

## LOW DROPOUT VOLTAGE REGULATOR

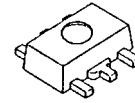
### ■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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

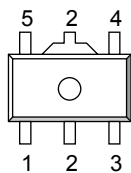


NJU7790U1

### ■ 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

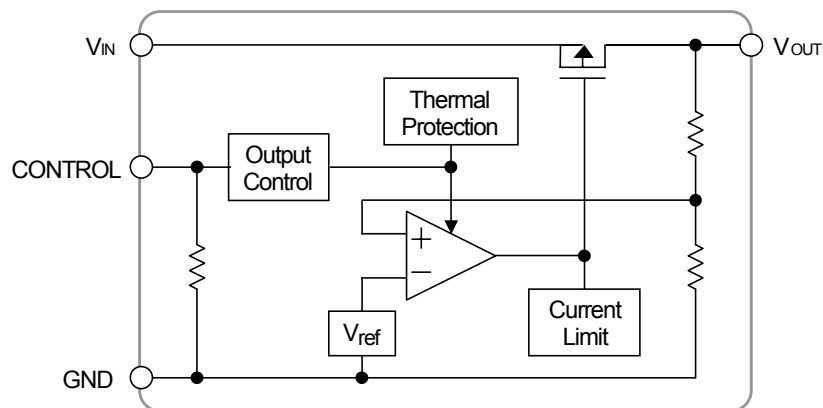
### ■ PIN CONFIGURATION



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

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### ■ EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



# NJU7790

## ■ OUTPUT VOLTAGE RANK LIST

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

## ■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	+9	V
Control Voltage	V <sub>CONT</sub>	+9(*1)	V
Power Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	350(*2)	mW
Operating Temperature	Topr	-40~+85	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-40~+125	°C

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

(\*2) : Device itself.

## ■ Operating voltage

V<sub>IN</sub>=+2.3 ~ +8V (In case of Vo<2.1V version)

## ■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V<sub>IN</sub>=Vo+1V, C<sub>IN</sub>=1.0μF, Co=2.2μF(Co=4.7μF: Vo<2.0V), Ta=25°C)

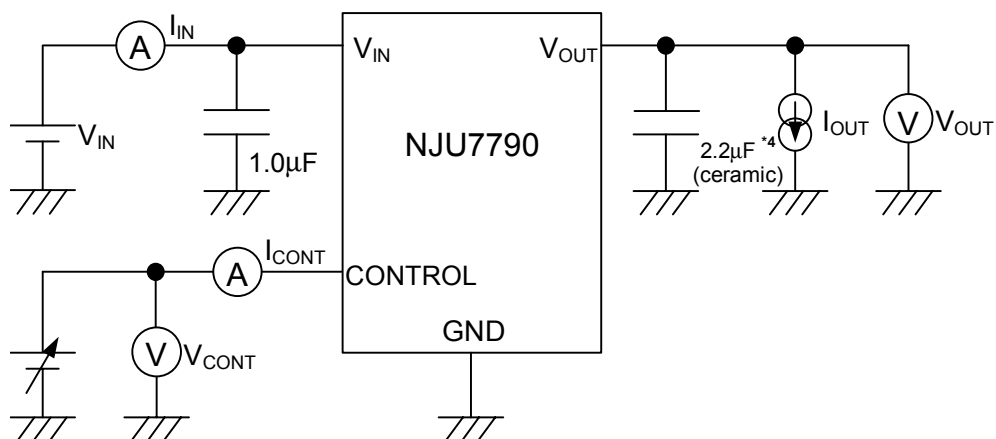
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
Output Voltage	Vo	Io=30mA	-1.0%	—	+1.0%	V	
Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>		—	—	8	V	
Quiescent Current	I <sub>Q</sub>	Io=0mA, V <sub>CONT</sub> =V <sub>IN</sub> , Include I <sub>CONT</sub>	—	30	60	μA	
Quiescent Current at Control OFF	I <sub>Q(OFF)</sub>	V <sub>CONT</sub> =0V	—	0.1	1.0	μA	
Output Current	Io	Vo - 0.1V (Vo<2.0V Version) Vo - 0.3V (Vo≥2.1V Version)	500	—	—	mA	
Short Current Limit	I <sub>LIM</sub>	Vo=0V	—	180	—	mA	
Line Regulation	ΔVo/ΔV <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =Vo+1V ~ Vo+6.0V (Vo<2V Version) V <sub>IN</sub> =Vo+1V ~ 8.0V (Vo≥2V Version), Io=30mA	—	—	0.15	%/V	
Load Regulation	ΔVo/ΔIo	Io=0 ~ 500mA	—	—	0.005	%/mA	
Dropout Voltage(*3)	ΔV <sub>LO</sub>	Io=300mA	2.1V≤Vo<2.5V	—	0.17	0.22	V
			2.5V≤Vo<2.9V	—	0.15	0.19	V
			2.9V≤Vo<3.5V	—	0.14	0.18	V
			3.5V≤Vo≤5.0V	—	0.12	0.16	V
Ripple Rejection	RR	ein=200mVrms, f=400Hz, Io=10mA, Vo=3V Version	—	65	—	dB	
Average Temperature Coefficient of Output Voltage	ΔVo/ΔTa	Ta=0 ~ +85°C, Io=10mA	—	±100	—	ppm/°C	
Output Noise Voltage	V <sub>NO</sub>	f=10Hz ~ 80kHz, Io=10mA, Vo=3V Version	—	75	—	μVrms	
Pull-down Resistance	R <sub>CONT</sub>		2	5	10	MΩ	
Control Voltage for ON-state	V <sub>CONT(ON)</sub>		1.6	—	—	V	
Control Voltage for OFF-state	V <sub>CONT(OFF)</sub>		—	—	0.3	V	

