



**■ Electrical Characteristics**

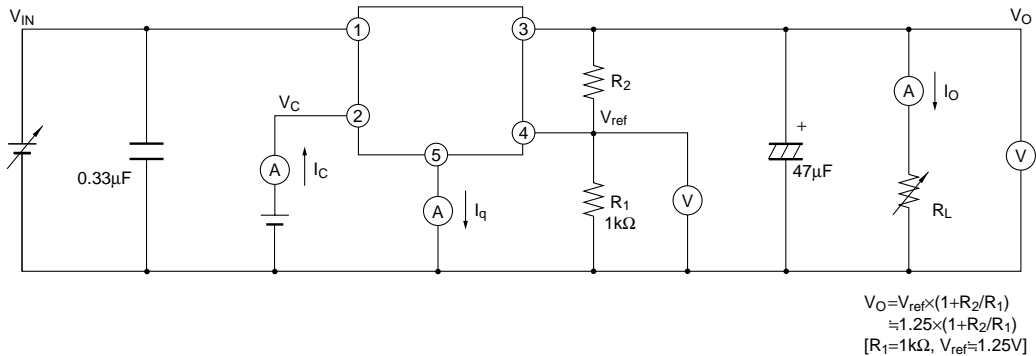
(Unless otherwise specified, condition shall be  $V_{IN}=5V$ ,  $V_O=3V(R_1=1k\Omega)$ ,  $I_O=0.3A$ ,  $V_C=2.7V$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ C$ , (PQ070XZ5MZ))

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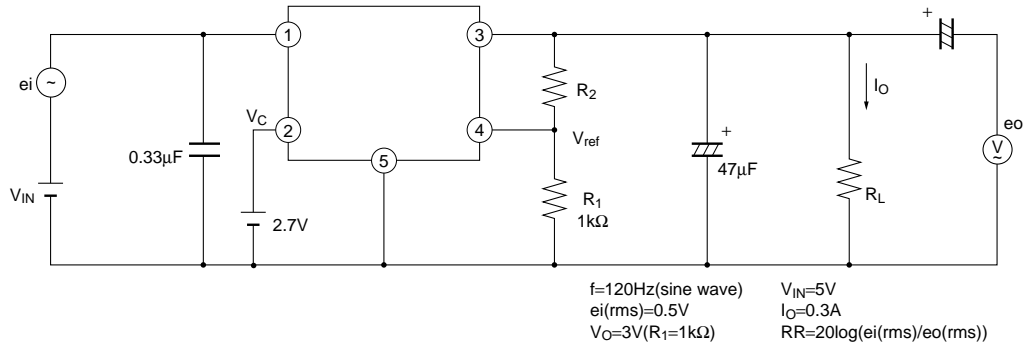
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	
Input voltage range	$V_{IN}$	–	2.35	–	10	V	
Output voltage	$V_O$	–	1.5	–	7	V	
Load regulation	PQ070XZ5MZ PQ070XZ01Z	$R_{regL}$	$I_O=5mA$ to $0.5A$	–	0.2	2	%
			$I_O=5mA$ to $1A$	–	0.2	1	%
Line regulation	$R_{regI}$	$V_{IN}=4$ to $8V$ , $I_O=5mA$	–	0.2	1	%	
Ripple Rejection	RR	Refer to Fig.2	45	60	–	dB	
Dropout voltage	PQ070XZ5MZ PQ070XZ01Z	$V_{1-O}$	$V_{IN}=2.85V$ , $I_O=0.3mA$	–	–	0.5	V
			$V_{IN}=2.85V$ , $I_O=0.5mA$	–	–	0.5	V
Reference voltage	$V_{ref}$	–	1.225	$\pm 1.25$	1.275	V	
Reference voltage temperature coefficient	$T_C V_{ref}$	$T_J=0$ to $125^\circ C$ , $I_O=5mA$	–	$\pm 1.0$	–	%	
*4 Output on control voltage	$V_{C(O\text{N})}$	*4	2	–	–	V	
Output on control current	$I_{C(O\text{N})}$	–	–	–	200	$\mu A$	
Output off control voltage	$V_{C(O\text{FF})}$	$I_O=0A$	–	–	0.8	V	
Output off control current	$I_{C(O\text{FF})}$	$I_O=0A$ , $V_C=0.4V$	–	–	2	$\mu A$	
Quiescent current	$I_q$	$I_O=0A$	–	1	2	mA	
Output off dissipation current	$I_{qs}$	$V_C=0.4V$	–	–	5	$\mu A$	

