

LOW DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATOR

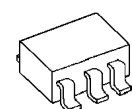
■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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

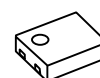
Advanced Bipolar technology achieves low noise, high ripple rejection and low quiescent current.

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

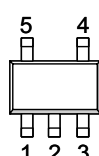


NJM2888KF1

■ FEATURES

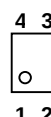
- High Ripple Rejection 75dB typ. (f=1kHz, Vo=3V Version)
- Low Output Noise Voltage Vno=45 μ Vrms typ.
- Output capacitor with 1.0 μ F ceramic capacitor (Vo $\geq$ 2.7V)
- Output Current Io(max.)=300mA
- High Precision Output Vo $\pm$ 1.0%
- Low Dropout Voltage 0.10V typ. (Io=100mA)
- ON/OFF Control
- Internal Thermal Overload Protection
- Internal Short Circuit Current Limit
- Bipolar Technology
- Package Outline SOT-23-5(NJM2888F) / ESON4(NJM2888KF1)

■ PIN CONFIGURATION



NJM2888F

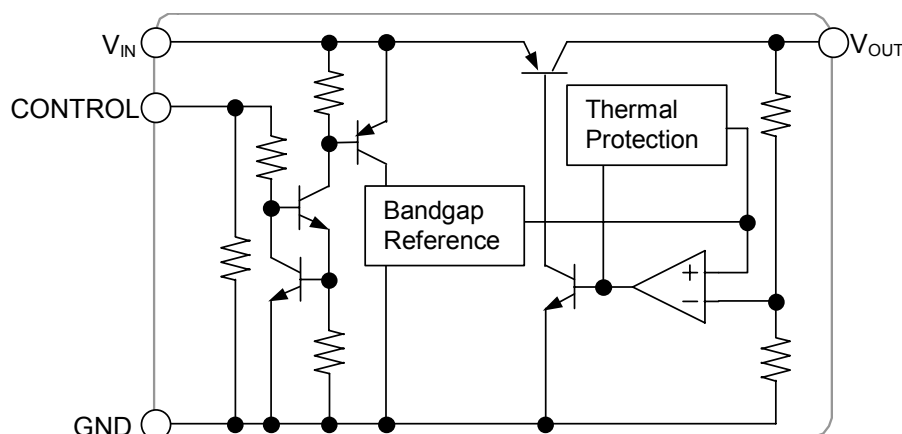
1. CONTROL (Active High)
2. GND
3. N.C.
4. V_{OUT}
5. V_{IN}



NJM2888KF1

1. V_{OUT}
2. GND
3. CONTROL
4. V_{IN}

■ EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



NJM2888

■ OUTPUT VOLTAGE RANK LIST

The WHITE column shows applicable Voltage Rank(s)

Device Name	V _{out}	Device Name	V _{out}
NJM2888F15	1.5V	NJM2888F35	3.5V
NJM2888F16	1.6V	NJM2888F36	3.6V
NJM2888F17	1.7V	NJM2888F37	3.7V
NJM2888F18	1.8V	NJM2888F38	3.8V
NJM2888F19	1.9V	NJM2888F39	3.9V
NJM2888F02	2.0V	NJM2888F04	4.0V
NJM2888F21	2.1V	NJM2888F41	4.1V
NJM2888F22	2.2V	NJM2888F42	4.2V
NJM2888F23	2.3V	NJM2888F43	4.3V
NJM2888F24	2.4V	NJM2888F44	4.4V
NJM2888F25	2.5V	NJM2888F45	4.5V
NJM2888F26	2.6V	NJM2888F46	4.6V
NJM2888F27	2.7V	NJM2888F47	4.7V
NJM2888F28	2.8V	NJM2888F48	4.8V
NJM2888F29	2.9V	NJM2888F49	4.9V
NJM2888F03	3.0V	NJM2888F05	5.0V
NJM2888F31	3.1V		
NJM2888F32	3.2V		
NJM2888F33	3.3V		
NJM2888F34	3.4V		

The WHITE column shows applicable Voltage Rank(s)

Device Name	V _{out}	Device Name	V _{out}
NJM2888KF1-15	1.5V	NJM2888KF1-35	3.5V
NJM2888KF1-16	1.6V	NJM2888KF1-36	3.6V
NJM2888KF1-17	1.7V	NJM2888KF1-37	3.7V
NJM2888KF1-18	1.8V	NJM2888KF1-38	3.8V
NJM2888KF1-19	1.9V	NJM2888KF1-39	3.9V
NJM2888KF1-02	2.0V	NJM2888KF1-04	4.0V
NJM2888KF1-21	2.1V	NJM2888KF1-41	4.1V
NJM2888KF1-22	2.2V	NJM2888KF1-42	4.2V
NJM2888KF1-23	2.3V	NJM2888KF1-43	4.3V
NJM2888KF1-24	2.4V	NJM2888KF1-44	4.4V
NJM2888KF1-25	2.5V	NJM2888KF1-45	4.5V
NJM2888KF1-26	2.6V	NJM2888KF1-46	4.6V
NJM2888KF1-27	2.7V	NJM2888KF1-47	4.7V
NJM2888KF1-28	2.8V	NJM2888KF1-48	4.8V
NJM2888KF1-29	2.9V	NJM2888KF1-49	4.9V
NJM2888KF1-03	3.0V	NJM2888KF1-05	5.0V
NJM2888KF1-31	3.1V		
NJM2888KF1-32	3.2V		
NJM2888KF1-33	3.3V		
NJM2888KF1-34	3.4V		

■ 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)
		ESON4	150(*3)
			800(*4)
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-40 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 ~ +125	°C

(*1): Mounted on glass epoxy board based on EIA/JEDEC. (114.3×76.2×1.6mm: 2Layers FR-4)

(*2): Device itself.

