

## Ultra Low Noise Low Dropout Voltage Regulator

### ■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The NJM2863/64 is a 2ch low dropout voltage regulator designed for VCO Applications.

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

### ■ PACKAGE OUTLINE

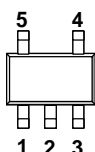


NJM2863F/64F

### ■ FEATURES

- High Ripple Rejection      75dB typ. (f=1kHz)
- Output capacitor with 1.0 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor
- Output Noise Voltage       $V_{no}=19\mu V_{rms}$  typ. ( $C_p=0.01\mu F$ ,  $C_o=1.0\mu F$ (Ceramic))  
 $V_{no}=12\mu V_{rms}$  typ. ( $C_p=0.1\mu F$ ,  $C_o=10\mu F$ (Tantalum))
- Output Current       $I_o(max.)=100mA$
- High Precision Output       $V_o\pm 1.0\%$
- Low Dropout Voltage      0.10V typ. ( $I_o=60mA$ )
- ON/OFF Control      (Active High)
- Internal Short Circuit Current Limit
- Internal Thermal Overload Protection
- Bipolar Technology
- Package Outline      MTP5

### ■ PIN CONFIGURATION



#### PIN FUNCTION

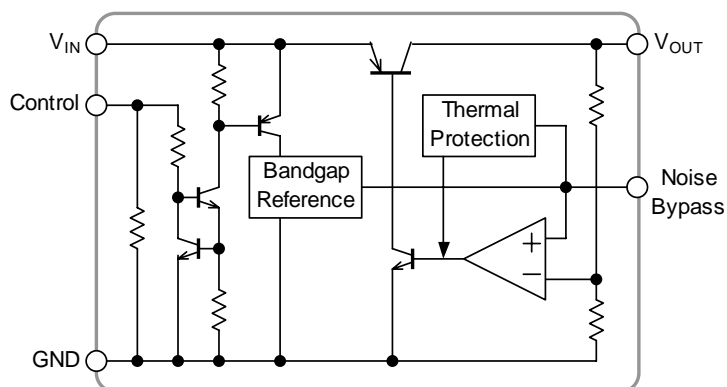
- 1.CONTROL
- 2.GND
- 3.NOISE BYPASS
4. $V_{OUT}$
5. $V_{IN}$

NJM2863F

1. $V_{IN}$
- 2.GND
- 3.CONTROL
- 4.NOISE BYPASS
5. $V_{OUT}$

NJM2864F

### ■ EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



### ■ OUTPUT VOLTAGE RANK LIST

Device Name	$V_{OUT}$	Device Name	$V_{OUT}$
NJM286xF21	2.1V	NJM286xF29	2.9V
NJM286xF25	2.5V	NJM286xF03	3.0V
NJM286xF27	2.7V	NJM286xF33	3.3V
NJM286xF28	2.8V	NJM286xF05	5.0V
NJM286xF285	2.85V		

## ■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$	+14	V
Control Voltage	$V_{CONT}$	+14(*note 1)	V
Power Dissipation	$P_D$	200	mW
Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$	-40 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-40 ~ +125	°C

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

## ■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

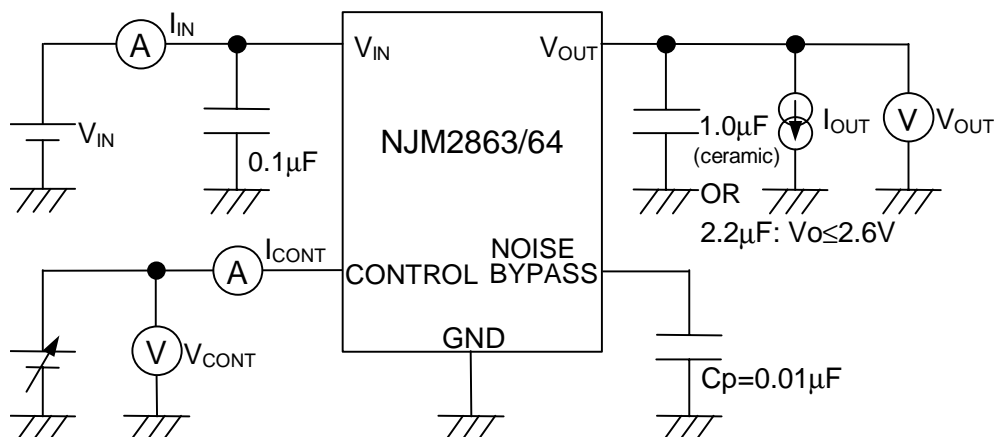
( $V_{IN}=V_O+1V$ ,  $C_{IN}=0.1\mu F$ ,  $C_O=1.0\mu F$ :  $V_O\geq 2.7V$  ( $C_O=2.2\mu F$ :  $V_O\leq 2.6V$ ),  $C_p=0.01\mu F$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ C$ )

