

Low Voltage Operation

Low Power-Loss Voltage Regulator

- 1.Low voltage operation
(Minimum operating voltage: 2.35V)
- 2.Output current : 2A
- 3.Low dissipation current
(Dissipation current at no load: MAX. 2mA
Output OFF-state dissipation current: MAX.5μA)
- 4.Low power-loss (V_{i-o} 0.5V MAX at $I_o=2A$)
- 5.Built-in overcurrent and overheat protection functions
- 6.TO-263 package
- 7.RoHS directive compliant

- 1.Peripheral equipment of personal computers
- 2.Power supplies for various electronic equipment such as DVD player or STB

Output current (Io)	Package type	Variable output
2A	Taping	PQ070XH02ZPH
	Sleeve	PQ070XH02ZZH

*1 All are open except GND and applicable terminals.
*2 PD:With infinite heat sink
*3 Overheat protection may operate at Tj:125°C to 150°C

Lead finish:Lead-free solder plating
(Composition: Sn2Cu)

Electrical Characteristics

(Unless otherwise specified, condition shall be $V_{IN}=5V, V_O=3V (R_1=1k\Omega), I_O=1A, T_a=25^\circ C$)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input voltage	V_{IN}	-	2.35	-	10	V
Output voltage	V_O	-	1.5	-	7	V
Reference voltage	V_{ref}	-	1.225	1.250	1.275	V
Load regulation	Reg_L	$I_O=5mA$ to 2A	-	0.2	2.0	%
Line regulation	Reg_L	$V_{IN}=4$ to 8V, $I_O=5mA$	-	0.2	1.0	%
Temperature coefficient of reference voltage	$T_C V_{ref}$	$T_j=0$ to $+125^\circ C$, $I_O=5mA$	-	± 1.0	-	%
Ripple rejection	RR	Refer to Fig.2	45	60	-	dB
Dropout voltage	V_{I-O}	$V_{IN}=2.85V$, $I_O=2A$	-	-	0.5	V
ON-state voltage for control	$V_{C(ON)}$	-	2.0	-	-	V
ON-state current for control	$I_{C(ON)}$	-	-	-	200	μA
OFF-state voltage for control	$V_{C(OFF)}$	$I_O=0A$	-	-	0.8	V
OFF-state current for control	$I_{C(OFF)}$	$I_O=0A, V_C=0.4V$	-	-	2	μA
Quiescent current	I_q	$I_O=0A$	-	1	2	mA
Output OFF-state consumption current	I_{qs}	$I_O=0A, V_C=0.4V$	-	-	5	μA