(*2): Mounted on glass epoxy board based on EIA/JEDEC STANDARD. (101.5×114.5×1.6mm: 2Layers FR-4)

(*3): Mounted on glass epoxy board based on EIA/JEDEC STANDARD. (101.5 × 114.5 × 1.6mm: 4Layers FR-4,

Internal foil area size: 99.5 × 99.5mm, Applying a thermal via hole to a board based on JEDEC standard JESD51-5)

■ Operating voltage

$V_{IN}=+2.3 \sim +9V$ (In case of $V_O<2.1V$ version)

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($V_{IN}=V_O+1V$, $C_{IN}=0.1\mu F$, $C_O=1.0\mu F$: $V_O\geq 2.7V$ ($C_O=2.2\mu F$: $1.8V<V_O\leq 2.6V$, $C_O=4.7\mu F$: $V_O\leq 1.8V$), $T_a=25^\circ C$)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Output Voltage	V_O	$I_O=30mA$	-1.0%	—	+1.0%	V
Quiescent Current	I_Q	$I_O=0mA$, 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	$\Delta V_O/\Delta V_{IN}$	$V_{IN}=V_O+1V \sim V_O+6V$ ($V_O\leq 3V$ Version), $V_{IN}=V_O+1V \sim 9V$ ($V_O>3V$ Version), $I_O=30mA$	—	—	0.10	%/V
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_O/\Delta I_O$	$I_O=0 \sim 300mA$	—	—	0.009	%/mA
Dropout Voltage (*5)	ΔV_{I-O}	$I_O=100mA$	—	0.10	0.18	V
Ripple Rejection	RR	$e_{in}=200mV_{rms}$, $f=1kHz$, $I_O=10mA$, $V_O=3V$ Version	—	75	—	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}	$f=10Hz \sim 80kHz$, $I_O=10mA$, $V_O=3V$ Version	—	45	—	μV_{rms}
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

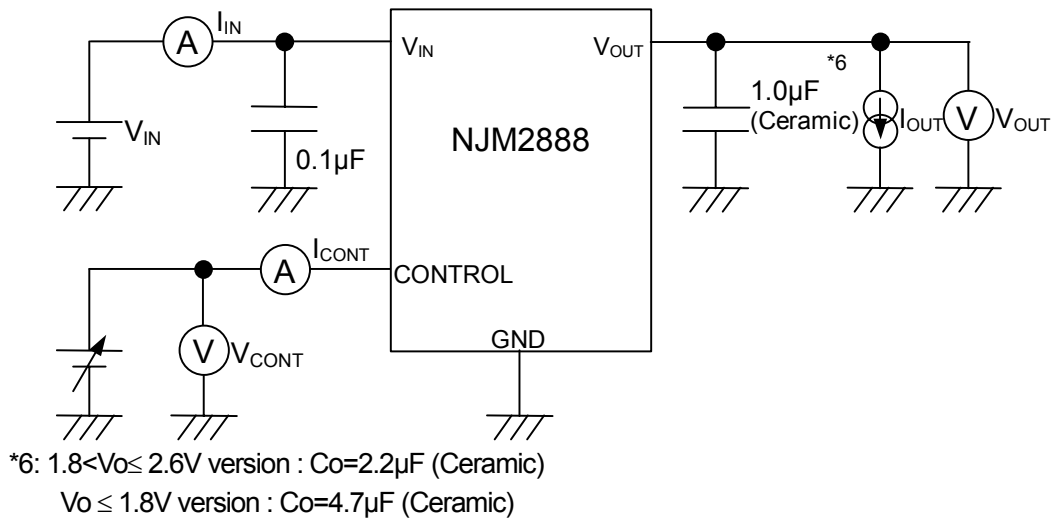
(*5): The output voltage excludes under 2.1V.

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.

