

## LOW DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATOR

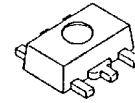
### ■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The NJU7790 is a 500mA output low dropout voltage regulator with ON/OFF control.

Advanced CMOS technology achieves high ripple rejection and low quiescent current.

Small packaging and 2.2 $\mu$ F small decoupling capacitor make the NJU7790 suitable for space conscious applications.

### ■ PACKAGE OUTLINE

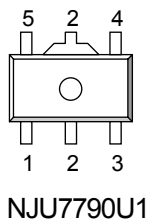


NJU7790U1

### ■ FEATURES

- High Ripple Rejection      65dB typ. (f=400Hz, Vo=3.0V version)
- Low quiescent Current      Iq=30 $\mu$ A typ.(Io=0mA)
- Output Current              Io(max.)=500mA
- High Precision Output      Vo $\pm$ 1.0%
- Output capacitor with 2.2 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor (Vo $\geq$ 2.1V version)
- Low Dropout Voltage      0.14V typ. (Io=300mA, Vo=3.0V version)
- ON/OFF Control
- Internal Thermal Overload Protection
- Internal Over Current Protection
- CMOS Technology
- Package Outline              SOT-89-5

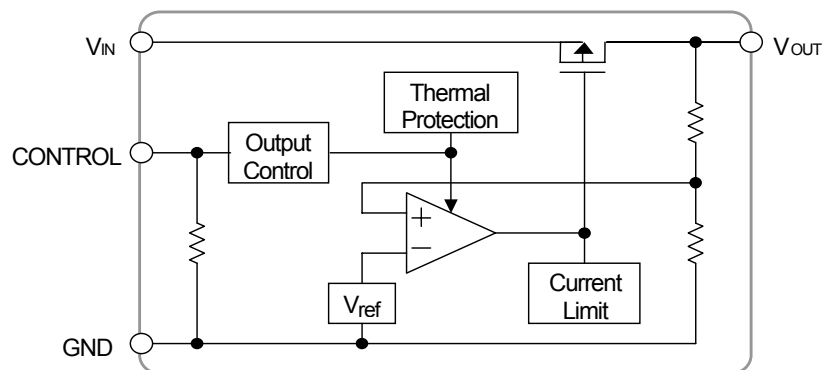
### ■ PIN CONFIGURATION



NJU7790U1

- Pin Function
1. CONTROL
  2. GND
  3. N.C.
  4. V<sub>OUT</sub>
  5. V<sub>IN</sub>

### ■ EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



### ■ OUTPUT VOLTAGE RANK LIST

Device Name	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Device Name	V <sub>OUT</sub>
NJU7790U1-15	1.5V	NJU7790U1-33	3.3V
NJU7790U1-21	2.1V	NJU7790U1-05	5.0V
NJU7790U1-03	3.0V		

# NJU7790

## ■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$	+9	V
Control Voltage	$V_{CONT}$	+9(*1)	V
Power Dissipation	$P_D$	500(*2) 765(*3)	mW
Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$	-40~+85	°C
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-40~+125	°C

(\*1): When input voltage is less than +10V, the absolute maximum control voltage is equal to the input voltage.

(\*2): Mounted on glass epoxy board. (76.2 × 114.3 × 1.6mm:based on EIA/JDEC standard size, 2Layers, Cu area 100mm<sup>2</sup>)

(\*3): Mounted on glass epoxy board. (76.2 × 114.3 × 1.6mm:based on EIA/JDEC standard, 4Layers)

(For 4Layers: Applying 74.2 × 74.2mm inner Cu area and a thermal via hole to a board based on JEDEC standard JESD51-5)

## ■ Operating voltage

$V_{IN}=+2.3 \sim +8V$  (In case of  $V_o < 2.1V$  version)

## ■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $V_{IN}=V_o+1V$ , $C_{IN}=1.0\mu F$ , $C_o=2.2\mu F$ ( $C_o=4.7\mu F$ : $V_o \leq 2.0V$ ), $T_a=25^\circ C$ )

