

LOW DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATOR

■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

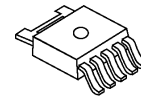
The NJM2819A is a low dropout voltage regulator with ON/OFF control.

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

It delivers up to 7V/2A output power with the maximum input voltage of 10V.

The NJM2819A is suitable for audio/video and digital applications.

■ PACKAGE OUTLINE

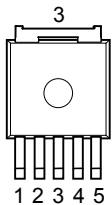


NJM2819ADL3

■ FEATURES

- High Ripple Rejection 65dB typ. (f=1kHz,3V Version)
- Output Noise Voltage $V_{no}=42\mu V_{rms}$ typ. ($V_o=3V$ Version)
- Output capacitor with 4.7 μF ceramic capacitor ($V_o\geq 2.1V$)
- Output Current $I_o(max.)=2.0A$
- High Precision Output $V_o \pm 1.0\%$
- Low Dropout Voltage 0.1V typ. ($I_o=1.0A, 3.0V$ Version)
- ON/OFF Control
- Internal Short Circuit Current Limit
- Internal Thermal Overload Protection
- Package Outline TO-252-5

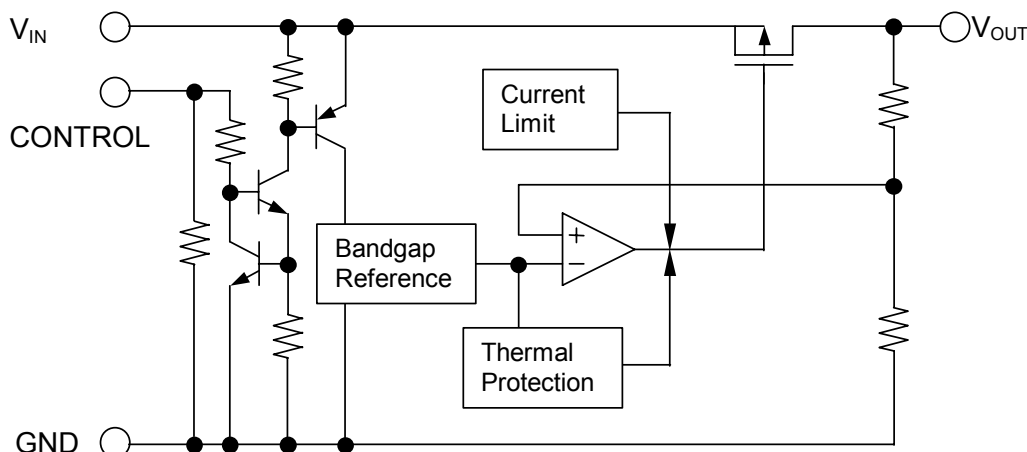
■ PIN CONFIGURATION



1. V_{IN}
2. CONTROL
3. V_o
4. N.C.
5. GND

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■ EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



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■ OUTPUT VOLTAGE RANK LIST

Device Name	V _{OUT}
NJM2819ADL3-18	1.8V
NJM2819ADL3-21	2.1V
NJM2819ADL3-03	3.0V
NJM2819ADL3-33	3.3V
NJM2819ADL3-05	5.0V
NJM2819ADL3-52	5.2V
NJM2819ADL3-07	7.0V

Output voltage options available : 1.8 ~ 7.0V

■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Input Voltage	V _{IN}	V _O > 6.0V: +10 5.0V < V _O ≤ 6.0V: +9V V _O ≤ 5.0V: +8	V
Control Voltage	V _{CONT}	V _O > 6.0V: +10 5.0V < V _O ≤ 6.0V: +9V V _O ≤ 5.0V: +8	V
Power Dissipation	P _D	1190(*1) 3125(*2)	mW
Operating Temperature	Topr	-40 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-40 ~ +150	°C

(*1) : Mounted on glass epoxy board. (76.2×114.3×1.6mm:EIA/JDEC standard size, 2Layers, copper area 100mm²)

(*2) : Mounted on glass epoxy board. (76.2×114.3×1.6mm:EIA/JDEC standard size, 4Layers, copper area 100mm²)
(4Layers inner foil : 74.2 x 74.2mm Applying a thermal beer hall to a board based on JEDEC standard JESD51-5)

■ OPERATING VOLTAGE

V_{IN}=V_O + ΔV_{I-O} ~ 9V (In case of V_O > 6.0V version)

V_{IN}=V_O + ΔV_{I-O} ~ 8V (In case of 5.0V < V_O ≤ 6.0V version)

V_{IN}=V_O + ΔV_{I-O} ~ 7V (In case of 2.1V ≤ V_O ≤ 5.0V version)

V_{IN}=2.3V ~ 7V (In case of V_O < 2.1V version)