(\*3): 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.

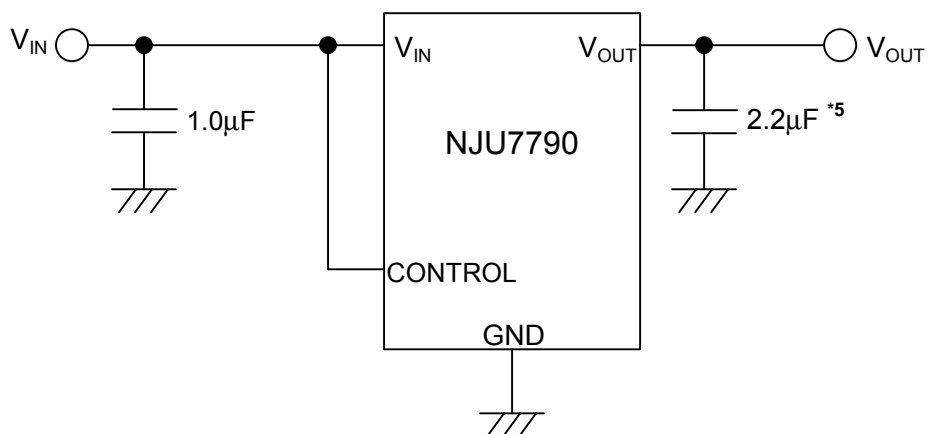
## ■ TEST CIRCUIT



\*4  $V_o \leq 2.0V$  version:  $C_o = 4.7\mu F$  (ceramic)

