



## Electrical Characteristics

### ■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS<sup>(1)</sup>

(Unless otherwise specified,  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNITS
Input Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	$V_{IN}$	-0.3~65	V
Output Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	$V_{OUT}$	-0.3~15	V
CE Pin Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	$V_{CE}$	-0.3~ $V_{IN}+0.3$	V
Output Current	$I_{OUT}$	400	mA
Power Dissipation		600	mW
Operating Junction Temperature Range	$T_j$	-40~125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-40~125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Lead Temperature(Soldering, 10 sec)	$T_{solder}$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$
ESD rating <sup>(3)</sup>	Human Body Model-(HBM)	2	kV
	Machine Model- (MM)	200	V

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under recommended operating conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

(2)All voltages are with respect to network ground terminal.

(3)ESD testing is performed according to the respective JESD22 JEDEC standard. The human body model is a 100 pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5k $\Omega$  resistor into each pin. The machine model is a 200pF capacitor discharged directly into each pin.

### ■ RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

PARAMETER	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	UNITS
Supply voltage at $V_{IN}$	2.5		60	V
Operating junction temperature range, $T_j$	-40		125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating free air temperature range, $T_A$	-40		85	$^\circ\text{C}$

### ■ MODEL DEFINITION INFORMATION

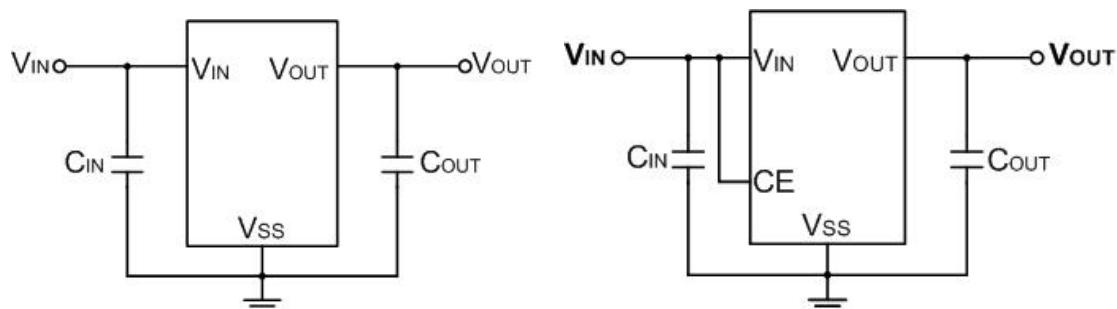
Model	Output Voltage
CJ8833	3.3V
CJ8850	5.0V
CJ88120	12V

## Electrical Characteristics

( $V_{CE} = V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 2V$ ,  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 1\mu F$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise specified)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS
Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$		2.5	—	60	V
Output Voltage Range	$V_{OUT}$		1.2	—	12	V
DC Output Accuracy		$I_{OUT} = 1\text{mA}$	-2	—	2	%
			-1	—	1	%
Dropout Voltage	$V_{dif}$	$I_{OUT} = 50\text{mA}, V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{V}$	—	500	—	mV
Supply Current	$I_{SS}$	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{A}$	$V_{OUT} \leq 5.0\text{V}$	3	6	$\mu\text{A}$
			$V_{OUT} > 5.0\text{V}$	5	10	$\mu\text{A}$
Standby Current	$I_{STBY}$	$CE = V_{SS}$		0.1	0.5	$\mu\text{A}$
Line Regulation	$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{V_{OUT} \times \Delta V_{IN}}$	$I_{OUT} = 10\text{mA}$ $V_{OUT} + 1\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 18\text{V}$	—	0.01	0.3	%/V
Load Regulation	$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{V_{OUT}}$	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1\text{V}$ , $1\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 100\text{mA}$	—	10	—	mV
Temperature Coefficient	$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{V_{OUT} \times \Delta T_A}$	$I_{OUT} = 10\text{mA}$ , $-40^\circ C < T_A < 125^\circ C$		50		ppm
Output Current Limit	$I_{LIM}$	$V_{OUT} = 0.5 \times V_{OUT(\text{Normal})}$ , $V_{IN} = 5\text{V}$	150	250		mA
Short Current	$I_{SHORT}$	$V_{OUT} = V_{SS}$	—	20	—	mA
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$I_{OUT} = 50\text{mA}$	100Hz	75		dB
			1kHz	80	—	
			10kHz	60	—	
			100kHz	45	—	
Output Noise Voltage	$V_{ON}$	$BW = 10\text{Hz to } 100\text{kHz}$	—	$27 \times V_{OUT}$	—	$\mu V_{RMS}$
Thermal Shutdown Temperature	$T_{SD}$	—	—	170	—	$^\circ C$
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	$\Delta T_{SD}$	—	—	20	—	$^\circ C$
CE "High" Voltage	$V_{CE(H)}$		1.5		$V_{IN}$	V
CE "Low" Voltage	$V_{CE(L)}$				0.3	V