※4 In case of opening control terminal ②, output voltage turns off

Fig.1 Test Circuit

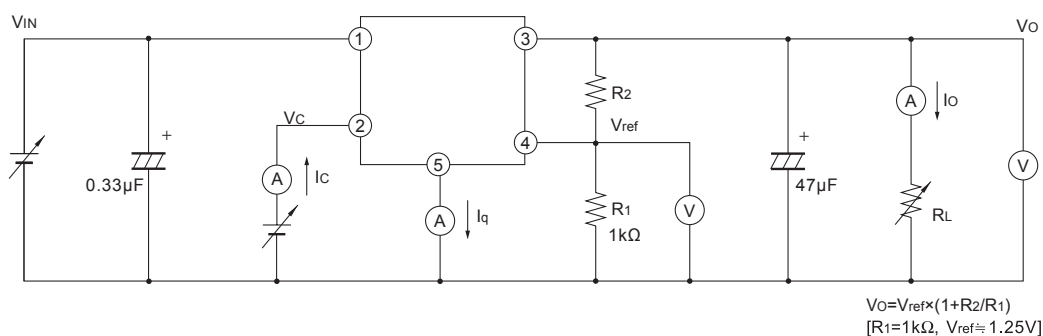


Fig.2 Test Circuit for Ripple Rejection

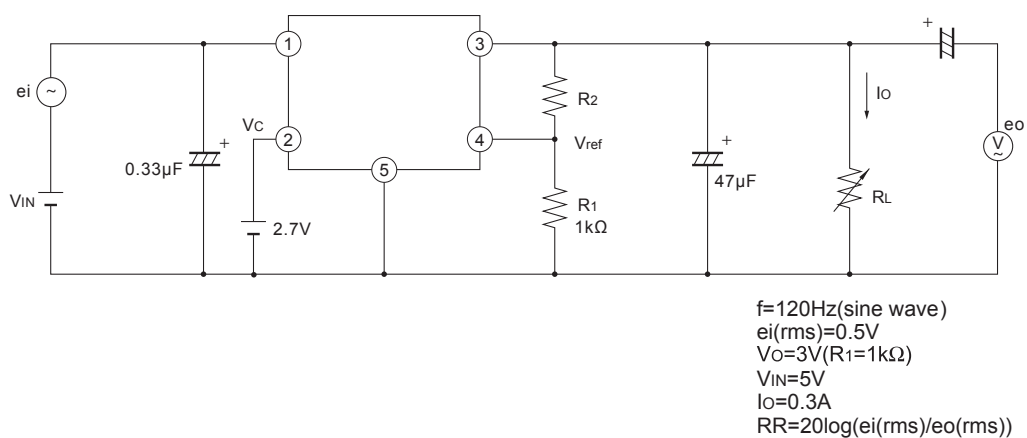
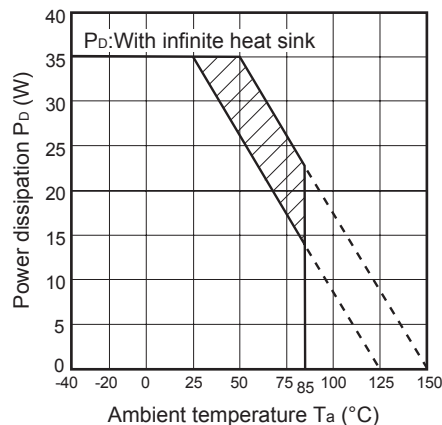


Fig.3 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature



Note) Oblique line portion: Overheat protection may operate in this area.

