PQ30RV1/PQ30RV11/PQ30RV2/PQ30RV21

Variable Output Low Power-Loss Voltage Regulators

■ Features

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

■ Applications

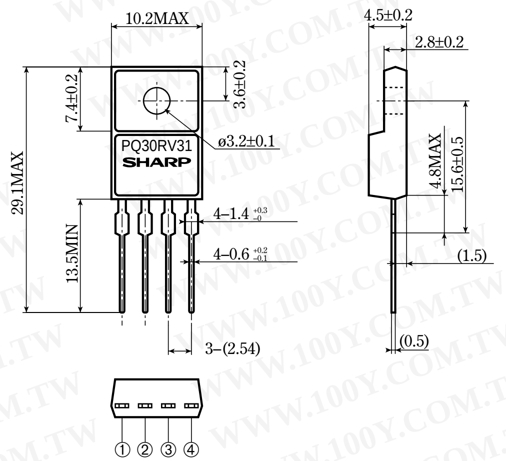
- Power supply for print concentration control of electronic typewriters with display
- Series power supply for motor drives
- Series power supply for VCRs and TVs

■ Model Line-ups

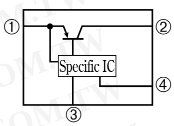
Output voltage	1A output	2A output
Reference voltage precision:±4%	PQ30RV1	PQ30RV2
Reference voltage precision:±2%	PQ30RV11	PQ30RV21

■ Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)

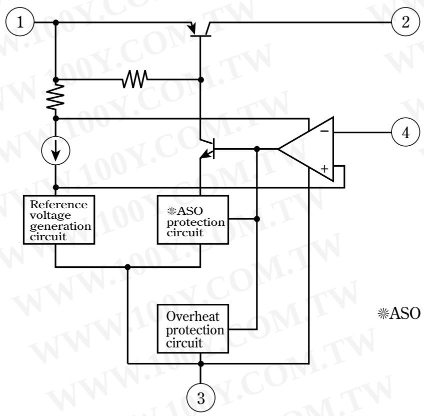


Internal connection diagram



① DC input (V_{IN})
② DC output (V_O)
③ GND
④ Output voltage minute adjustment terminal (V_{ADJ})

■ Equivalent Circuit Diagram



※ASO : Area of Safety Operation

• Please refer to the chapter " Handling Precautions ".

Absolute Maximum Ratings

(T_a=25˚C)

Parameter		Symbol	Rating	Unit
※1 Input voltage		V_{IN}	35	V
※1 Output voltage adjustment voltage		V_{ADJ}	7	V
Output current	PQ30RV1/PQ30RV11	I_O	1	A
	PQ30RV2/PQ30RV21		2	
Power dissipation (No heat sink)		P_{D1}	1.5	W
Power dissipation (With infinite heat sink)	PQ30RV1/PQ30RV11	P_{D2}	15	W
	PQ30RV2/PQ30RV21		18	
※2 Junction temperature		T_j	150	˚C
Operating temperature		T_{opr}	–20 to +80	˚C
Storage temperature		T_{stg}	–40 to +150	˚C
Soldering temperature		T_{sol}	260 (For 10s)	˚C

※1 All are open except GND and applicable terminals.
※2 Overheat protection may operate at T_j>=125˚C.

Electrical Characteristics

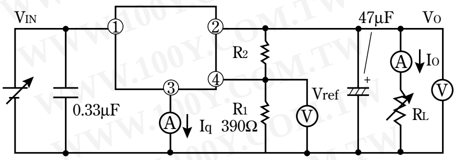
Unless otherwise specified, condition shall be
V_{IN}=15V, V_O=10V, I_O=0.5A, R_1=390Ω(PQ30RV1/PQ30RV11)
V_{IN}=15V, V_O=10V, I_O=1.0A, R_1=390Ω(PQ30RV2/PQ30RV21)

(T_a=25˚C)

