

# PQ30RV31

## Variable Output Low Power-Loss Voltage Regulator

### ■ Features

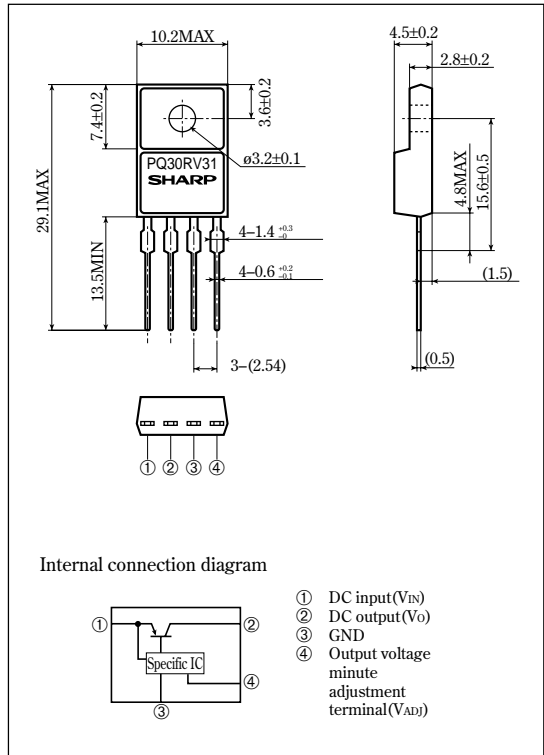
- Maximum output current: 3A
- Compact resin full-mold package
- Low power-loss(Dropout voltage: MAX.0.5V)
- Variable output voltage(setting range: 1.5 to 30V)
- Built-in ON/OFF control function.

### ■ Applications

- Power supply for print concentration control of word processors
- Series power supply for motors and solenoid
- Series power supply for VCRs and TVs

### ■ Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



### ■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

( $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
※1 Input voltage	$V_{IN}$	35	V
※1 Output adjustment terminal voltage	$V_{ADJ}$	7	V
Output current	$I_O$	3	A
Power dissipation(No heat sink)	$P_{D1}$	2.0	W
Power dissipation(With infinite heat sink)	$P_{D2}$	20	W
※2 Junction temperature	$T_j$	150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating temperature	$T_{opr}$	-20 to +80	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$	-40 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Soldering temperature	$T_{sol}$	260 (For 10s)	$^\circ\text{C}$

※1 All are open except GND and applicable terminals.

※2 Overheat protection function may operate at  $125 \leq T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ .

•Please refer to the chapter " Handling Precautions ".

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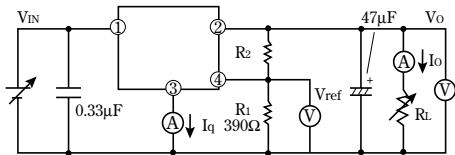
**Electrical Characteristics**

(Unless otherwise specified, condition shall be  $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $V_O=10V$ ,  $I_O=1.5A$ ,  $R_1=390\Omega$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ C$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input voltage	$V_{IN}$	—	4.5	—	35	V
output voltage	$V_O$	—	1.5	—	30	V
Load regulation	$R_{regL}$	$I_O=5mA$ to 3A	—	0.5	2.0	%
Line regulation	$R_{regI}$	$V_{IN}=11$ to 21V, $I_O=0.5mA$	—	0.5	2.5	%
Ripple rejection	RR	Refer to Fig. 2	45	70	—	dB
Reference voltage	$V_{ref}$	—	1.225	1.25	1.275	V
Temperature coefficient of reference voltage	$T_c V_{ref}$	$T_j=0$ to $125^\circ C$ , $I_O=5mA$	—	$\pm 1.0$	—	%/ $^\circ C$
Dropout voltage	$V_{I-O}$	$^{*3}$ , $I_O=3A$	—	0.3	1.0	V
		$^{*3}$ , $I_O=2A$	—	0.2	0.5	
Quiescent current	$I_q$	$I_O=0$	—	—	7	mA

<sup>\*3</sup> Input voltage shall be the value when output voltage is 95% in comparison with the initial value.