## ■ TYPICAL APPLICATION

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

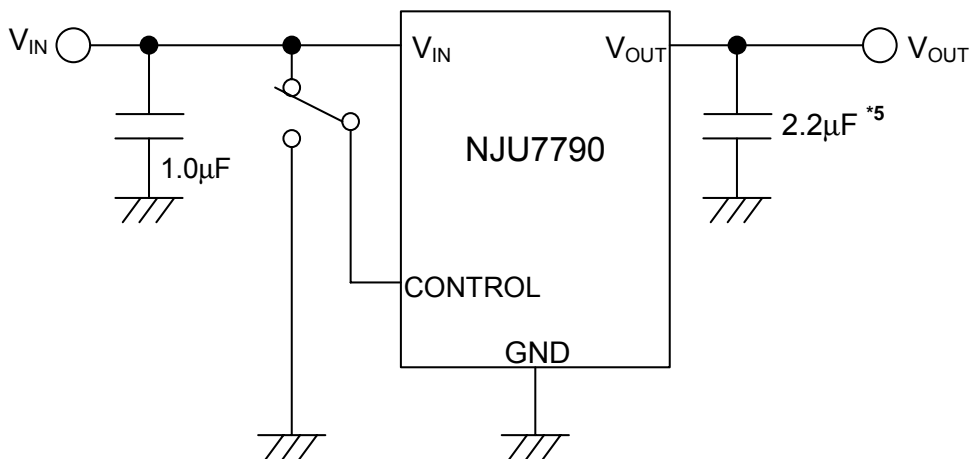


\*5:  $V_o \leq 2.0V$  version:  $C_o = 4.7\mu F$

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

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② In use of ON/OFF Control



\*5:  $V_o \leq 2.0\text{V}$  version:  $C_o = 4.7\mu\text{F}$

State of control terminal:

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

## \*Input Capacitance $C_{IN}$

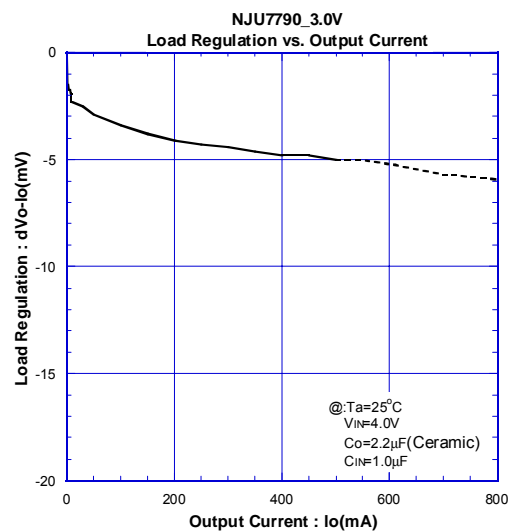
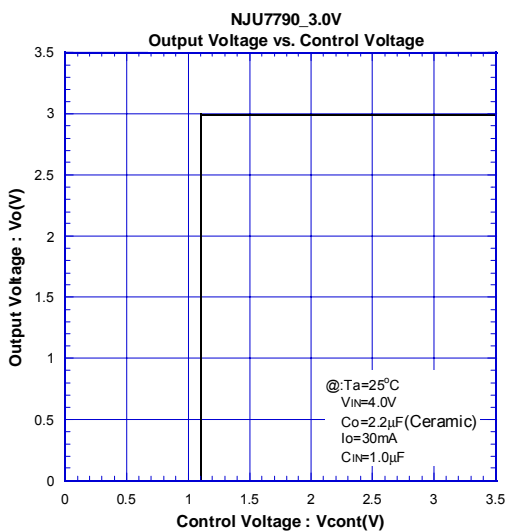
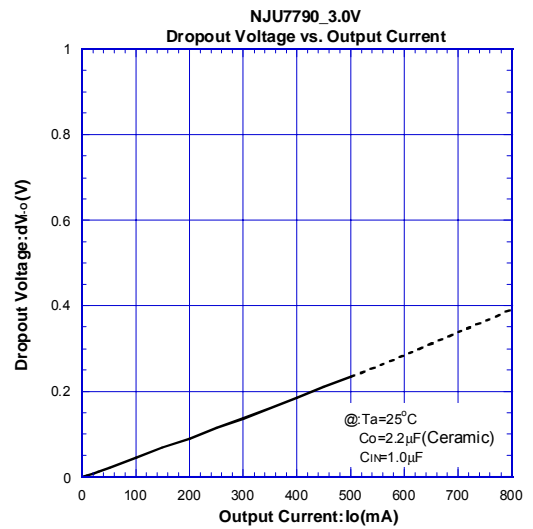
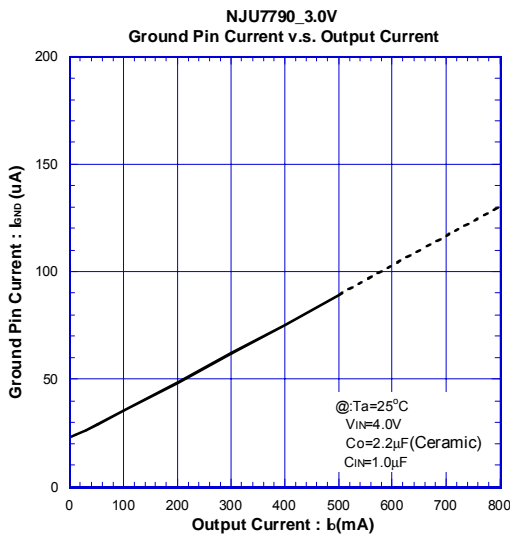
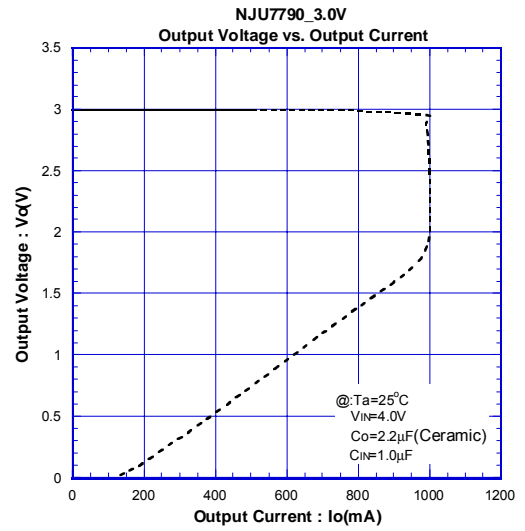
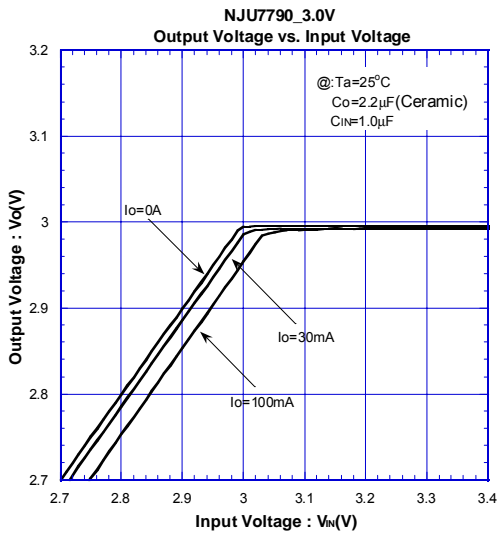
Input Capacitance  $C_{IN}$  is required to prevent oscillation and reduce power supply ripple for applications with high power supply impedance or a long power supply line.