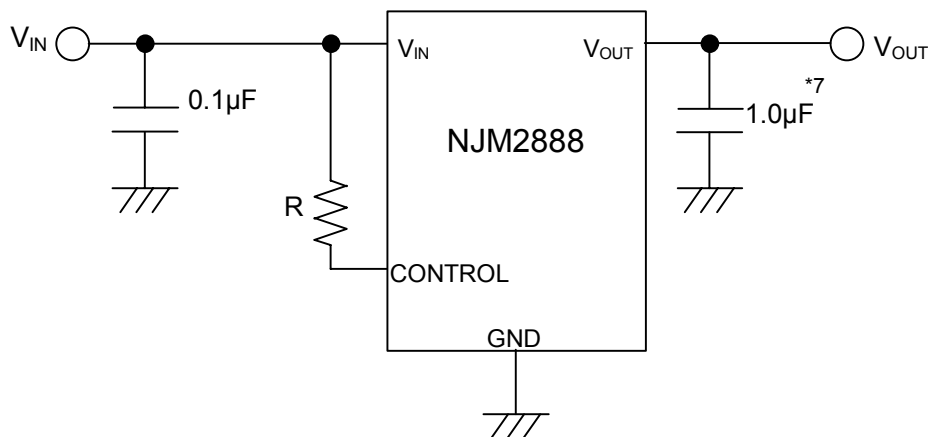
NJM2888

■ TEST CIRCUIT



■ TYPICAL APPLICATION

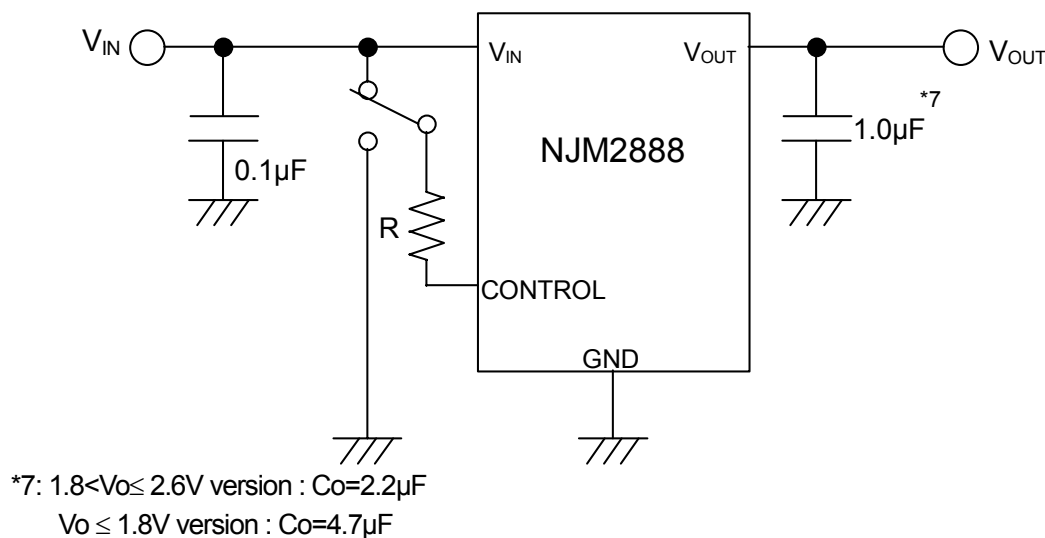
① In the case where ON/OFF Control is not required:



*7: $1.8 < V_o \leq 2.6\text{V}$ 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.

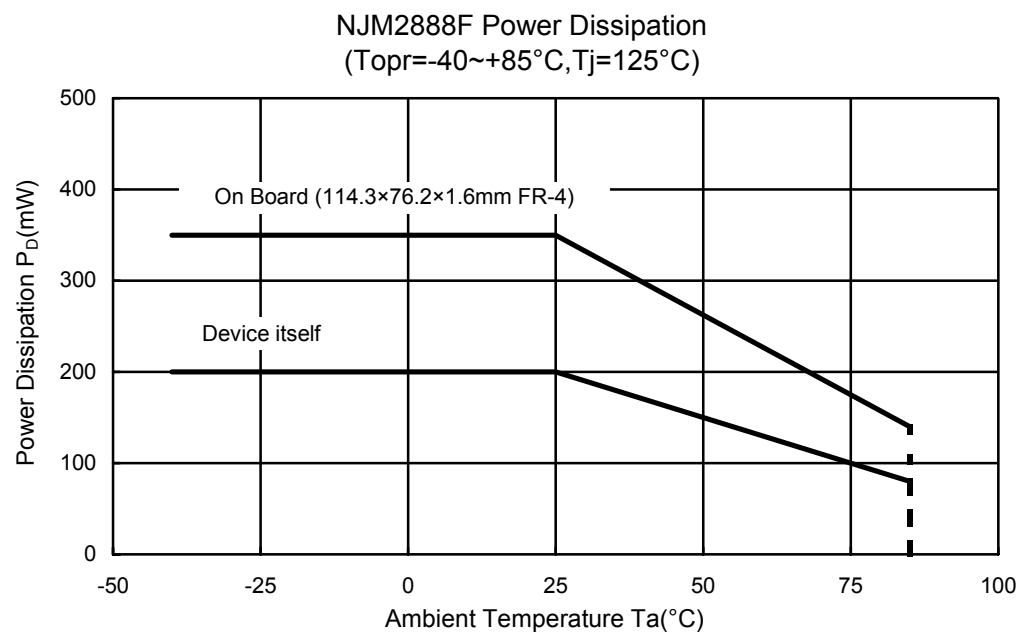
C_{IN} should connect between GND and V_{IN} as short as possible.

