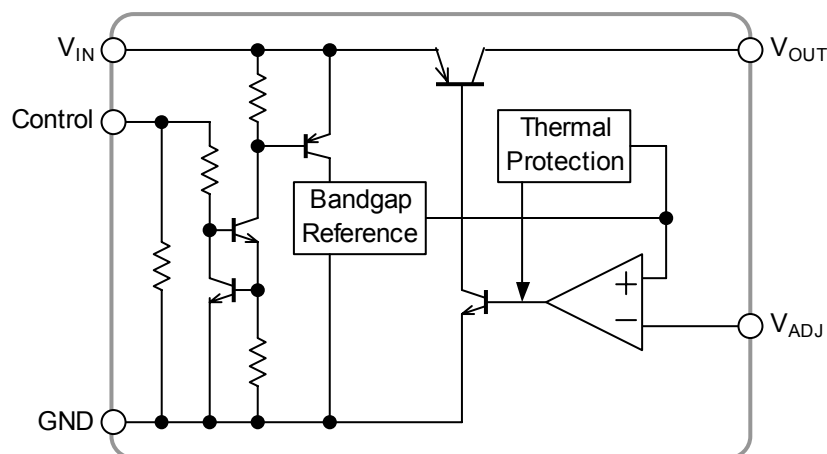
■ PIN CONFIGURATION



PIN FUNCTION
 1.CONTROL
 2. V_{IN}
 3.GND
 4. V_{OUT}
 5. V_{ADJ}

NJM2887DL3

■ EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



NJM2887

■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Input Voltage	V_{IN}	+14	V
Control Voltage	V_{CONT}	+14(*1)	V
Output Adjust Voltage	V_{ADJ}	+4	V
Power Dissipation	P_D	8(Tc=25°C) 0.8(Ta≤25°C)	W
Operating Temperature	Topr	-40 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-40 ~ +125	°C

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

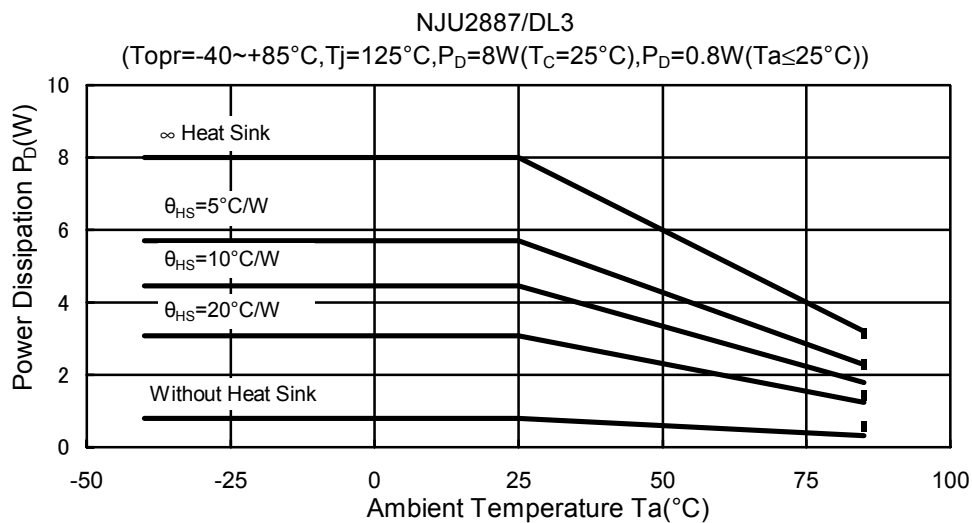
■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($V_{IN}=V_O+1V$, $R_1=100k\Omega$, $C_{IN}=0.33\mu F$, $C_O=2.2\mu F$: V_O ($C_O=4.7\mu F$: $V_O\leq 2.6V$), Ta=25°C)

