



### Electrical Characteristics

(Unless otherwise specified condition shall be  $V_{IN}=V_O(TYP.)+1.0V, I_o=30mA, V_C=1.8V, T_a=25^{\circ}C$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Output voltage	$V_O$	—	Refer to list.1			V
Input voltage	$V_{IN}$	—	2.5	—	15	V
Load regulation	$Reg_L$	$V_O < 3V, I_o = 5 \text{ to } 300mA$	—	10	60	mV
		$V_O \geq 3V, I_o = 5 \text{ to } 300mA$	—	0.2	2	%
Line regulation	$Reg_L$	$V_O < 3V, V_{IN} = V_O(TYP.) + 1V \text{ to } V_O(TYP.) + 6V$	—	5	15	mV
		$V_O \geq 3V, V_{IN} = V_O(TYP.) + 1V \text{ to } V_O(TYP.) + 6V$	—	0.05	0.5	%
Temperature coefficient of output voltage	$T_C V_O$	$I_o = 10mA, T_j = 0 \text{ to } 100^{\circ}C$	—	$\pm 0.5$	—	%
<sup>4</sup> Ripple rejection	RR	Refer to Fig.2	—	55	—	dB
<sup>4</sup> Output noise voltage	$V_{no(rms)}$	$10Hz < f < 100kHz, C_n = 0.1\mu F, I_o = 30mA$	—	50	—	$\mu V$
Dropout voltage	$V_{I-O}$	$I_o = 300mA, ^{5,6}$	—	0.4	0.7	V
<sup>7</sup> On-state voltage for control	$V_{C(ON)}$	—	1.8	—	—	V
On-state current for control	$I_{C(ON)}$	$V_C = 1.8V$	—	5	30	$\mu A$
Off-voltage for control	$V_{C(OFF)}$	—	—	—	0.4	V
Quiescent current	$I_q$	$I_o = 0mA$	—	550	800	$\mu A$
Output off-state consumption current	$I_{qs}$	$V_C = 0.2V$	—	—	1	$\mu A$

<sup>4</sup> Typical value of 3.3V output model.

<sup>5</sup> Input voltage when output voltage falls 0.1V from that at  $V_{IN}=V_O(TYP.)+1.0V$ .

<sup>6</sup>  $V_{IN(MIN)}=2.5V$ (PQ1LA153MSPQ, PQ1LA183MSPQ)

<sup>7</sup> In case that the control terminal (③ pin) is non-connection, output voltage should be OFF state.

List.1 Output voltage Line-up

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
PQ1LA153MSPQ	$V_O$	$V_{IN}=V_O(TYP.)+1.0V, I_o=30mA, V_C=1.8V, T_a=25^{\circ}C$	1.440	1.5	1.560	V
PQ1LA183MSPQ			1.740	1.8	1.860	
PQ1LA253MSPQ			2.440	2.5	2.560	
PQ1LA303MSPQ			2.940	3.0	3.060	
PQ1LA333MSPQ			3.234	3.3	3.366	
PQ1LA503MSPQ			4.900	5.0	5.100	
PQ1LA903MSPQ			8.820	9.0	9.180	