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{IN}=V_O+1V$, $C_{IN}=4.7\mu F$, $C_O=4.7\mu F$ ($C_O=10\mu F$: $1.8V \leq V_O < 2.1V$), $T_a=25^\circ C$)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
Output Voltage	V_O	$I_O=100mA$	-1.0%	-	+1.0%	V	
Quiescent Current	I_Q	$I_O=0mA$, exclude I_{CONT}	-	500	800	μA	
Quiescent Current at Control OFF	$I_{Q(OFF)}$	$V_{CONT}=0V$	-	-	1	μA	
Output Current	I_O	$V_O - 0.3V$	2	3	-	A	
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_O / \Delta V_{IN}$	$V_O > 5.0V$: $V_{IN}=V_O+1V \sim 9V$, $5.0V < V_O \leq 6.0V$: $V_{IN}=V_O+1V \sim 8V$, $V_O \leq 5.0V$: $V_{IN}=V_O+1V \sim 7V$, $I_O=100mA$	-	-	0.1	%/V	
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_O / \Delta I_O$	$I_O=0 \sim 2.0A$	-	0.05	0.4	%/A	
Dropout Voltage(*2)	ΔV_{I-O}	$I_O=1.0A$	$2.1V \leq V_O < 2.5V$	-	0.14	0.25	V
			$2.5V \leq V_O < 2.8V$	-	0.11	0.20	
			$2.8V \leq V_O < 3.4V$	-	0.10	0.18	
			$3.4V \leq V_O \leq 7.0V$	-	0.09	0.16	
Ripple Rejection	RR	$e_{in}=200mV_{rms}$, $f=1kHz$, $I_O=100mA$, $V_O=3V$ Version	-	65	-	dB	
Average Temperature Coefficient of Output Voltage	$\Delta V_O / \Delta T_a$	$T_a=0 \sim 85^\circ C$, $I_O=100mA$	-	± 50	-	ppm/ $^\circ C$	
Output Noise Voltage	V_{NO}	$f=10Hz \sim 80kHz$, $I_O=100mA$, $V_O=3V$ Version	-	42	-	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	
Minimum Input Voltage	$V_{IN(MIN)}$	$V_O < 2.1V$	$I_O \leq 1.5A$, $V_O \times 0.96$	2.3	-	-	V
			$1.5A < I_O \leq 2.0A$, $V_O \times 0.96$	2.4	-	-	V

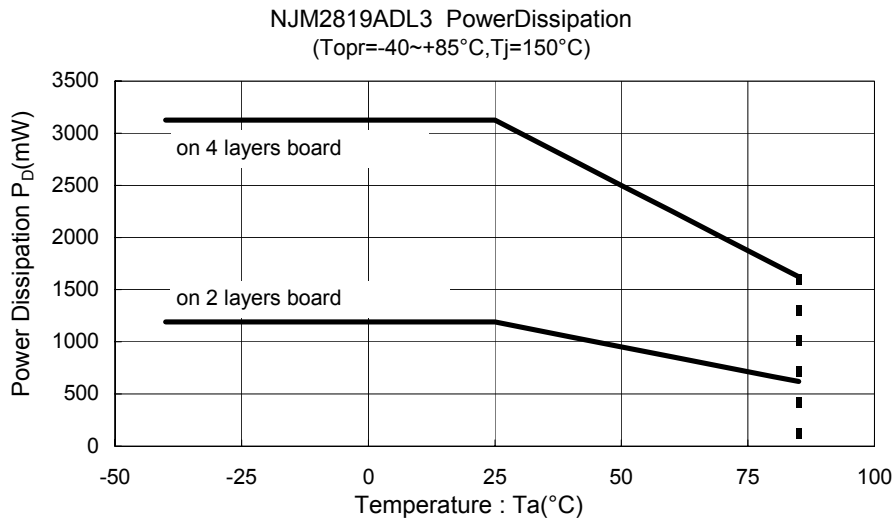
(*2): The output voltage excludes under 2.1V.

The above specification is a common specification for all output voltages.

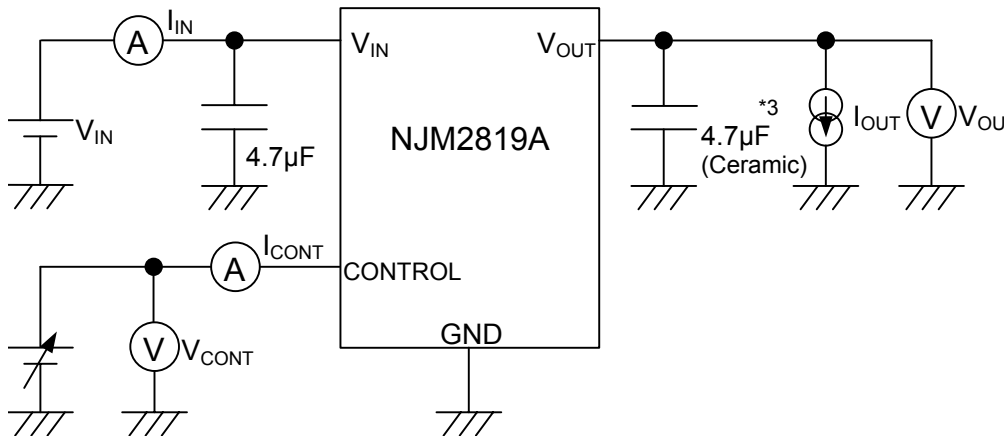
Therefore, it may be different from the individual specification for a specific output voltage.

