

Switched Capacitor Voltage Converters

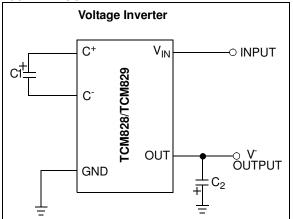
Features

- Charge Pump in 5-Pin SOT-23 Package
- >95% Voltage Conversion Efficiency
- Voltage Inversion and/or Doubling
- Low 50 μA (TCM828) Quiescent Current
- Operates from +1.5V to +5.5V
- Up to 25 mA Output Current
- Only Two External Capacitors Required

Applications

- LCD Panel Bias
- Cellular Phones
- Pagers
- PDAs, Portable Dataloggers
- · Battery-Powered Devices

Typical Application Circuit



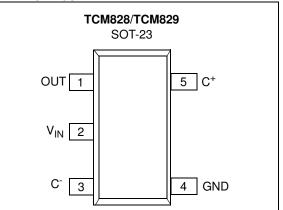
Description

The TCM828/TCM829 devices are CMOS "chargepump" voltage converters in ultra-small, 5-Pin SOT-23 packages. They invert and/or double an input voltage which can range from +1.5V to +5.5V. Conversion efficiency is typically >95%. Switching frequency is 12 kHz for the TCM828, and 35 kHz for the TCM829.

External component requirement is only two capacitors $(3.3 \ \mu\text{F} \text{ nominal})$ for standard voltage inverter applications. With a few additional components, a positive doubler can also be built. All other circuitry, including control, oscillator and power MOSFETs, are integrated on-chip. Supply current is 50 μA (TCM828) and 115 μA (TCM829).

The TCM828 and TCM829 devices are available in a 5-Pin SOT-23 surface mount package.

Package Type



Ordering Information

Part No.		Pack	age	Temperature Range		
TCM828	TCM828ECT		OT-23	-40℃ t	:o +85℃	
TCM828\	TCM828VT		5-Pin SOT-23		o +125℃	
TCM829E	TCM829ECT		5-Pin SOT-23		:o+85℃	
Note:	5-Pin SC-74	SOT-23 A.	is equ	iivalent	to EIAJ	

1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Absolute Maximum Ratings †

Input Voltage (V _{IN} to GND)+30V
Output Voltage (OUT to GND)6.0V, +0.3V
Current at OUT Pin 50 mA
Short-Circuit Duration – OUT to GNDIndefinite
Operating Temperature Range40 ℃ to +85 ℃
Variable Temp. Range (TCM828 only)
Variable Temp. Range (TCM828 only)40 °C to +125 °C
-40 ℃ to +125 ℃

† Notice: Stresses above those listed under "Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (0 °C TO +85 °C)

Electrical Specifications: $T_A = 0$ °C to +85 °C, $V_{IN} = +5V$, C1 = C2 = 10 μ F (TCM828), C1 = C2 = 3.3 μ F (TCM829), unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25$ °C.

Parameters	Sym	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Conditions
Supply Current	I _{DD}		50	90	μΑ	TCM828 , T _A = +25 ℃
		_	115	260	μA	TCM829 , T _A = +25 °C
Minimum Supply Voltage	V+	1.5	—	_	V	
Maximum Supply Voltage	V ⁺	—	—	5.5	V	$R_{LOAD} = 10 \ k\Omega$
Oscillator Frequency	F _{OSC}	8.4	12	15.6	kHz	TCM828 , T _A = +25 °C
		24.5	35	45.5	kHz	TCM829 , T _A = +25 °C
Power Efficiency	P _{EFF}	—	96	_	%	$I_{LOAD} = 3 \text{ mA}, T_A = +25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Voltage Conversion Efficiency	V _{EFF}	95	99.9		%	$R_{LOAD} = \infty$
Output Resistance	R _{OUT}	—	25	50	Ω	I _{OUT} = 5 mA,T _A = +25 ℃
			_	65	Ω	$I_{OUT} = 5 \text{ mA}, T_A = 0 \degree C \text{ to } +85 \degree C$

Note 1: Capacitor contribution is approximately 20% of the output impedance [ESR = 1/pump frequency x capacitance)].

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (-40 ℃ TO +85 ℃)

Electrical Specifications: $T_A = -40 \degree C$ to $+85 \degree C$, $V_{IN} = +5V$, $C1 = C2 = 10 \ \mu\text{F}$ (TCM828), $C1 = C2 = 3.3 \ \mu\text{F}$ (TCM829), unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25 \degree C$. (Note 1)

Parameters	Sym	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Conditions
Supply Current	I _{DD}	—	—	115	μA	TCM828
		—	—	325	μA	TCM829
Supply Voltage Range	V+	1.5	—	5.5	V	$R_{LOAD} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$
Oscillator Frequency	F _{OSC}	6	—	15.6	kHz	TCM828
		19	—	45.5	kHz	TCM829
Output Resistance	R _{OUT}	_	_	65	Ω	I _{OUT} = 5 mA

Note 1: All -40 °C to +85 °C specifications above are assured by design.