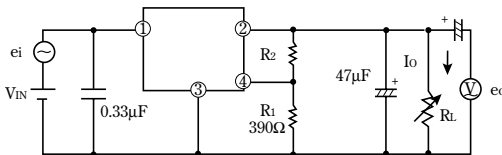
**Fig. 1 Test Circuit**



$$V_O = V_{ref} \times \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)$$

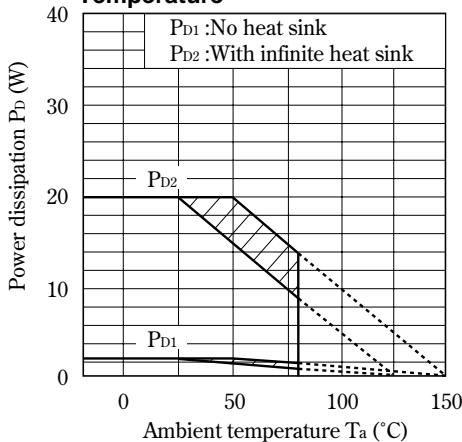
[ $R_1=390\Omega$ ,  $V_{ref}$  Nearly=1.25V]

**Fig. 2 Test Circuit of Ripple Rejection**



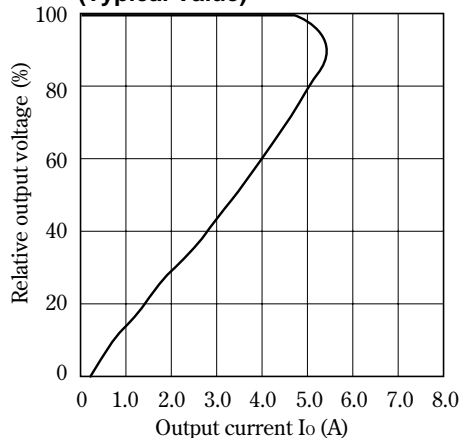
$I_O=0.5A$ ,  $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $V_O=10V$   
 $f=120Hz$  (sine wave)  
 $e_i(rms)=0.5Vrms$   
 $RR=20 \log(e_i(rms)/e_o(rms))$

**Fig. 3 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature**

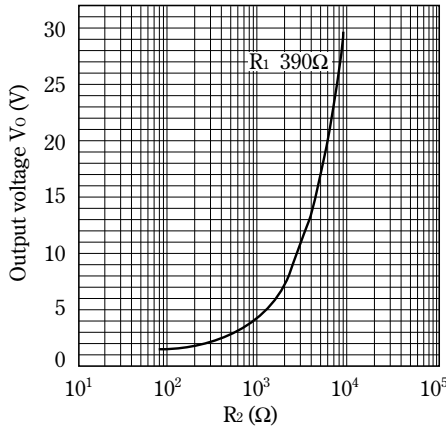


Note) Oblique line portion : Overheat protection may operate in this area.

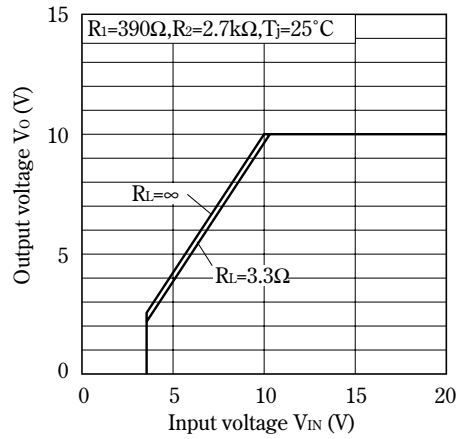
**Fig. 4 Overcurrent Protection Characteristics (Typical Value)**



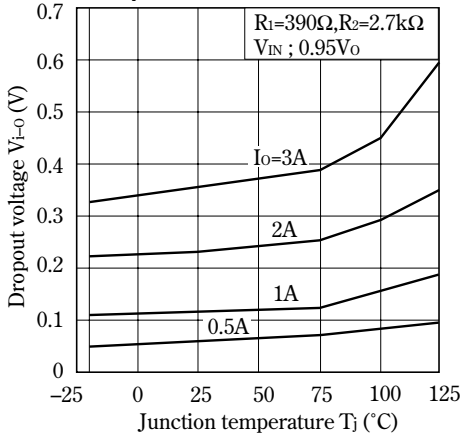
**Fig. 5 Output Voltage Adjustment Characteristics (Typical value)**



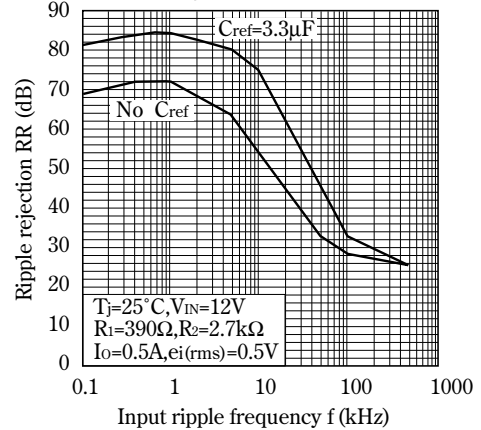
**Fig. 6 Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage**