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POWER DISSIPATION vs. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



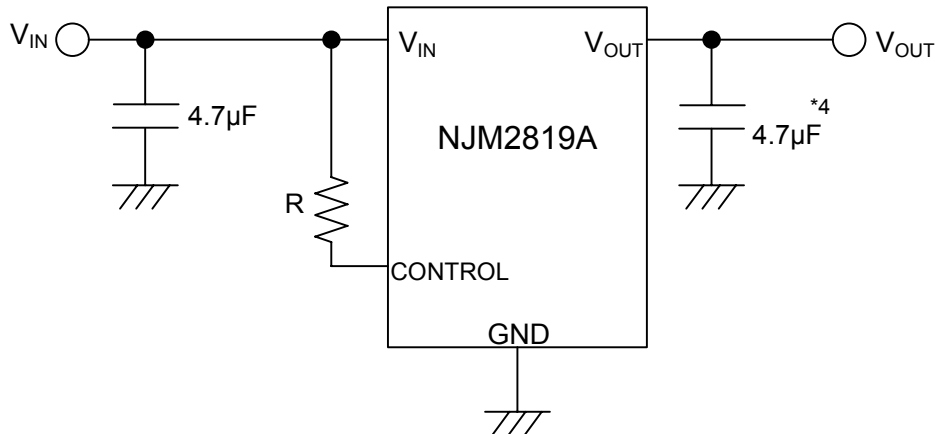
TEST CIRCUIT



*3 : $1.8 \leq V_o < 2.6\text{V}$ version : $C_o = 10\mu\text{F}$ (Ceramic)

■ TYPICAL APPLICATION

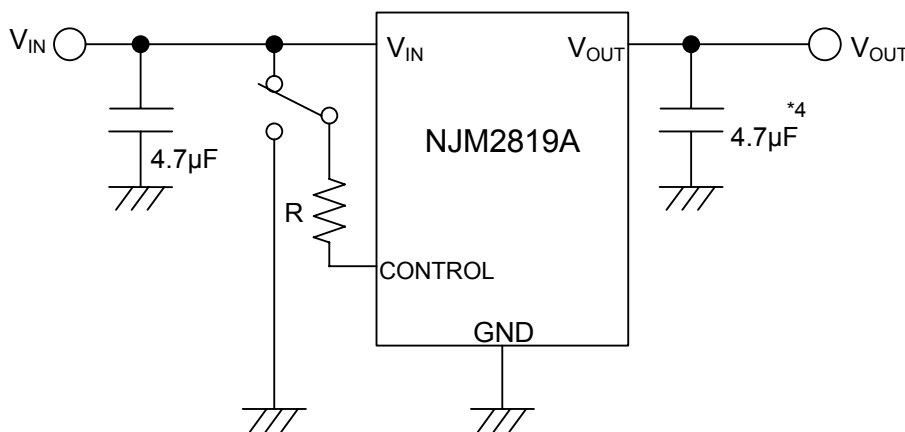
① In the case where ON/OFF Control is not required:



*4 : $1.8 \leq V_o < 2.6V$ version : $C_o = 10\mu F$

Connect control terminal to V_{IN} terminal

② In use of ON/OFF CONTROL:



*4 : $1.8 \leq V_o < 2.6V$ version : $C_o = 10\mu F$

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.

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*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 4.7 μ F greater to avoid the problem.

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

*Output Capacitance C_O

Output capacitor (C_O) is required for a phase compensation of the internal error amplifier. The capacitance and the equivalent series resistance (ESR) influence stability of the regulator.

If use a smaller C_O , it may cause excess output noise or oscillation of the regulator due to lack of the phase compensation. Therefore, use C_O with the recommended capacitance or greater value and connect between V_O terminal and GND terminal with minimal wiring.

