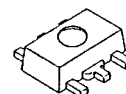


LOW DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATOR

■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The NJM2880 is a low dropout voltage regulator. Advanced Bipolar technology achieves low noise, high ripple rejection and low quiescent current.

■ PACKAGE OUTLINE

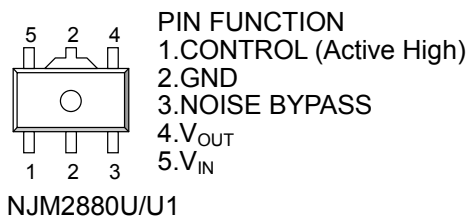


NJM2880U/U1

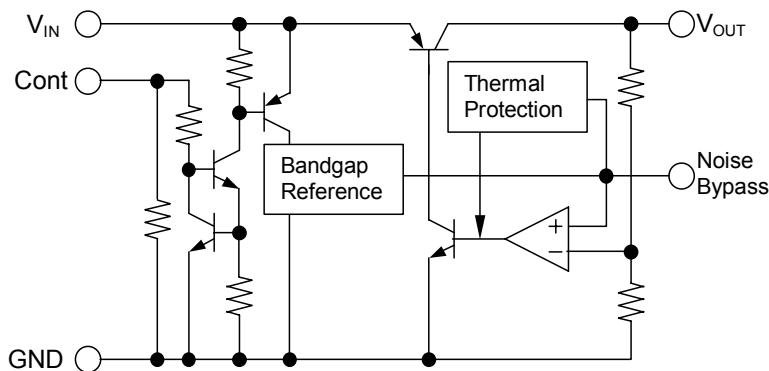
■ FEATURES

- High Ripple Rejection 70dB typ. (f=1kHz, Vo=3V Version)
- Output Noise Voltage $V_{no}=30\mu V_{rms}$ typ.(Cp=0.01 μ F)
- Output capacitor with 1.0 μ F ceramic capacitor
- Output Current $I_o(max.)=300mA$
- High Precision Output $V_o\pm 1.0\%$
- Low Dropout Voltage 0.10V typ. ($I_o=100mA$)
- ON/OFF Control (Active High)
- Internal Short Circuit Current Limit
- Internal Thermal Overload Protection
- Bipolar Technology
- Package Outline SOT-89-5

■ PIN CONFIGURATION



■ EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



■ OUTPUT VOLTAGE RANK LIST

| Device Name | Vout | Device Name | Vout | Device Name | Vout |
|----------------|------|-----------------|-------|----------------|------|
| NJM2880U/U1-15 | 1.5V | NJM2880U/U1-28 | 2.8V | NJM2880U/U1-44 | 4.4V |
| NJM2880U/U1-16 | 1.6V | NJM2880U/U1-285 | 2.85V | NJM2880U/U1-45 | 4.5V |
| NJM2880U/U1-18 | 1.8V | NJM2880U/U1-03 | 3.0V | NJM2880U/U1-48 | 4.8V |
| NJM2880U/U1-21 | 2.1V | NJM2880U/U1-32 | 3.2V | NJM2880U/U1-05 | 5.0V |
| NJM2880U/U1-25 | 2.5V | NJM2880U/U1-33 | 3.3V | | |
| NJM2880U/U1-26 | 2.6V | NJM2880U/U1-38 | 3.8V | | |
| NJM2880U/U1-27 | 2.7V | NJM2880U/U1-04 | 4.0V | | |

■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta=25°C)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | RATINGS | UNIT |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|------|
| Input Voltage | V _{IN} | +14 | V |
| Control Voltage | V _{CONT} | +14(*1) | V |
| Power Dissipation | P _D | 350 | mW |
| Operating Temperature | T _{opr} | -40 ~ +85 | °C |
| Storage Temperature | T _{stg} | -40 ~ +125 | °C |

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

■ Operating voltage

V_{IN}=+2.3 ~ +14V (In case of Vo<2.1V version)

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Vo>2.0V version:

V_{IN}=Vo+1V, Co=0.1μF: 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 _o =30mA | -1.0% | - | +1.0% | V |
| Quiescent Current | I _Q | I _o =0mA, expect I _{cont} | - | 120 | 180 | μA |
| Quiescent Current at Control OFF | I _{Q(OFF)} | V _{CONT} =0V | - | - | 100 | nA |
| Output Current | I _o | Vo-0.3V | 300 | 400 | - | mA |
| Line Regulation | ΔVo/ΔV _{IN} | V _{IN} =Vo+1V ~ Vo+6V, I _o =30mA | - | - | 0.10 | %/V |
| Load Regulation | ΔVo/ΔI _o | I _o =0 ~ 300mA | - | - | 0.03 | %/mA |
| Dropout Voltage | ΔV _{F-O} | I _o =100mA | - | 0.10 | 0.18 | V |
| Ripple Rejection | RR | e _{in} =200mVrms, f=1kHz, I _o =10mA Vo=3V Version | - | 70 | - | dB |
| Average Temperature Coefficient of Output Voltage | ΔVo/ΔTa | Ta=0~85°C, I _o =10mA | - | ±50 | - | ppm/°C |
| Output Noise Voltage | V _{NO} | f=10Hz~80kHz, I _o =10mA, Vo=3V Version | - | 30 | - | μVrms |
| Control Voltage for ON-state | V _{CONT(ON)} | | 1.6 | - | - | V |
| Control Voltage for OFF-state | V _{CONT(OFF)} | | - | - | 0.6 | V |

($V_o \leq 2.0V$ version:

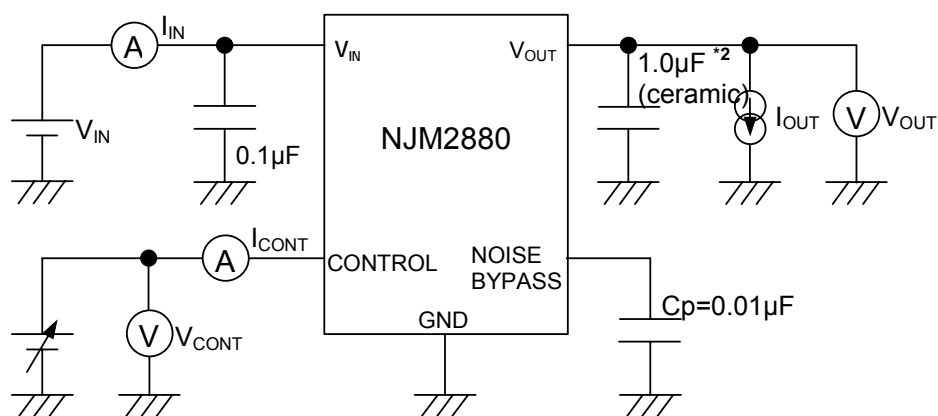
$V_{IN} = V_o + 1V$, $C_{IN} = 0.1\mu F$, $C_o = 2.2\mu F$: $V_o \geq 1.9V$ ($C_o = 4.7\mu F$: $V_o \leq 1.8V$), $C_p = 0.01\mu F$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$)

| 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 | 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 | $\Delta V_o / \Delta V_{IN}$ | $V_{IN} = V_o + 1V \sim V_o + 6V$, $I_o = 30mA$ | - | - | 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 | - | 74 | - | 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/ $^\circ C$ |
| Output Noise Voltage | V_{NO} | $f = 10Hz \sim 80kHz$, $I_o = 10mA$, $V_o = 1.8V$ Version | - | 18 | - | μV_{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

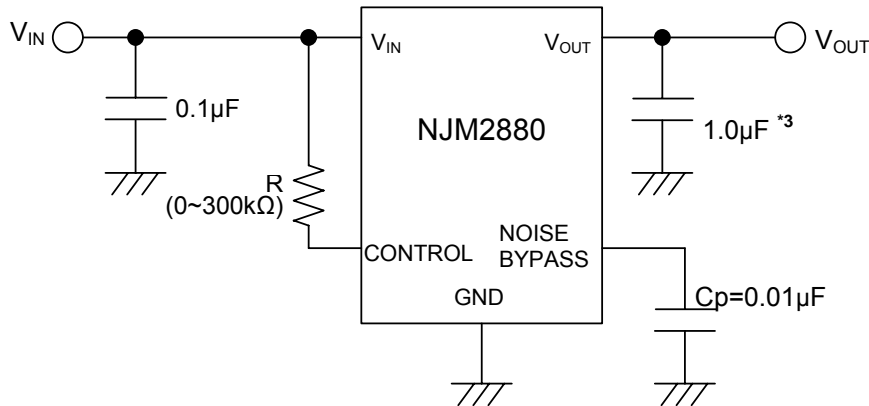


*2 1.9V $\leq V_o \leq 2.6V$ version : $C_o = 2.2\mu F$ (ceramic)