2.0 TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Note: The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only. The performance characteristics listed herein are not tested or guaranteed. In some graphs or tables, the data presented may be outside the specified operating range (e.g., outside specified power supply range) and therefore outside the warranted range.

Note: Circuit of Figure 5-3, $V_{IN} = +5V$, C1 = C2 = C3, $T_A = +25$ °C, unless otherwise noted.

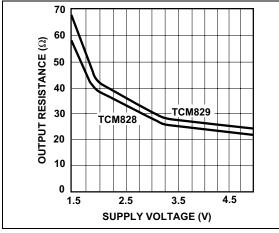
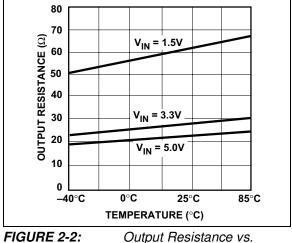


FIGURE 2-1: Output Resistance vs. Supply Voltage.



Temperature.

Output Resistance vs.

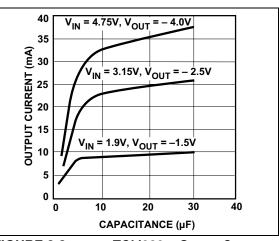


FIGURE 2-3: TCM828 – Output Current vs. Capacitance.

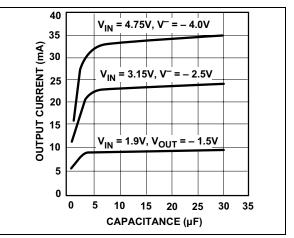


FIGURE 2-4: TCM829 – Output Current vs. Capacitance.

Note:Circuit of Figure 5-3, $V_{IN} = +5V$, C1 = C2 = C3, $T_A = +25$ °C, unless otherwise noted.

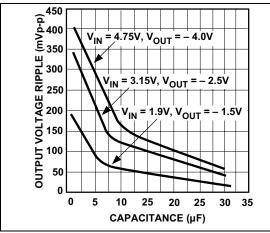


FIGURE 2-5: TCM828 – Output Voltage Ripple vs. Capacitance.

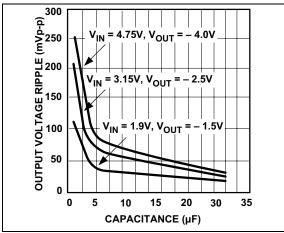


FIGURE 2-6: TCM829 – Output Voltage Ripple vs. Capacitance.

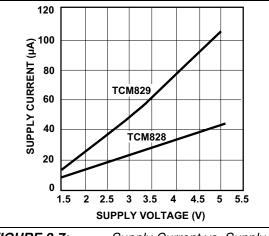


FIGURE 2-7: Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage.

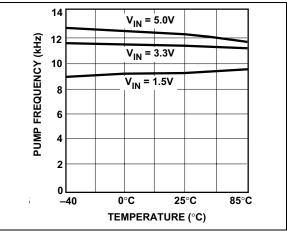


FIGURE 2-8: TCM828 – Pump Frequency vs. Temperature.

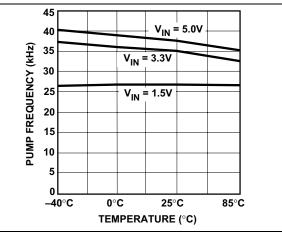


FIGURE 2-9: TCM829 – Pump Frequency vs. Temperature.

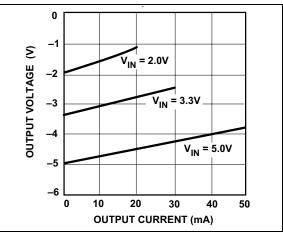


FIGURE 2-10: Output Voltage vs. Output Current.

Note: Circuit of Figure 5-3, V_{IN} = +5V, C1 = C2 = C3, T_A = +25 °C, unless otherwise noted.

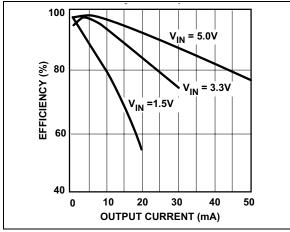


FIGURE 2-11: Efficiency vs. Output Current.