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

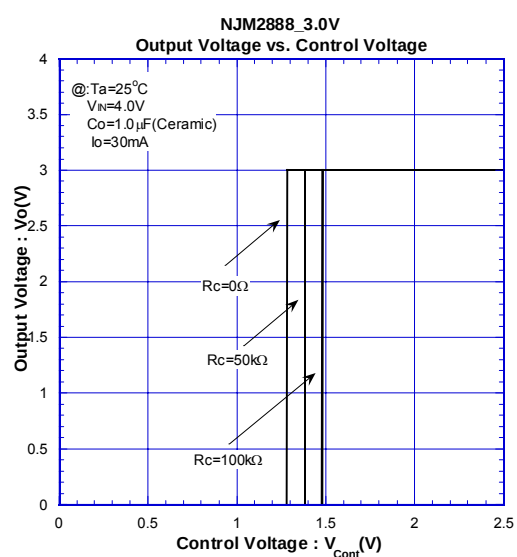
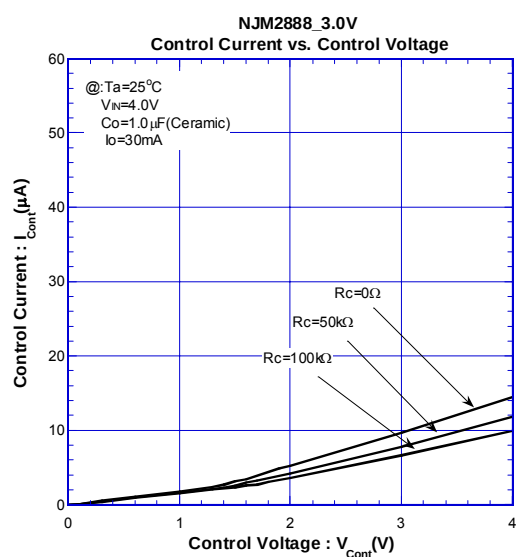
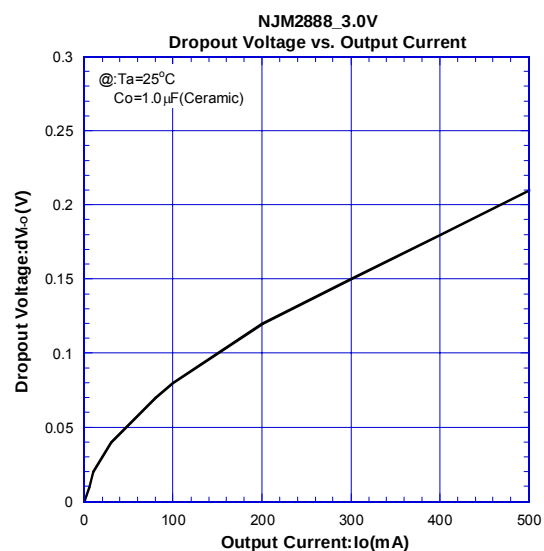
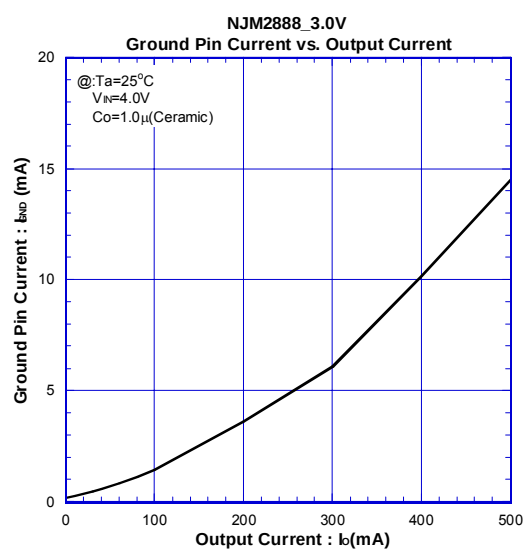
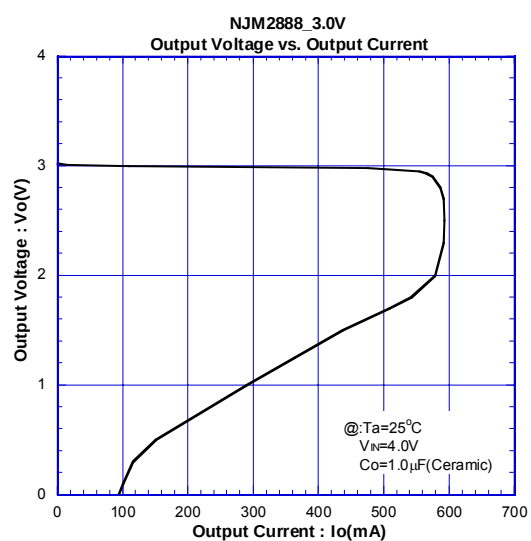
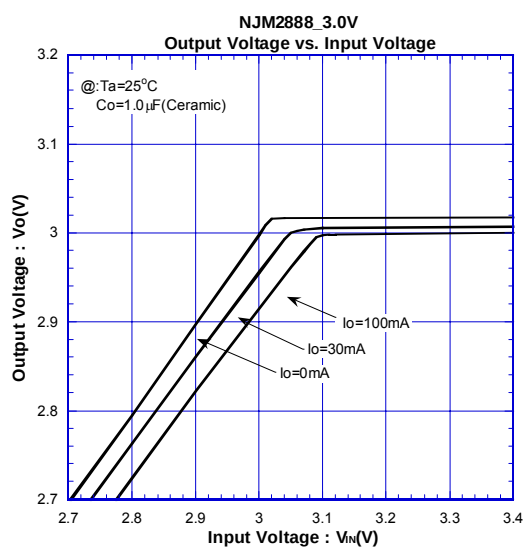
The current flow into the control terminal while the IC is ON state (I_{CONT}) can be reduced when a pull up resistance "R" is inserted between V_{IN} and the control terminal.