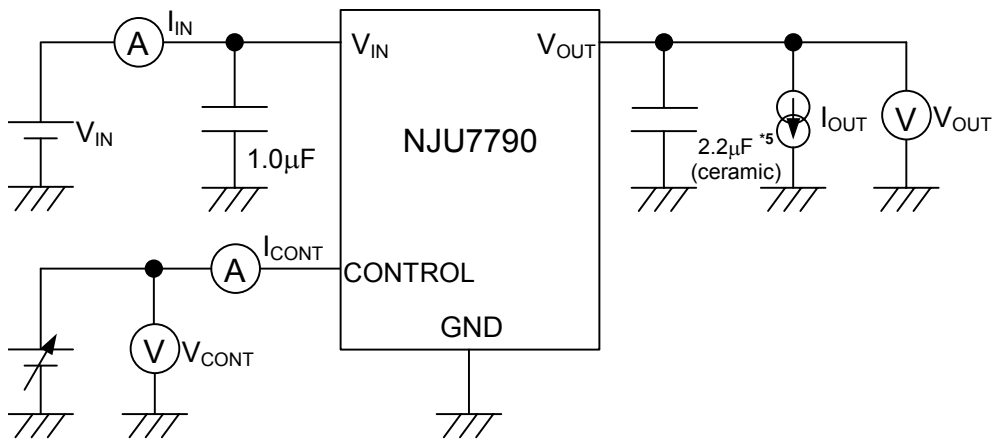
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
Output Voltage	$V_o$	$I_o=30mA$	-1.0%	—	+1.0%	V	
Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$		—	—	8	V	
Quiescent Current	$I_Q$	$I_o=0mA$ , $V_{CONT}=V_{IN}$ , Include $I_{CONT}$	—	30	60	$\mu A$	
Quiescent Current at Control OFF	$I_{Q(OFF)}$	$V_{CONT}=0V$	—	0.1	1.0	$\mu A$	
Output Current	$I_o$	$V_o - 0.1V$ ( $V_o \leq 2.0V$ Version) $V_o - 0.3V$ ( $V_o \geq 2.1V$ Version)	500	—	—	mA	
Short Current Limit	$I_{LIM}$	$V_o=0V$	—	180	—	mA	
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_o / \Delta V_{IN}$	$V_{IN}=V_o+1V \sim V_o+6.0V$ ( $V_o < 2V$ Version) $V_{IN}=V_o+1V \sim 8.0V$ ( $V_o \geq 2V$ Version), $I_o=30mA$	—	—	0.15	%/V	
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_o / \Delta I_o$	$I_o=0 \sim 500mA$	—	—	0.005	%/mA	
Dropout Voltage(*4)	$\Delta V_{LO}$	$I_o=300mA$	$2.1V \leq V_o < 2.5V$	—	0.17	0.22	V
			$2.5V \leq V_o < 2.9V$	—	0.15	0.19	V
			$2.9V \leq V_o < 3.5V$	—	0.14	0.18	V
			$3.5V \leq V_o \leq 5.0V$	—	0.12	0.16	V
Ripple Rejection	RR	$e_{in}=200mV_{rms}$ , $f=400Hz$ , $I_o=10mA$ , $V_o=3V$ Version	—	65	—	dB	
Average Temperature Coefficient of Output Voltage	$\Delta V_o / \Delta T_a$	$T_a=0 \sim +85^\circ C$ , $I_o=10mA$	—	$\pm 100$	—	ppm/°C	
Output Noise Voltage	$V_{NO}$	$f=10Hz \sim 80kHz$ , $I_o=10mA$ , $V_o=3V$ Version	—	75	—	$\mu V_{rms}$	
Pull-down Resistance	$R_{CONT}$		2	5	10	$M\Omega$	
Control Voltage for ON-state	$V_{CONT(ON)}$		1.6	—	—	V	
Control Voltage for OFF-state	$V_{CONT(OFF)}$		—	—	0.3	V	

(\*4): Except output voltage less than 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.

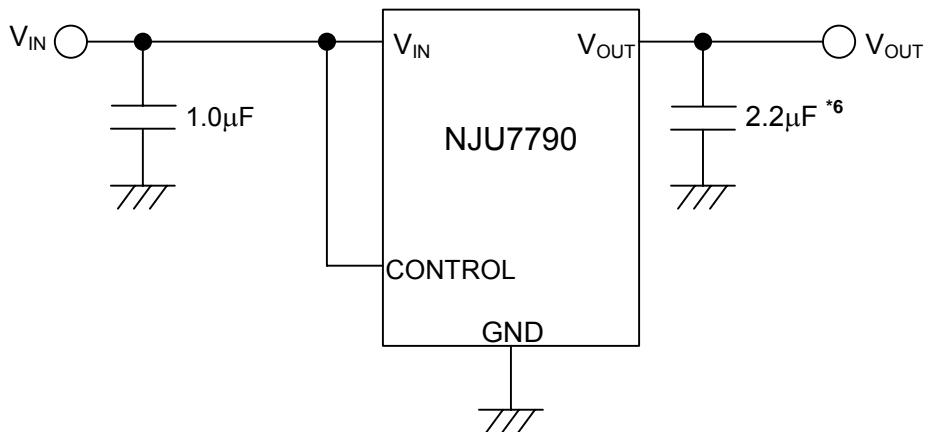
## ■ TEST CIRCUIT



\*5  $V_o \leq 2.0V$  version:  $C_o = 4.7\mu F$  (ceramic)