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input voltage		V_{IN}	–		4.5	–	35	V
Output voltage	PQ30RV1/PQ30RV2	V_O	R_2=94Ω to 8.5kΩ		1.5	–	30	V
	PQ30RV11/PQ30RV21		R_2=84Ω to 8.7kΩ					
Load regulation	PQ30RV1/PQ30RV11	R_{egL}	I_O=5mA to 1A		–	0.3	1.0	%
	PQ30RV2/PQ30RV21		I_O=5mA to 2A		–	0.5	1.0	
Line regulation		R_{egI}	V_{IN}=11 to 28V		–	0.5	2.5	%
Ripple rejection		RR	C_{ref}=0	Refer to Fig. 2	45	55	–	dB
			C_{ref}=3.3µF		55	65	–	
Reference voltage	PQ30RV1/PQ30RV2	V_{ref}	–		1.20	1.25	1.30	V
	PQ30RV11/PQ30RV21				1.225	1.25	1.275	
Temperature coefficient of reference voltage		T_cV_{ref}	T_j=0 to 125˚C		–	±1.0	–	%
Dropout voltage	PQ30RV1/PQ30RV11	V_{i-o}	※3, I_O=0.5A		–	–	0.5	V
	PQ30RV2/PQ30RV21		※3, I_O=2A					
Quiescent current		I_q	I_O=0		–	–	7	mA

※3 Input voltage shall be the value when output voltage is 95% in comparison with the initial value.

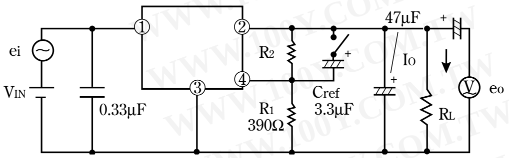
Fig. 1 Test Circuit



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

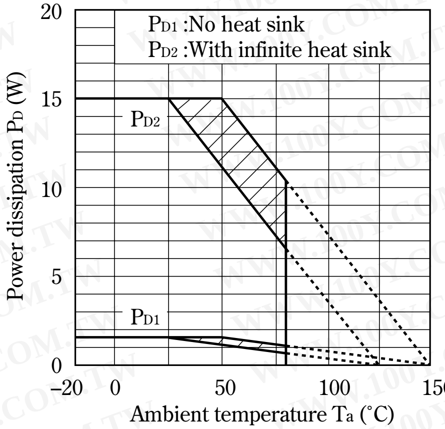
[R_1=390Ω, V_{ref} Nearly=1.25V]

Fig. 2 Test Circuit of Ripple Rejection



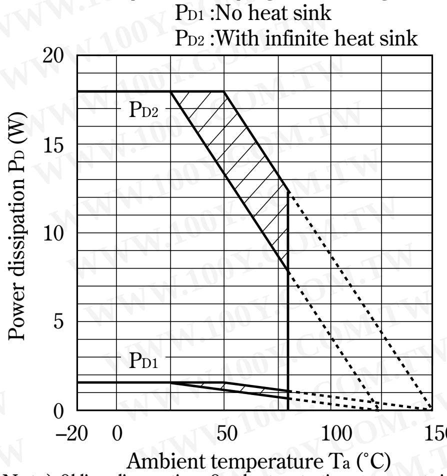
I_O=0.5A
f=120Hz (sine wave)
e_i(rms)=0.5V
RR=20 log(e_i(rms)/e_o(rms))

Fig. 3 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature (PQ30RV1/PQ30RV11)



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

Fig. 4 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature (PQ30RV2/PQ30RV21)



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

Fig. 5 Overcurrent Protection Characteristics (PQ30RV1/PQ30RV11)

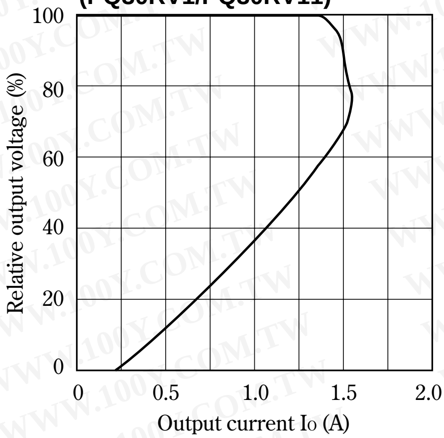


Fig. 6 Overcurrent Protection Characteristics (PQ30RV2/PQ30RV21)