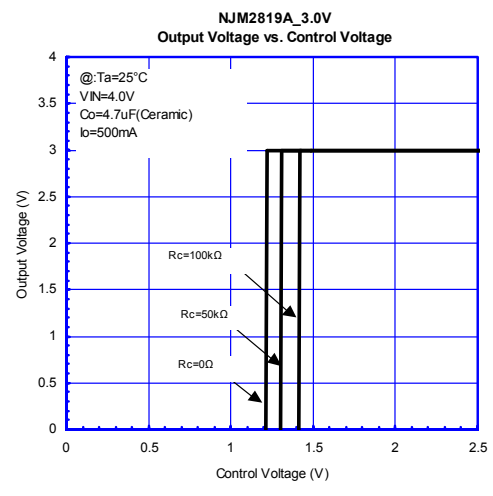
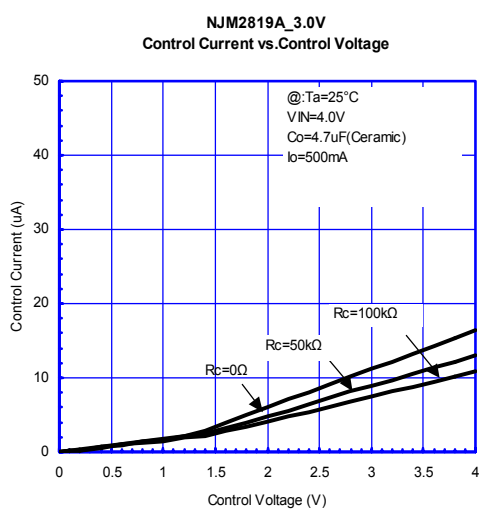
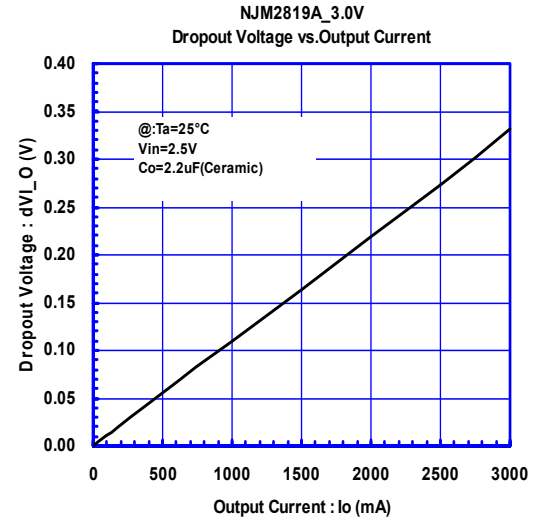
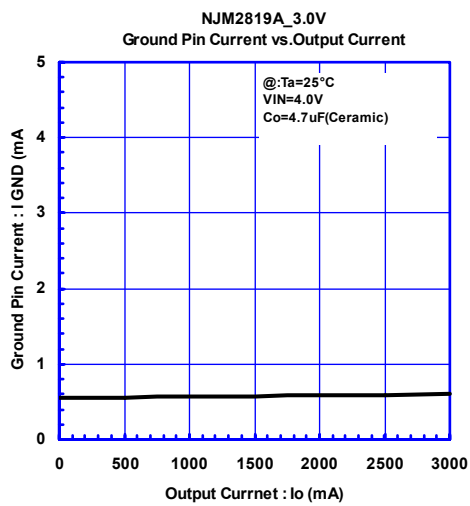
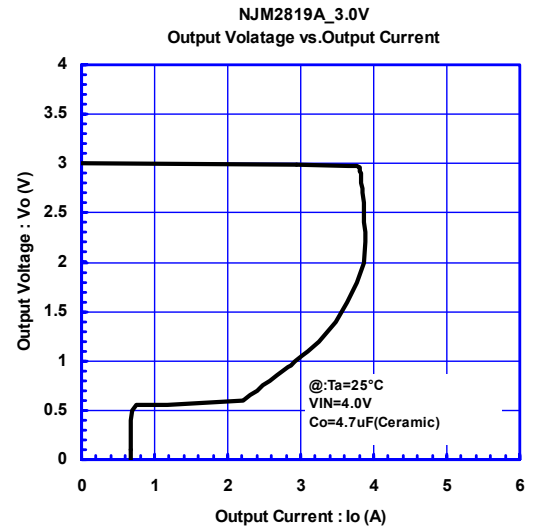
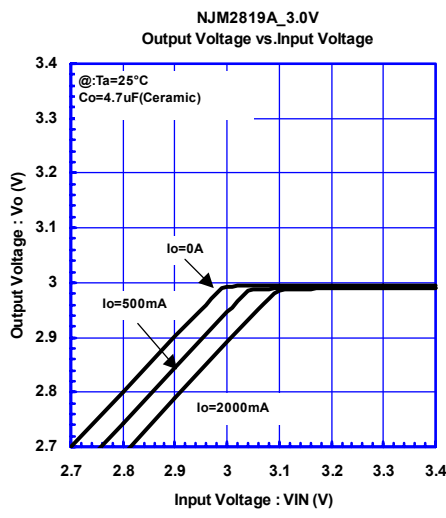
The recommended capacitance depends on the output voltage. Low voltage regulator requires greater value of the C_O . Thus, check the recommended capacitance for each output voltage.

Use of a greater C_O reduces output noise and ripple output, and also improves transient response of the output voltage against rapid load change.