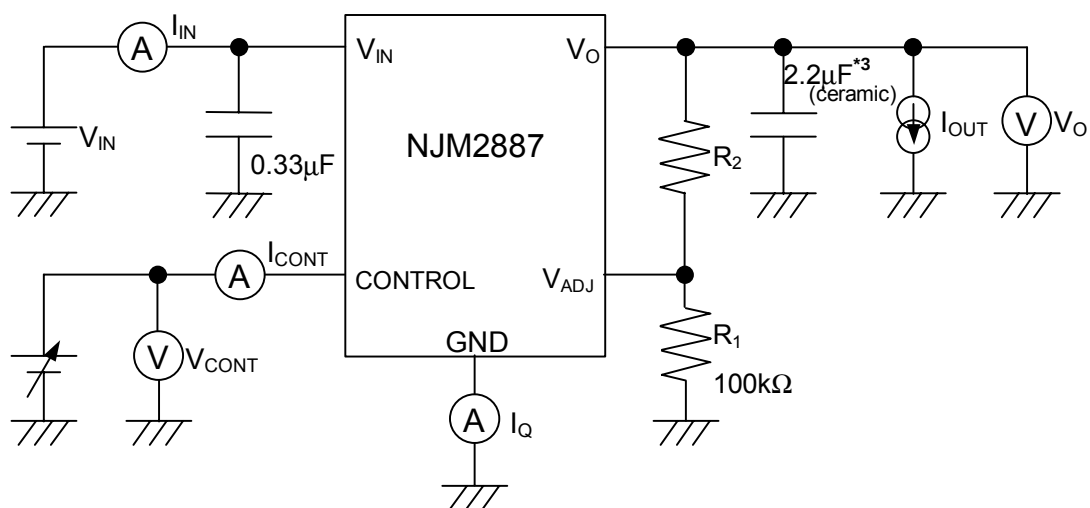
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Output Voltage	V_O	$I_O=30mA$	1.5	—	6	V
Reference Voltage	V_{ref}	$I_O=30mA$	1.277	1.29	1.303	V
Quiescent Current	I_Q	$I_O=0mA, V_O=3.0V$	—	200	300	μA
Quiescent Current at Control OFF	$I_{Q(OFF)}$	$V_{CONT}=0V$	—	—	100	nA
Output Current	I_O	$V_O=0.3V$	500	650	—	mA
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_O/\Delta V_{IN}$	$V_{IN}=V_O+1V \sim V_O+6.0V$, $I_O=30mA$	—	—	0.10	%/V
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_O/\Delta I_O$	$I_O=0 \sim 500mA$	—	—	0.03	%/mA
Dropout Voltage(*2)	ΔV_{LO}	$I_O=300mA$	—	0.18	0.28	V
Ripple Rejection	RR	$e_{in}=200mV_{rms}$, $f=1kHz$, $I_O=10mA$ $V_O=3.0V$ Version	—	70	—	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}	$f=10Hz\sim 80kHz$, $I_O=10mA$, $V_O=3.0V$ Version	—	50	—	μV_{rms}
Control Voltage for ON-state	$V_{CONT(ON)}$		1.6	—	—	V
Control Voltage for OFF-state	$V_{CONT(OFF)}$		—	—	0.6	V

(*2): Except output voltage less than 2.1V.

■ POWER DISSIPATION VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



■ TEST CIRCUIT



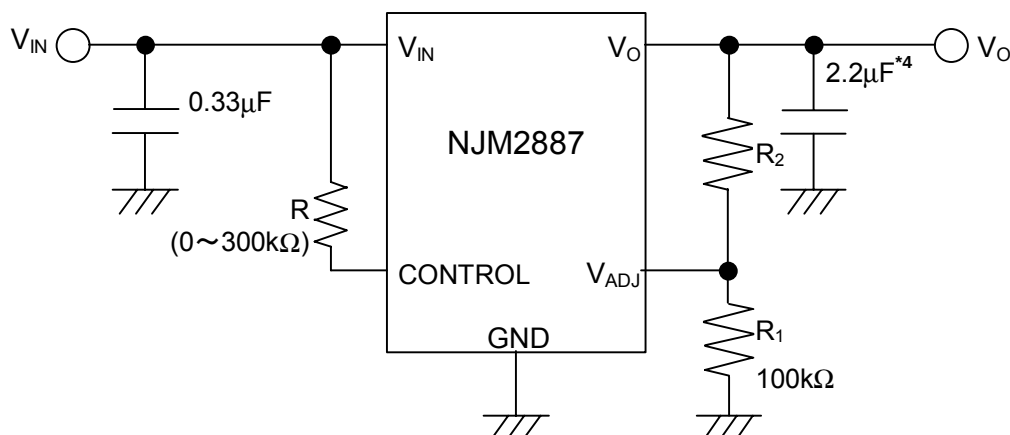
*3 $V_O \leq 2.6\text{V}$ version: $C_O = 4.7\mu\text{F}$ (ceramic)

$$V_O = V_{ref} \times (1 + R_2 / R_1)$$

The ceramic capacitor used by the output recommend the B characteristic.

■ TYPICAL APPLICATION

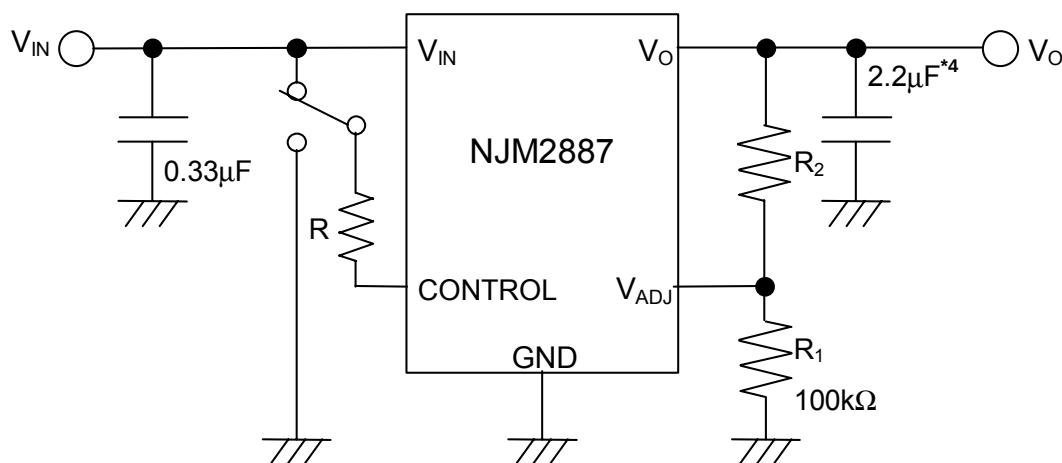
① In the case where ON/OFF Control is not required:



*4 $V_O \leq 2.6V$ version: $C_O = 4.7\mu F$

Connect control terminal to V_{IN} terminal

② In use of ON/OFF CONTROL:



*4 $V_O \leq 2.6V$ version: $C_O = 4.7\mu F$

State of control terminal:

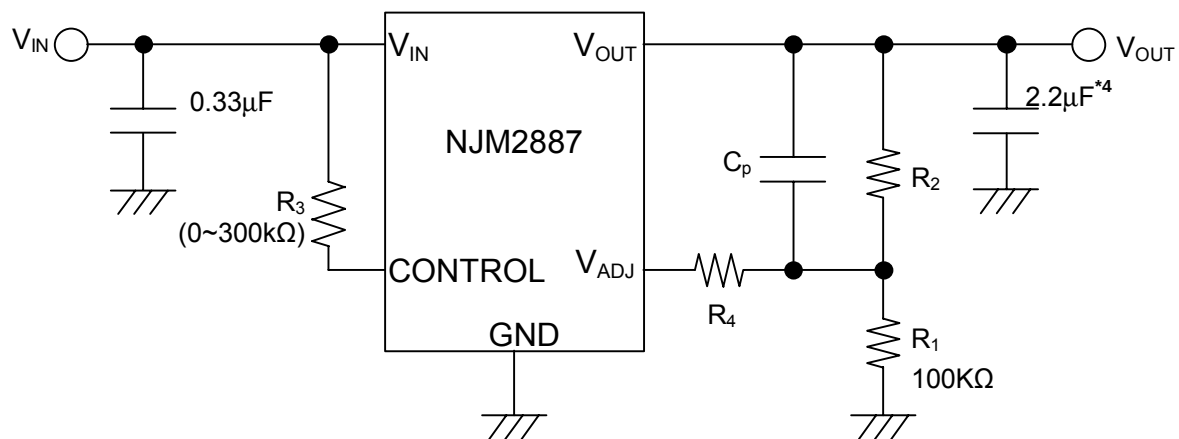
- "H" → output is enabled.
- "L" or "open" → output is disabled.

*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.

③ Reduction of output noise voltage:



*4 $V_O \leq 2.6V$ version: $C_O = 4.7\mu F$

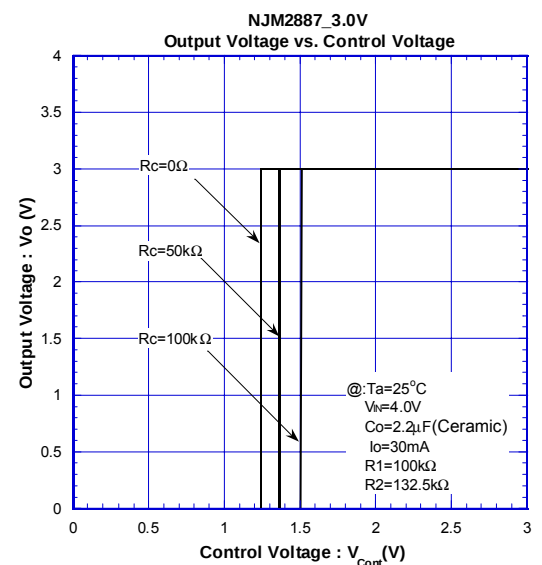
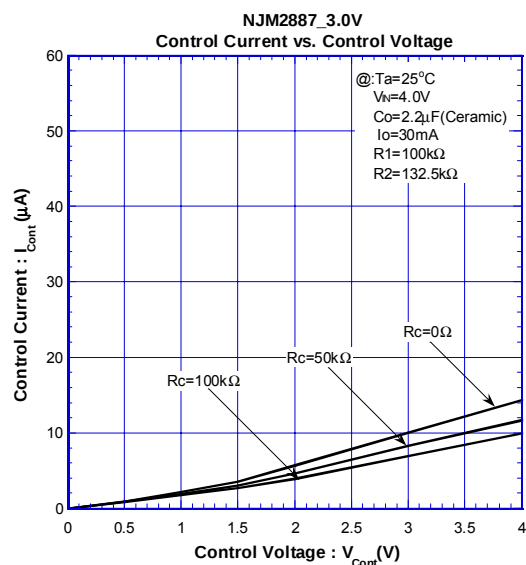
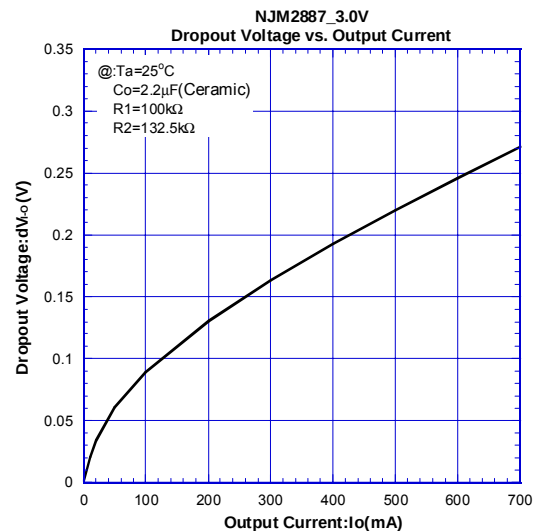
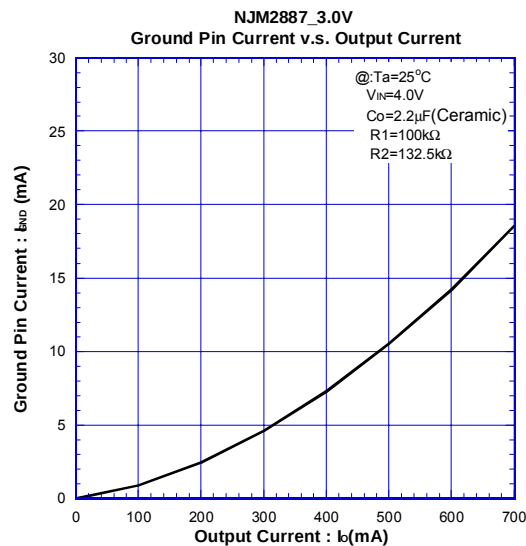
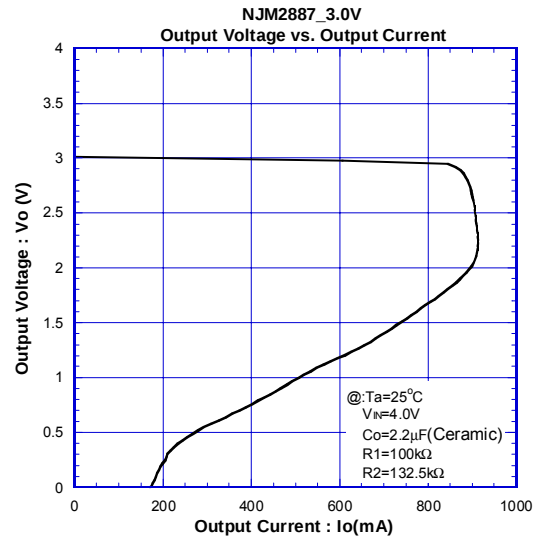
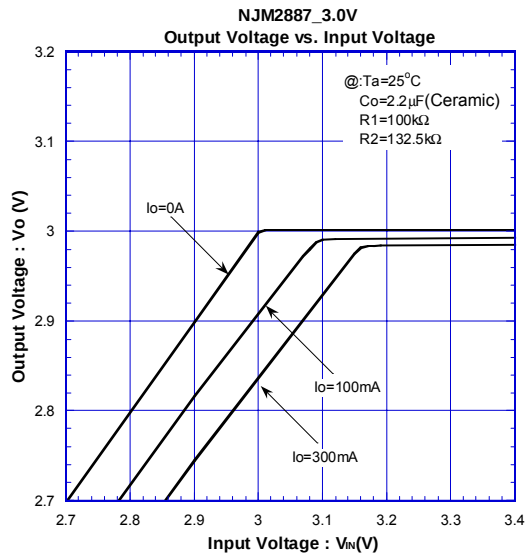
Output feedback resistance: R_1 , should connect near V_{ADJ} terminal.

For reduce output noise voltage, connect C_p and R_4 refer to the following table.