Fig.1 Standard measuring circuit of Regulator portion

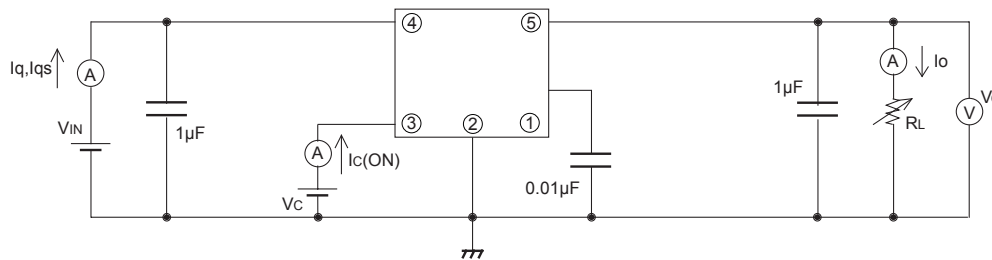


Fig.2 Standard measuring circuit of critical rate of ripple rejection

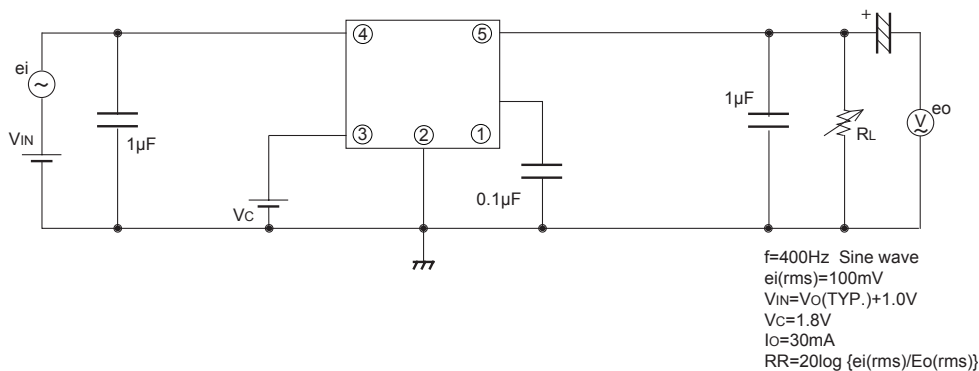
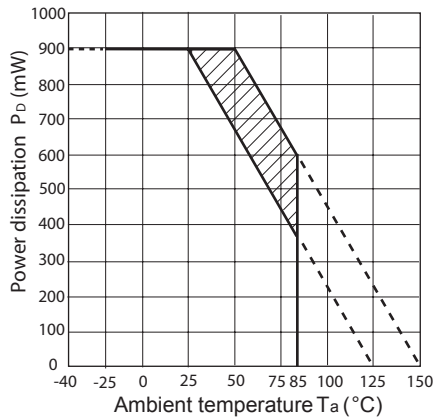
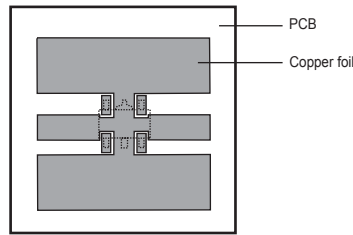


Fig.3 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature



Mounting PCB



Material : Glass-cloth epoxy resin  
 PCB Size : 20mm × 20mm × 1.0mm  
 Copper foil area : 180mm<sup>2</sup>  
 Thickness of copper : 35μm

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

Fig.4 Overcurrent Protection Characteristics

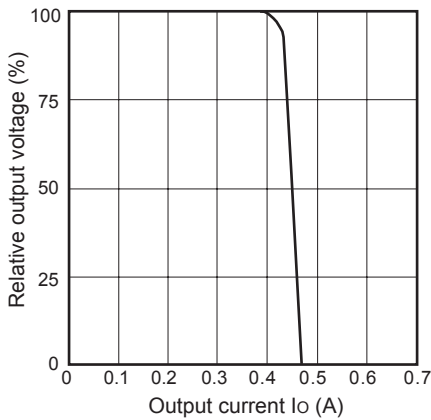


Fig.5 Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage (Typical Value) (PQ1LA333MSPQ)

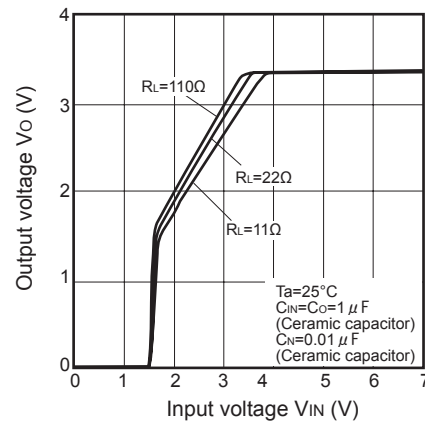


Fig.6 Circuit Operating Current vs. Input Voltage (Typical Value) (PQ1LA333MSPQ)

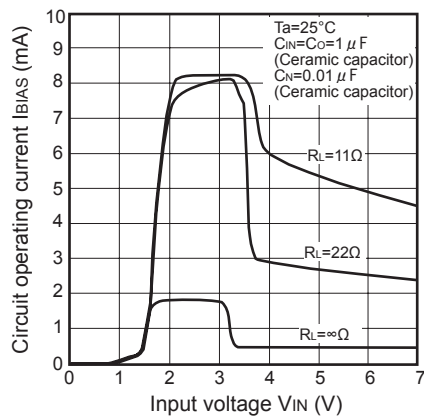


Fig.7 Quiescent Current vs. Junction Temperature (Typical Value)