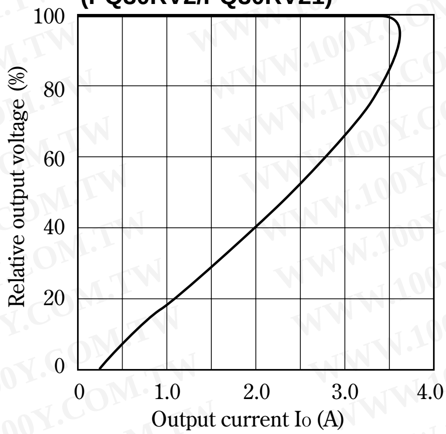


Fig. 7 Output Voltage Adjustment Characteristics

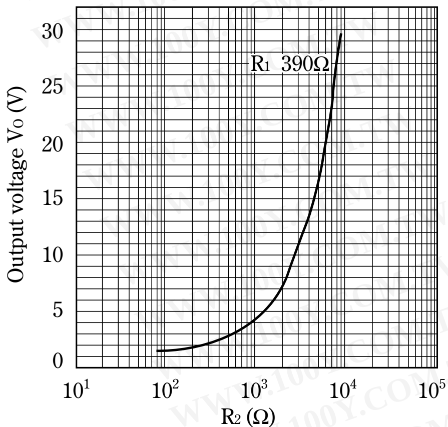


Fig. 8 Reference Voltage Deviation vs. Junction Temperature

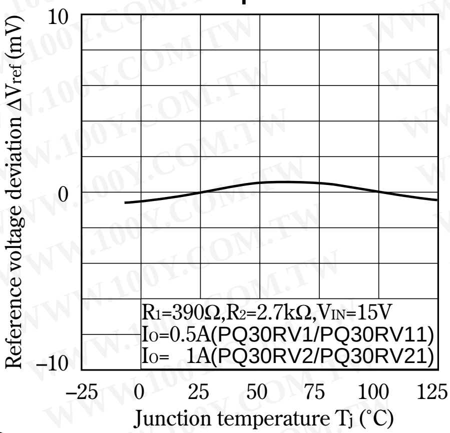


Fig. 9 Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage (PQ30RV1/PQ30RV11)

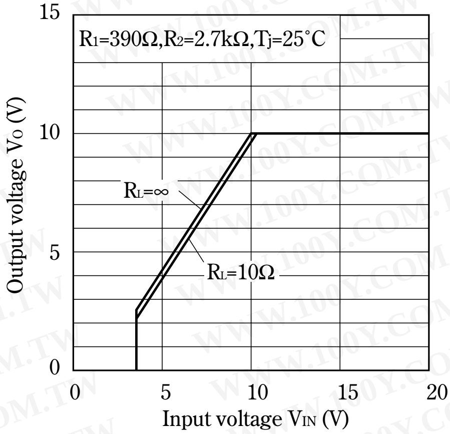


Fig.10 Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage (PQ30RV2/PQ30RV21)

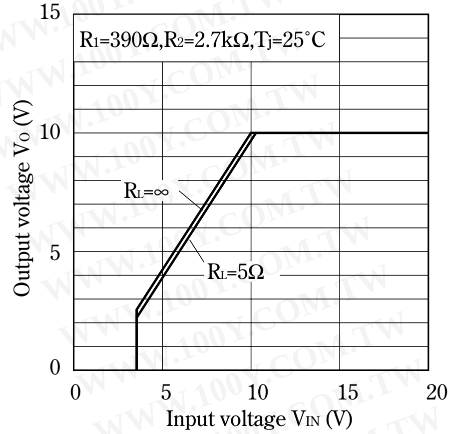


Fig.11 Dropout Voltage vs. Junction Temperature (PQ30RV1/PQ30RV11)

