# **100mA Charge Pump Voltage Converter with Shutdown**

The MC1121 is a charge pump converter with 100mA output current capability. It converts a 2.4V to 5.5V input to a corresponding negative output voltage. As with all charge pump converters, the MC1121 uses no inductors saving cost, size, and reducing EMI.

An on-board oscillator operates at a typical frequency of 10kHz (at  $V_{DD} = 5V$ ) when the frequency control input (FC) is connected to ground. The oscillator frequency increases to 200kHz when FC is connected to  $V_{DD}$ , allowing the use of smaller capacitors. Operation at sub-10kHz frequencies results in lower quiescent current and is accomplished with the addition of an external capacitor from OSC (pin 7) to ground. The MC1121 can be driven from an external clock connected OSC. Typical supply current at 10kHz is 50µA, and falls to less than 1µA when the shutdown input is brought low, whether the internal or an external clock is used. The MC1121 is available in a Micro–8 package.

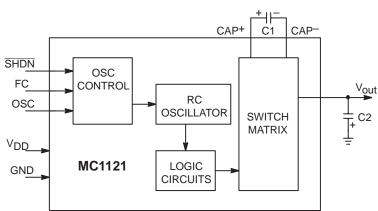
#### Features

- Converts a 2.4V to 5.5V Input Voltage to a Corresponding Negative Output Voltage (Inverter Mode)
- Uses Only 2 Capacitors; No Inductors Required!
- High Output Current: 100mA
- Selectable Oscillator Frequency: 10kHz to 200kHz
- Power–Saving Shutdown Input
- Optional High-Frequency Operation Allows Use of Small Capacitors
- Low Operating Current (FC = GND): 50µA
- Tested Operating Temperature Range: -40°C to +85°C

#### **Typical Applications**

- Laptop Computers
- Medical Instruments
- Disk Drives
- µP–Based Controllers
- Process Instrumentation

#### FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM





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Micro8 DM SUFFIX CASE TBD PRELIMINARY INFORMATION

PIN CONFIGURATION (Top View)

FC 1 CAP+ 2 GND 3 CAP- 4	MC1121	8 VDD 7 OSC 6 SHDN 5 VOUT
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#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Device	Package	Shipping	
MC1121DMR2	Micro-8	2500 Tape/Reel	

### **PIN DESCRIPTION**

Pin No.	Symbol	Description		
1	FC	Frequency control for internal oscillator, FC = open, $F_{OSC}$ = 10kHz typ; FC = $V_{DD}$ , $F_{OSC}$ = 200kHz typ, FC has no effect when OSC pin is driven externally		
2	CAP+	Charge-pump capacitor, positive terminal		
3	GND	Power-supply ground input		
4	CAP-	Charge-pump capacitor, negative terminal		
5	Vout	Output, negative voltage		
6	SHDN	Shutdown		
7	OSC	Oscillator control input. An external capacitor can be added to slow the oscillator. Take care to minimize stray capacitance. An external oscillator also may be connected to overdrive OSC		
8	V <sub>DD</sub>	Power-supply positive voltage input		

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS\*

Parameter	Value	Unit
V <sub>DD</sub> Supply Voltage	6.0	V
Operating Temperature Range	-40 to +85	°C
OSC, FC, SHDN Input Voltage	–0.3 to (V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3)	V
Output Short Circuit Duration	10	Sec
Storage Temperature Range	-65 to +150	°C
Package Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> $\leq$ 70°C) Micro8 Derate by 4mW/°C for T <sub>A</sub> > 70°C	333	mW
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 Seconds)	+300	°C

\* Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which damage to the device may occur.