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

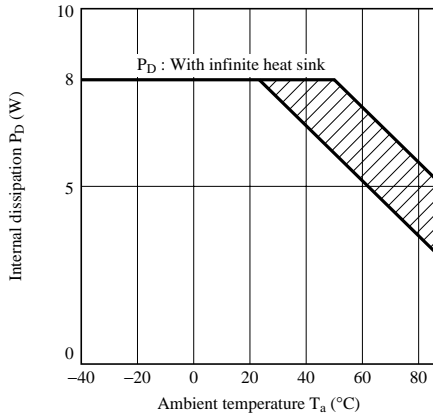
**Fig.1 Standard Test Circuit**



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

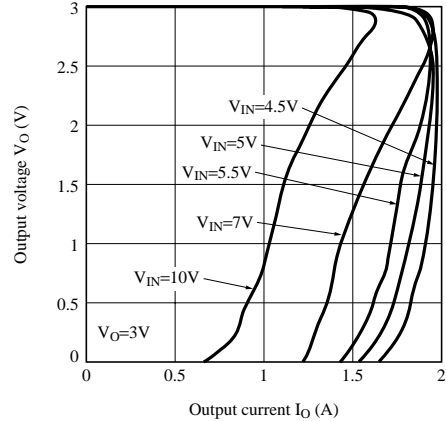


**Fig.3 Internal Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature**

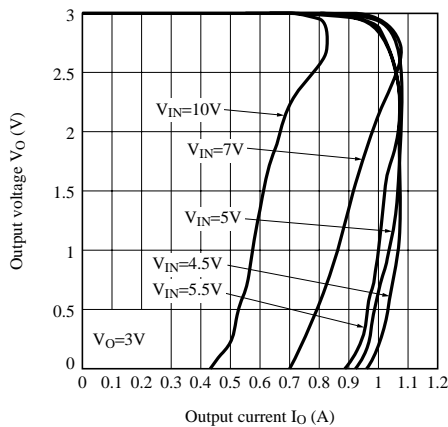


Note) Oblique line portion: Overheat protection may operate in this area

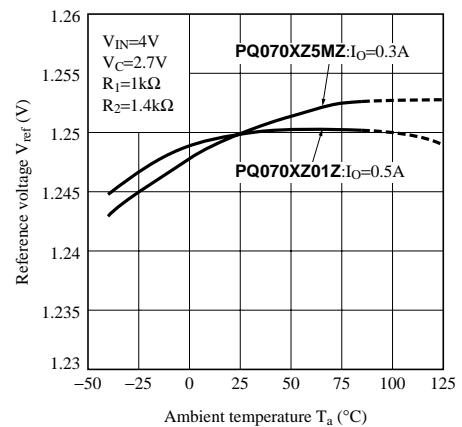
**Fig.4 Overcurrent Protection Characteristics (PQ070XZ01Z)**



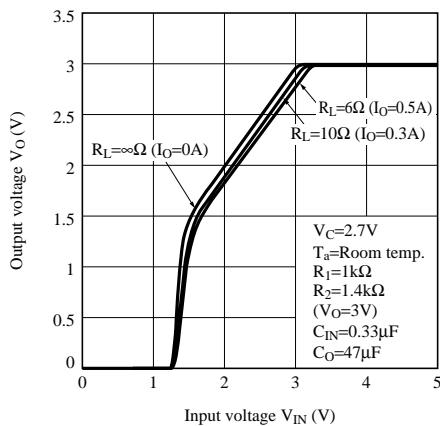
**Fig.5 Overcurrent Protection Characteristics (PQ070XZ5MZ)**