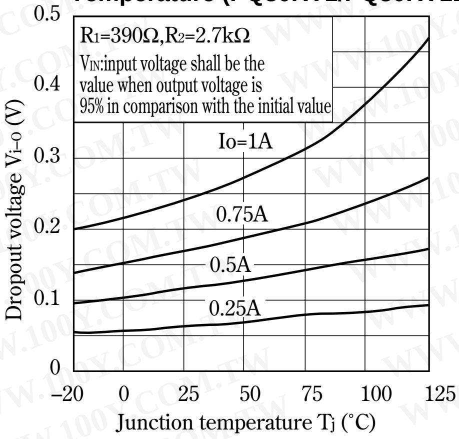


Fig.12 Dropout Voltage vs. Junction Temperature (PQ30RV2/PQ30RV21)

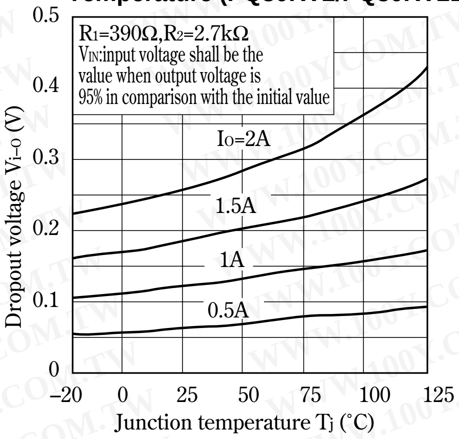


Fig.13 Quiescent Current vs. Junction Temperature

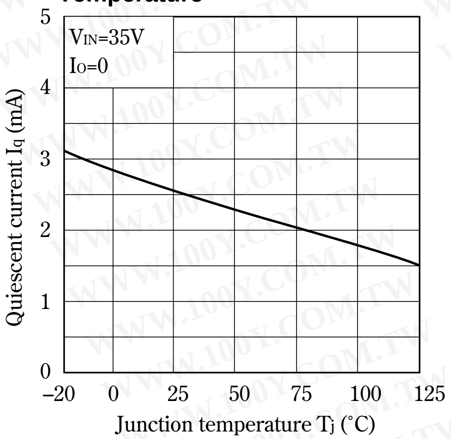


Fig.14 Ripple Rejection vs. Input Ripple Frequency (PQ30RV1/PQ30RV11)

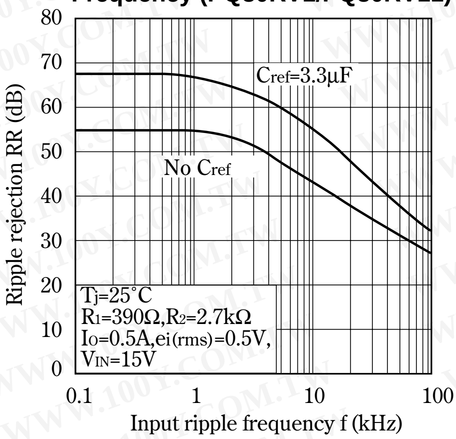


Fig.15 Ripple Rejection vs. Input Ripple Frequency (PQ30RV2/PQ30RV21)

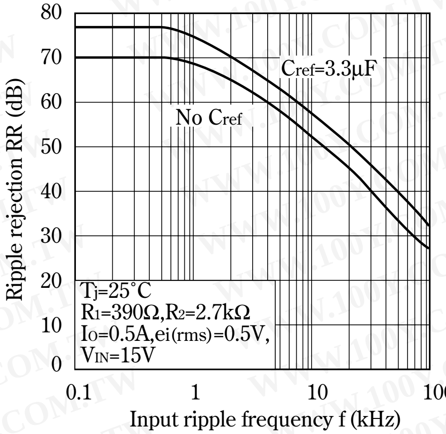


Fig.16 Ripple Rejection vs. Output Current (PQ30RV1/PQ30RV11)