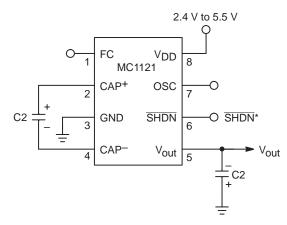
Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
DD	Active Supply Current $R_L = Open, FC = Open \text{ or } GND$ $R_L = Open, FC = V_{DD}$		50 0.6	100 1.0	μA mA
IDD(SHDN)	Shutdown Supply Current ( $\overline{SHDN} = 0V$ )	-	0.2	1.0	μA
V <sub>DD</sub>	Supply Voltage	2.4	—	5.5	V
VIH	SHDN Logic High Input Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> x 0.8	—	—	V
VIL	SHDN Logic Low Input Voltage	—	_	0.4	V
IIN	Input Leakage Current SHDN, OSC FC Pin	-1.0 -4.0	_	1.0 4.0	μΑ
ROUT	Output Source Resistance (I <sub>OUT</sub> = 60 mA)	—	12	20	Ω
IOUT	Output Current (VOUT more negative than –3.75V)	60	100	—	mA
Fosc	Oscillator Frequency OSC Open, FC = Open or GND $\overline{SHDN} = V_{IH}$ , FC = $V_{DD}$	5.0 100	10 200		kHz
PEFF	Power Efficiency (FC = GND) $R_L = 2k\Omega$ between V <sub>DD</sub> and V <sub>OUT</sub> $R_L = 1 k\Omega$ between V <sub>OUT</sub> and GND $I_L = 60 \text{ mA to GND}$	93 94 —	97 97 92		%
VEFF	Voltage Conversion Efficiency (R <sub>L</sub> = OPEN)	99	99.9	—	%

<b>ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS</b> (T <sub>A</sub> = $-40^{\circ}$ C to $+85^{\circ}$ C, V <sub>DD</sub> = 5V ±10% C <sub>OSC</sub> = OPEN, C1, C2 = $10\mu$ F, FC = V <sub>DD</sub> ,
$\overline{SHDN} = V_{IH}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C.)

### APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

#### **Negative Voltage Converter**

The MC1121 is typically used as a charge–pump voltage inverter. C1 and C2 are the only two external capacitors used in the operating circuit (see Figure 1).



NOTES: \*SHDN should be tied to VDD if not used.

#### Figure 1. Charge Pump Inverter

The MC1121 is not actively regulated. A typical output source resistance of  $11.8\Omega$  means that an input of +5V results in - 5V output voltage under light load, and only decreases to - 3.8V (typ) with a 100mA load.

The supplied output current is from capacitor C2 during one-half the charge-pump cycle. This results in a peak-to-peak ripple of:

 $V_{RIPPLE} = I_{OUT}/2(f_{PUMP}) (C2) + I_{OUT} (ESR_{C2})$ 

Where  $f_{PUMP}$  is 5kHz (one half the nominal 10kHz oscillator frequency), and C2 = 150 $\mu$ F with an ESR of 0.2 $\Omega$  ripple is about 90mV with a 100mA load current. If C2 is raised to 390 $\mu$ F, the ripple drops to 45mV.

#### **Changing Oscillator Frequency**

The MC1121's clock frequency is controlled by four modes:

FC	OSC	Oscillator Frequency
Open	Open	10kHz
$FC = V_{DD}$	Open	200kHz
Open or FC = V <sub>DD</sub>	External Capacitor	Reduced from 10kHz or 200kHz depending on FC state
Open	External Clock	External Clock Frequency

The oscillator runs at 10kHz (typical) when FC and OSC are not connected. The oscillator frequency is lowered by connecting a capacitor between OSC and GND, but FC can still multiply the frequency by 20 times in this mode.

An external clock source that swings within 100mV of  $V_{DD}$  and GND may overdrive OSC in the inverter mode. OSC can be driven by any CMOS logic output. When OSC is overdriven, FC has no effect.

Note that the frequency of the signal appearing at CAP+ and CAP- is half that of the oscillator. In addition, by lowering the oscillator frequency, the effective output resistance of the charge–pump increases. To compensate for this, the value of the charge–pump capacitors may be increased.

Because the 5kHz output ripple frequency may be low enough to interfere with other circuitry, the oscillator frequency can be increased with the use of the FC pin or an external oscillator. The output ripple frequency is half the selected oscillator frequency. Although the MC1121's quiescent current will increase if the clock frequency is increased, it allows smaller capacitance values to be used for C1 and C2.

#### **Capacitor Selection**

In addition to load current, the following factors affect the MC1121 output voltage drop from its ideal value 1) output resistance, 2) pump (C1) and reservoir (C2) capacitor ESRs, and 3) C1 and C2 capacitance.

