# PQ7VZ5

Variable Output, Compact Surface Mount Type Low Power-Loss Voltage Regulators

#### Features

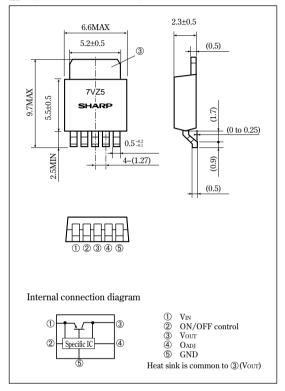
- Low power-loss (Dropout voltage: MAX. 0.5V)
- Variable output type (1.5V to 7V)
- Surface mount type package (equivalent to EIAJ SC-63)
- Output current: MAX.0.5A
- Low dissipation current at OFF-state (Igs: MAX. 5uA)
- Built-in ON/OFF control function
- Reference voltage precision: ±2.0%
- Tape packaged type is also available. (Reel: 3 000pcs.)

### Applications

- · Personal computers
- Word processors
- Printers
- Camcoders
- Personal Information Tools (PDA)

#### Outline Dimensions

(Unit: mm)



## ■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta=25°C)

•			,
Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
*1 Input voltage	Vin	10	V
*1 ON/OFF control terminal voltage	Vc	10	V
*1 Output adjustment terminal voltage	Vadj	7	V
Output current	Io	0.5	Α
*2 Power dissipation	PD	8	W
*3 Junction temperature	T <sub>j</sub>	150	°C
Operating temperature	Topr	-20 to +80	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg	-40 to +150	°C
Soldering temperature	Tsol	260(For 10s)	°C

<sup>\*1</sup> All are open except GND and applicable terminals.

• Please refer to the chapter " Handling Precautions ".

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<sup>\*2</sup> PD: With infinite heat sink.

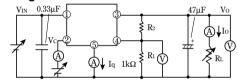
<sup>\*\*3</sup> Overheat protection may operate at 125<=T|<=150°C

Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, conditions shall be V<sub>IN</sub>=5V, V<sub>0</sub>=3V(R<sub>1</sub>=1kΩ), I<sub>0</sub>=0.3A, V<sub>C</sub>=2.7V, T<sub>3</sub>=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	NIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input voltage	Vin	-	3.4	-	10.0	V
Output voltage variable range	Vo	1	1.5	-	7.0	V
Load regulation	RegL	Io=5mA to 0.5A	ı	0.2	2.0	%
Line regulation	RegI	V <sub>IN</sub> =4 to 10V, Io=5mA	ı	0.2	2.5	%
Ripple rejection	RR	Refer to Fig. 2	45	60	_	dB
Dropout voltage	V <sub>i</sub> -o	V <sub>IN</sub> =3.4, Io=0.3A	ı	-	0.5	V
Reference voltage	$V_{ref}$	ı	1.225	1.25	1.275	V
Temperature coefficient of reference voltage	TcVref	Io=5mA, T <sub>j</sub> =0 to 125°C	ı	±1.0	-	%
ON-state voltage for control	Vc(on)	*4	2.0	_	-	V
ON-state current for control	Ic(on)	-	ı	-	200	μA
OFF-state voltage for control	V <sub>C</sub> (OFF)	Ic=0A	ı	_	0.8	V
OFF-state current for control	Ic(off)	Vc=0.4V, Ic=0A	ı	-	2	μA
Quiescent current	$I_{\mathrm{q}}$	Ic=0A	ı	4	7	mA
Output OFF-state consumption current	$I_{qs}$	Vc=0.4V	_	_	5	μA

<sup>\*4</sup> In case of opening control terminal ②, output voltage turns off.