Use the  $C_{IN}$  value of  $1.0\mu\text{F}$  greater to avoid the problem.

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

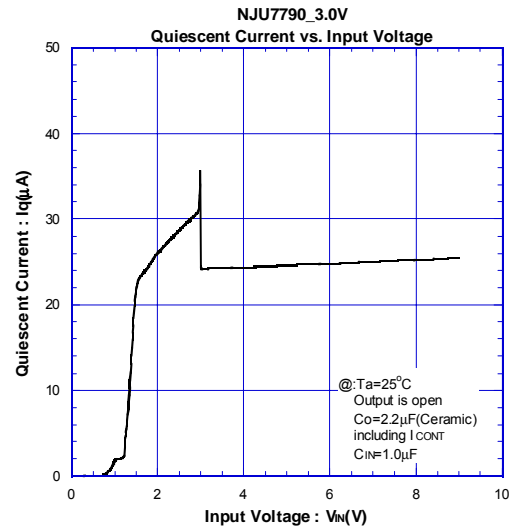
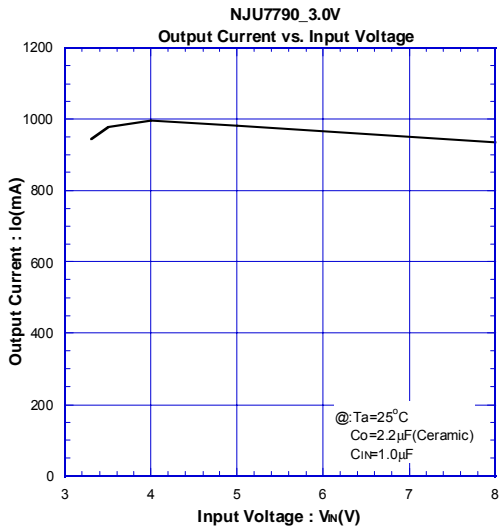
## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### DC CHARACTERISTICS