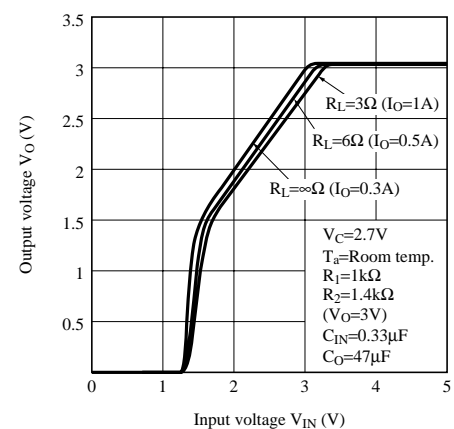
**Fig.6 Reference Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature**



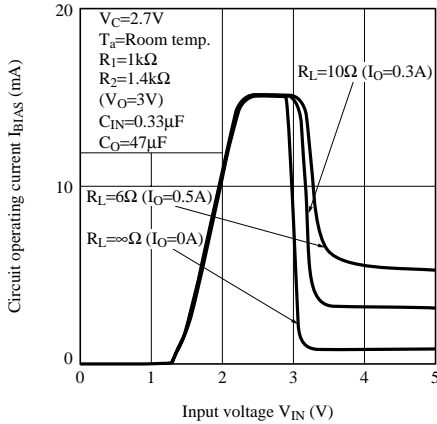
**Fig.7 Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage (PQ070XZ5MZ)**



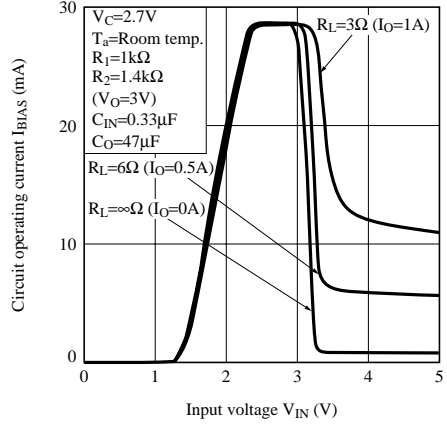
**Fig.8 Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage (PQ070XZ01Z)**



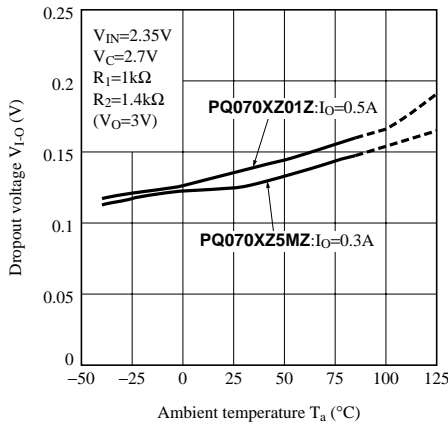
**Fig.9 Circuit Operating Current vs. Input Voltage (PQ070XZ5MZ)**



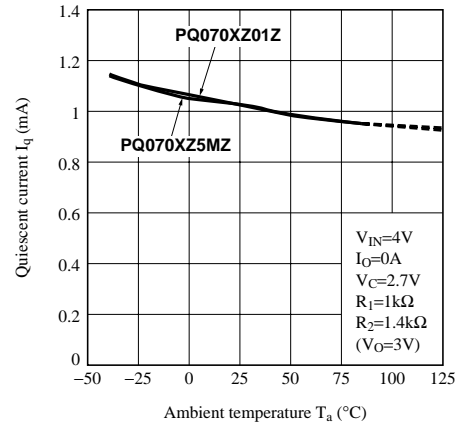
**Fig.10 Circuit Operating Current vs. Input Voltage (PQ070XZ01Z)**