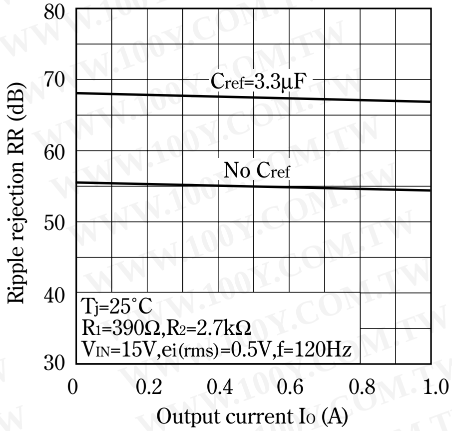


Fig.17 Ripple Rejection vs. Output Current (PQ30RV2/PQ30RV21)

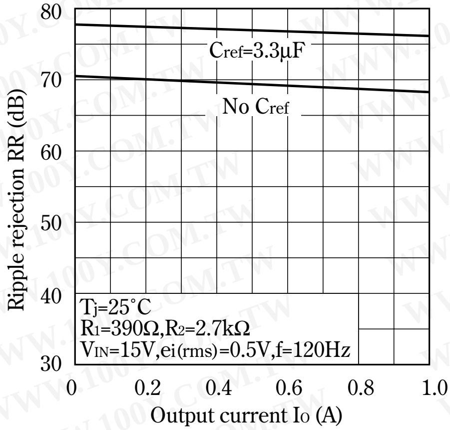


Fig.18 Output Peak Current vs. Dropout Voltage (PQ30RV1/PQ30RV11)

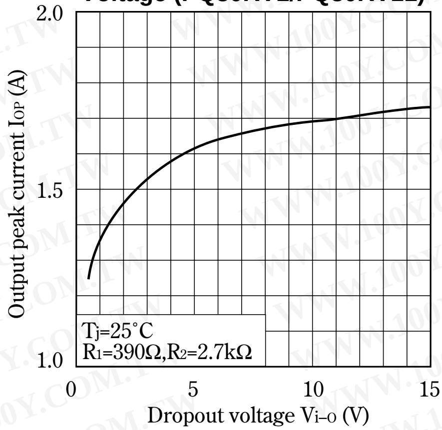


Fig.19 Output Peak Current vs. Dropout Voltage (PQ30RV2/PQ30RV21)

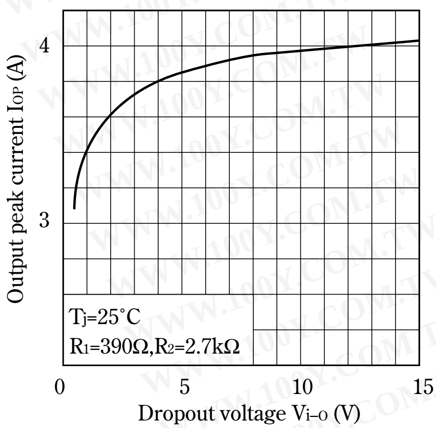


Fig.20 Output Peak Current vs. Junction Temperature (PQ30RV1/PQ30RV11)