Fig.4 Overcurrent Protection Characteristics

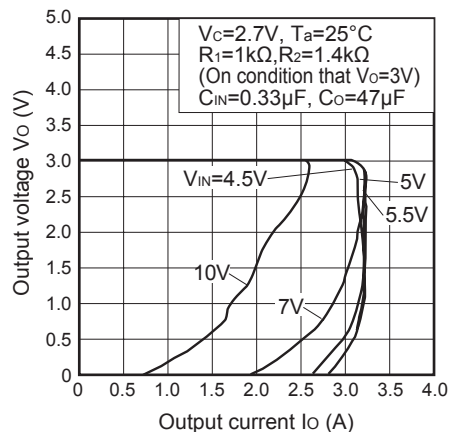


Fig.5 Output Voltage Deviation vs. Junction Temperature

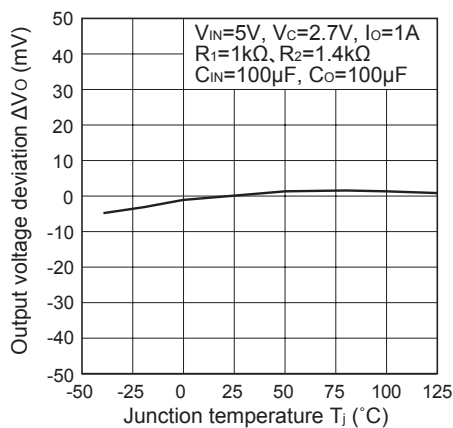


Fig.6 Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

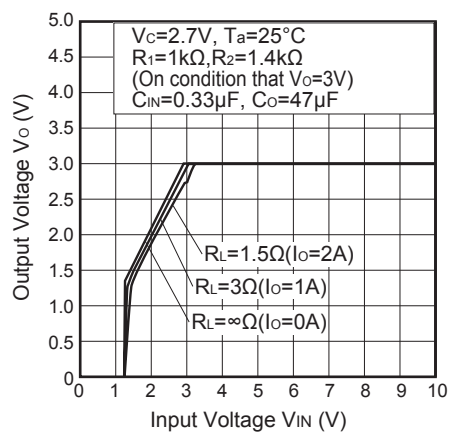


Fig.7 Circuit Operating Current vs. Input Voltage

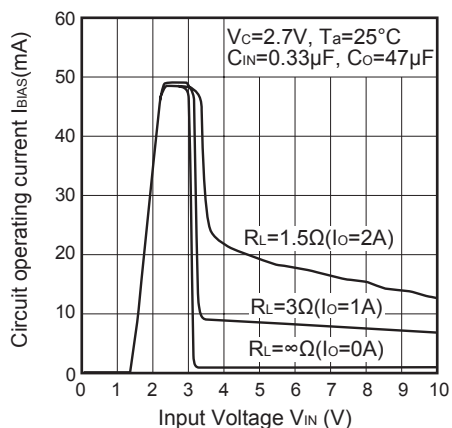


Fig.8 Dropout Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

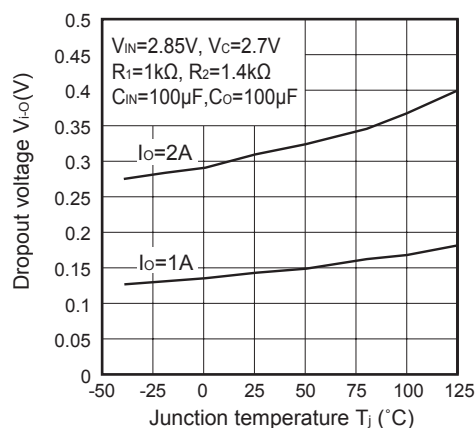


Fig.9 ON-OFF Control Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

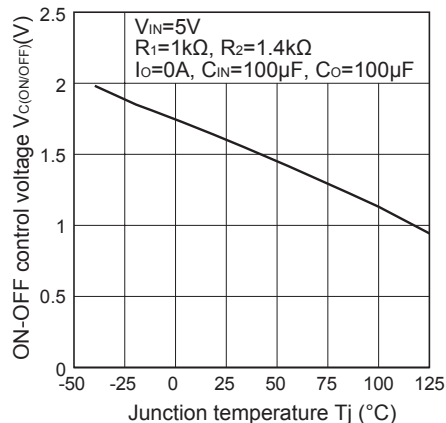


Fig.10 Quiescent Current vs. Junction Temperature

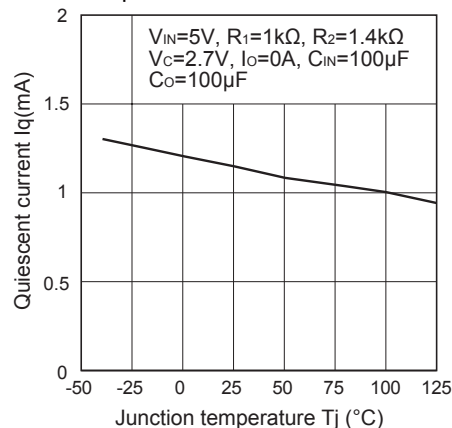


Fig.11 Ripple Rejection vs. Input Ripple Frequency

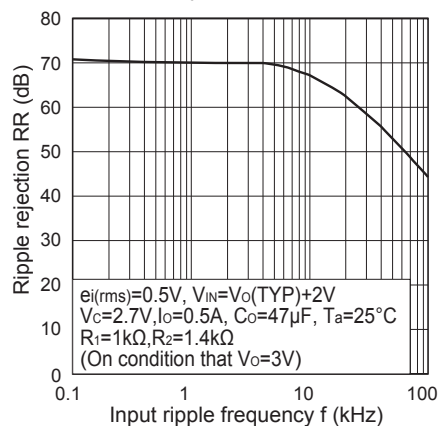