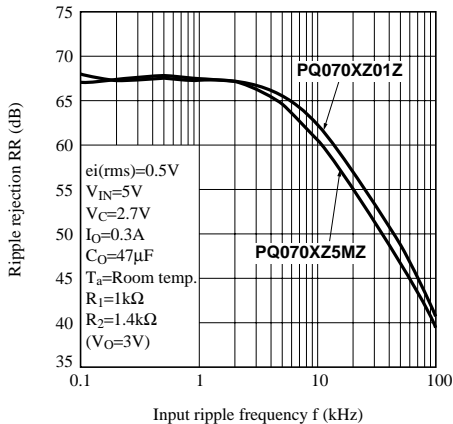
**Fig.11 Dropout Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature**



**Fig.12 Quiescent Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



**Fig.13 Ripple Rejection vs. Input Ripple Frequency**



**Fig.14 Ripple Rejection vs. Output Current**

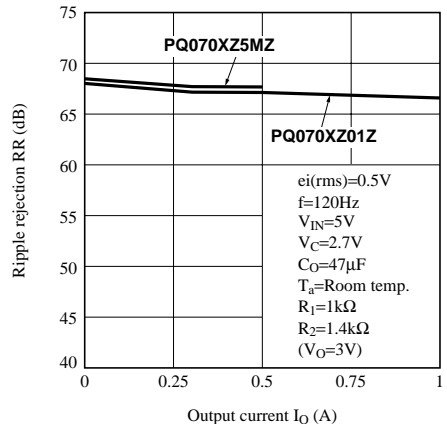


Fig.15 Example of Application

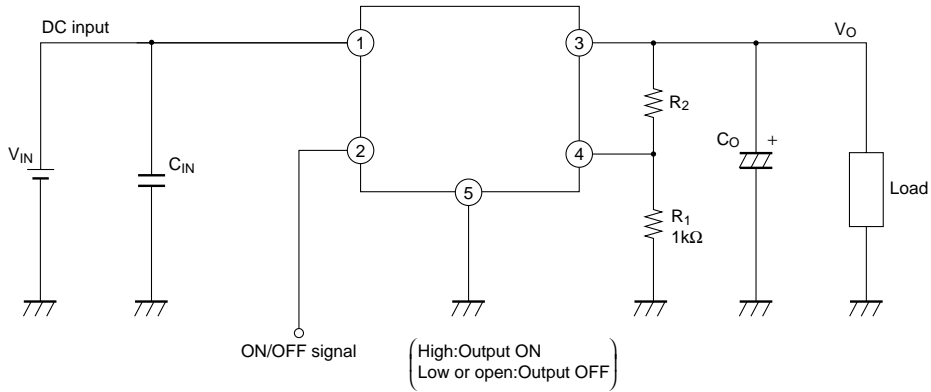
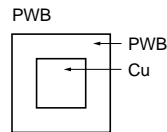
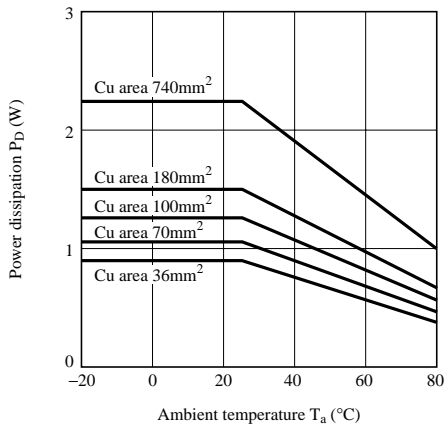
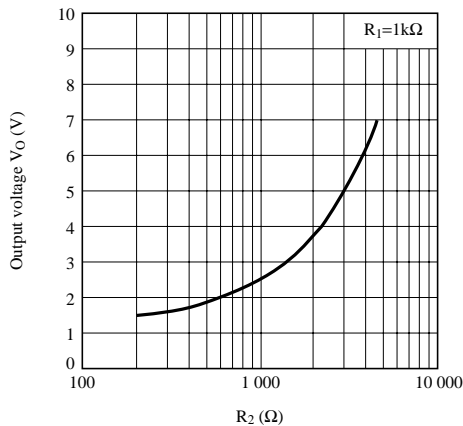