3.0 **PIN DESCRIPTION**

The descriptions of the pins are listed in Table 3-1.

TCM828/TCM829 SOT-23	Symbol	Function	
1	OUT	Inverting charge pump output	
2	V _{IN}	Positive power supply input	
3	C ₁ -	Commutation capacitor negative terminal	
4	GND	Ground	
5	C1 ⁺	Commutation capacitor positive terminal	

TABLE 3-1:PIN FUNCTION TABLE

4.0 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The TCM828/TCM829 charge pump converters invert the voltage applied to the V_{IN} pin. Conversion consists of a two phase operation (Figure 4-1). During the first phase, switches S2 and S4 are open, while S1 and S3 are closed. During this time, C1 charges to the voltage on V_{IN} and load current is supplied from C2. During the second phase, S2 and S4 are closed, and S1 and S3 are open. This action connects C1 across C2, restoring charge to C2.

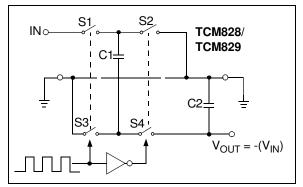


FIGURE 4-1: Ideal Switched Capacitor Charge Pump.

5.0 APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

5.0.1 OUTPUT VOLTAGE CONSIDERATIONS

The TCM828/TCM829 devices perform voltage conversion, but do not provide regulation. The output voltage will droop in a linear manner with respect to load current. The value of this equivalent output resistance is approximately 25Ω nominal at $+25^{\circ}C$ and VIN = +5V. VOUT is approximately -5V at light loads, and droops according to the equation below:

 $V_{DROOP} = I_{OUT} \times R_{OUT}$ $V_{OUT} = -(V_{IN} - V_{DBOOP})$

5.0.2 CHARGE PUMP EFFICIENCY

The overall power efficiency of the charge pump is affected by four factors:

- 1. Losses from power consumed by the internal oscillator, switch drive, etc. (which vary with input voltage, temperature and oscillator frequency).
- 2. I²R losses due to the on-resistance of the MOSFET switches on-board the charge pump.
- 3. Charge pump capacitor losses due to effective series resistance (ESR).
- 4. Losses that occur during charge transfer (from the commutation capacitor to the output capacitor) when a voltage difference between the two capacitors exists.

Most of the conversion losses are due to factors 2, 3 and 4 above. These losses are shown in Equation 5-1.

EQUATION 5-1:

$$\begin{split} P_{LOSS(2,3,4)} &= I_{OUT}^2 \times R_{OUT} \\ &\cong I_{OUT}^2 \times \left[\frac{1}{(f_{OSC})C1} + 8R_{SWITCH} + 4ESR_{C1} + ESR_{C2} \right] \end{split}$$

The $1/(f_{OSC})(C1)$ term in Equation 5-1 is the effective output resistance of an ideal switched capacitor circuit (Figures 5-1 and 5-2).

The losses in the circuit due to factor 4 above are also shown in Equation 5-2. The output voltage ripple is shown in Equation 5-3.

EQUATION 5-2:

$$\begin{split} P_{LOSS(4)} &= [(0.5)(CI)(V_{IN}^2 + V_{OUT}^2) + (0.5)(C2)(V_{RIPPLE}^2) \\ &- 2V_{OUT}V_{RIPPLE}] \times f_{OSC} \end{split}$$

EQUATION 5-3:

$$V_{RIPPLE} = \frac{I_{OUT}}{(f_{OSC})(C2)} + 2(I_{OUT})(ESR_{C2})$$

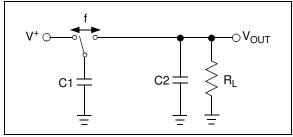


FIGURE 5-1: Model.

Ideal Switched Capacitor

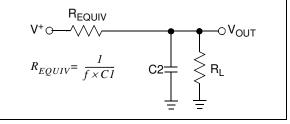


FIGURE 5-2: Resistance.

Equivalent Output

5.0.3 CAPACITOR SELECTION

In order to maintain the lowest output resistance and output ripple voltage, it is recommended that low ESR capacitors be used. Additionally, larger values of C1 will lower the output resistance and larger values of C2 will reduce output ripple. (See Equation 5-1).

Table 5-1 shows various values of C1 and the corresponding output resistance values @ +25°C. It assumes a 0.1Ω ESR $_{C1}$ and 2Ω R $_{SW}$. Table 5-2 shows the output voltage ripple for various values of C2. The VRIPPLE values assume 10 mA output load current and 0.1Ω ESR $_{C2}$.