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.

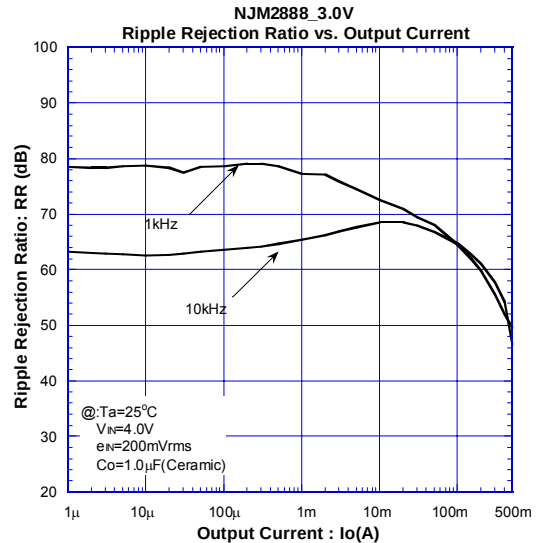
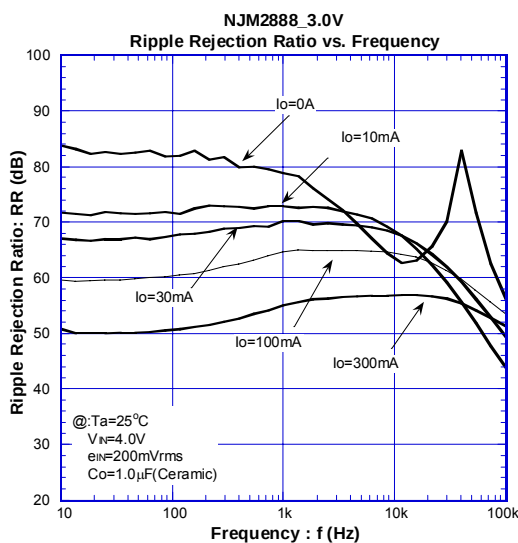
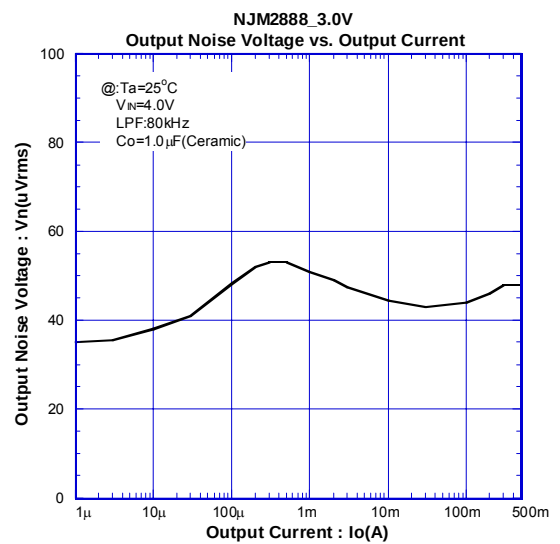
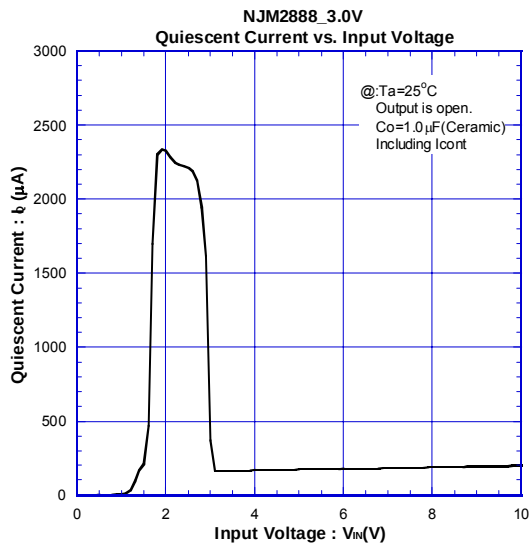
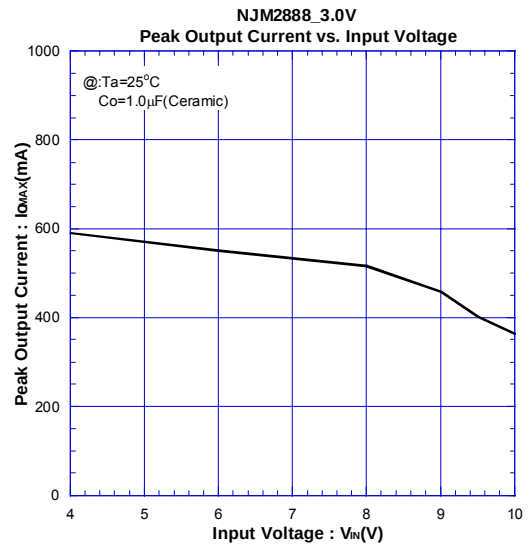
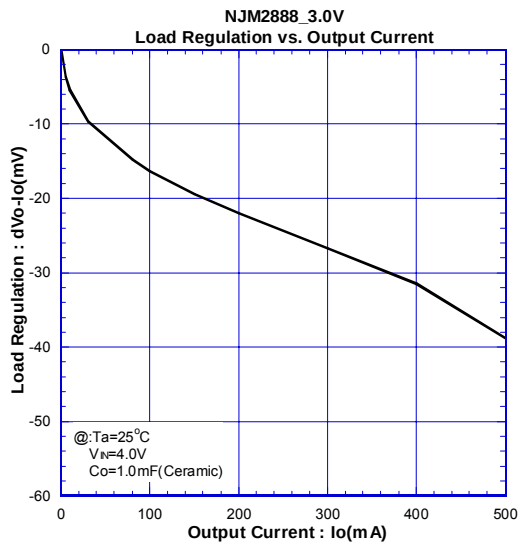
POWER DISSIPATION vs. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