## ■ TYPICAL APPLICATION

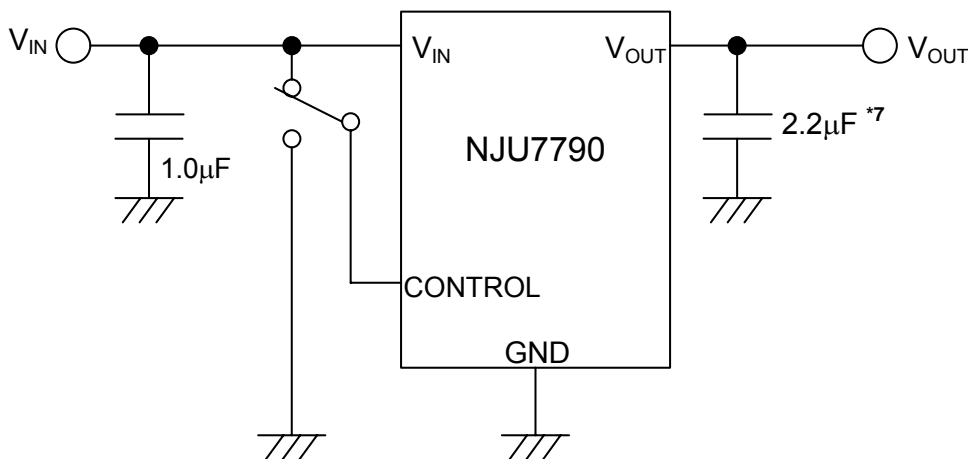
① In case that ON/OFF Control is not required:



\*6:  $V_o \leq 2.0V$  version:  $C_o = 4.7\mu F$

Connect control pin to  $V_{IN}$  pin.

② In use of ON/OFF Control



\*7:  $V_O \leq 2.0V$  version:  $C_O = 4.7\mu F$

State of control pin:

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

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

If this resistor is inserted, it can reduce the control current when the control voltage is high.

The applied voltage to control pin should set to consider voltage drop through the resistor "R" and the minimum control voltage for ON-state.

The  $V_{CONT(ON)}$  and  $I_{CONT}$  have temperature dependence as shown in the "Control Current vs. Temperature" and "Control Voltage vs. Temperature" characteristics. Therefore, the resistance "R" should be selected to consider the temperature characteristics.

\*Output Capacitor  $C_O$

Output capacitor ( $C_O$ ) will be required for a phase compensation of the internal error amplifier.

The capacitance and the equivalent series resistance (ESR) influence to stable operation of the regulator.

Use of a smaller  $C_O$  may cause excess output noise or oscillation of the regulator due to lack of the phase compensation.

On the other hand, Use of a larger  $C_O$  reduces output noise and ripple output, and also improves output transient response when rapid load change.

Therefore, use the recommended  $C_O$  value (refer to conditions of ELECTRIC CHARACTERISTIC) or larger and should connect between GND and  $V_{OUT}$  as shortest path as possible for stable operation

