(Unit: mm)

PQ05RD21 Series/PQ3RD23

2.0A Output Type Low Power-Loss Voltage Regulator

Features

• Low power-loss(Dropout voltage: MAX 0.5V at Io=2.0A)

- 2.0A output type
- Compact resin package (equivalent to TO-220)
- Available 3.3V/5V/9V/12V output type
- Output voltage precision: ±3.0%
- Built-in ON/OFF control function
- Built in overcurrent, overheat protection functions, ASO protection circuit.
- Lead forming type is also available.

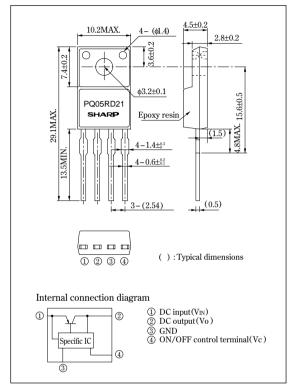
Applications

 Power supplies for various electronic equipment such as AV, OA equipment

■ Model Line-ups

	2.0A output
3.3V output	PQ3RD23
5.0V output	PQ05RD21
9.0V output	PQ09RD21
12.0V output	PQ12RD21

Outline Dimensions



(Ta=25°C)

			(" ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '	
Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit	
*1 Input voltage	Vin	20	V	
*1 ON/OFF control terminal voltage	Vc	20	V	
Output current	Io	2.0	A	
*2 Power dissipation	P _{D1}	1.4	W	
Fower dissipation	P _{D2}	15	W	
*3 Junction temperature	Tj	150	°C	
Operating temperature	Topr	-20 to +80	°C	
Storage temperature	Tstg	-40 to +150	°C	
Soldering temperature	Tsol	260 (For 10s)	°C	

^{*1} All are open except GND and applicable terminals.

SHARP

^{#2} PD1: No heat sink, PD2: With infinite heat sink

^{*3} Overheat protection may operate at 125<=Ti<=150°C.

[·] Please refer to the chapter " Handling Precautions ".

■ Electrical Characteristics

(Unless otherwise specified, Io=1.0A, *4, Ta=25°C)

			•		• .		·
Par	ameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Output voltage	PQ3RD23	Vo	*4	3.201	3.3	3.399	V
	PQ05RD21			4.85	5.0	5.15	
	PQ09RD21			8.73	9.0	9.27	
	PQ12RD21			11.64	12.0	12.36	
Load regulation		RegL	Io=5mA to 2.0A, *4	_	0.1	2.0	%
Line regulation	PQ3RD23	RegI	*5, Io=5mA	_	0.1	2.5	%
	PQ05RD21 series			_	0.5	2.5	
Temperature coeff	ficient of output voltage	TcVo	Tj=0 to 125°C, Io=5mA	_	±0.02	_	%/°C
Ripple rejection		RR	Refer to Fig.2	45	55	_	dB
Dropout voltage		V _i -o	*6, Io=2A	_	_	0.5	V
*7 ON-state voltage	for control	Vc(on)	**4	2.0	_	_	V
ON-state current	t for control	Ic(on)	Vc=2.7V, **4	_	_	20	μA
OFF-state voltag	e for control	Vc(off)	**4	_	_	0.8	V
OFF-state curren	nt for control	Ic (off)	Vc=0.4V, **4	_	_	-0.4	mA
Quiescent current		I_{q}	Io=0A, *4	_	_	10	mA
	•	4	-	l	l e	0	

^{**4} PQ3RD23:VIN=5V, PQ05RD21:VIN =7V, PQ09RD21:VIN =11V, PQ12RD21: VIN =14V

Fig. 1 Test Circuit

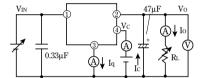
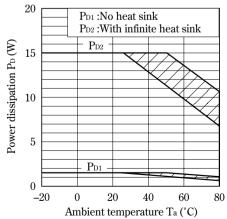
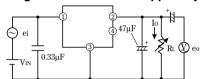


Fig. 3 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature



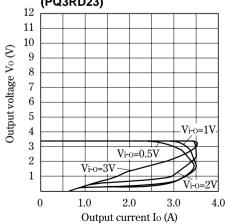
Note) Oblique line portion: Overheat protection may operate in this area.