$V_o \leq 1.8V$ version : $C_o = 4.7\mu F$ (ceramic)

■ TYPICAL APPLICATION

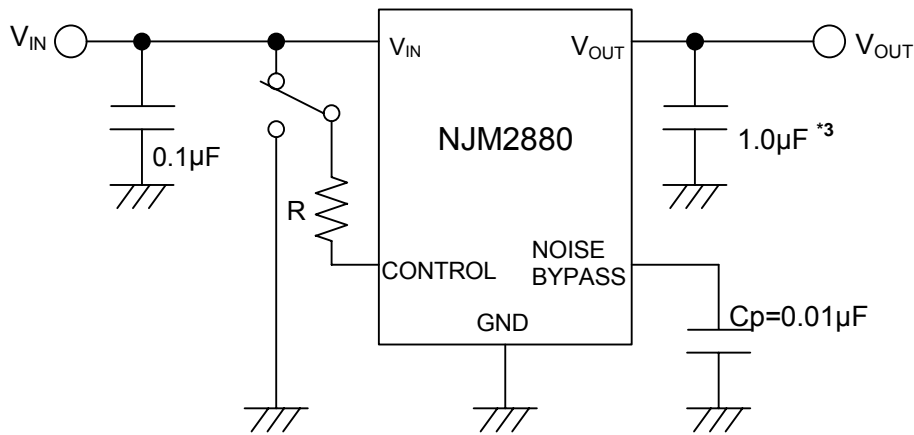
① In the case where ON/OFF Control is not required:



*3 1.9V ≤ V_o ≤ 2.6V version : C_o = 2.2µF
 V_o ≤ 1.8V version : C_o = 4.7µF

Connect control terminal to V_{IN} terminal

② In use of ON/OFF CONTROL:



*3 1.9V ≤ V_o ≤ 2.6V version : C_o = 2.2µF
 V_o ≤ 1.8V version : C_o = 4.7µF

State of control terminal:

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

*Noise bypass Capacitance C_p

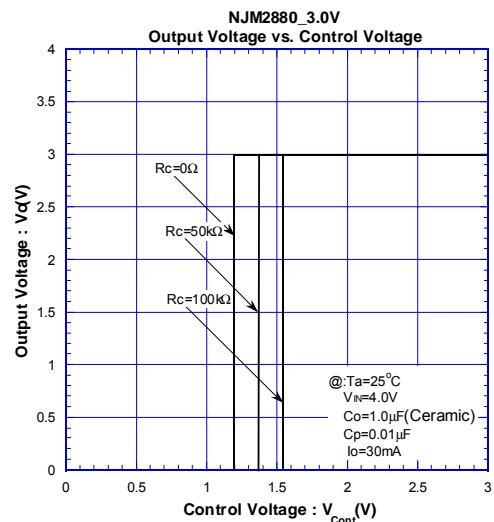
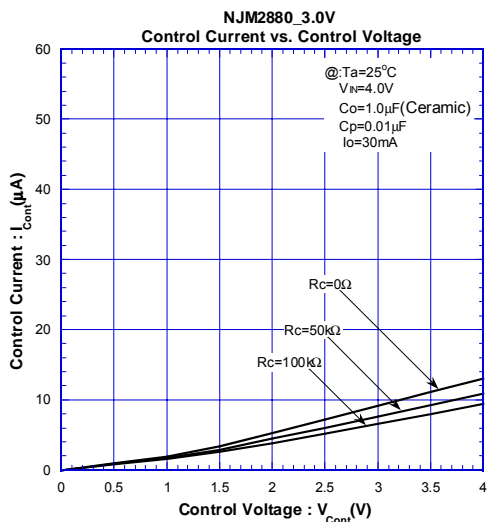
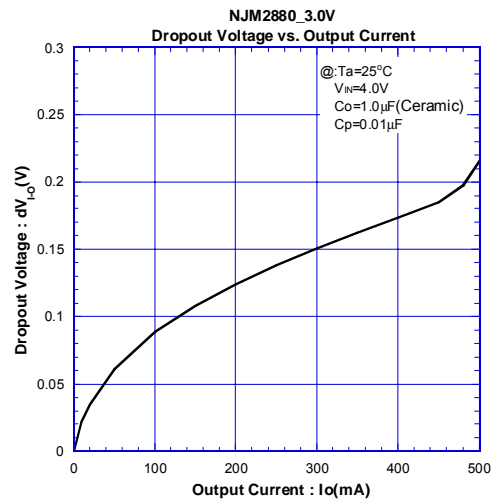
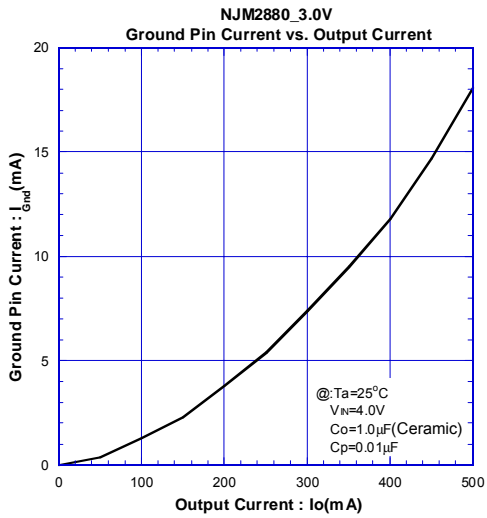
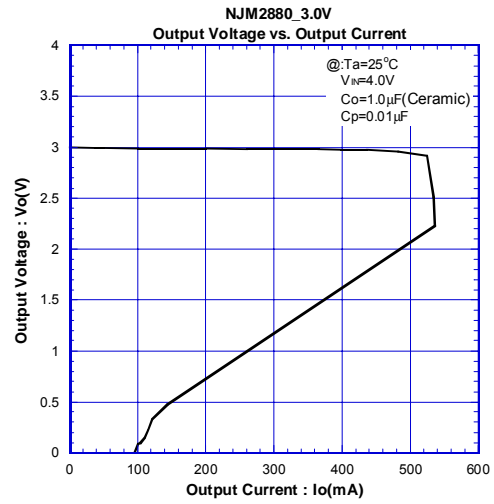
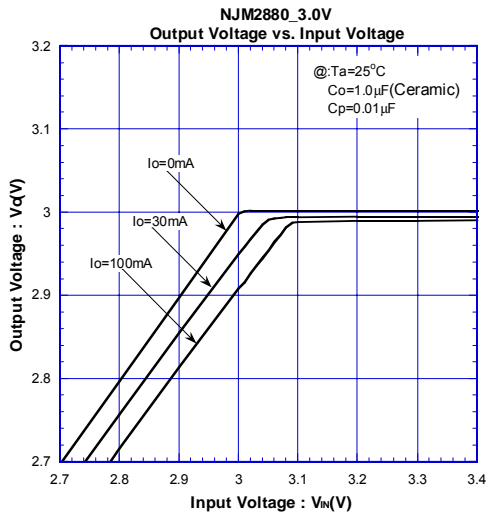
Noise bypass capacitance C_p reduces noise generated by band-gap reference circuit. Noise level and ripple rejection will be improved when larger C_p is used. Use of smaller C_p value may cause oscillation. Use the C_p value of 0.01µF greater to avoid the problem.