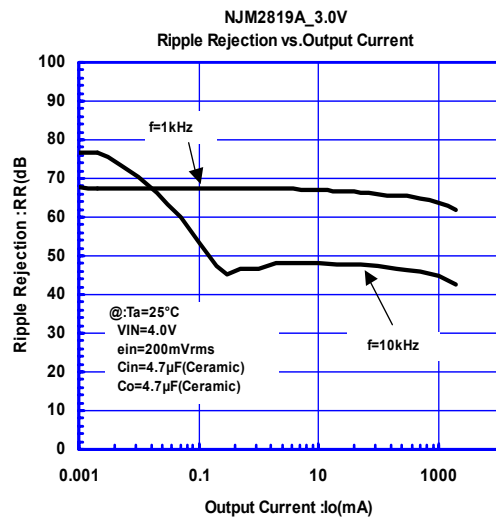
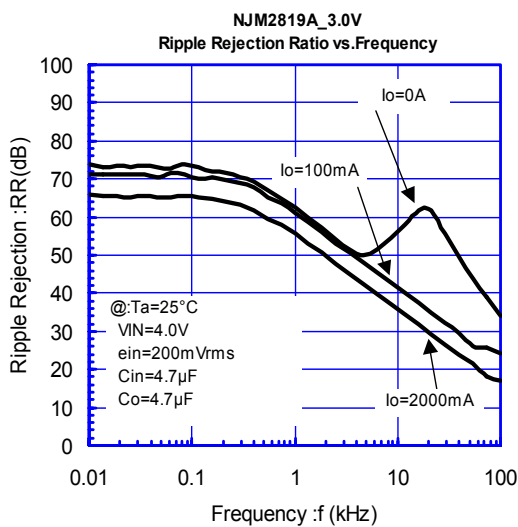
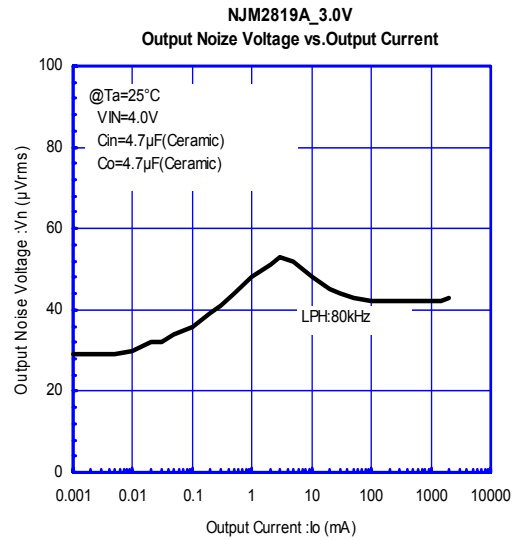
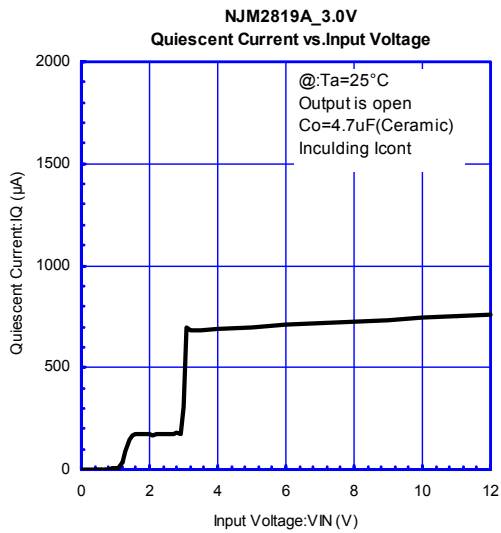
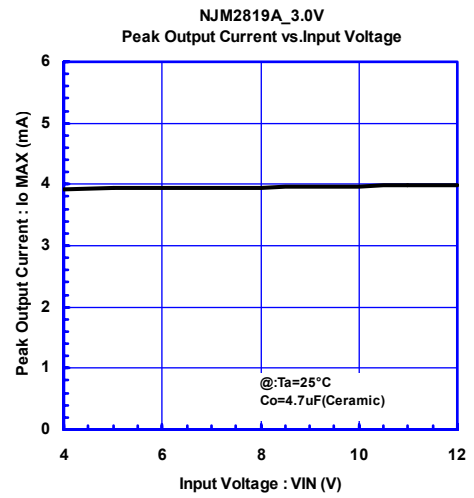
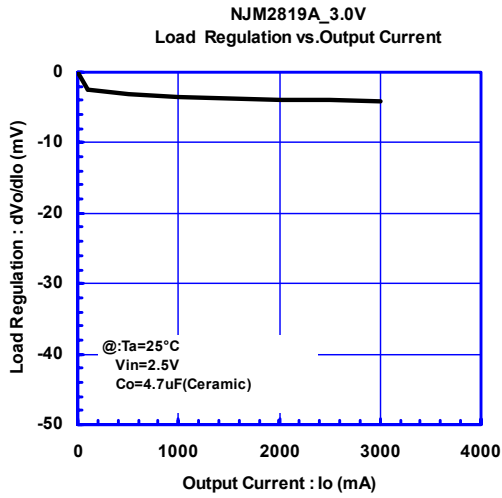
This product is designed to work with any capacitor including a low ESR capacitor for the C_O ; however, refer "Equivalent Series Resistance vs. Output Current" and choose suitable capacitor.