Fig. 2 Test Circuit of Ripple Rejection



f=120Hz (sine wave)
ei(rms)=0.5V
VIN=5V (PQ3RD23)
7V (PQ05RD21)
11V (PQ09RD21)
14V (PQ12RD21)
10=0.5A
RR=20 log (ei(rms)/eo(rms))

Fig. 4 Overcurrent Protection Characteristics (Typical Value) (PQ3RD23)



^{**5} PQ3RD23:Vin=4 to 10V, PQ05RD21:Vin = 6 to 12V, PQ09RD21:Vin = 10 to 16V, PQ12RD21: Vin = 13 to 19V

^{*6} Input voltage shall be the value when output voltage is 95% in comparison with the initial value. PQ3RD23:VIN=3.7V

^{*7} In case of opening control teminal ④, output voltage turns on.

Fig. 5 Overcurrent Protection
Characteristics (Typical Value) (PQ05RD21)

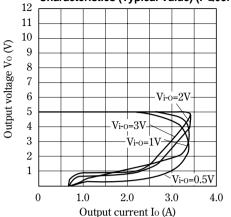


Fig. 7 Overcurrent Protection
Characteristics (Typical Value) (PQ12RD21)

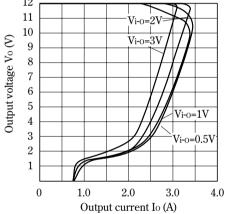


Fig. 9 Output Voltage Deviation vs. Junction Temperature (PQ05RD21)

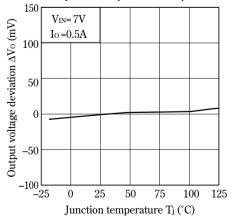


Fig. 6 Overcurrent Protection Characteristics (Typical Value) (PQ09RD21)

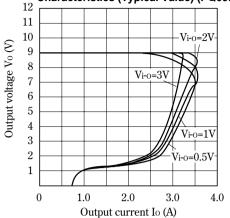


Fig. 8 Output Voltage Deviation vs. Junction Temperature (PQ3RD23)

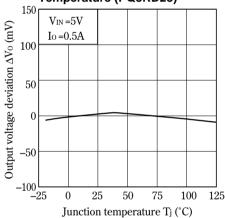


Fig.10 Output Voltage Deviation vs. Junction Temperature (PQ09RD21)

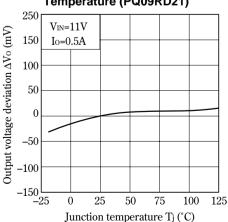


Fig.11 Output Voltage Deviation vs. Junction Temperature (PQ12RD21)

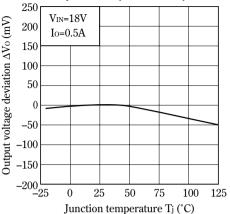


Fig.13 Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage (PQ05RD21)

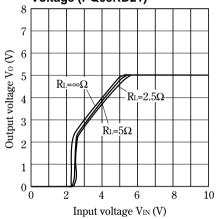


Fig.15 Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage (PQ12RD21)

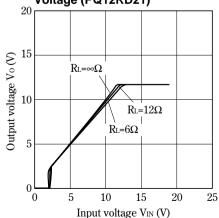


Fig.12 Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage (PQ3RD23)

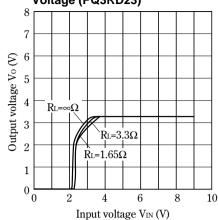


Fig.14 Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage (PQ09RD21)

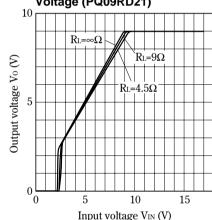


Fig.16 Circuit Operating Current vs. Input Voltage (PQ3RD23)