Fig.12 Ripple Rejection vs. Output Current

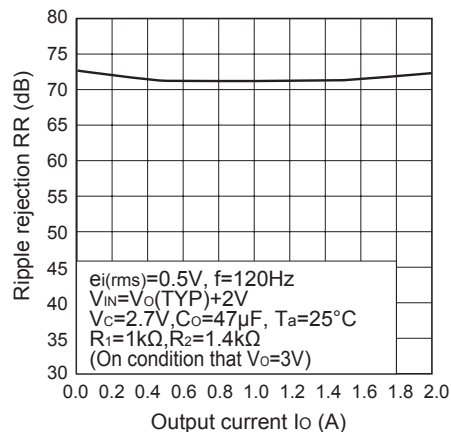
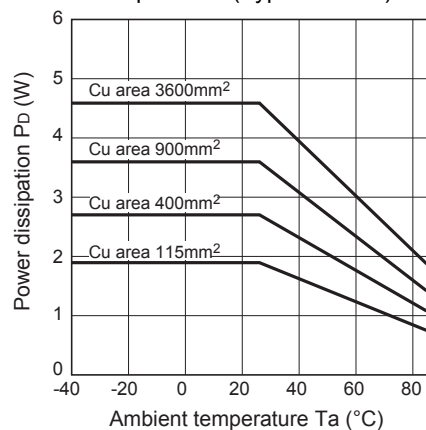
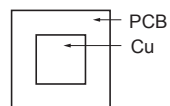


Fig.13 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature (Typical Value)

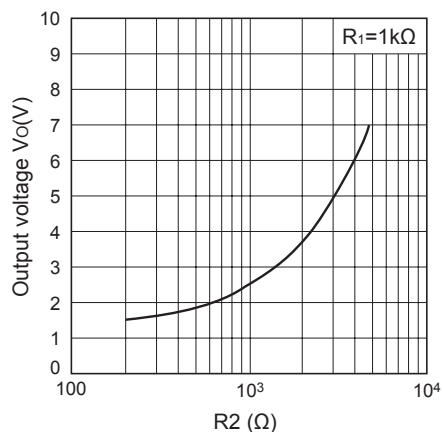


Mounting PCB

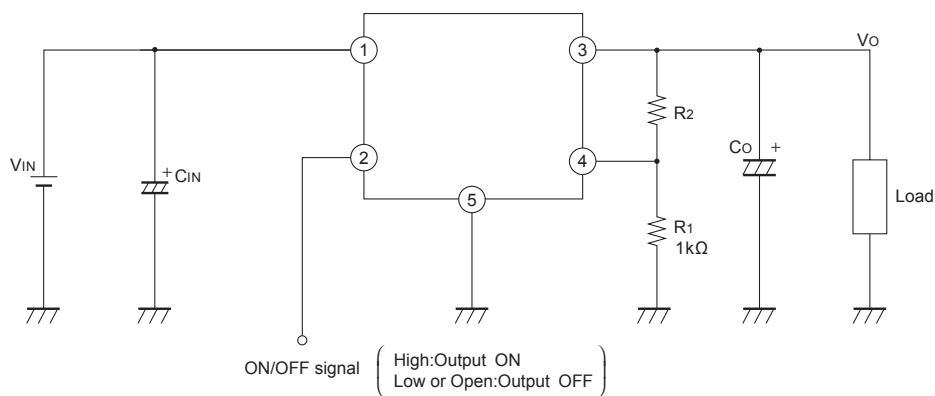


Material : Glass-cloth epoxy resin
Size : $60 \times 60 \times 1.6mm$
Cu thickness : $65\mu m$

Fig.14 Output Voltage Adjustment Characteristics (Typical value)



Typical Application



Setting of Output Voltage

Output voltage is able to set from 1.5V to 7V when resistors R_1 and R_2 are attached to ,③、④、⑤ terminals. As for the external resistors to set output voltage, refer to the figure below and Fig.14.