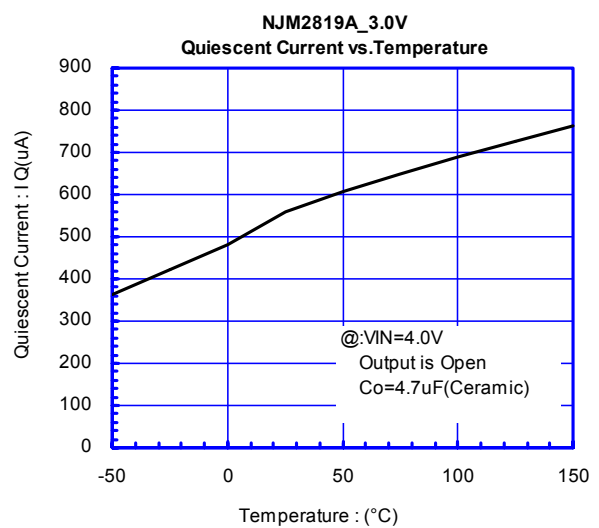
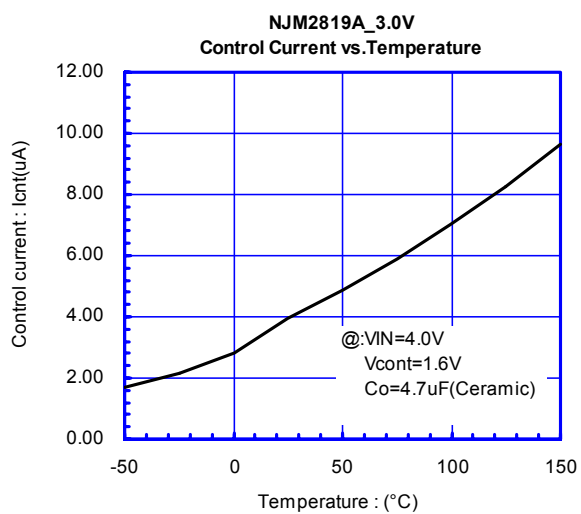
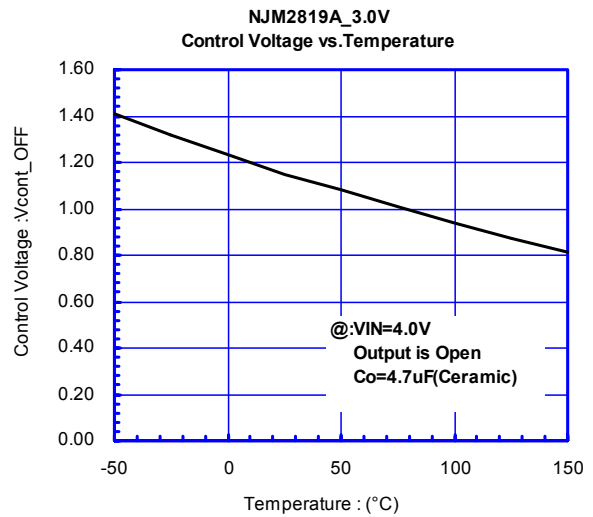
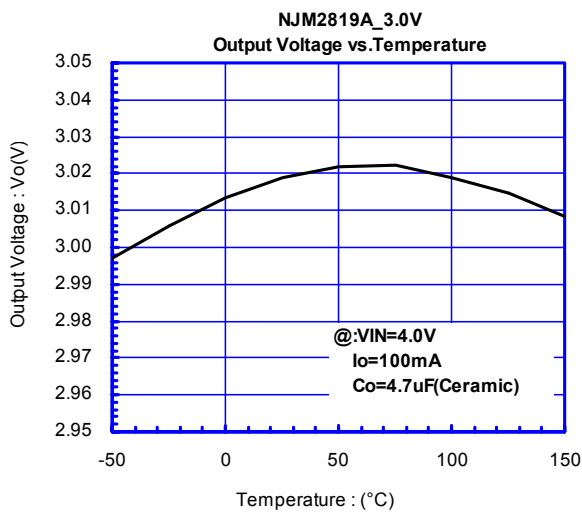
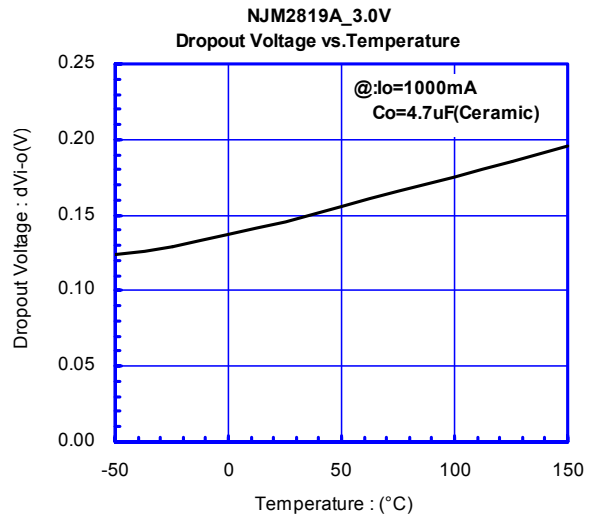
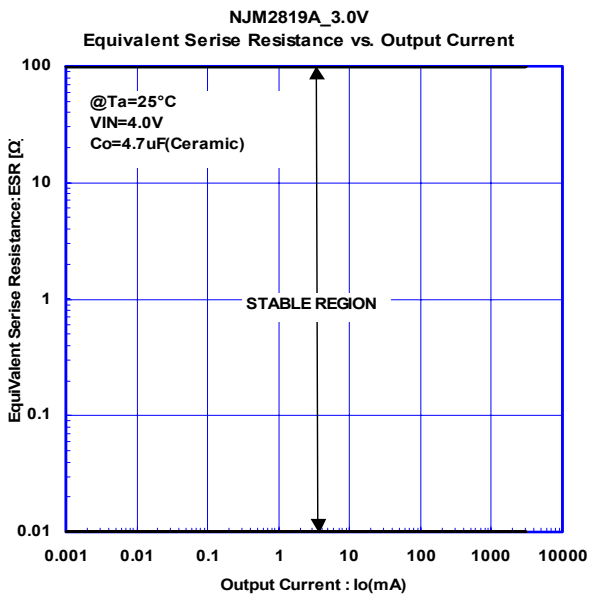
- * When distance from an IC to load is long, an IC may cause malfunction by wiring capacity and an L ingredient
Please use it after having evaluated it enough.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