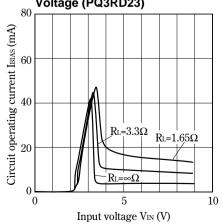


Fig.17 Circuit Operating Current vs. Input Voltage (PQ05RD21)

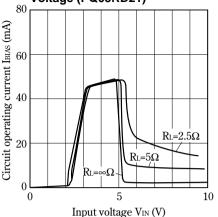


Fig.19 Circuit Operating Current vs. Input Voltage (PQ12RD21)

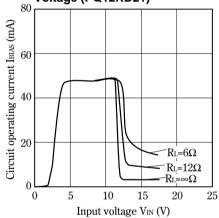


Fig.21 Quiescent Current vs. Junction Temperature

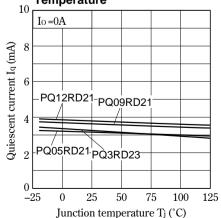


Fig.18 Circuit Operating Current vs. Input Voltage (PQ09RD21)

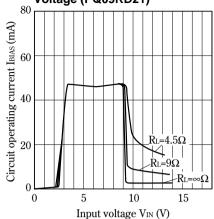


Fig.20 Dropout Voltage vs. Junction Temperature

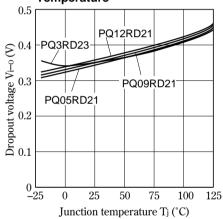
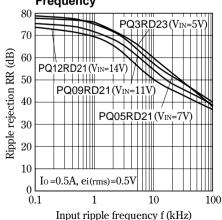
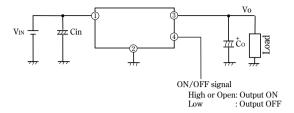


Fig.22 Ripple Rejection vs. Input Ripple Frequency



■ ON/OFF Operation



NOTICE

- The circuit application examples in this publication are provided to explain representative applications of SHARP
 devices and are not intended to guarantee any circuit design or license any intellectual property rights. SHARP takes
 no responsibility for any problems related to any intellectual property right of a third party resulting from the use of
 SHARP's devices.
- Contact SHARP in order to obtain the latest device specification sheets before using any SHARP device. SHARP
 reserves the right to make changes in the specifications, characteristics, data, materials, structure, and other contents
 described herein at any time without notice in order to improve design or reliability. Manufacturing locations are
 also subject to change without notice.
- Observe the following points when using any devices in this publication. SHARP takes no responsibility for damage
 caused by improper use of the devices which does not meet the conditions and absolute maximum ratings to be used
 specified in the relevant specification sheet nor meet the following conditions:
 - (i) The devices in this publication are designed for use in general electronic equipment designs such as:
 - --- 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:
 - --- Transportation control and safety equipment (i.e., aircraft, trains, automobiles, etc.)
 - --- Traffic signals
 - --- Gas leakage sensor breakers
 - --- Alarm equipment
 - --- Various safety devices, etc.
 - (iii)SHARP devices shall not be used for or in connection with equipment that requires an extremely high level of reliability and safety such as:
 - --- Space applications
 - --- Telecommunication equipment [trunk lines]
 - --- Nuclear power control equipment
 - --- Medical and other life support equipment (e.g., scuba).
- Contact a SHARP representative in advance when intending to use SHARP devices for any "specific" applications
 other than those recommended by SHARP or when it is unclear which category mentioned above controls the
 intended use.
- If the SHARP devices listed in this publication fall within the scope of strategic products described in the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law of Japan, it is necessary to obtain approval to export such SHARP devices.
- This publication is the proprietary product of SHARP and is copyrighted, with all rights reserved. Under the copyright laws, no part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, for any purpose, in whole or in part, without the express written permission of SHARP. Express written permission is also required before any use of this publication may be made by a third party.
- Contact and consult with a SHARP representative if there are any questions about the contents of this publication.