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Output Voltage	$V_O$	$I_O=30mA$	-1.0%	—	+1.0%	V
Quiescent Current	$I_Q$	$I_O=0mA$ , except $I_{cont}$	—	120	180	$\mu A$
Quiescent Current at Control OFF	$I_{Q(OFF)}$	$V_{CONT}=0V$	—	—	100	nA
Output Current	$I_O$	$V_O=0.3V$	100	130	—	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	$\Delta V_O/\Delta I_O$	$I_O=0 \sim 100mA$	—	—	0.03	%/mA
Dropout Voltage	$\Delta V_{I-O}$	$I_O=60mA$	—	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	$\Delta V_O/\Delta T_a$	$T_a=0 \sim 85^\circ C$ , $I_O=10mA$	—	$\pm 50$	—	ppm/°C
Output Noise Voltage1	$V_{NO1}$	$f=10Hz \sim 80kHz$ , $I_O=10mA$ , $C_p=0.01\mu F$ , $C_O=1.0\mu F$ (Ceramic), $V_O=3V$ Version	—	19	—	$\mu V_{rms}$
Output Noise Voltage2	$V_{NO2}$	$f=10Hz \sim 80kHz$ , $I_O=10mA$ , $C_p=0.1\mu F$ , $C_O=10\mu F$ (Tantalum), $V_O=3V$ Version	—	12	—	$\mu V_{rms}$
Control Voltage for ON-state	$V_{CONT(ON)}$		1.6	—	—	V
Control Voltage for OFF-state	$V_{CONT(OFF)}$		—	—	0.6	V

(\*note 2): The above specification is a common specification for all output voltages.

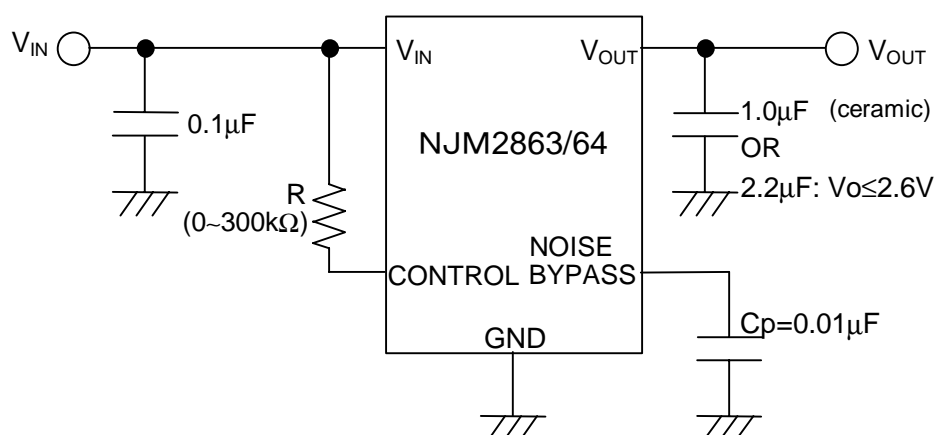
Therefore, it may be different from the individual specification for a specific output voltage.