Fig.16 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature (Typical Value)

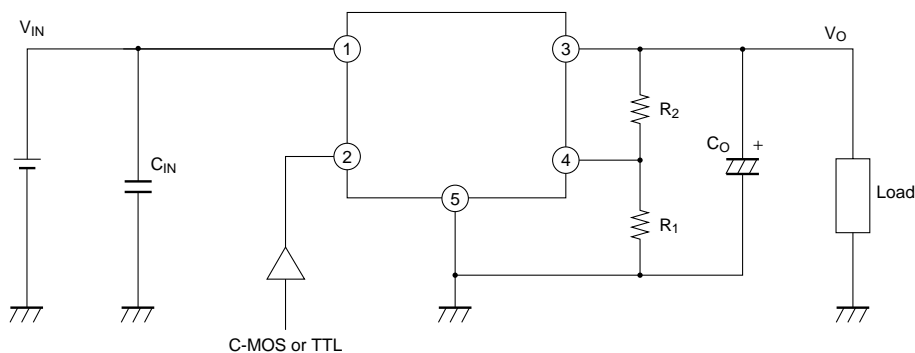


Material : Glass-cloth epoxy resin  
 Size : 50×50×1.6mm  
 Cu thickness : 35 $\mu$ m

Fig.17 Output Voltage vs. R2



## ■ Precautions for Use



### 1. External connection

- (1) The connecting wiring of  $C_O$ ,  $C_{IN}$  and each terminal, fin portion must be as short as possible. It may oscillate by type, value and wiring condition of capacitor. Confirm the output waveform in actual using condition beforehand.
- (2) ON/OFF control terminal ② is compatible with LS-TTL. It enables to be directly driven by TTL or C-MOS standard logic (RCA4000 series).
- (3) If voltage is applied under the conditions that device pin is connected divergently or reversely, the deterioration of characteristics or damage may occur. Never allow improper mounting.

### 2. Thermal protection design

Maximum power dissipation of devices is obtained by the following equation.

$$P_D = I_O \times (V_{IN} - V_O) + V_{IN} \times I_q$$

When ambient temperature  $T_a$  and power dissipation  $P_D$  (MAX.) during operation are determined, operate element within the safety operation area specified by the derating curve. Insufficient radiation gives an unfavorable influence to the normal operation and reliability of the device.

In the external area of the safety operation area shown by the derating curve, the overheat protection circuit may operate to shut-down output. However please avoid keeping such condition for a long time.

### 3. ESD (Electrostatic Sensitivity Discharge)

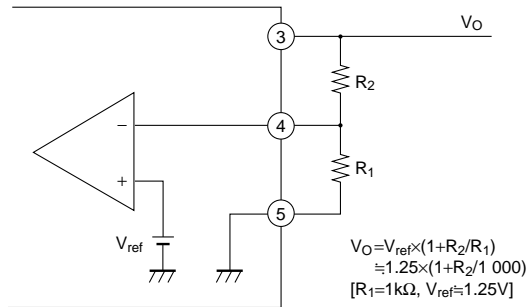
Be careful not to apply electrostatic discharge to the device since this device employs a bipolar IC and may be damaged by electrostatic discharge. Followings are some methods against excessive voltage caused by electro static discharge.

- (1) Human body must be grounded to discharge the electro charge which is charged in the body or cloth.
- (2) Anything that is in contact with the device such as workbench, inserter, or measuring instrument must be grounded.
- (3) Use a soldering dip basin with a minimum leak current (isolation resistance  $10M\Omega$  or more) from the AC power supply line.

Also the soldering dip basin must be grounded.

## ■ Output Voltage Fine Tuning

1. Connecting external resistors  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  to terminals ③, ④, ⑤ allows the output voltage to be fine tuned from 1.5V to 7V. Refer to the figure below and Fig.17 when connecting external resistors for fine tuning output voltage.



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