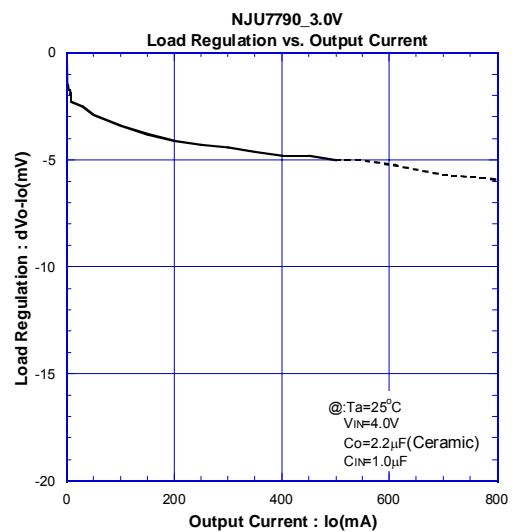
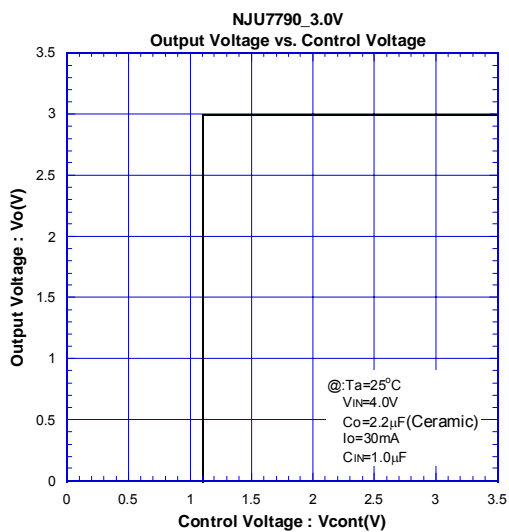
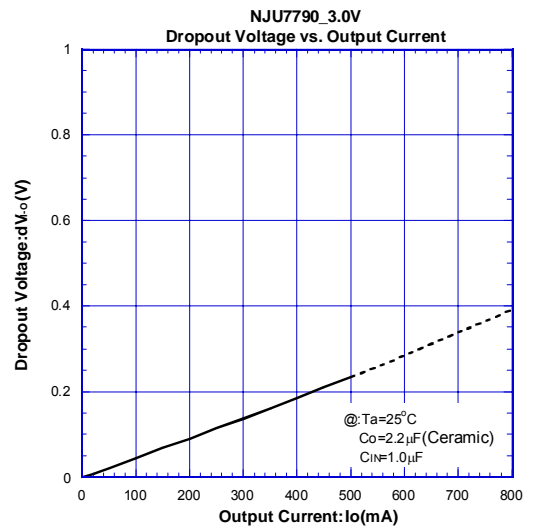
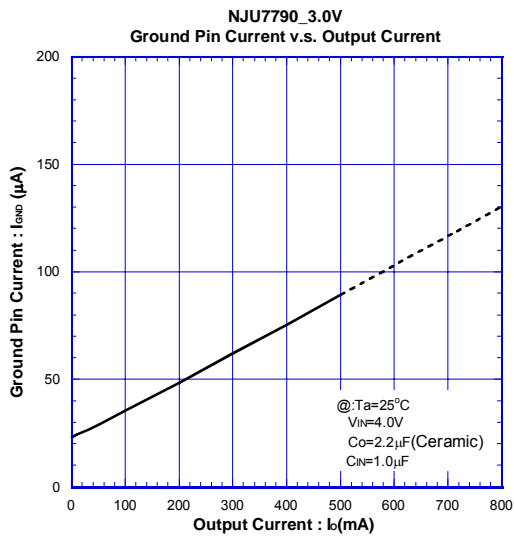
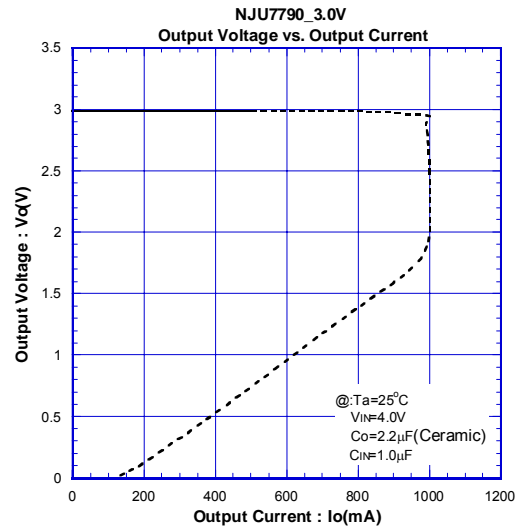
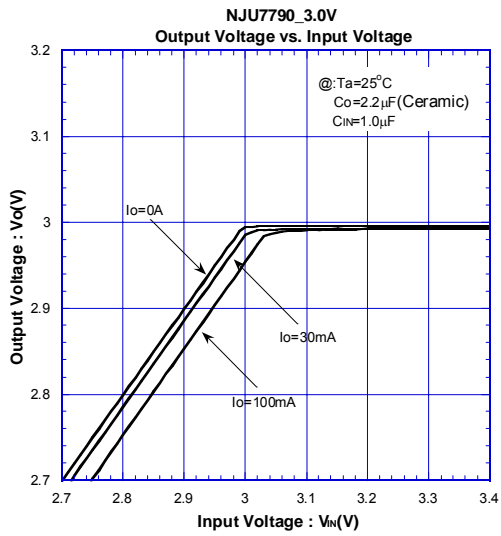
The recommended capacitance depends on the output voltage rank. Especially, low voltage regulator requires larger  $C_O$  value.