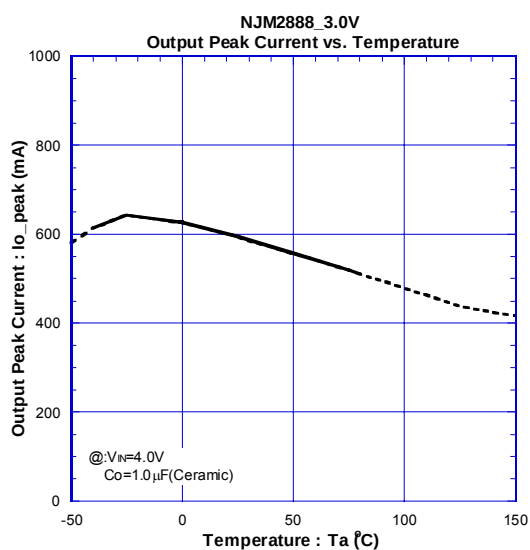
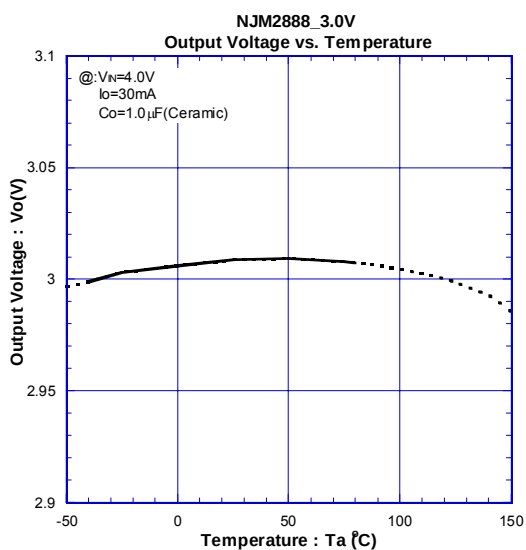
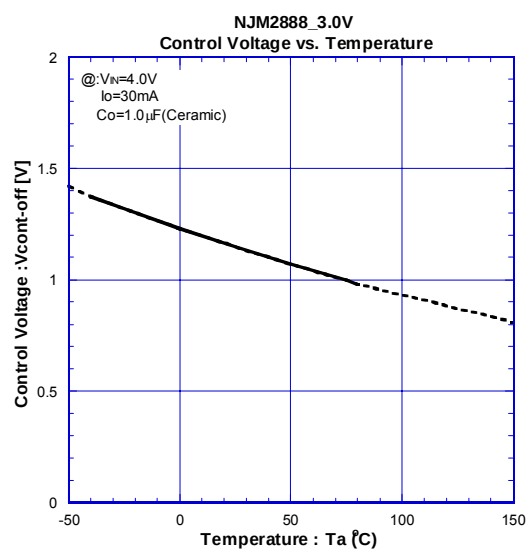
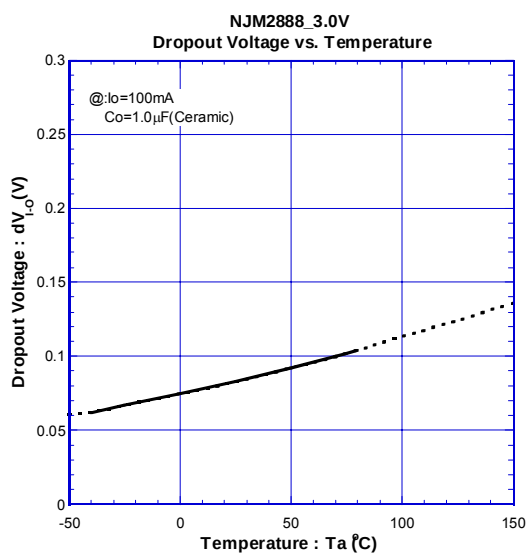
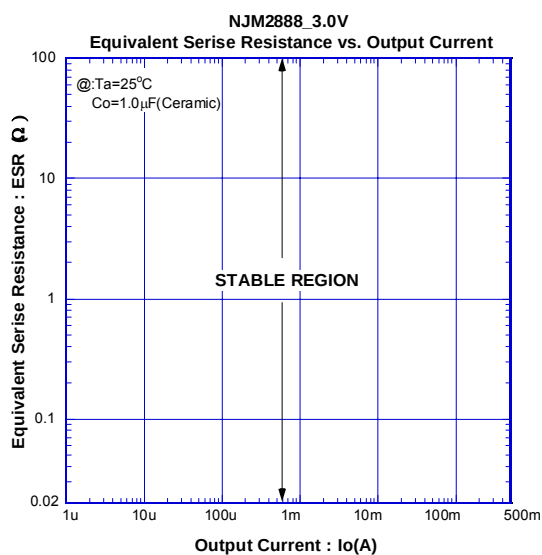
■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