## ■ TEST CIRCUIT



## ■ TYPICAL APPLICATION

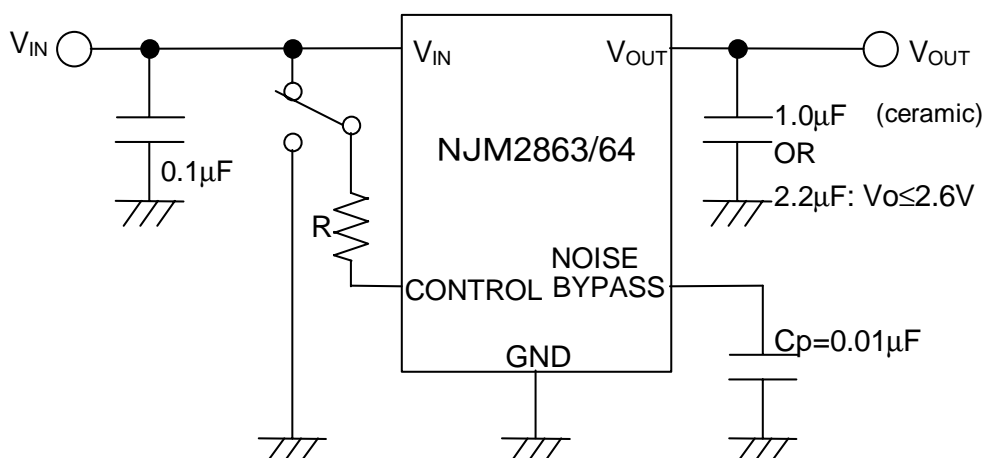
① In the case where ON/OFF Control is not required:



Connect control terminal to  $V_{IN}$  terminal

The quiescent current can be reduced by using a resistance "R". Instead, it increases the minimum operating voltage. For further information, please refer to Figure "Output Voltage vs. Control Voltage".

② In use of ON/OFF CONTROL:



State of control terminal:

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

### \*Noise bypass Capacitance $C_p$

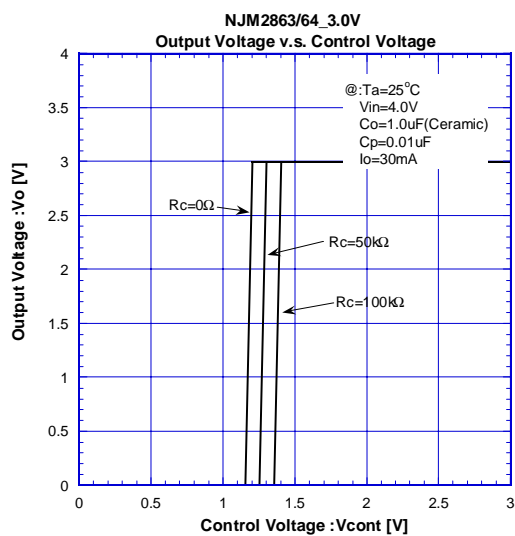
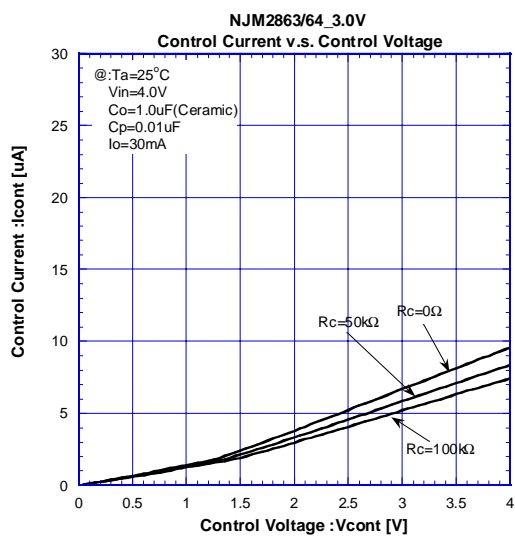
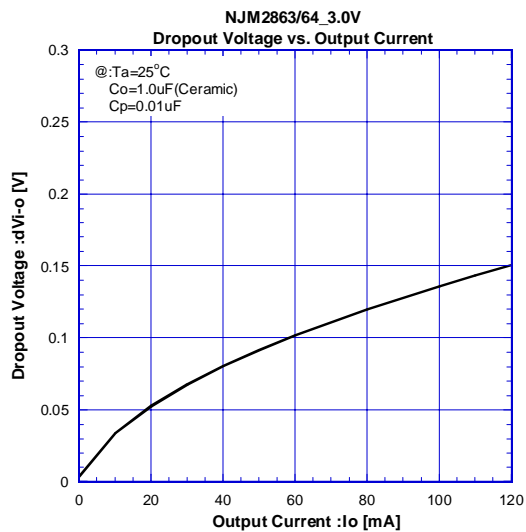
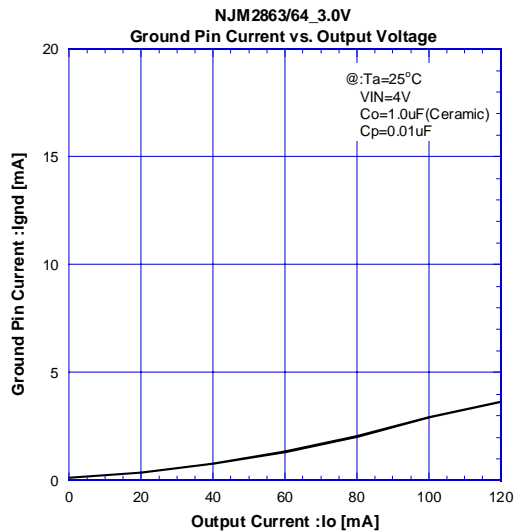
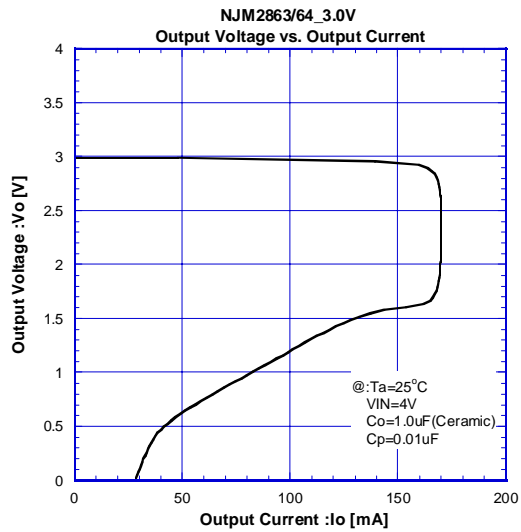
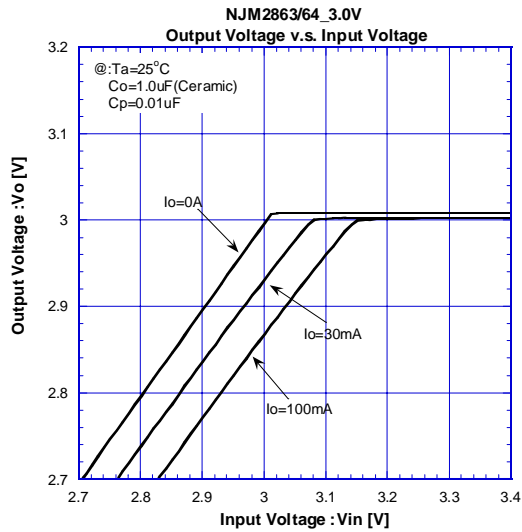
Noise bypass capacitance  $C_p$  reduces noise generated by band-gap reference circuit.

Noise level and ripple rejection will be improved when larger  $C_p$  is used.