In addition, you should consider varied characteristics of capacitor (a frequency characteristic, a temperature characteristic, a DC bias characteristic and so on) and unevenness peculiar to a capacitor supplier enough.

When selecting  $C_O$ , recommend that have withstand voltage margin against output voltage and superior temperature characteristic though this product is designed stability works with wide range ESR of capacitor including low ESR products.

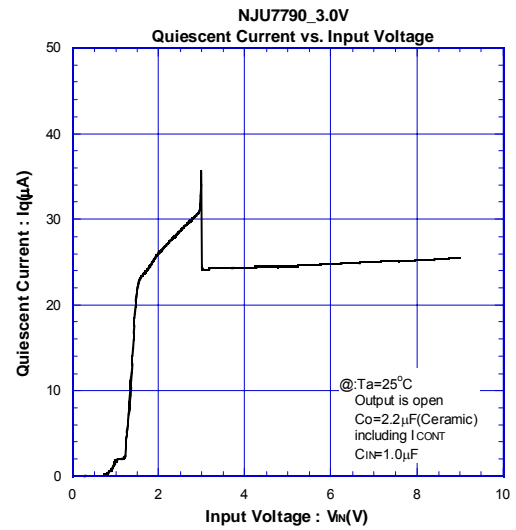
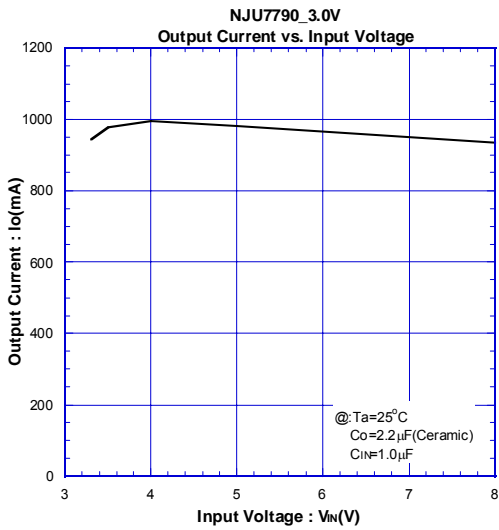
## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### DC CHARACTERISTICS

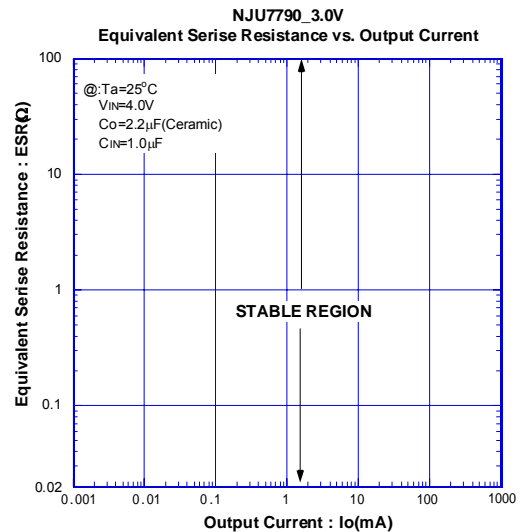
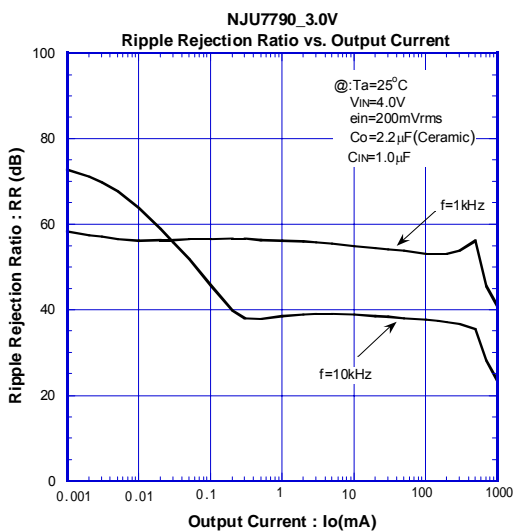
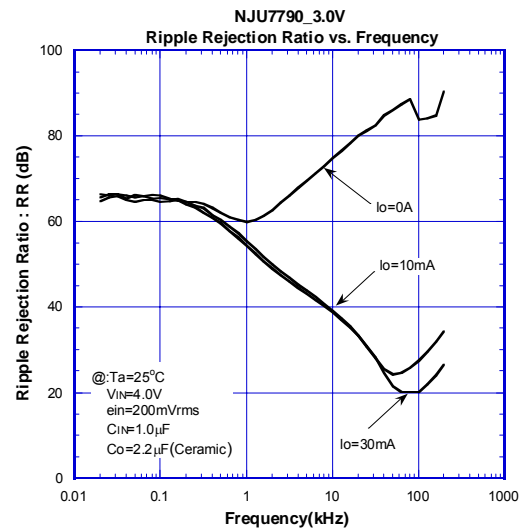
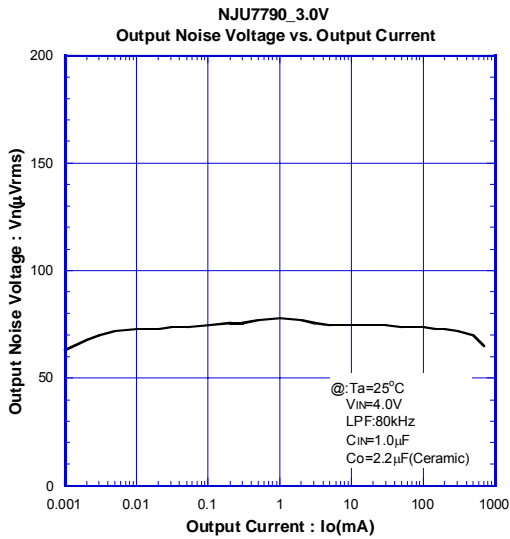