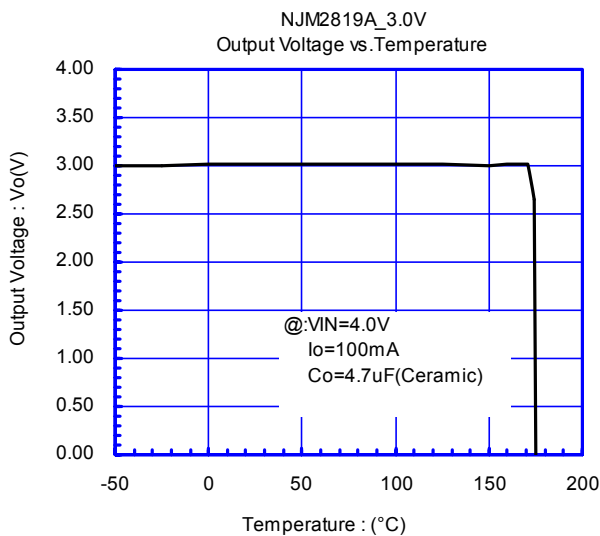
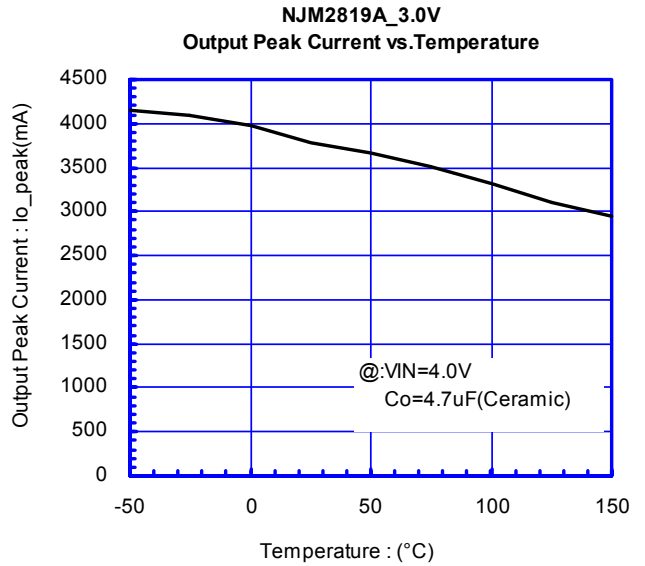
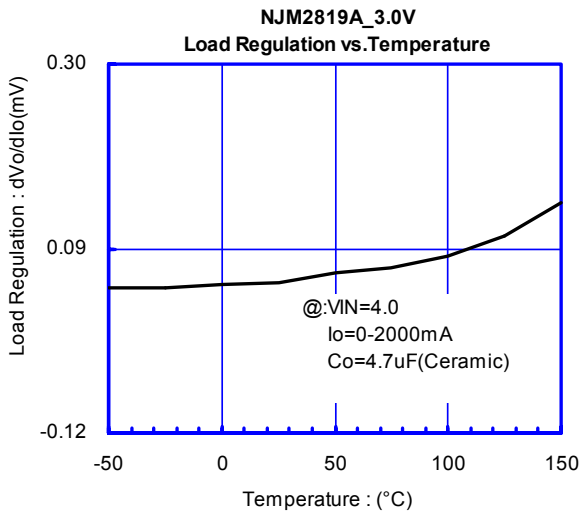
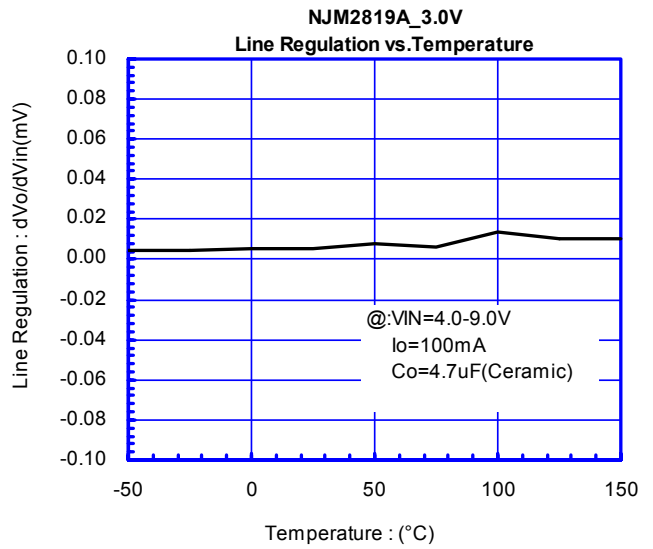
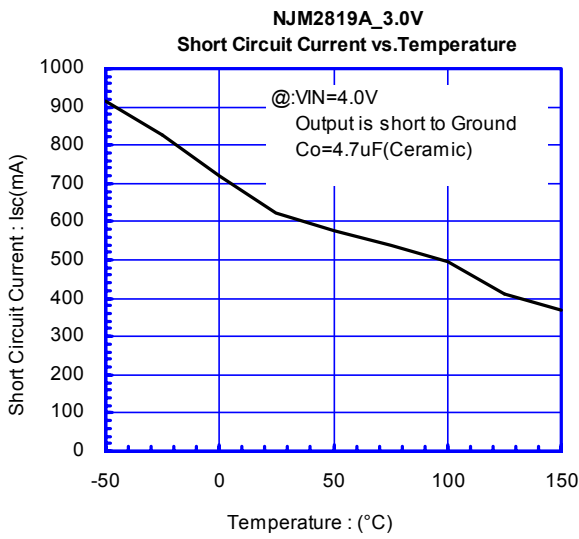