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

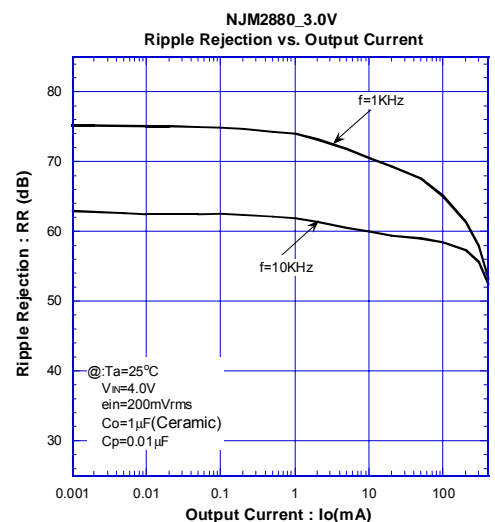
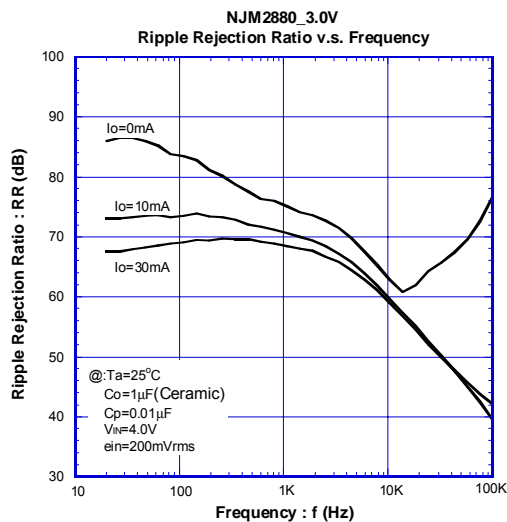
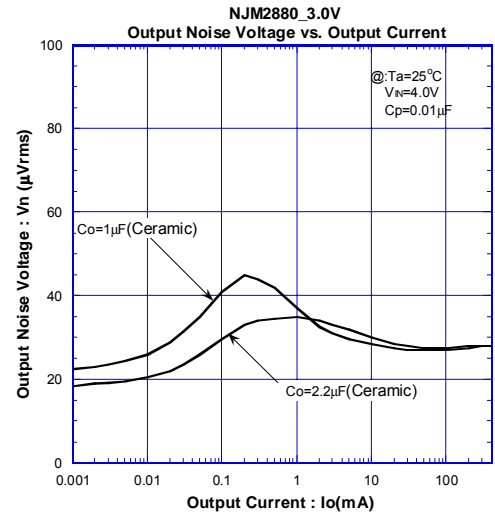
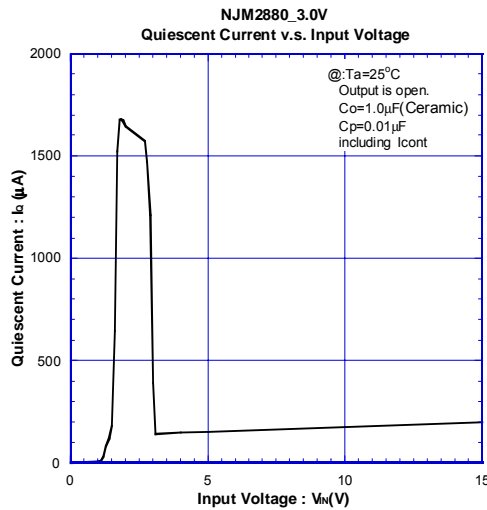
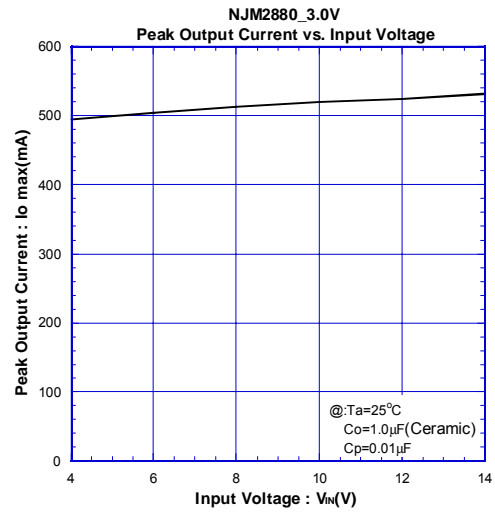
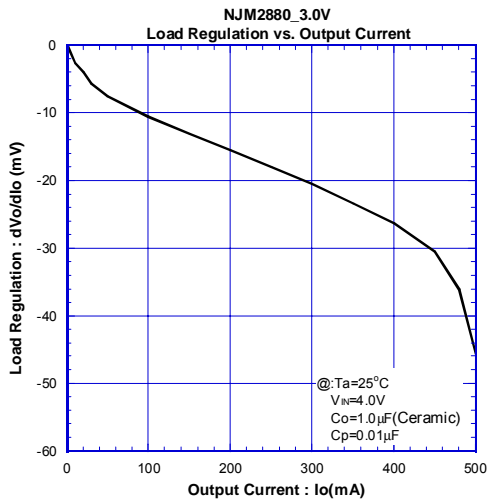
The current flow into the control terminal while the IC is ON state (I_{CONT}) can be reduced when a pull up resistance "R" is inserted between V_{IN} and the control terminal.