■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

● DC CHARACTERISTICS

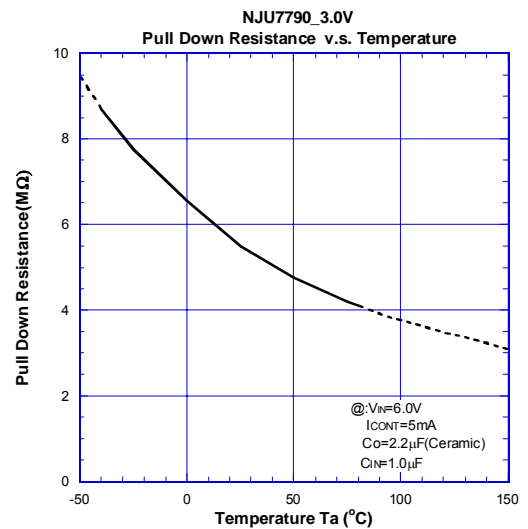
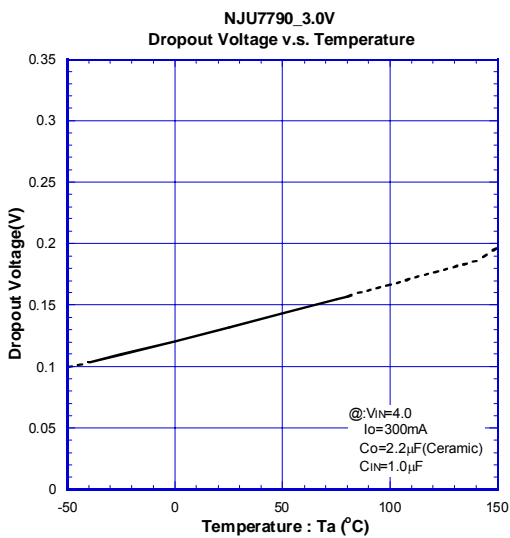
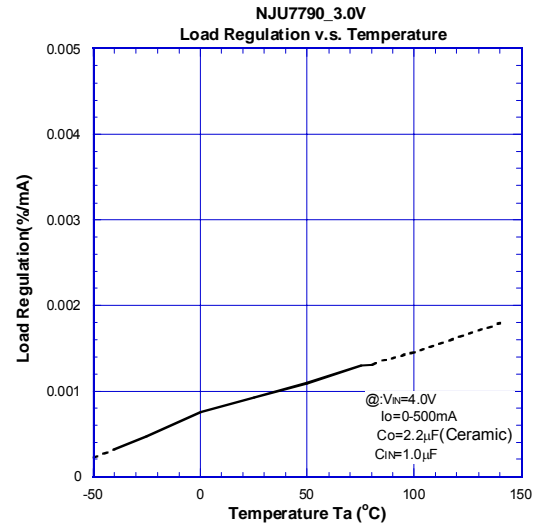
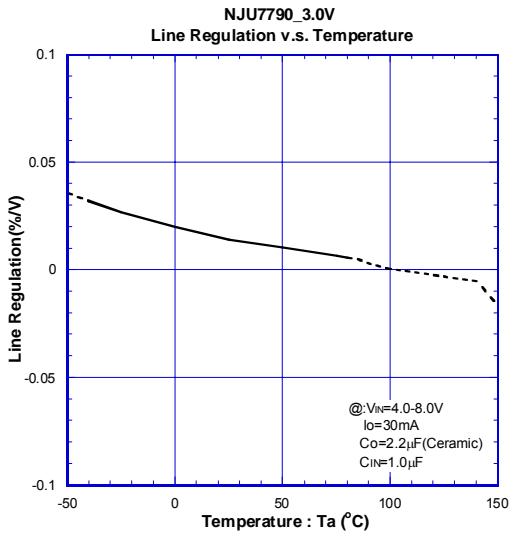