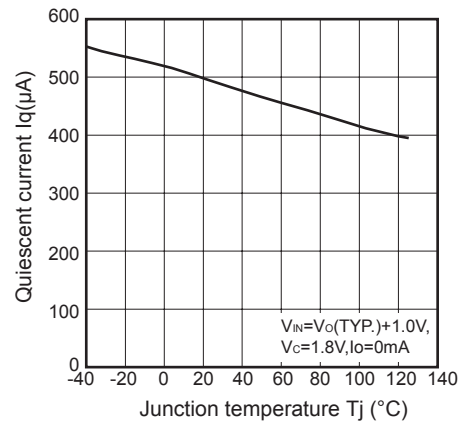


Fig.8 Dropout Voltage vs. Junction Temperature (Typical Value) (PQ1LA333MSPQ)

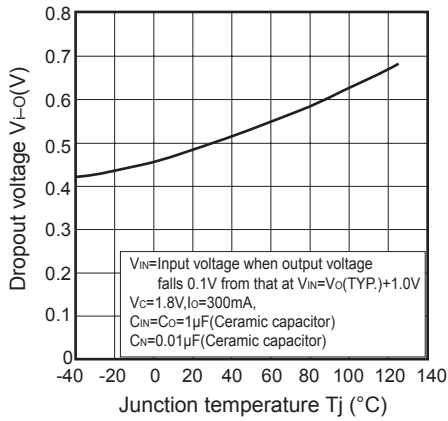


Fig.9 Output Voltage Deviation vs. Junction Temperature (Typical Value) (PQ1LA333MSPQ)

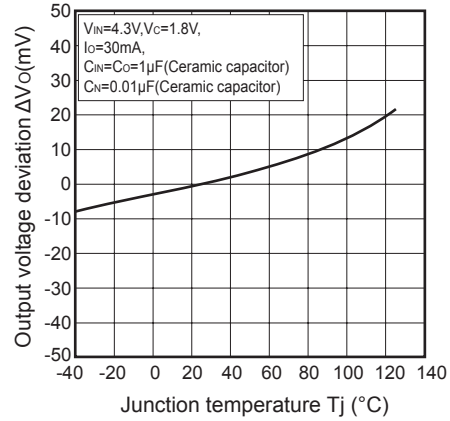


Fig.10 Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current (Typical Value)

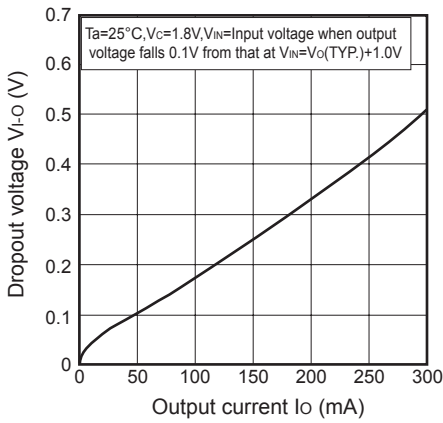


Fig.11 Ripple Rejection vs. Input Ripple Frequency (Typical Value) (PQ1LA333MSPQ)

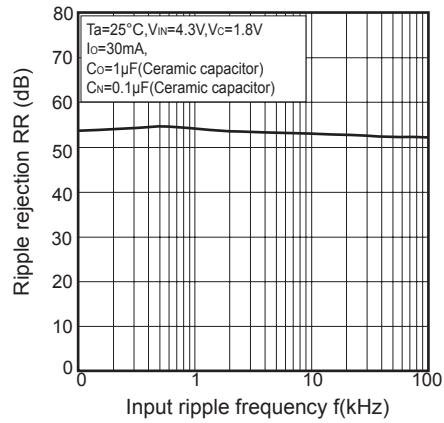
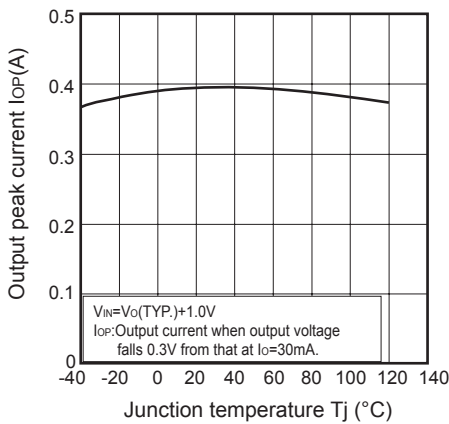


Fig.12 Output Peak Current vs. Junction Temperature (Typical Value)



■ Example of application

