LOW DROP OUT VOLTAGE REGULATOR

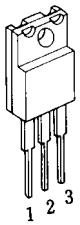
■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The **NJM2930** 3-terminal positive voltage regulator features an ability to source 150mA of output current (100mA: L-Type) with an input-output differential of 0.6V or less. Efficient use of low input voltages obtained, for example, from an automotive battery during cold crank conditions, allows 5V circuitry to be properly powered with supply voltages as low as 5.6V.

Familiar regulator features such as current limit and thermal overload protection are also provided.

■ PACKAGE OUTLINE

(TO-220F)



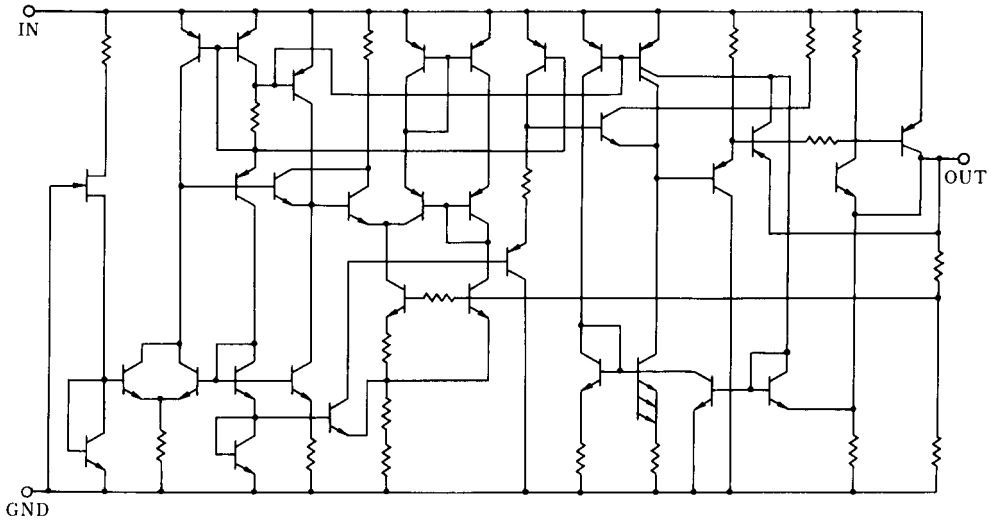
1. Input
2. GND
3. Output

NJM2930F

■ FEATURES

- Operating Voltage
- Input-Output differential less 0.6V
- Output Current in Excess of 150mA
- 40V Load Dump Protection
- Internal Short Circuit Current Limit
- Internal Thermal Overload Protection
- Package Outline TO-220F
- Bipolar Technology

■ EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

($T_a = 25°C$)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Operating Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}	26	V
Input Overvoltage Protection	V_{PR}	40	V
Input Reverse Voltage	V_{INR1}(100ms)	-12	V
Input Reverse Voltage	V_{INR2}(DC)	-6	V
Maximum Output Current	I_{OM}	(TO-220F) 150	mA
Power Dissipation	P_D	(TO-220F) 7.5 (Note)	W
Operating Temperature Range	T_{opr}	-30 to 75	ºC
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-40 to 125	ºC

(note) Case Temperature : $T_{case} \leq 75°C$, Thermal Resistance : $\theta_{jc} = 5°C/W$ TYP.

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(All characteristics except noise voltage and ripple rejection ratio are measured using pulse techniques.)