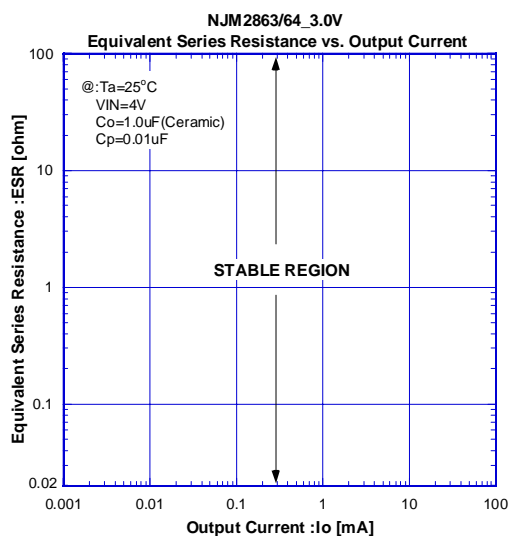
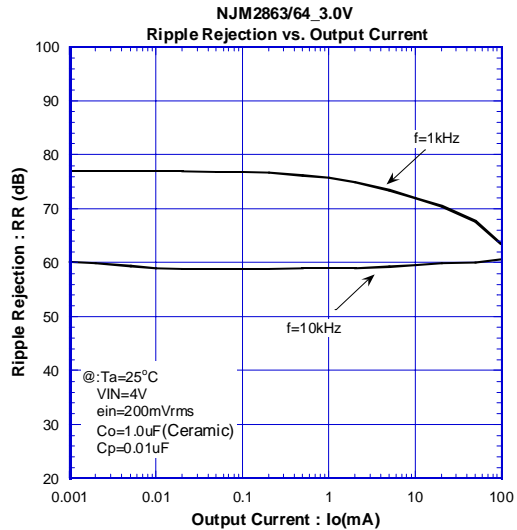
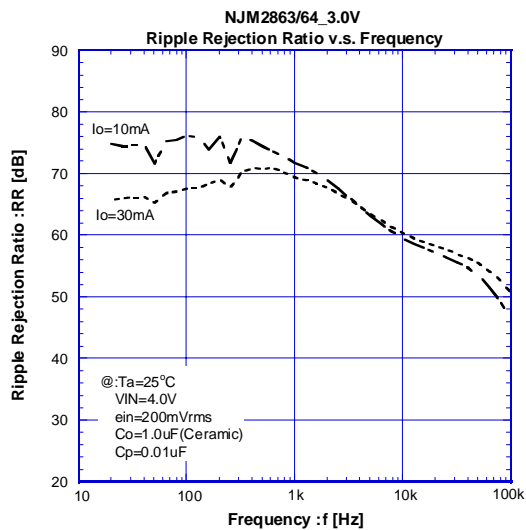
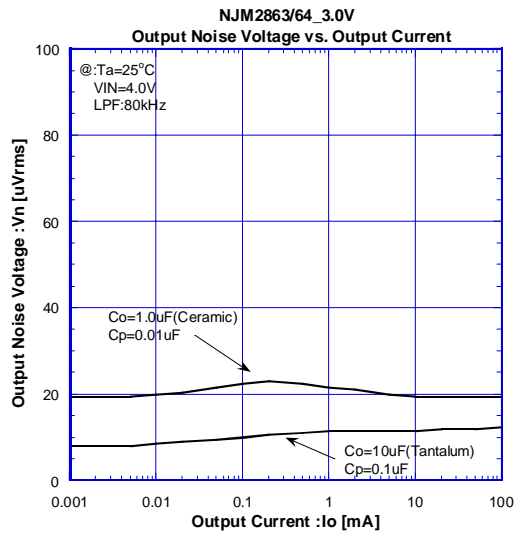
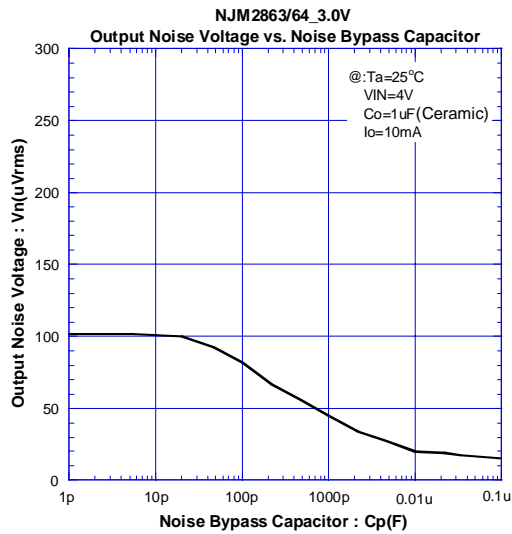
Use of smaller  $C_p$  value may cause oscillation.