### ■ TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



$C_{IN} : 1.0\mu F$  or more

$C_{OUT} : 1.0\mu F$  or more,  $10\mu F$  is recommended

### ■ APPLICATION INFORMATION

#### Selection of Input/ Output Capacitors

Phase compensation is provided to secure operation even when the load current is varied.

For this purpose, use a  $1.0\mu\text{F}$  or more output capacitor ( $C_{\text{OUT}}$ ) with good frequency characteristics and proper ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance). Connect a  $1.0\mu\text{F}$  or more input capacitor ( $C_{\text{IN}}$ ) between the  $V_{\text{IN}}$  pin and the  $V_{\text{SS}}$  pin as close as possible to the pins.

The value of the output overshoot or undershoot transient response varies depending on the value of the output capacitor.

When selecting the output capacitor, perform sufficient evaluation, including evaluation of temperature characteristics, on the actual device.

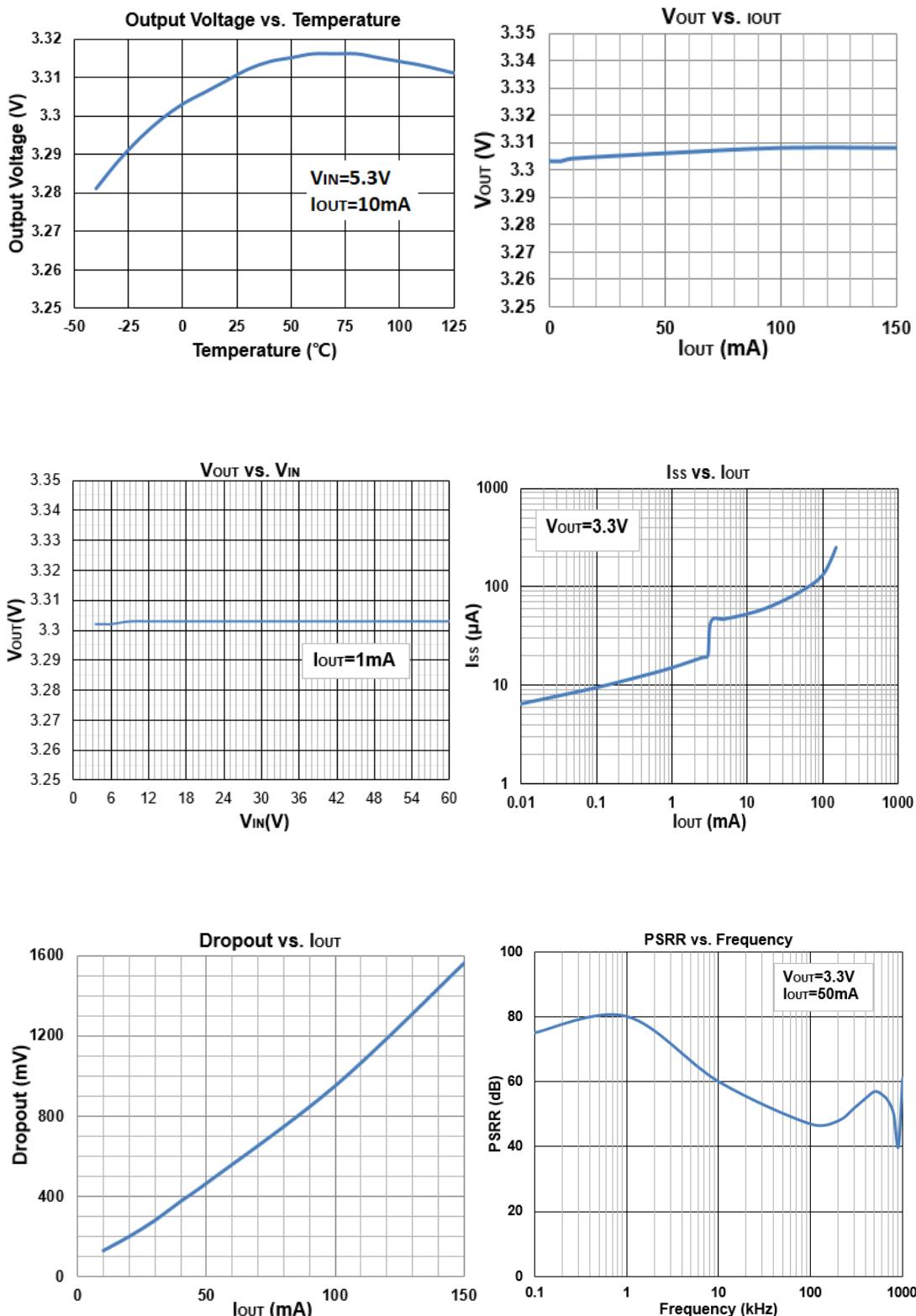
In the design of portable devices the ceramic capacitors are often chosen because of their small size, low equivalent series resistance (ESR) and high RMS current capability. Also, designers have been looking to ceramic capacitors due to shortages of tantalum capacitors.