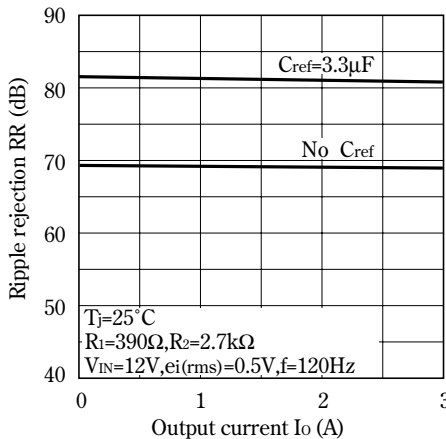
**Fig. 7 Dropout Voltage vs. Junction Temperature**



**Fig. 8 Ripple Rejection vs. Input Ripple Frequency**



**Fig. 9 Ripple Rejection vs. Output Current**



**Fig.10 Output Peak Current vs. Dropout Voltage (Typical value)**

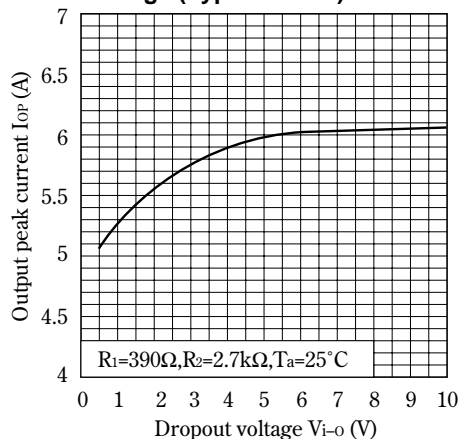
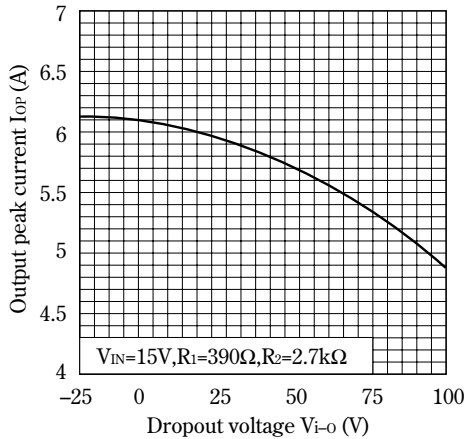
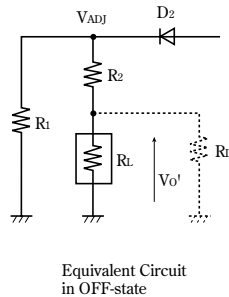
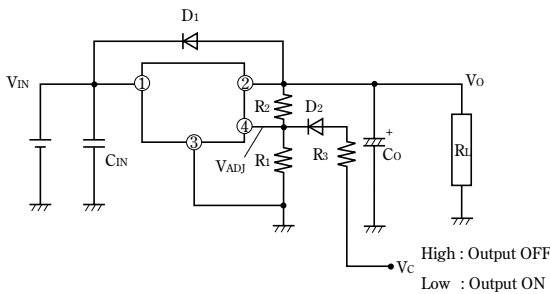


Fig.11 Ripple Rejection vs. Input Ripple Frequency



ON/OFF Operation



- ON/OFF operation is available by mounting externally  $D_2$  and  $R_3$ .
- When  $V_{ADJ}$  is forcibly raised above  $V_{REF}$  (1.25V TYP) by applying the external signal, the output is turned off (pass transistor of regulator is turned off). When the output is OFF,  $V_{ADJ}$  must be higher than  $V_{REF MAX.}$ , and at the same time must be lower than maximum rating 7V.

In OFF-state, the load current flows to  $R_L$  from  $V_{ADJ}$  through  $R_2$ . Therefore the value of  $R_2$  must be as high as possible.

•  $V_{O'} = V_{ADJ} \times R_L / (R_L + R_2)$

occurs at the load. OFF-state equivalent circuit  $R_1$  up to 10k $\Omega$  is allowed. Select as high value of  $R_L$  and  $R_2$  as possible in this range. In some case, as output voltage is getting lower ( $V_{O'} < 1V$ ), impedance of load resistance rises. In such condition, it is sometime impossible to obtain the minimum value of  $V_{O'}$ . So add the dummy resistance indicated by  $R_D$  in the figure to the circuit parallel to the load.

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