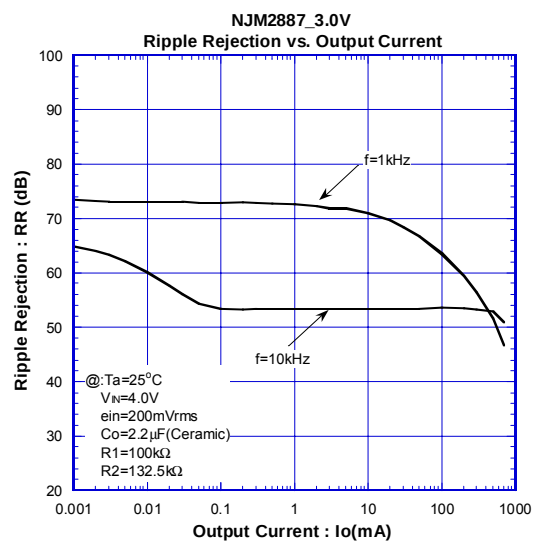
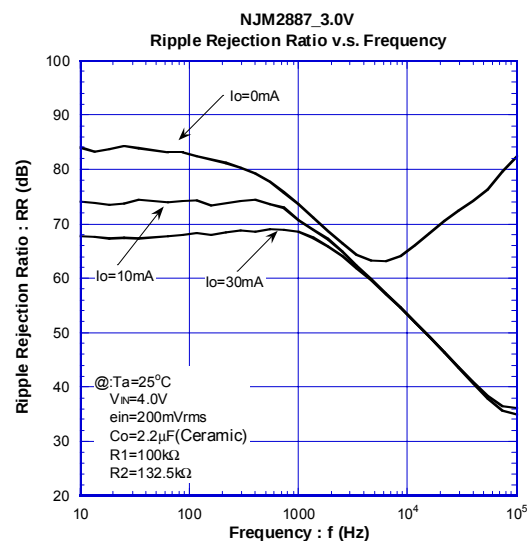
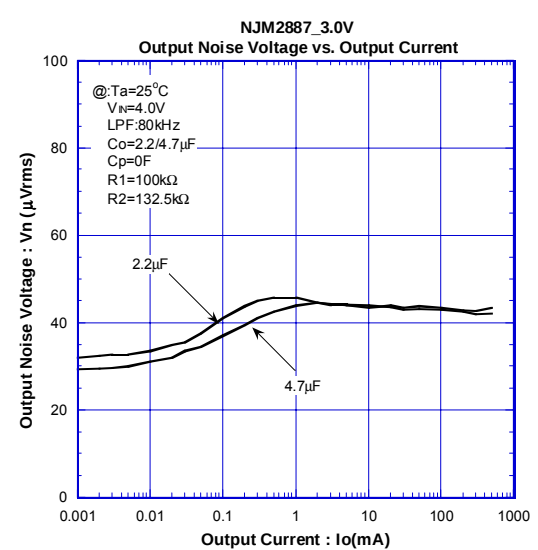
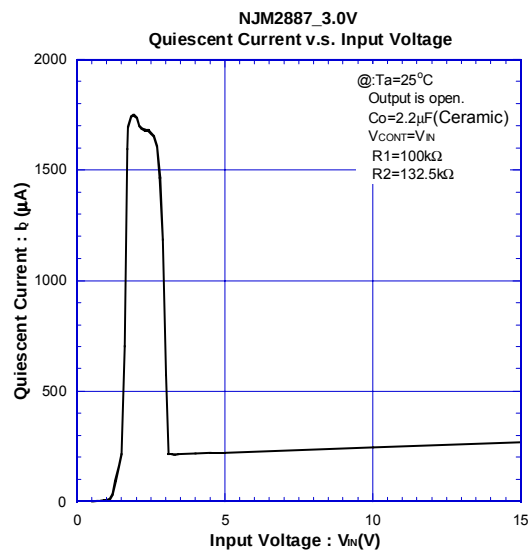
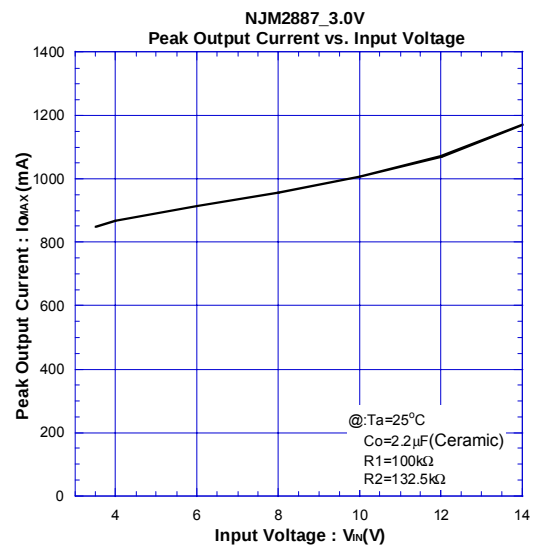
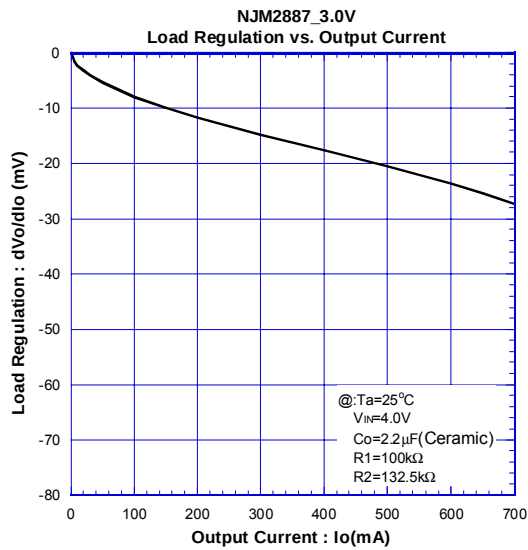
The example of use of C_p and R_4