NJM2930F05 (V_{IN} = 14V, C_2 = 10µF, $T_j = 25°C$)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Output Voltage	V_O	$6V \leq V_{IN} \leq 26V$, $5mA \leq I_O \leq 100mA$	4.5	5	5.5	V
Line Regulation	ΔV_O - V_I	$9V \leq V_{IN} \leq 16V$, I_O=5mA	-	7	25	mV
	ΔV_O - V_I	$6V \leq V_{IN} \leq 26V$, I_O=5mA	-	30	80	mV
Load Regulation	ΔV_O - I_O	$5mA \leq I_O \leq 150mA$	-	14	50	mV
Quiescent Current	I_{Q1}	I_O=10mA	-	4	7	mA
	I_{Q2}	I_O=150mA	-	30	40	mA
Dropout Voltage	ΔV_{I-O}	I_O=150mA	-	0.3	0.6	V
Output Noise Voltage	V_{NO}	10Hz to 100kHz, I_O= 150mA	-	100	-	µV
Ripple Rejection	RR	f=120Hz, I_O= 150mA	-	60	-	dB

NJM2930F08 (V_{IN} = 14V, C_2 = 10µF, $T_j = 25°C$)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Output Voltage	V_O	$9.4V \leq V_{IN} \leq 26V$, $5mA \leq I_O \leq 150mA$	7.2	8	8.8	V
Line Regulation	ΔV_O - V_I	$9.4V \leq V_{IN} \leq 16V$, I_O=5mA	-	12	50	mV
	ΔV_O - V_I	$9.4V \leq V_{IN} \leq 26V$, I_O=5mA	-	50	100	mV
Load Regulation	ΔV_O - I_O	$5mA \leq I_O \leq 150mA$	-	25	50	mV
Quiescent Current	I_{Q1}	I_O=10mA	-	4	7	mA
	I_{Q2}	I_O=150mA	-	30	40	mA
Dropout Voltage	ΔV_{I-O}	I_O=150mA	-	0.3	0.6	V
Output Noise Voltage	V_{NO}	10Hz to 100kHz, I_O= 150mA	-	140	-	µV
Ripple Rejection	RR	f=120Hz, I_O= 150mA	-	57	-	dB

NJM2930F85 (V_{IN} = 14V, C_2 = 10µF, $T_j = 25°C$)

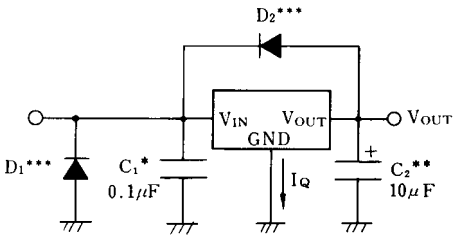
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Output Voltage	V_O	$9.95V \leq V_{IN} \leq 26V$, $5mA \leq I_O \leq 150mA$	7.65	8.5	9.35	V
Line Regulation	ΔV_O - V_I	$9.95V \leq V_{IN} \leq 16V$, I_O=5mA	-	12	50	mV
	ΔV_O - V_I	$9.95V \leq V_{IN} \leq 26V$, I_O=5mA	-	50	100	mV
Load Regulation	ΔV_O - I_O	$5mA \leq I_O \leq 150mA$	-	25	50	mV
Quiescent Current	I_{Q1}	I_O=10mA	-	4	7	mA
	I_{Q2}	I_O=150mA	-	30	40	mA
Dropout Voltage	ΔV_{I-O}	I_O=150mA	-	0.3	0.6	V
Output Noise Voltage	V_{NO}	10Hz to 100kHz, I_O= 150mA	-	150	-	µV
Ripple Rejection	RR	f=120Hz, I_O= 150mA	-	56	-	dB

■ STANDARD APPLICATION EXAMPLES

* This **NJM2930** is required when the mounting position is separated from the power filter.

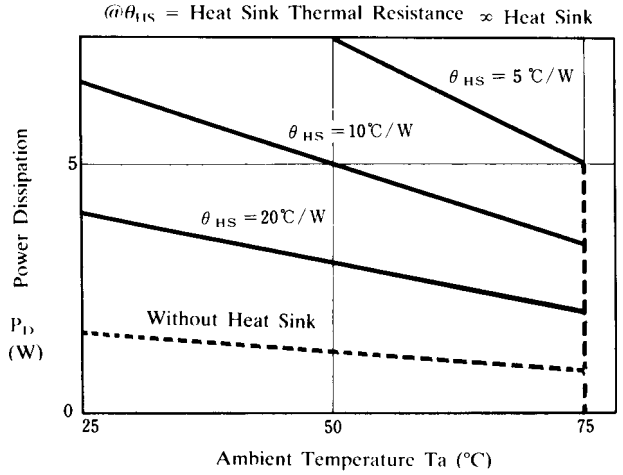
** Use an aluminum electrolytic capacitor or a tantalum capacitor as C_2. The temperature guarantee range of capacitors should be down to -30°C. A capacity value of 10μF is a minimum requirement for improving the stability and transient response. Mount it at a position as close to the leads as possible.