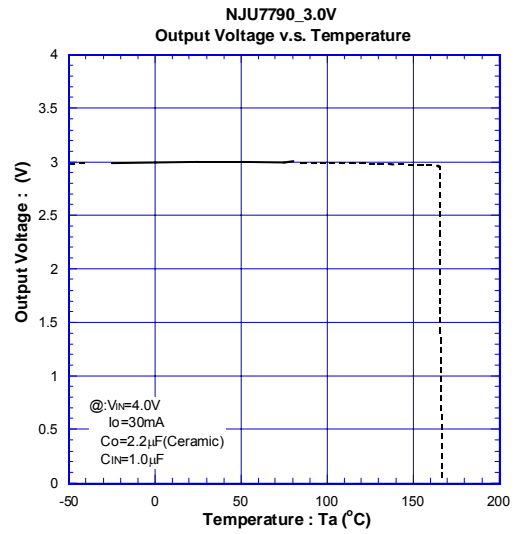
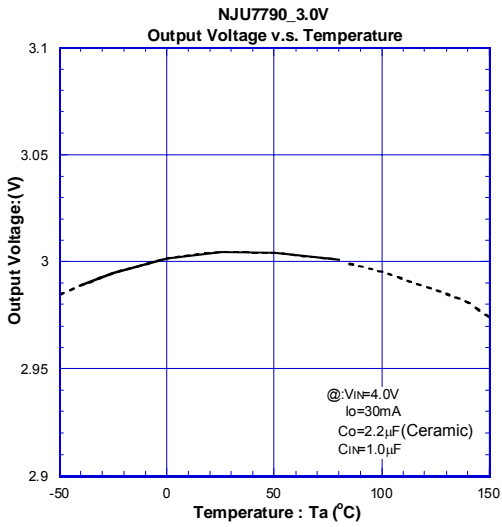


● AC CHARACTERISTICS



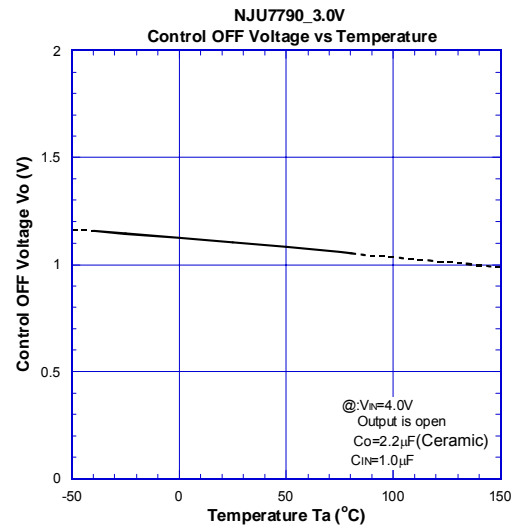
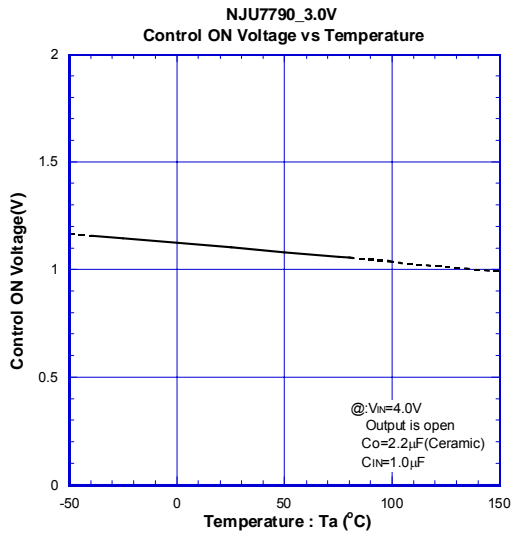
■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

● TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS



■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

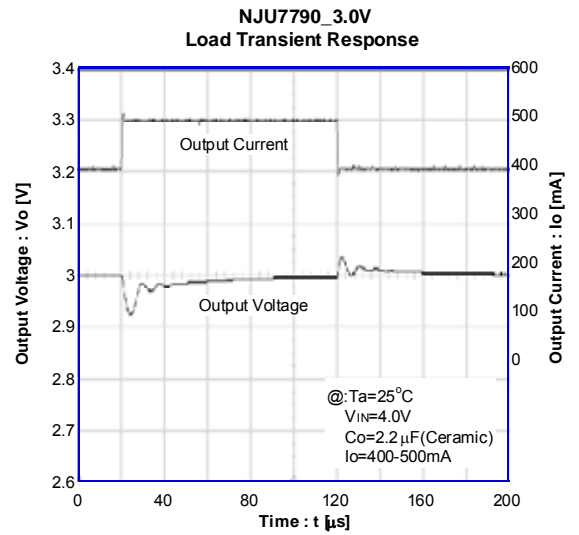
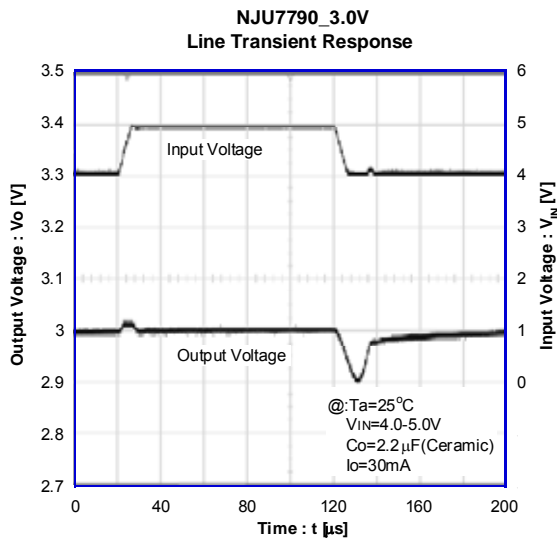
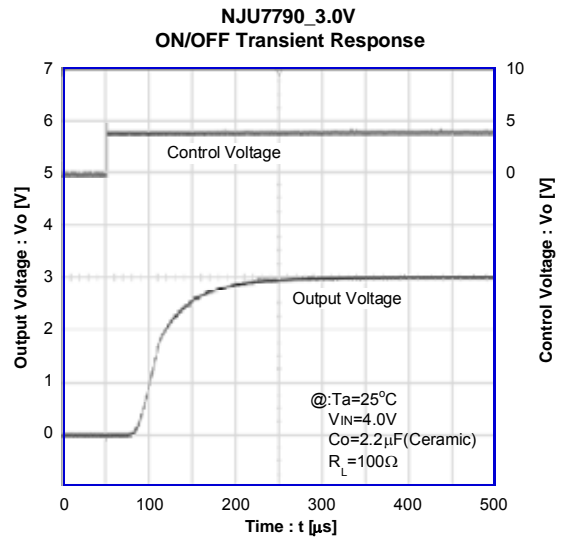
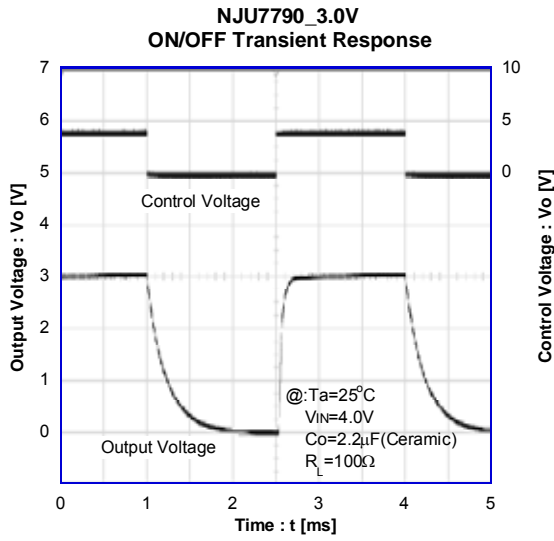
● TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS





## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### TRANSIENT RESPONSE



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