Output capacity value	$R_1=10k\Omega$	$R_1=1k\Omega$	$R_1=100\Omega$	R_4
$C_O=2.2\mu F$	$C_p=100pF$	$C_p=1nF$	$C_p=0.01\mu F$	10k Ω or less
$C_O=4.7\mu F$	$C_p=680pF$	$C_p=6.8nF$	$C_p=0.068\mu F$	

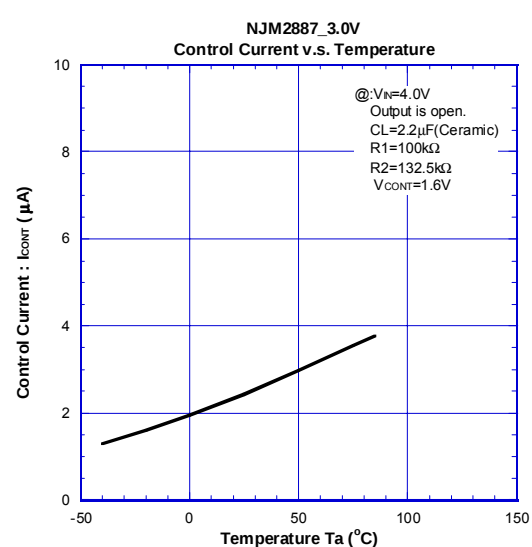
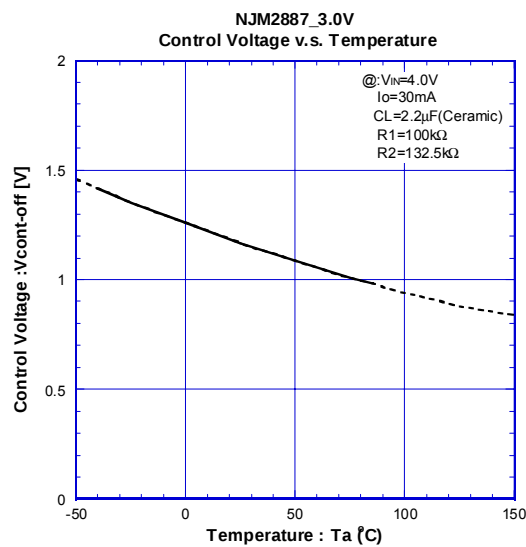
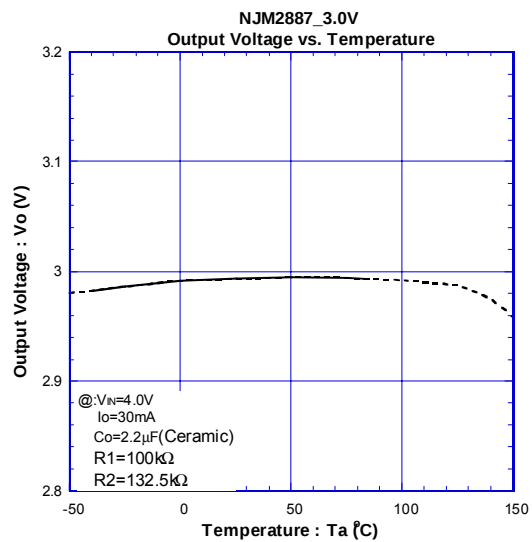
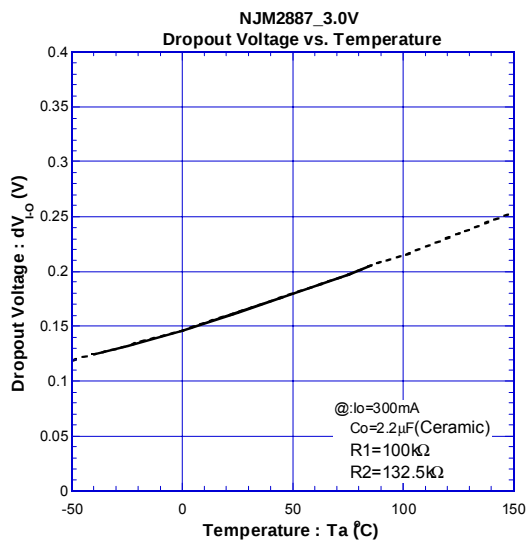
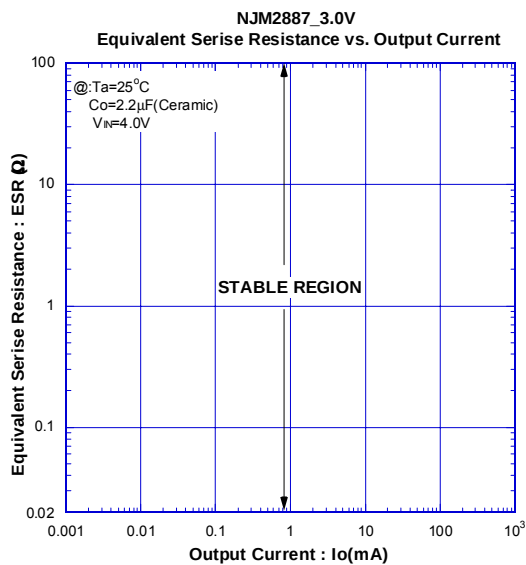
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS



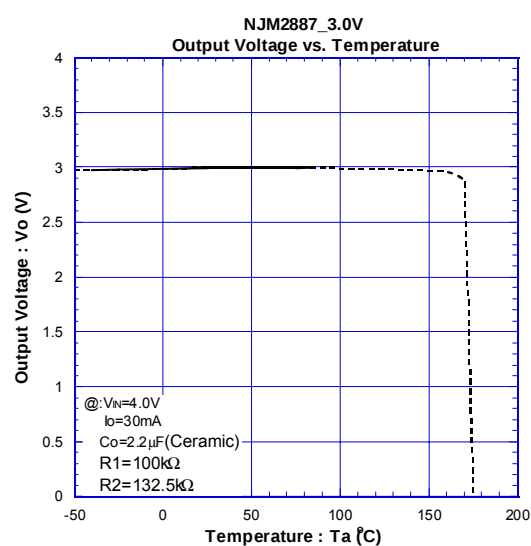
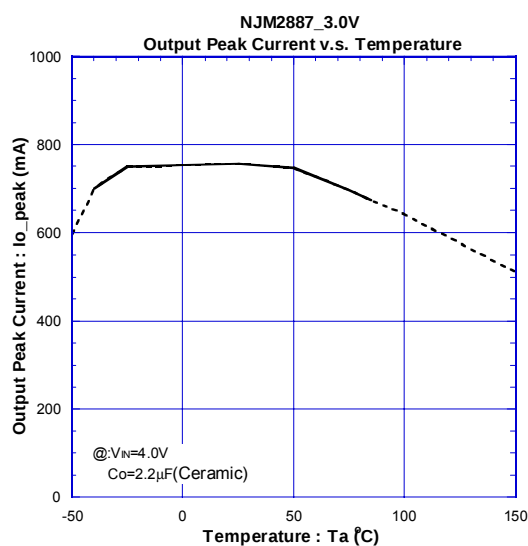
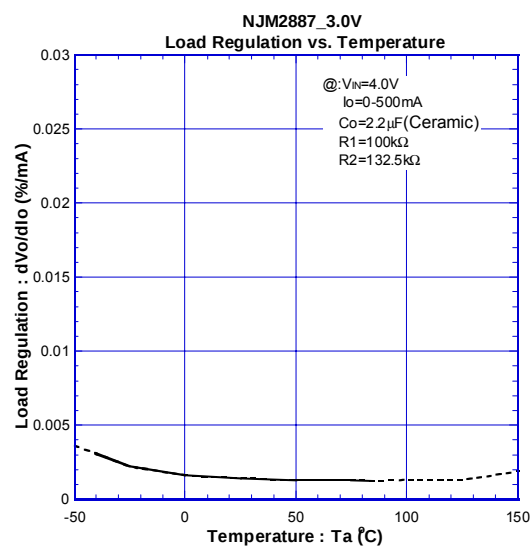
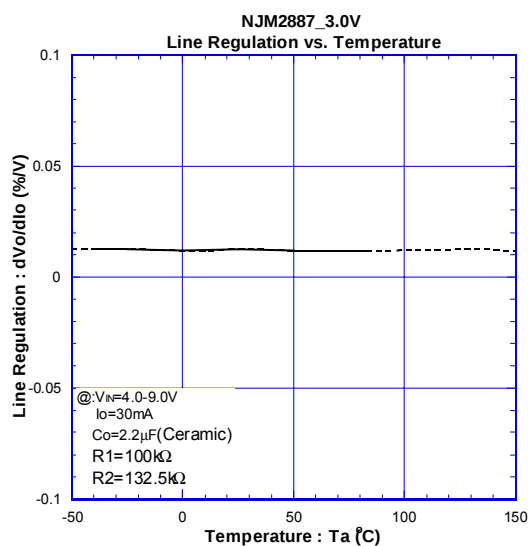
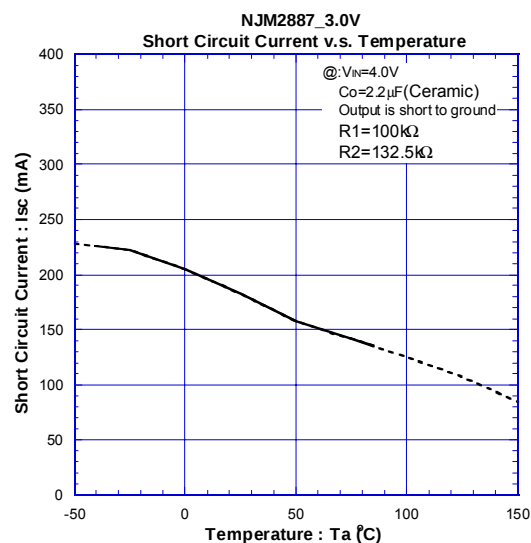
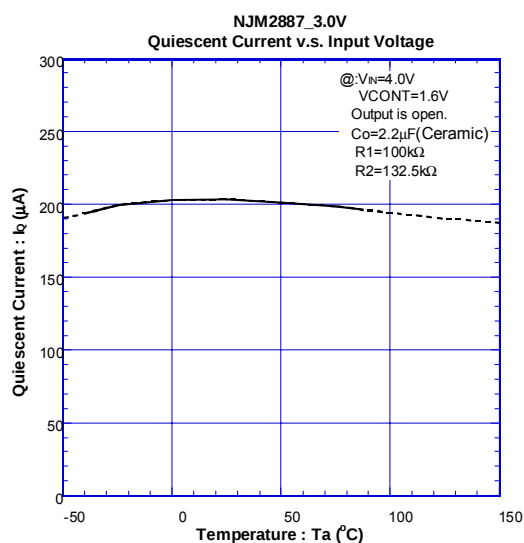
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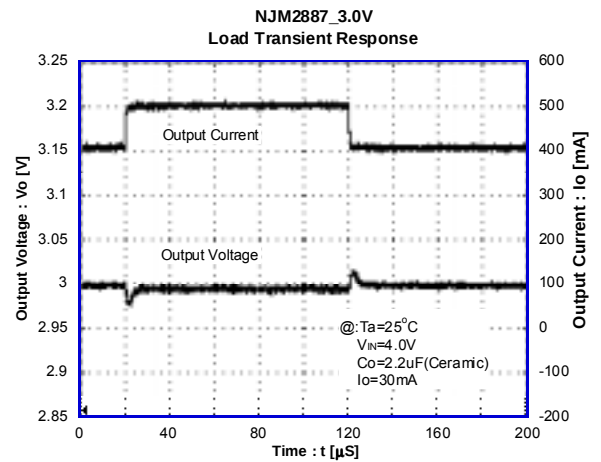