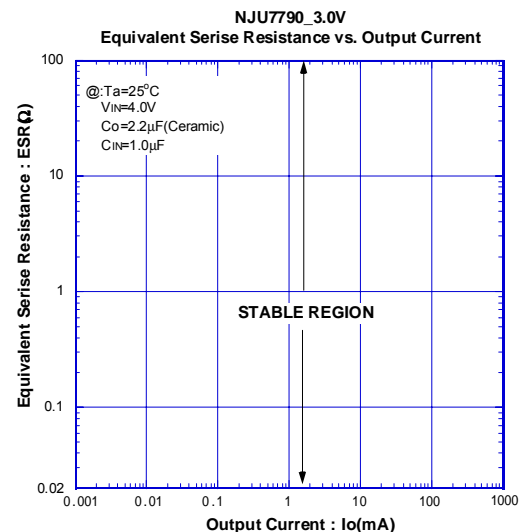
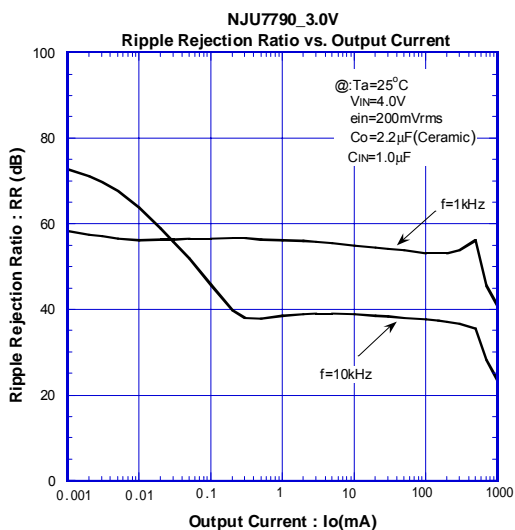
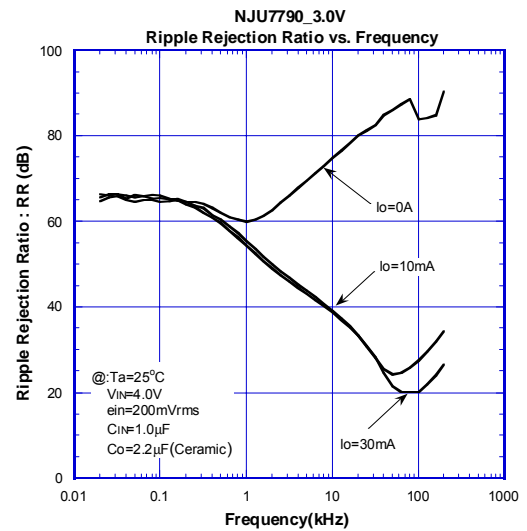
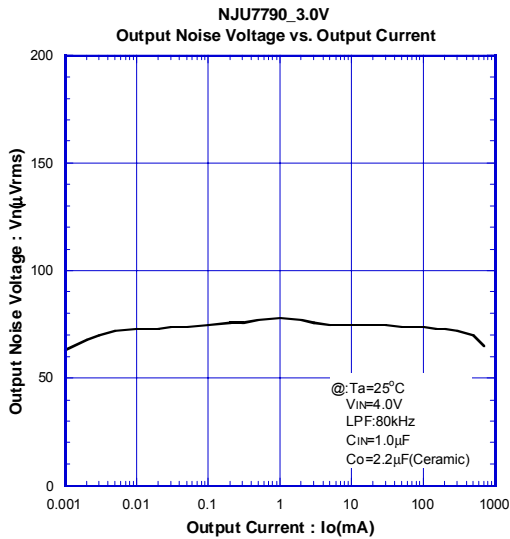


## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### DC CHARACTERISTICS

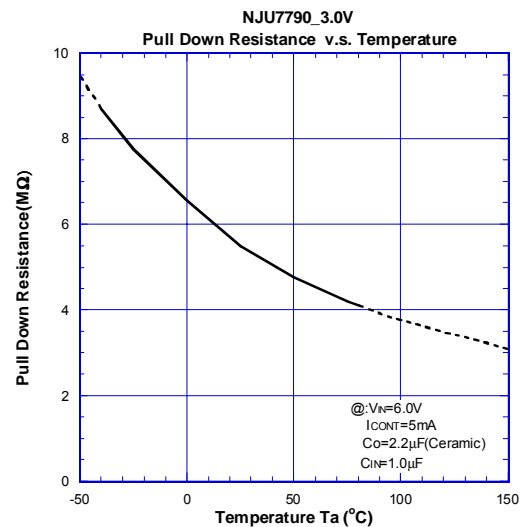
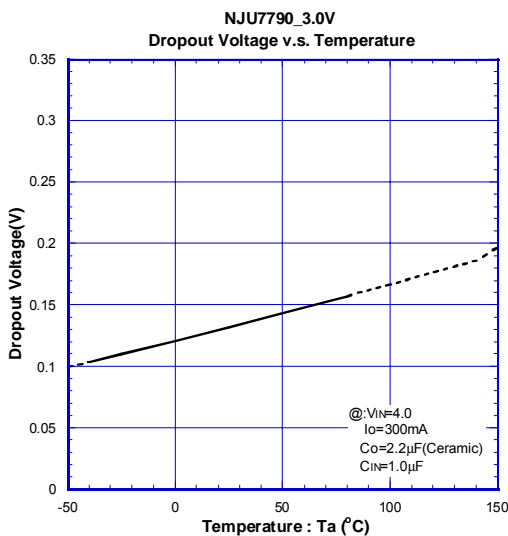
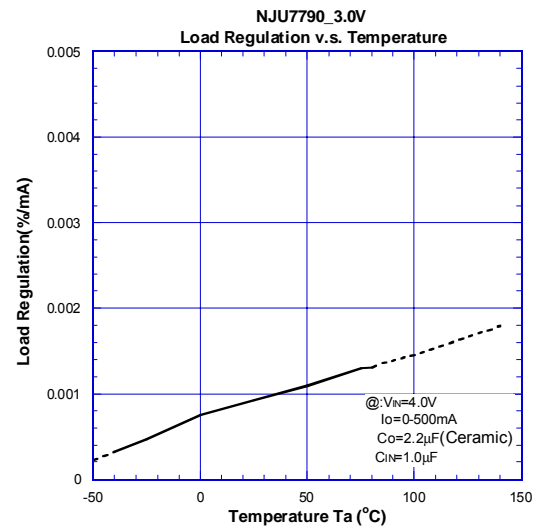
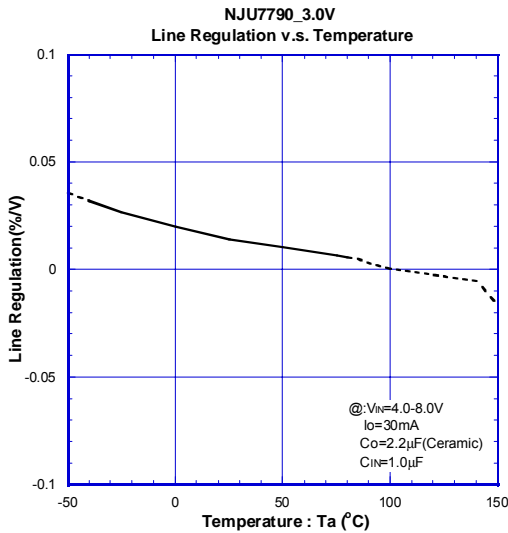
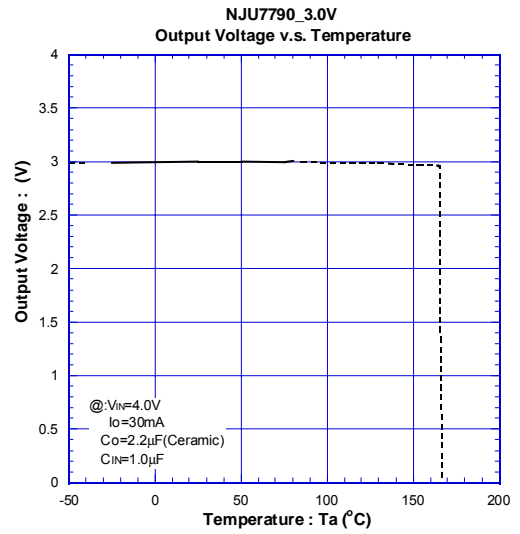
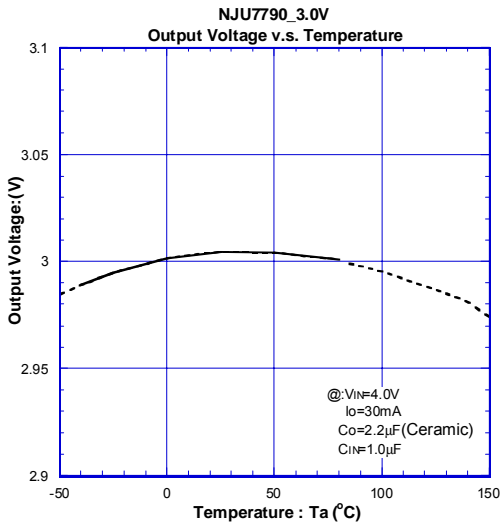