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.

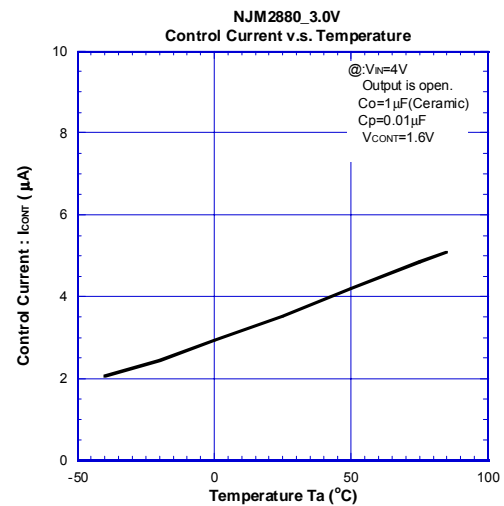
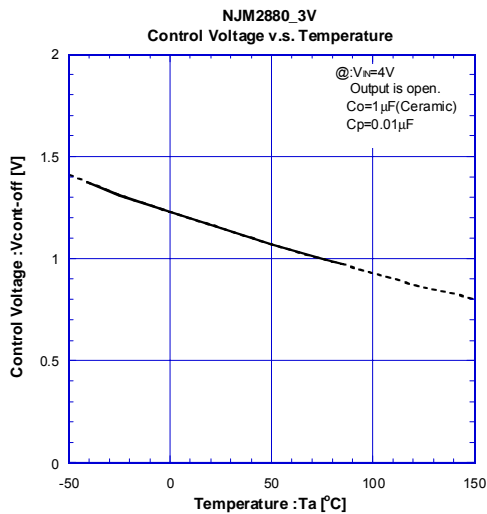
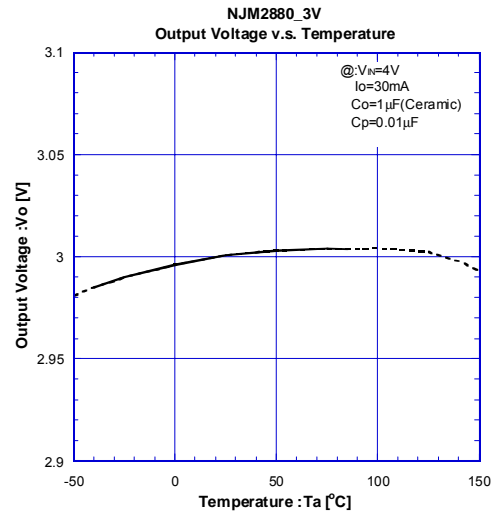
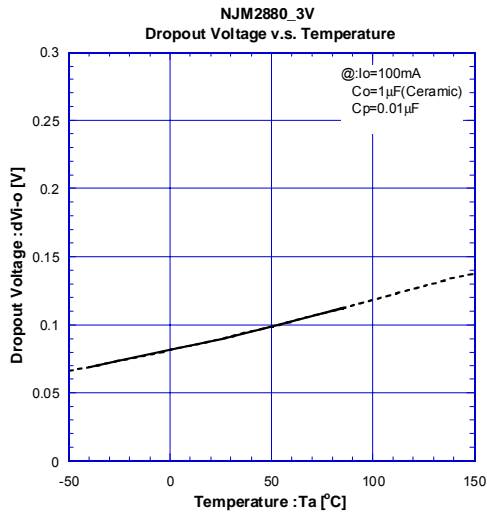
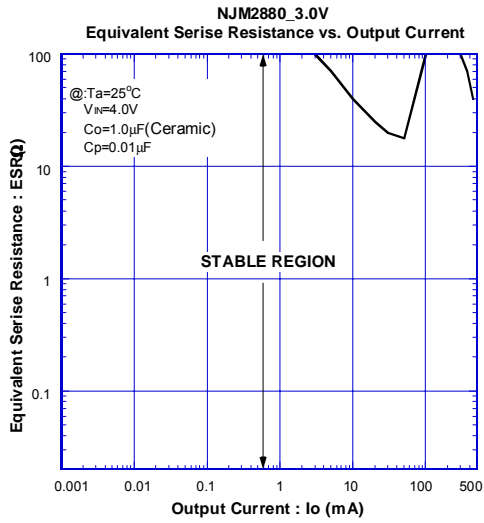
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS



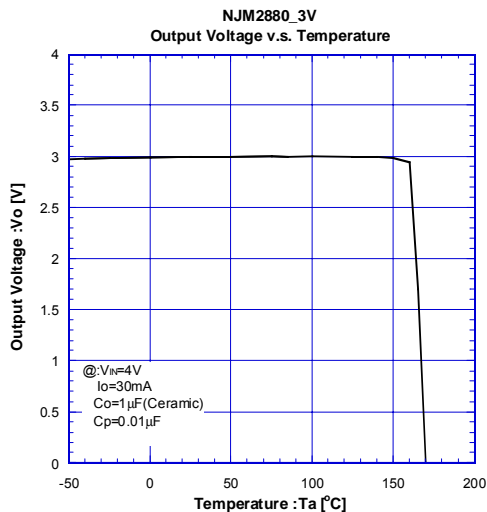
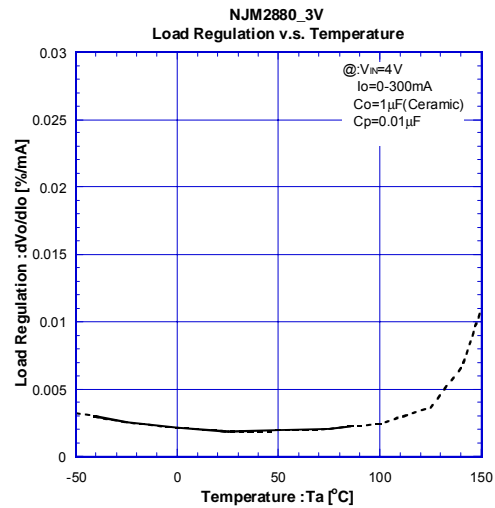
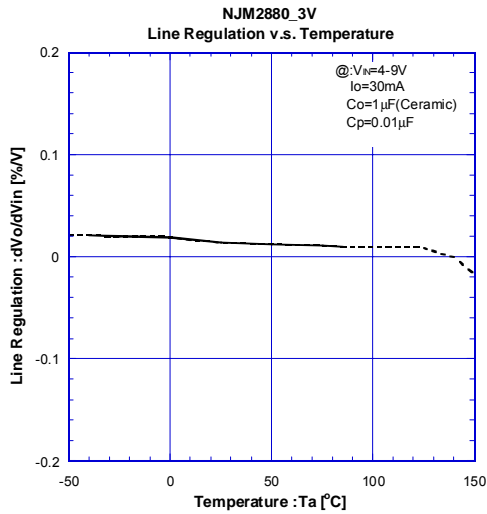
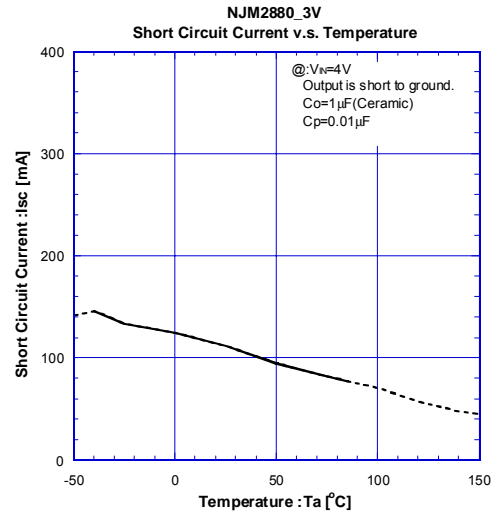
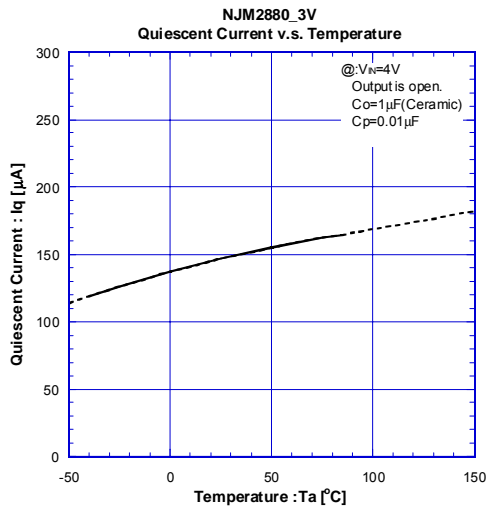
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS



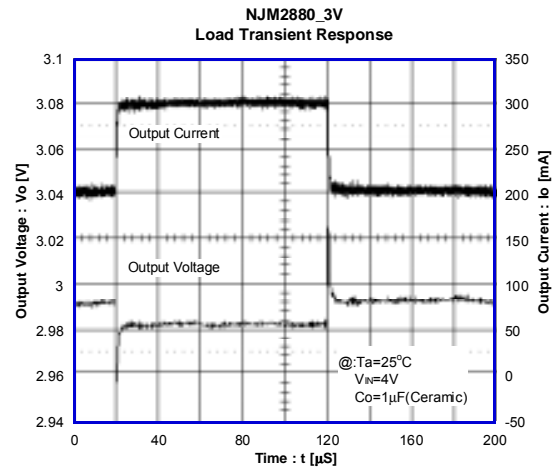
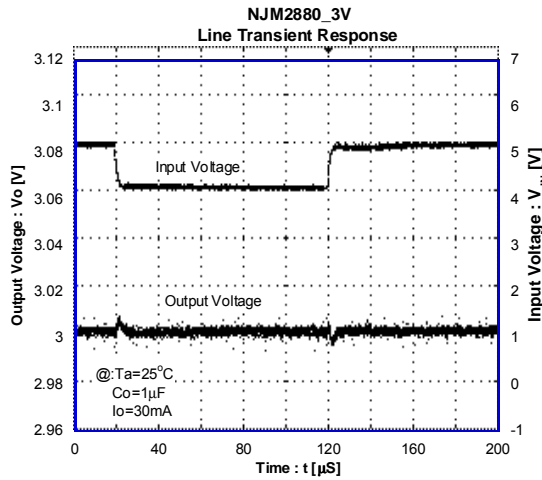
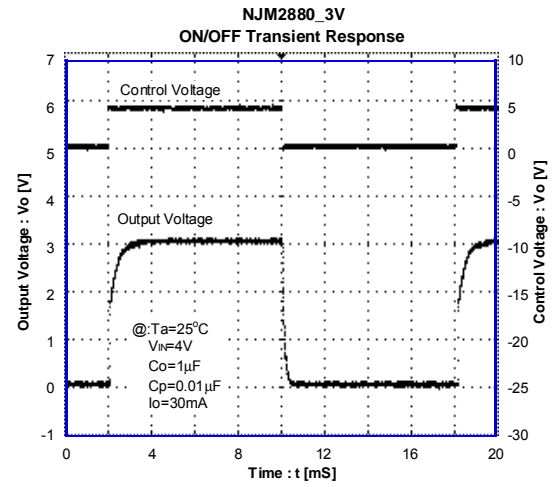
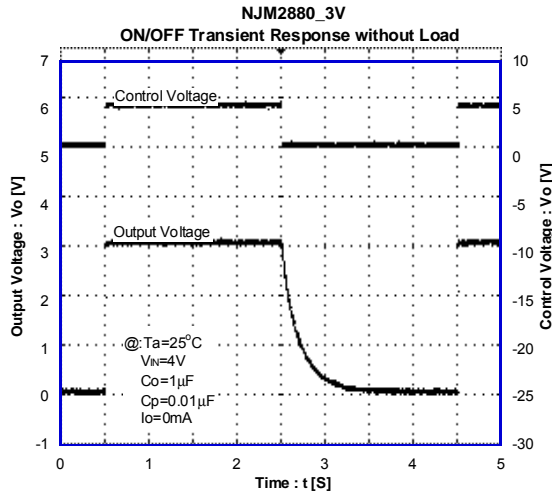
■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS



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