TABLE 5-1:	OUTPUT RESISTANCE VS. C1
	(ESR = 0.1Ω)

C1 (µF)	TCM828 R _{OUT} (Ω)	TCM829 R _{OUT} (Ω)
0.1	850	302
1	100	45
3.3	42	25
10	25	19
47	18	17
100	17	17

 TABLE 5-2:
 OUTPUT VOLTAGE RIPPLE

 VS. C2 (ESR = 0.1Ω) IOUT
 10MA

C2 (µF)	TCM828 V _{RIPPLE} (mV)	TCM829 R _{OUT} (Ω)
1	835	286
3.3	254	88
10	85	31
47	20	8
100	10	5

5.0.4 INPUT SUPPLY BYPASSING

The $V_{\rm IN}$ input should be capacitively bypassed to reduce AC impedance and minimize noise effects due to the switching internal to the device. The recommended capacitor depends on the configuration of the TCM828/TCM829 devices.

If the device is loaded from OUT to GND, it is recommended that a large value capacitor (at least equal to C1) be connected from the input to GND. If the device is loaded from IN to OUT, a small (0.1 μ F) capacitor is sufficient.

5.0.5 VOLTAGE INVERTER

The most common application for charge pump devices is the inverter (Figure 5-3). This application uses two external capacitors – C1 and C2 (plus a power supply bypass capacitor, if necessary). The output is equal to $V^-_{\rm IN}$ plus any voltage drops, due to loading. Refer to Table 5-1 and Table 5-1 for capacitor selection.

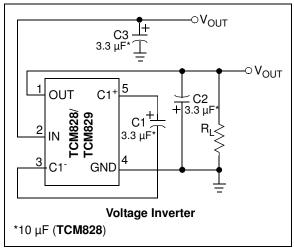


FIGURE 5-3: Test Circuit.

5.0.6 CASCADING DEVICES

Two or more TCM828/829 devices can be cascaded to increase output voltage (Table 5-4). If the output is lightly loaded, it will be close to $(-2 \times VIN)$ but will droop at least by R_{OUT} of the first device multiplied by the IQ of the second. It can be seen that the output resistance rises rapidly for multiple cascaded devices. For large negative voltage requirements see the TC682 or TCM680 data sheets.

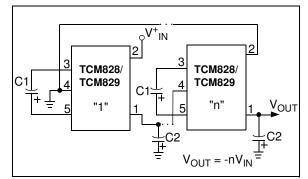


FIGURE 5-4: Cascading TCM828 or TCM829 Devices to Increase Output Voltage.

5.0.7 PARALLELING DEVICES

To reduce the value of R_{OUT}, multiple TCM828/ TCM829 devices can be connected in parallel (Figure 5-5). The output resistance will be reduced by a factor of N, where N is the number of TCM828/ TCM829 device. Each device will require it's own pump capacitor (C1), but all devices may share one reservoir capacitor (C2). However, to preserve ripple performance, the value of C2 should be scaled according to the number of paralleled TCM828/ TCM829 devices.

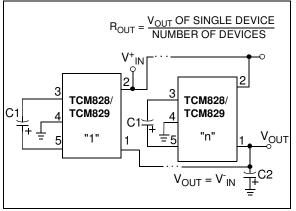
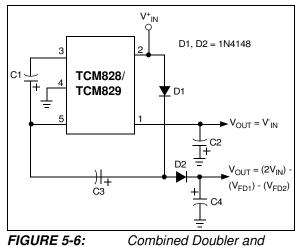


FIGURE 5-5: Paralleling TCM828 or TCM829 Devices to Reduce Output Resistance.

5.0.8 VOLTAGE DOUBLER/INVERTER

Another common application of the TCM828/TCM829 devices is shown in Figure 5-6. This circuit performs two functions in combination. C1 and C2 form the standard inverter circuit described above. C3 and C4, plus the two diodes, form the voltage doubler circuit. C1 and C3 are the pump capacitors, while C2 and C4 are the reservoir capacitors. Because both sub-circuits rely on the same switches, if either output is loaded, both will drop toward GND. Make sure that the total current drawn from both the outputs does not total more than 40 mA.



Inverter.

5.0.9 DIODE PROTECTION FOR HEAVY LOADS

When heavy loads require the OUT pin to sink large currents, being delivered by a positive source, diode protection may be needed. The OUT pin should not be allowed to be pulled above ground. This is accomplished by connecting a Schottky diode (1N5817) as shown in Figure 5-7.