Use the  $C_p$  value of  $0.01\mu\text{F}$  greater to avoid the problem.

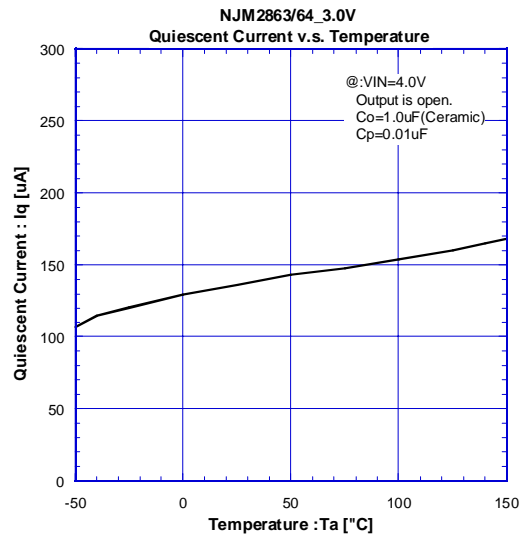
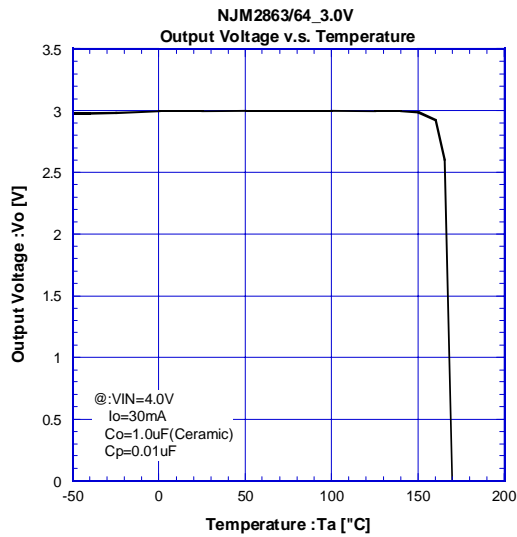
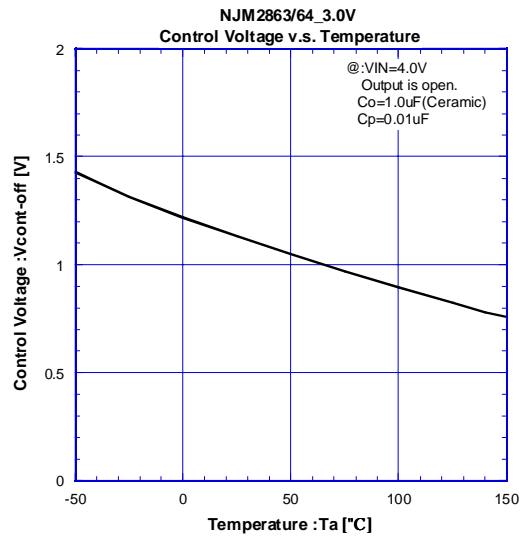
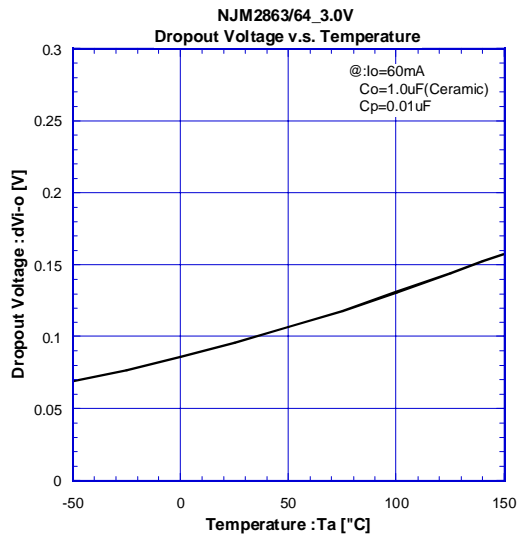
## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS



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