Unfortunately, using ceramic capacitors for input filtering can cause problems. Applying a voltage step to a ceramic capacitor causes a large current surge that stores energy in the inductances of the power leads. A large voltage spike is created when the stored energy is transferred from these inductances into the ceramic capacitor. These voltage spikes can easily be twice the amplitude of the input voltage step.

Many types of capacitors can be used for input bypassing, however, caution must be exercised when using multilayer ceramic capacitors (MLCC). Because of the self-resonant and high Q characteristics of some types of ceramic capacitors, high voltage transients can be generated under some start-up conditions, such as connecting the LDO input to a live power source. Adding a  $3\Omega$  resistor in series with an X5R ceramic capacitor will minimize start-up voltage transients.

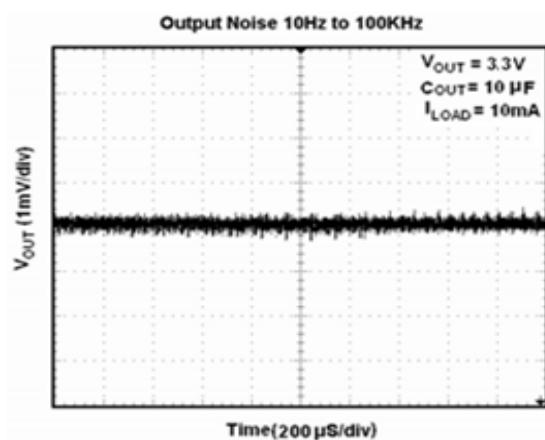
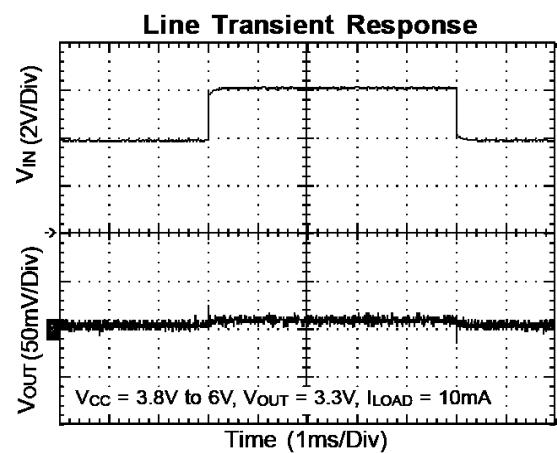
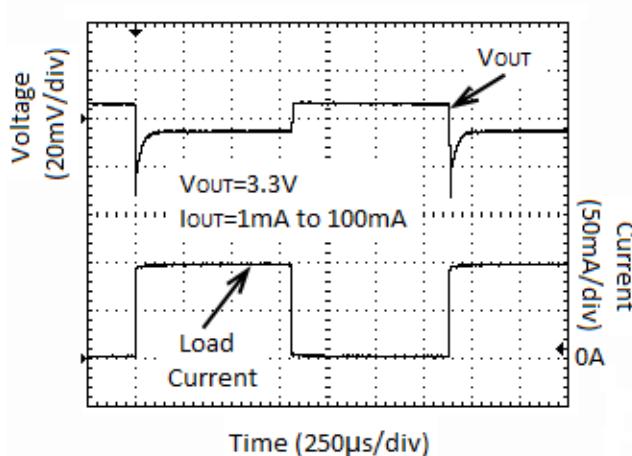