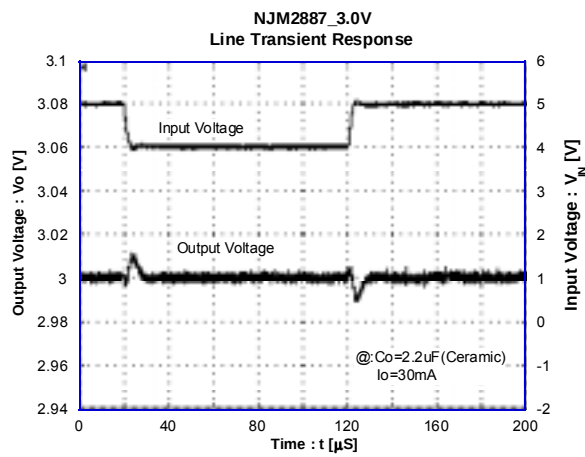
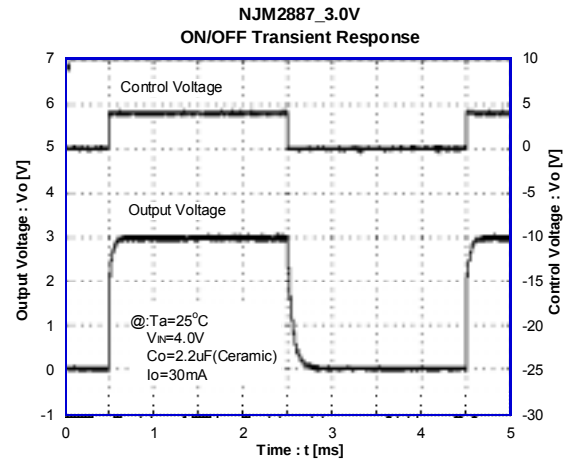
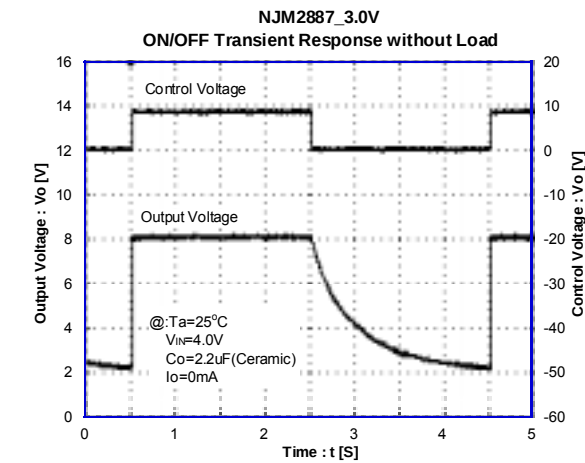
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■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS



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