

VOLTAGE TRIPLER

■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

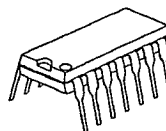
The NJU7670 is a voltage tripler incorporated CR oscillator, voltage converter, reference voltage circuit and voltage regulator.

It can generate triple or double negative voltage of an operating voltage ranging from -2.6V to -6V.

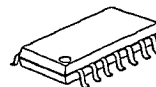
The application circuit of tripler requires three capacitors, and doubler requires only two capacitors.

Furthermore, any kind of output voltage is available by the internal voltage regulator.

■ PACKAGE OUTLINE



NJU7670D



NJU7670M

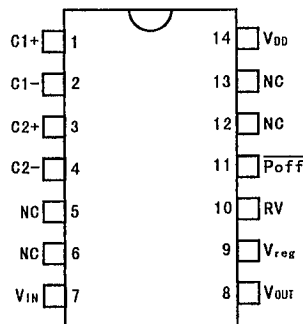


NJU7670V

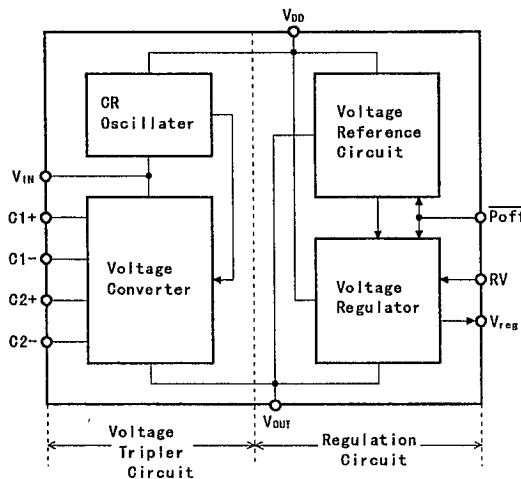
■ FEATURES

- Triple / Double Voltage Output
- Operating Voltage — -2.6V ~ -6.0V
- High-efficiency Voltage Conversion Rate — 95% (I<sub>OUT</sub>=5mA)
- High Output Current — MAX 20mA (V<sub>IN</sub>=-5V)
- CR Oscillator ON-Chip
- Output-OFF Function By External Signal — ON / OFF of V<sub>REG</sub>
- C-MOS Technology
- Package Outline — DIP/DMP/SSOP 14

■ PIN CONFIGURATION



■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



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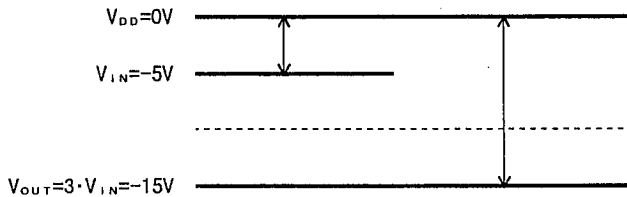
## ■ TERMINAL DESCRIPTION

NO.	SYMBOL	F U N C T I O N
1	C1+	Charge Pump Capacitor 1(+) Connecting Terminal
2	C1-	Charge Pump Capacitor 1(-) Connecting Terminal
3	C2+	Charge Pump Capacitor 2(+) Connecting Terminal
4	C2-	Charge Pump Capacitor 2(-) Connecting Terminal
5	NC	Non Connection
6	NC	Non Connection
7	$V_{IN}$	Power Supply Terminal (-)
8	$V_{OUT}$	Voltage Output Terminal
9	$V_{REG}$	Voltage Regulator Output Terminal
10	RV	Voltage Regulator Adjustment Terminal
11	$\overline{Poff}$	$V_{REG}$ Output ON/OFF Control Terminal
12	NC	Non Connection
13	NC	Non Connection
14	$V_{DD}$	Power Supply Terminal (+)

## ■ FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

### (1) Voltage Converter

The voltage converter generates double or triple voltage against  $V_{IN}$ .



### (2) Voltage Reference Circuit

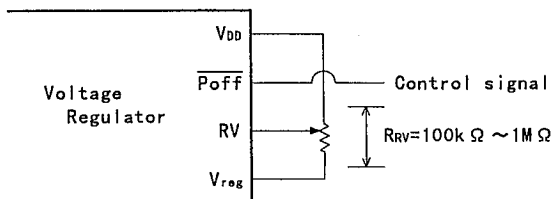
The voltage reference circuit is generating the reference voltage for a voltage regulator.