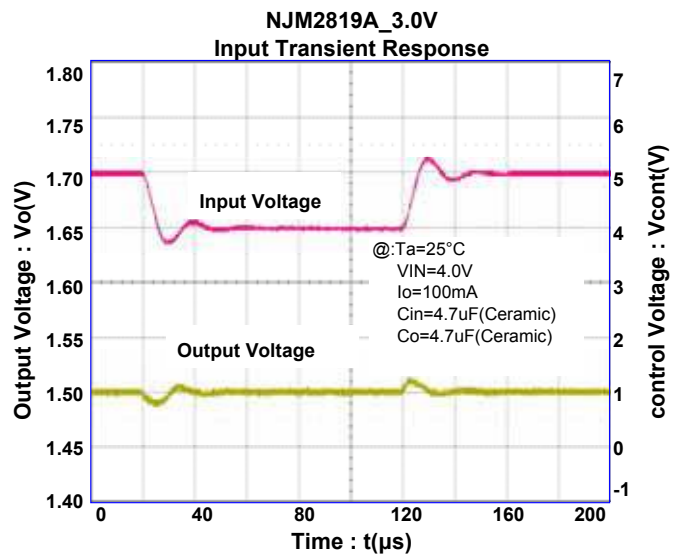
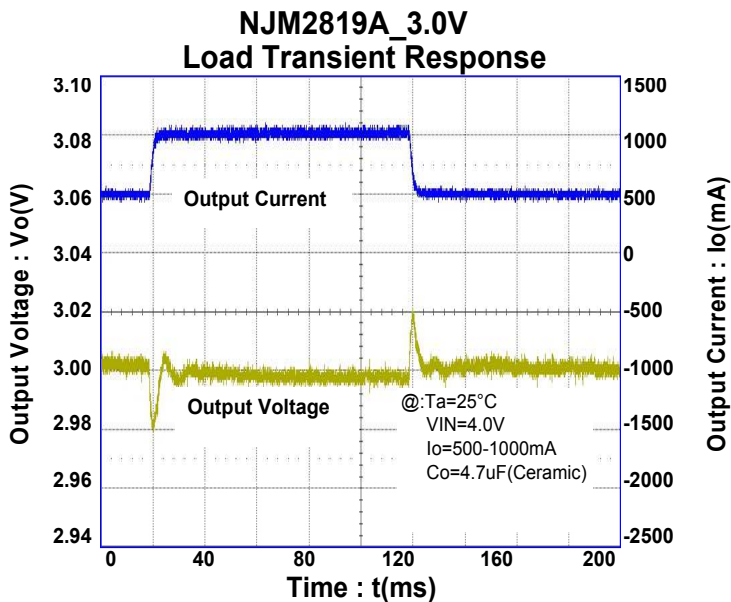
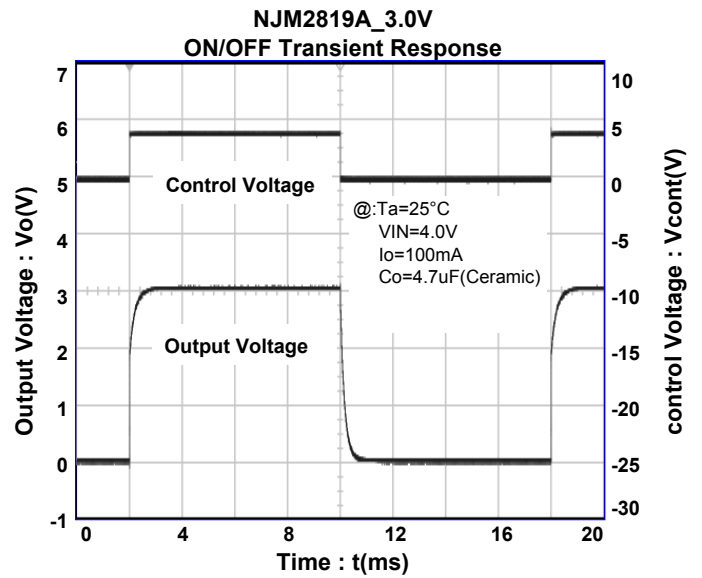
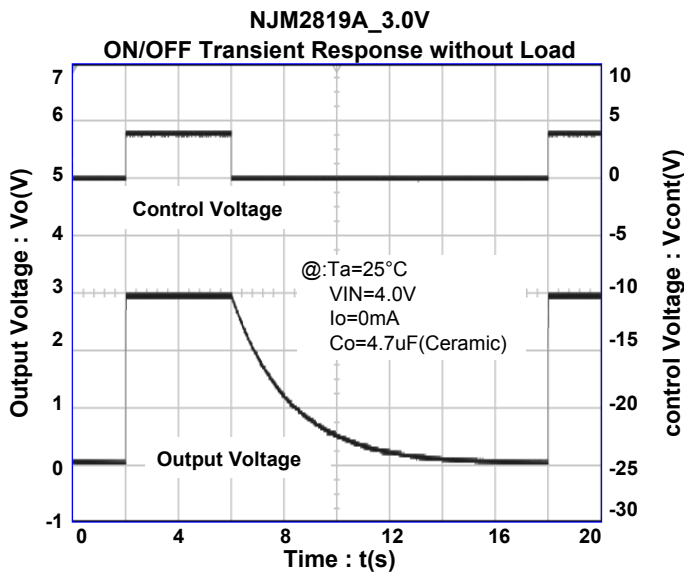
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[CAUTION]

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