*** When application on automobile car operation, the minus pulse might be input on IC. In this case, however, the pulse might trigger to latch up. If it were that, this kind of latching up might be continued, the IC would burn up into defective in many cases. It is advisable to apply D1, D2 as described in the drawing, in order to prevent from making any troubles. It is important to make devices D1, D2 against V_{IN} to be able to stand for brake down voltage, current volume, and then less volume for Vf.



■ POWER DISSIPATION VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

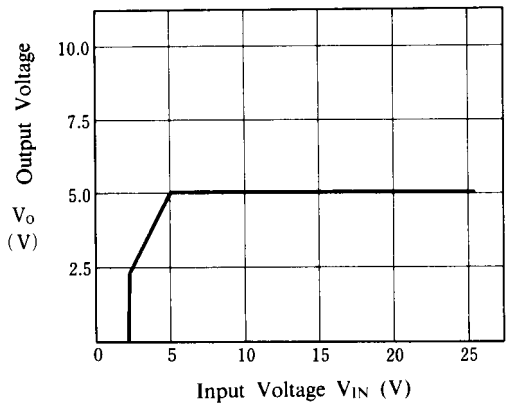
NJM2930 (TO-220F)



■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

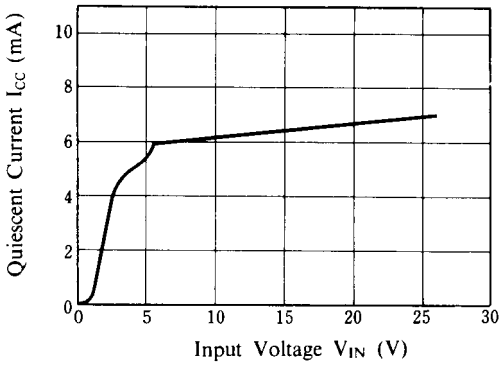
NJM2930F05 Output Voltage

(Tj=25℃, I_O=0mA)



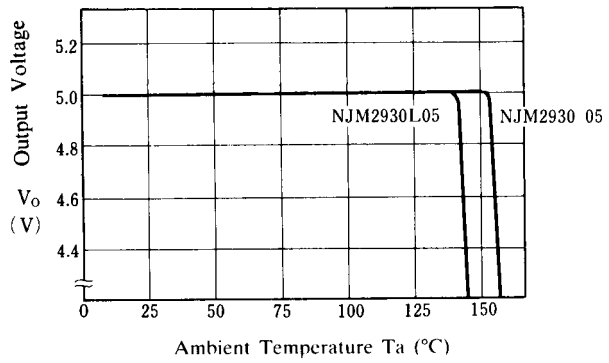
NJM2930F05 I_{CC}-V_{IN}

(Tj=25℃, I_O=0mA)



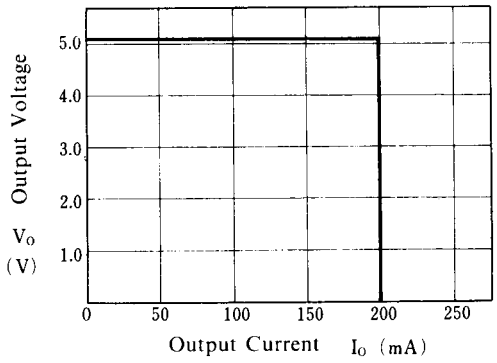
NJM2939F05 Thermal Shutdown

(V_{IN}=14V, I_O=50mA)