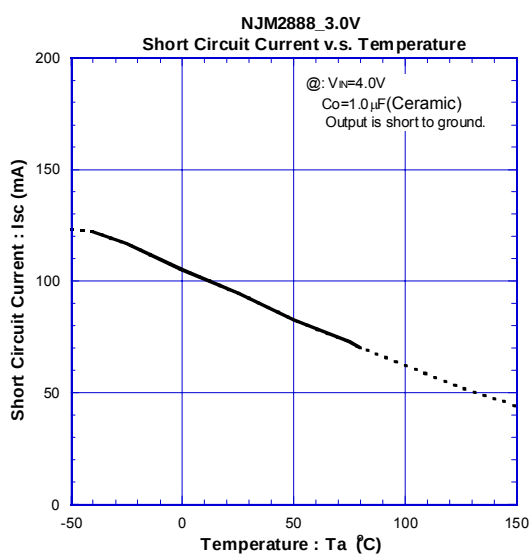
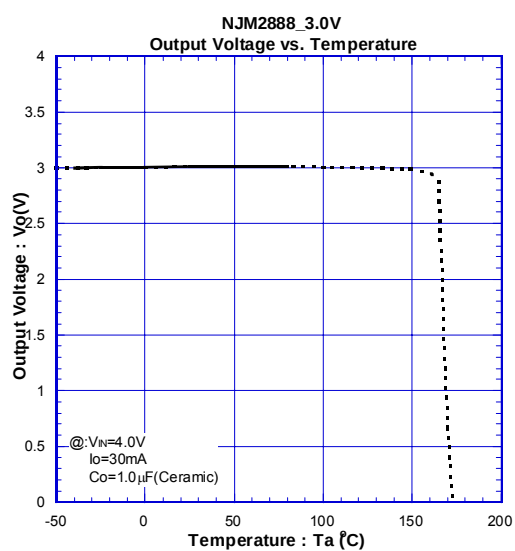
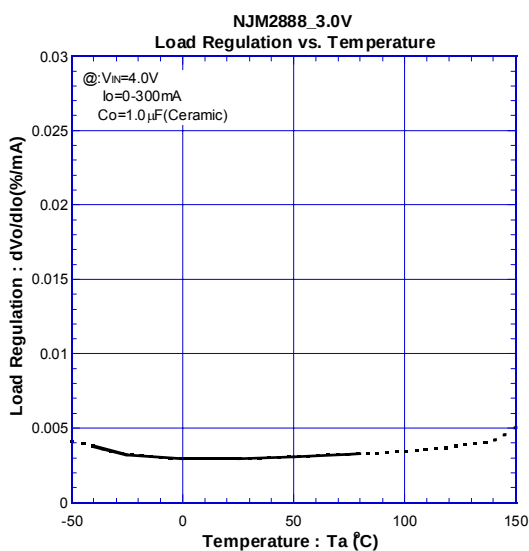
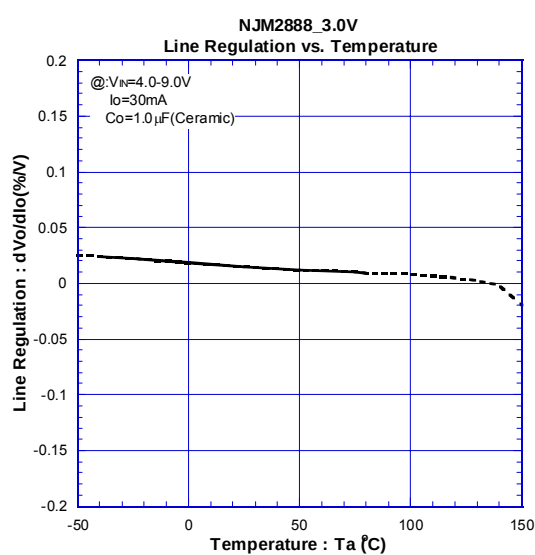
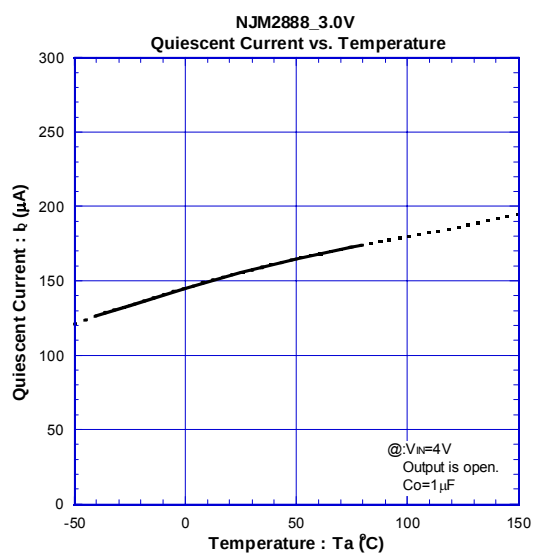
■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