### (3) Voltage Regulator

The voltage regulator output stabilized voltage which regulated by using the external resistor against double or triple voltage of the input voltage.

#### (3-1) Output-OFF Function

As this circuit incorporated output-off function, the voltage regulator output (ON/OFF) is performed by the signal come from system.



• ON/OFF Control for  $V_{reg}$  Terminal

$\overline{Poff}$ Level	$V_{reg}$ Output
"H" (Connect to $V_{DD}$ )	ON
"L" (Connect to $V_{IN}$ )	OFF

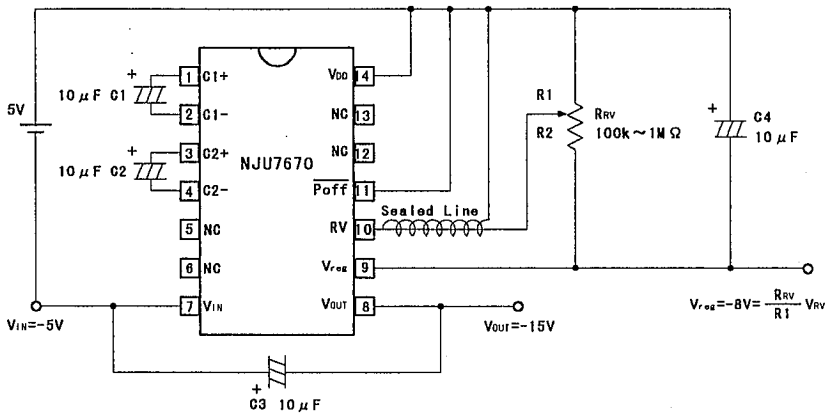
(3-2) Example of the Voltage Regulation

The voltage regulator has a output terminal which can be adjusted the output voltage to any kind of voltage by resistance  $R_{RV}$ .

As the RV terminal input impedance is high. Therefore special care against noise is required.

( Use a sealed line or others noise-proof method )

Tripler Operation + Voltage Regulator Operation



## ■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

( Ta=25°C )

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> - V <sub>OUT</sub>   ≤ 20	V
Input Voltage	V <sub>I1</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> -0.5~+0.5 Note 1)	V
	V <sub>I2</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> -0.5~+0.5 Note 2)	
Output Voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>	- 20.0	V
Power Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	700 ( DIP )	mW
		300 ( DMP )	
		250 ( SSOP )	
Operating Temperature Range	T <sub>OPR</sub>	-20 ~ +75	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>STG</sub>	-40 ~ +125	°C

Note 1) Apply to P<sub>OFF</sub> terminal.

Note 2) Apply to RV terminal.

## ■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC

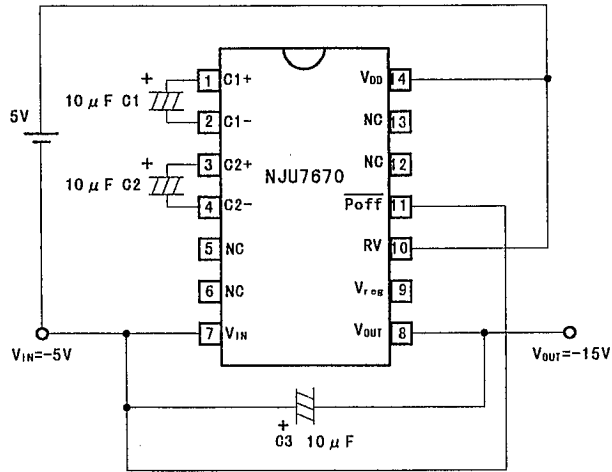
( V<sub>DD</sub>=0V, V<sub>IN</sub>=-5V, Ta=25°C )