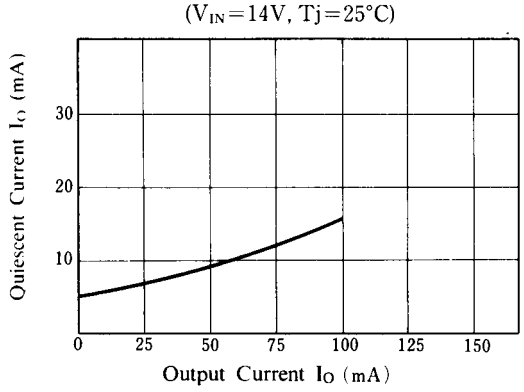
NJM2930F05 Load Characteristics

(V_{IN}14V, Tj=25℃)



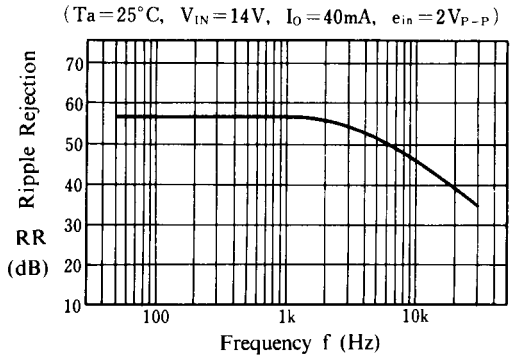
NJM2930F05 Output Current vs. Quiescent Current

(V_{IN}=14V, Tj=25°C)

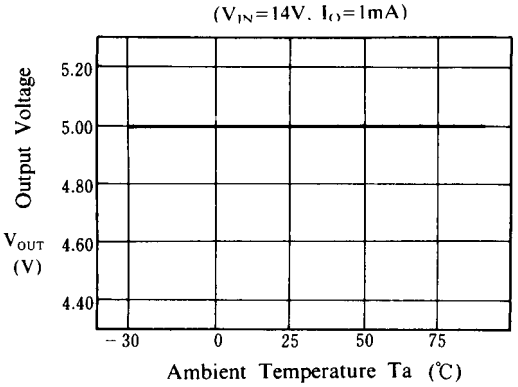


■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

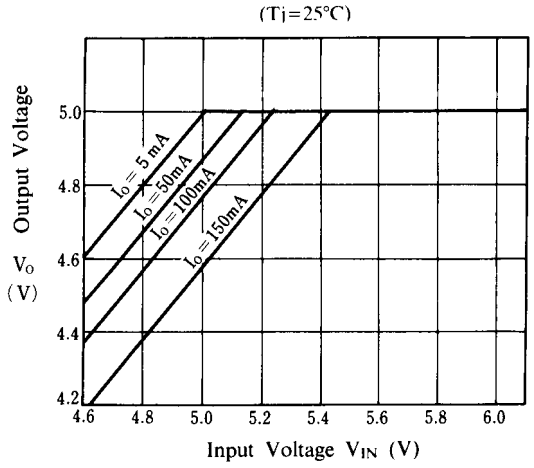
NJM2930F05 Ripple Rejection vs. Frequency



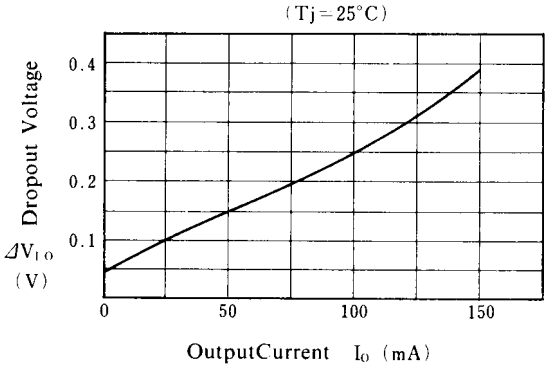
NJM2930F05 Output Voltage



NJM2930F05 Dropout Voltage



NJM2930F05 Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current



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