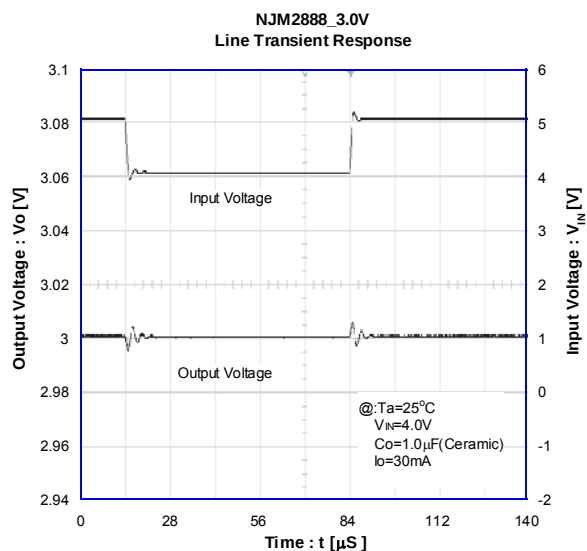
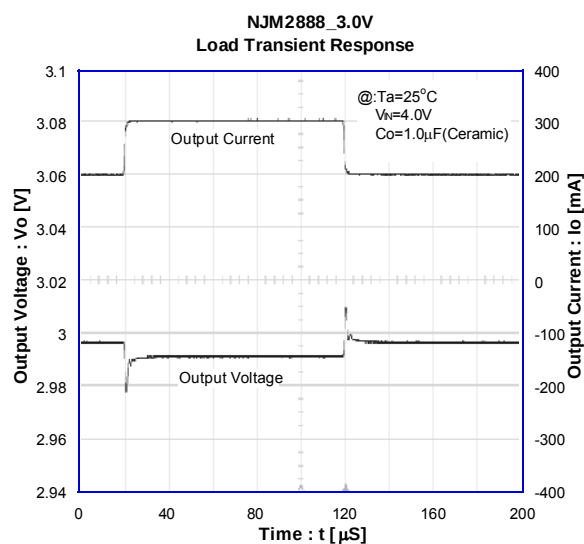
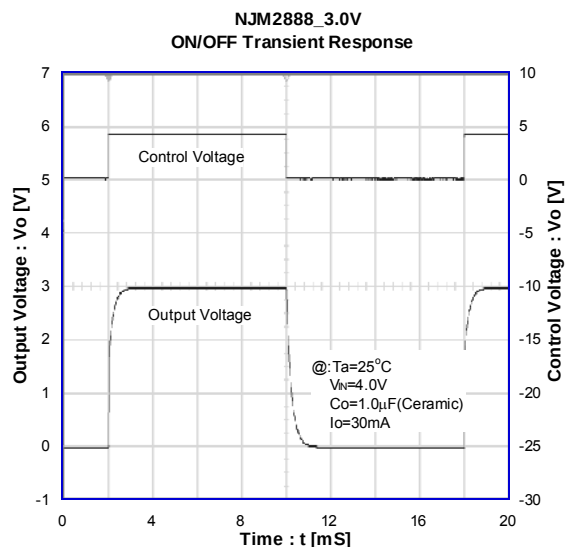
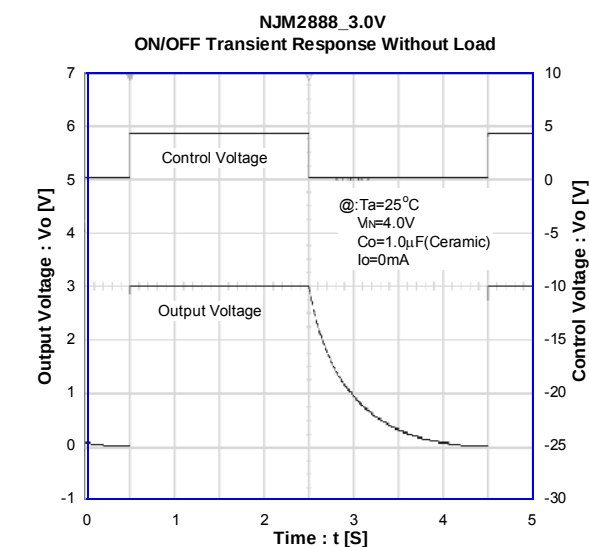
■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



[CAUTION]

The specifications on this databook are only given for information, without any guarantee as regards either mistakes or omissions. The application circuits in this databook are described only to show representative usages of the product and not intended for the guarantee or permission of any right including the industrial rights.

Mouser Electronics

Authorized Distributor

Click to View Pricing, Inventory, Delivery & Lifecycle Information:

[NJR:](#)

[NJM2888F33-TE1](#) [NJM2888F05-TE1](#)