## Typical Characteristics

( $V_{CE}=V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+2V$ ,  $C_{IN}=1\mu F$ ,  $C_{OUT}=10\mu F$ ,  $T_A=25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise specified)

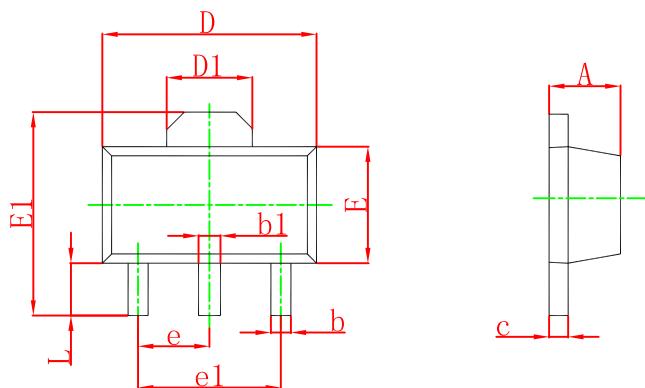


## Typical Characteristics

( $V_{CE}=V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+2V$ ,  $C_{IN}=1\mu F$ ,  $C_{OUT}=10\mu F$ ,  $T_A=25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise specified)

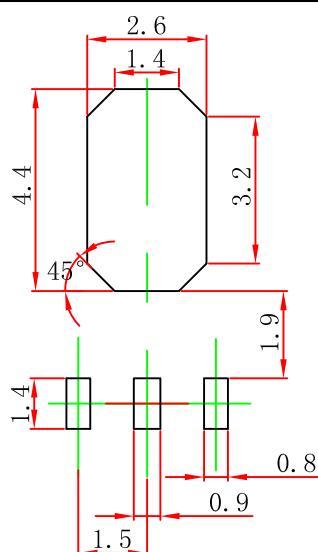


## SOT-89-3L Package Outline Dimensions



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
A	1.400	1.600	0.055	0.063
b	0.320	0.520	0.013	0.197
b1	0.400	0.580	0.016	0.023
c	0.350	0.440	0.014	0.017
D	4.400	4.600	0.173	0.181
D1	1.550 REF		0.061 REF	
E	2.300	2.600	0.091	0.102
E1	3.940	4.250	0.155	0.167
e	1.500 TYP		0.060 TYP	
e1	3.000 TYP		0.118 TYP	
L	0.900	1.200	0.035	0.047

## SOT-89-3L Suggested Pad Layout



### Note:

1. Controlling dimension "in" millimeters.
2. General tolerance:  $\pm 0.05\text{mm}$ .
3. The pad layout is for reference purpose only.

## DISCLAIMER

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