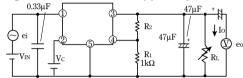
Fig. 1 Test Circuit



$$V_0=V_{ref}\times\left(1+\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)$$

 $[R_1\text{=}1k\Omega, Vref\ Nearly\text{=}1.25V]$ 

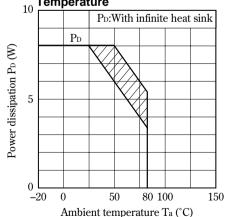
Fig. 2 Test Circuit for Ripple Rejection



f=120Hz(sine wave) ei(rms)=0.5V Io=0.3A RR=20 log(ei(rms)/eo(rms))

 $V_{IN}=5V$  $V_0=3V(R_1=1k\Omega)$ 

Fig. 3 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature



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

Fig. 4 Overcurrent Protection

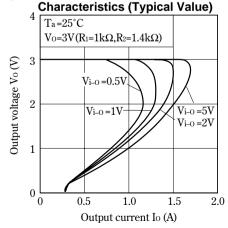


Fig. 5 Output Voltage Adjustment Characteristics

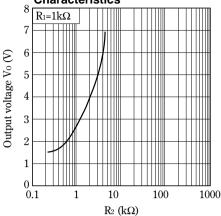


Fig. 7 Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

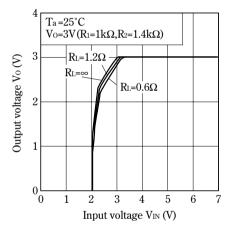


Fig. 9 Dropout Voltage vs. Junction Temperature (Typical Value)

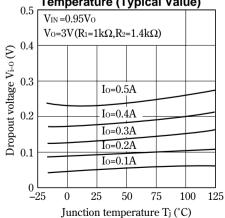


Fig. 6 Reference Voltage Deviation vs.
Junction Temperature (Typical Value)

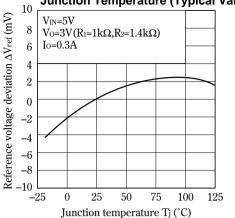


Fig. 8 Circuit Operating Current vs. Input

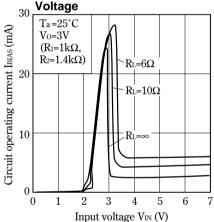


Fig.10 ON-state Voltage for Control vs.
Junction Temperature (Typical Value

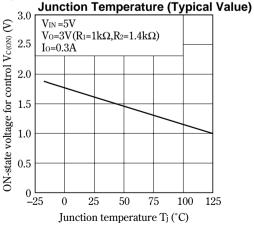


Fig.11 Quiescent Current vs. Junction \_ Temperature (Typical Value)

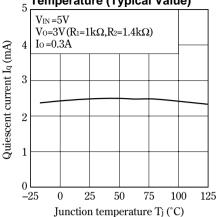


Fig.13 Output Peak Current vs. Junction Temperature (Typical Value)

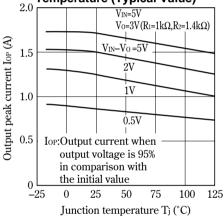


Fig.14 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature (Typical Value)

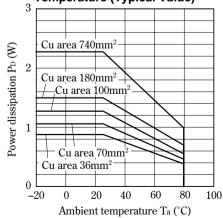
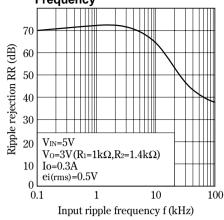


Fig.12 Ripple Rejection vs. Input Ripple Frequency



PWB PWB Cu

Material : Glass-cloth epoxy resin Size : 50×50×1.6mm

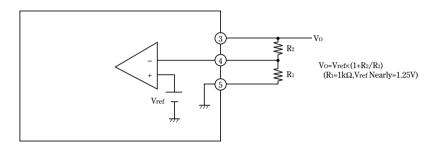
Cu thickness: 35µm

# ■ Model Line-ups for Tape-packaged Products

	Sleeve-packaged products	Tape-packaged products
Output current	High-precision output type	High-precision output type
0.5A output	PQ7VZ5	PQ7VZ5U

# ■ Setting of Output Voltage

Output voltage is able to be set from 1.5V to 7V when resistors  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  are attached to 3,9,5 terminals. As for the external resistors to set output voltage, refer to the figure below or Fig.5.



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