The voltage drop is the load current times the output resistance. The loss in C2 is the load current times C2's ESR; C1's loss is larger because it handles currents greater than the load current during charge–pump operation. Therefore, the voltage drop due to C1 is about four times C1's ESR multiplied by the load current, and a low (or high) ESR capacitor has a greater impact on performance for C1 than for C2.

In general, as the MC1121's pump frequency increases, capacitance values needed to maintain comparable ripple and output resistance diminish proportionately.

#### **Cascading Devices**

To produce greater negative magnitudes of the initial supply voltage, the MC1121 may be cascaded (see Figure 2). The resulting output resistance is approximately equal to the sum of individual MC1121  $R_{OUT}$  values. The output voltage (where n is an integer representing the number of devices cascaded) is defined by

 $V_{OUT} = -n (V_{IN}).$ 

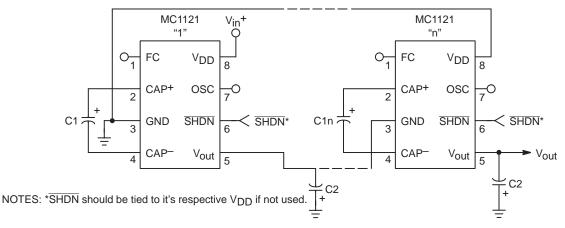
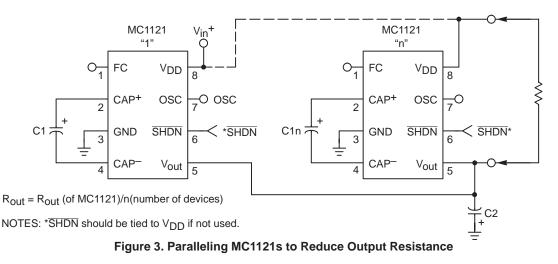


Figure 2. Cascading MC1121s to Increase Output Voltage

#### **Paralleling Devices**

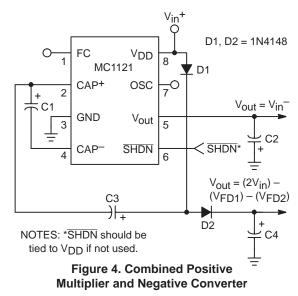
To reduce output resistance, multiple MC1121s may be paralleled (see Figure 3). Each device needs a pump

capacitor C1, but the reservoir capacitor C2 serves all devices. The value of C2 should be increased by a factor of n (the number of devices).



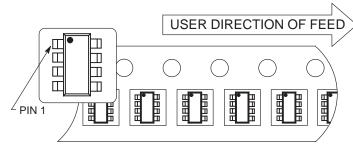
# Combined Positive Supply Multiplication and Negative Voltage Conversion

Figure 4 shows this dual function circuit, in which capacitors C1 and C2 perform pump and reservoir functions to generate the negative voltage. Capacitors C2 and C4 are the respective capacitors for the multiplied positive voltage. This particular configuration leads to higher source impedances of the generated supplies due to the finite impedance of the common charge–pump driver.



### TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

#### **Component Taping Orientation for Micro-8 Devices**



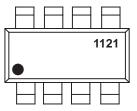
Standard Reel Component Orientation for R2 Suffix Device (Mark Right Side Up)

#### **Tape & Reel Specifications Table**

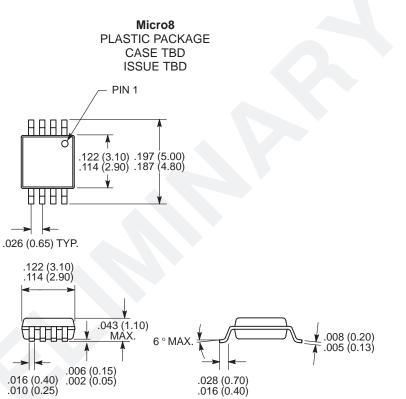
Package	Tape Width (W)	Pitch (P)	Part Per Full Reel	Diameter
Micro-8	12 mm	4 mm	2500	13 inches

#### MARKING

#### MC1121DMR2



## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



Dimensions: inches (mm)

# <u>Notes</u>

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