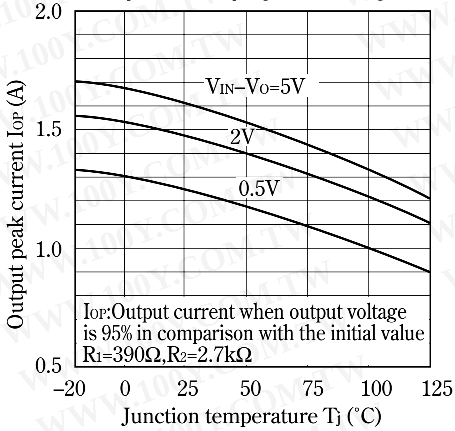
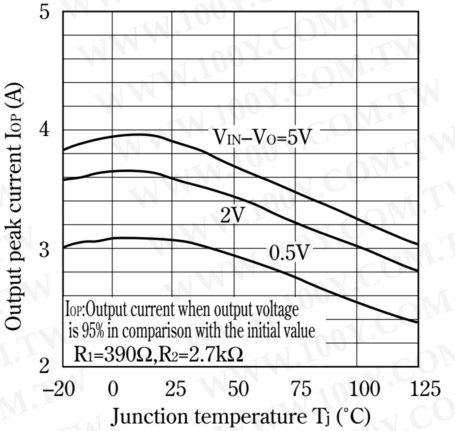
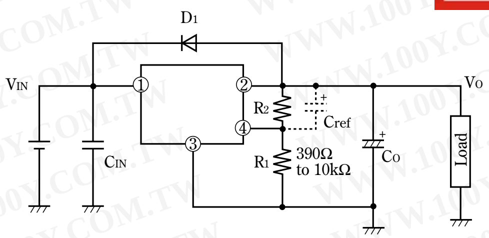


Fig.21 Output Peak Current vs. Junction Temperature (PQ30RV2/PQ30RV21)



■ Standard Connection



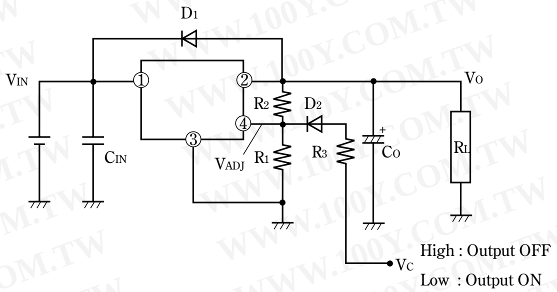
D_1 : This device is necessary to protect the element from damage when reverse voltage may be applied to the regulator in case of input short-circuiting.

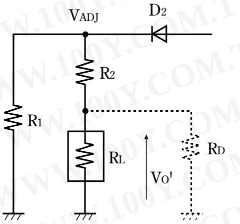
C_{ref} : This device is necessary when it is required to enhance the ripple rejection or to delay the output start-up time(❈1).
(❈1)Otherwise, it is not necessary.
(Care must be taken since C_{ref} may raise the gain, facilitating oscillation.)
(❈1)The output start-up time is proportional to $C_{ref} \times R_2$.

C_{IN}, C_O : Be sure to mount the devices C_{IN} and C_O as close to the device terminal as possible so as to prevent oscillation.
The standard specification of C_{IN} and C_O is 0.33µF and 47µF, respectively. However, ajust them as necessary after checking.

R_1, R_2 : These devices are necessary to set the output voltage. The output voltage V_O is given by the following formula:
$V_O = V_{ref} \times (1 + R_2/R_1)$
(V_{ref} is 1.25V TYP)
The standard value of R_1 is 390Ω. But value up 10kΩ does not cause any trouble.

■ ON/OFF Operation





Equivalent Circuit
in OFF-state

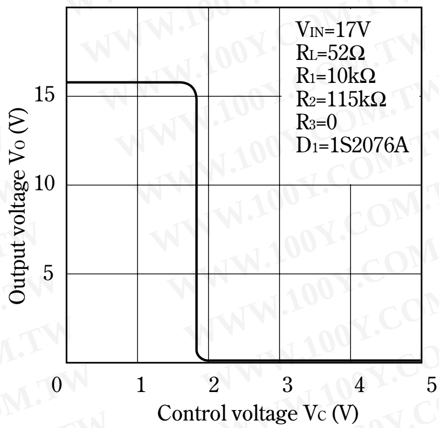
- ON/OFF operation is available by mounting externally D_2 and R_3.
- When V_{ADJ} is forcibly raised above V_{ref}(1.25V TYP) by applying the external signal, the output is turned off (pass transistor of regulator is turned off). When the output is OFF, V_{ADJ} must be higher then V_{ref} MAX., and 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 10kΩ 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.