### AC CHARACTERISTICS



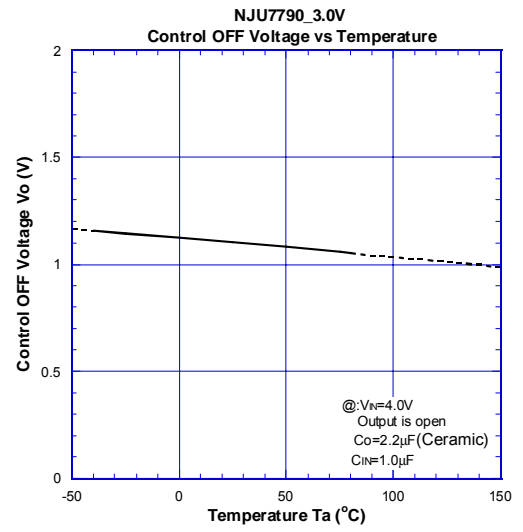
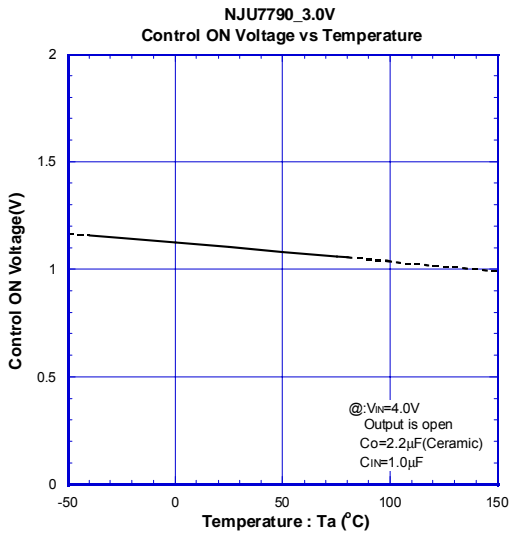
■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

● TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS



## ■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

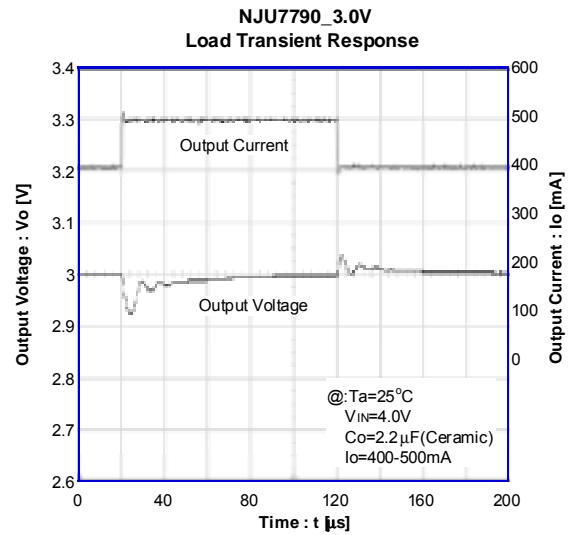
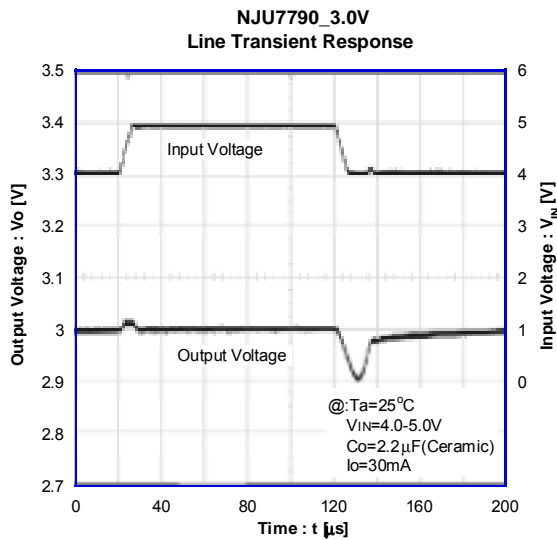
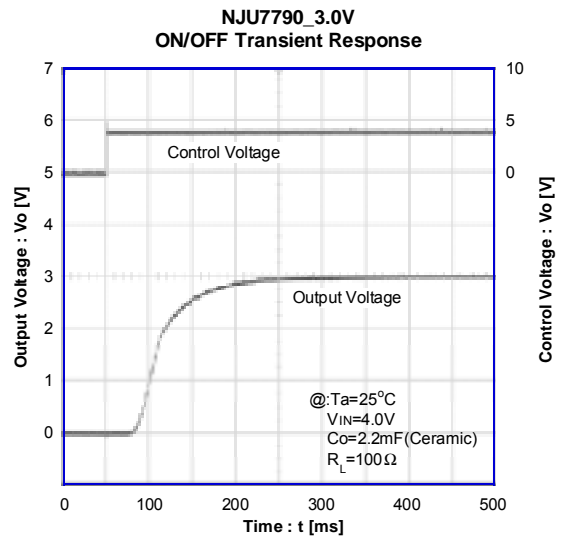
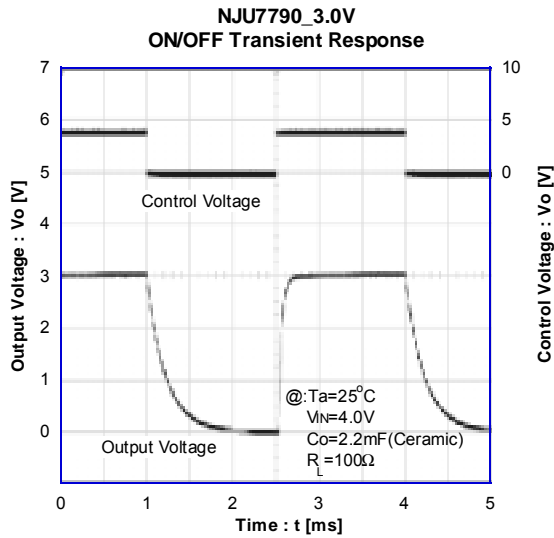
### ● TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS





## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### TRANSIENT RESPONSE



**[CAUTION]**

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