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>		-6.0	-	-2.6	V
Output Voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>		-18.0	-	-	V
	V <sub>r,REG</sub>	RL=∞, R <sub>RV</sub> =1MΩ, V <sub>OUT</sub> =-18V	-18.0	-	-2.6	V
Regulator Operating Voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>		-18.0	-	-8.0	V
Current Consumption 1	I <sub>DD1</sub>	P <sub>off</sub> ="H" Note 3) RL=∞, R <sub>RV</sub> =1MΩ, V <sub>r,REG</sub> =-2.6V	-	75	120	μA
Current Consumption 2	I <sub>DD2</sub>	P <sub>off</sub> ="L" Note 3) RL=∞, R <sub>RV</sub> =1MΩ	-	60	100	μA
Output Impedance	R <sub>OUT</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> =20mA, C1=C2=C3=10μF	-	150	200	Ω
Power Conversion Rate	P <sub>o11</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 5mA, C1=C2=C3=10μF	90	95	-	%
Line Regulation	$\frac{\Delta V_{r,REG}}{\Delta V_{OUT} \cdot V_{r,REG}}$	-18V < V <sub>OUT</sub> < -8V	-	0.2	-	% / V
		V <sub>r,REG</sub> = -8V, RL=∞				
Load Conversion	$\frac{\Delta V_{r,REG}}{\Delta I_{r,REG}}$	V <sub>OUT</sub> = -15V, V <sub>r,REG</sub> = -8V	-	5.0	-	Ω
		0 < I <sub>r,REG</sub> < 20mA				
Output Saturation Resistance	R <sub>SAT</sub>	R <sub>SAT</sub> = Δ(V <sub>r,REG</sub> - V <sub>OUT</sub> ) / ΔI <sub>r,REG</sub> 0 < I <sub>r,REG</sub> < 20mA, RV = V <sub>DD</sub>	-	8.0	-	Ω
Reference Voltage	V <sub>RV</sub>		- 2.3	- 1.5	- 1.0	V
Input Current 1	I <sub>IN1</sub>	RV Terminal	-	-	1.0	μA
Input Current 2	I <sub>IN2</sub>	P <sub>off</sub> Terminal	-	-	2.0	μA
Switching Frequency	f <sub>SW</sub>		-	2.5	-	kHz

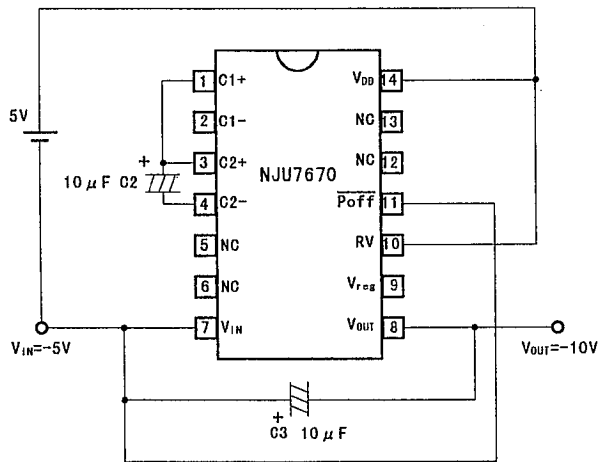
Note 3) Excluding input current on R<sub>RV</sub>.

## ■ APPLICATION CIRCUITS (1)

### (1-1) Tripler Operation

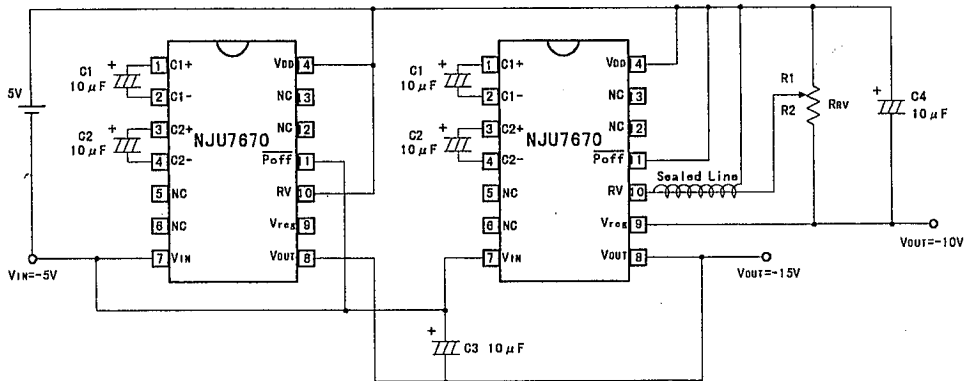


### (1-2) Doubler Operation



## ■ APPLICATION CIRCUIT (2)

### (2) Parallel Connection



- \* The output impedance  $R_{OUT}$  can be reduced by parallel connection.
- \* C3 is a stabilizing capacitor output for stabilized voltage.
- \* In the parallel connection, one stabilizing capacitor using is better way.

## MEMO

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