■ An Example of ON/OFF Circuit Using the 1-chip Microcomputer Output Port(PQ30RV1)

<Specification>
Output port of microcomputer
V_{OH}(max)=0.5 V
V_{OH}(min)=2.4 V (I_{OH}=0.2mA)
MAX. rating of I_{OH}=0.5mA
Output should be set as follows.
15.6V R_L=52Ω(I_O=0.3A)

From $V_O=1.25V(1+R_2/R_1)$ we get V_O=15.6V.
$R_2/R_1=11.48$
Assuming that V_F(max)=0.8V for D_2 in case of V_{OH}(min)=2.4V, we get $V_{ADJ}=V_{OH}(min)-V_F(max)$=2.4V–0.8V=1.6V. From V_{ref}(max)=1.3V we get R_3=0Ω
If R_1=10kΩ, we get $R_2=11.48\times R_1$=114.8kΩ and I_{OH} as follows, ingnoring R_L (52Ω):
$I_{OH}=1.6V\times(R_1+R_2)/R_1\times R_2$
=1.6V×(10kΩ+114.8kΩ)/10kΩ×114.8kΩ=0.17mA
Hence, I_{OH}<0.2mA. Therefore V_{OH}(min) is ensured.
Next, assuming that V_F(min)=0.5V for D_2 in case of V_{OH}(max), we get:
$I_{OH}=(5V-0.5V)(R_1+R_2)/R_1\times R_2$=0.49mA which is less than the rating.
Figure 1 shows the V_O–V_C characteristics when R_1=10kΩ, R_2=115kΩ, R_3=0Ω, V_{IN}=17V, R_L=52Ω, and D_1=1S2076A(Hitachi).

Output Voltage vs. Control Voltage(PQ30RV1)

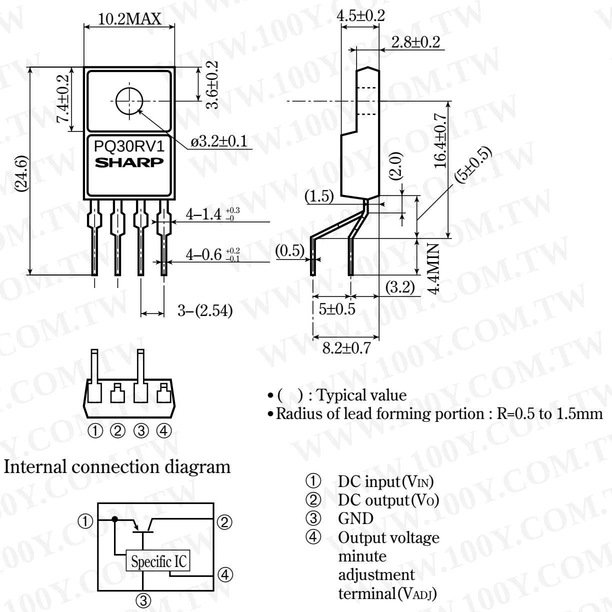


Model Line-ups for Lead Forming Type

Output current	1A output	2A output
Output voltage precision:±2.5%	PQ30RV1B	PQ30RV2B

Outline Dimensions(PQ30RV1B/PQ30RV2B)

(Unit : mm)



Note) The value of absolute maximum ratings and electrical characteristics is same as ones of PQ30RV1/2 series.

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  --- Personal computers
  --- Office automation equipment
  --- Telecommunication equipment [terminal]
  --- Test and measurement equipment
  --- Industrial control
  --- Audio visual equipment
  --- Consumer electronics

  (ii) Measures such as fail-safe function and redundant design should be taken to ensure reliability and safety when SHARP devices are used for or in connection with equipment that requires higher reliability such as:
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  --- Traffic signals
  --- Gas leakage sensor breakers
  --- Alarm equipment
  --- Various safety devices, etc.

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  --- Telecommunication equipment [trunk lines]
  --- Nuclear power control equipment
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