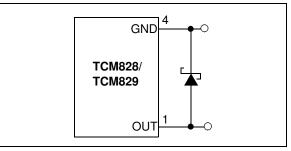


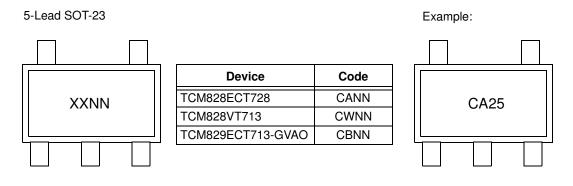
FIGURE 5-7: High V⁻ Load Current.

5.0.10 LAYOUT CONSIDERATIONS

As with any switching power supply circuit, good layout practice is recommended. Mount components as close together as possible, to minimize stray inductance and capacitance. Also use a large ground plane to minimize noise leakage into other circuitry.

6.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

6.1 Package Marking Information



Legend:	: XXX Y YY WW NNN (e3) *	Customer-specific information Year code (last digit of calendar year) Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year) Week code (week of January 1 is week '01') Alphanumeric traceability code Pb-free JEDEC designator for Matte Tin (Sn) This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator ((e3)) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.
	be carrie	nt the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will d over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available s for customer-specific information.

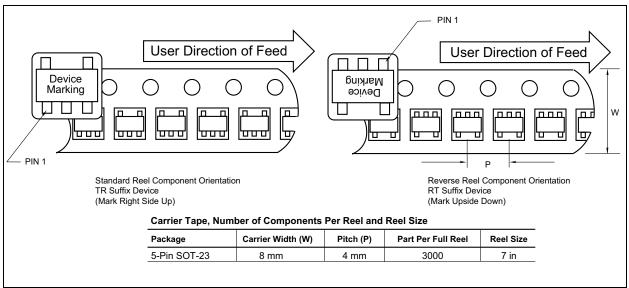
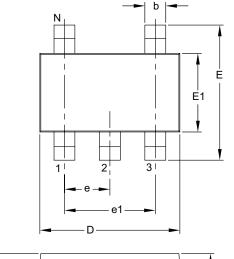


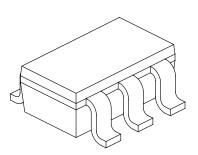
FIGURE 6-1:

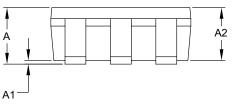
Component Taping Orientation for 5-Pin SOT-23 (EIAJ SC-74A) Devices.

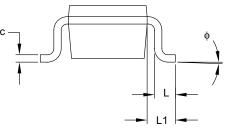
Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor CT [SOT]

Note For the most current package drawings please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging









	Units			MILLIMETERS		
	Dimension 11 imits	MIN	NOM	MAX		
Number of Pins	N					
Lead Pitch	e		BSC			
Outside Lead Pitch	e		BSC			
Overall Height	A		-			
Molded Package Thickness	A		-			
Standoff	A		-			
Overall Width	E		-			
Molded Package Width	E		-			
Overall thength	D		-			
Foottlength	L		-			
Footprint	L		-			
FootAngle	φ	_ °	-			
Lead Thickness	С		-			
Lead	b		_			

Notes

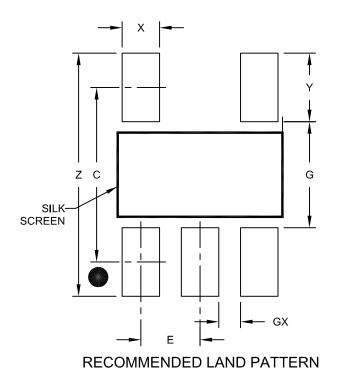
Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME YM

BSC Basic Dimension Theoretically exact Value Shown Without Itolerances

Microchip Technology Drawing C

5-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (CT) [SOT-23]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



	Ν	ILLIMETER	S	
Dimension	Dimension Limits		NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	0.95 BSC			
Contact Pad Spacing	С		2.80	
Contact Pad Width (X5)	Х			0.60
Contact Pad Length (X5)	Y			1.10
Distance Between Pads	G	1.70		
Distance Between Pads	GX	0.35		
Overall Width	Z			3.90

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2091A

APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision B (August 2010)

The following is the list of modifications:

- 1. Added new operating temperature for TCM828 (TCM828VT).
- 2. Reformatted the original document.
- 3. Updated package drawings.

Revision A (March 2001)

• Original Release of this Document.

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, refer to the factory or the listed sales office.

PART NO.	<u>x /xx</u>	Exa	amples:	
Device	Temperature Package Range	a)	TCM828ECT728:	Extended Temp., 5-LD SOT-23 Package.
Device:	TCM828:CMOS Voltage Converter.TCM829:CMOS Voltage Converter.	b)	TCM828VT713:	Various Temperature 5-LD SOT-23 Package.
Temperature Range:	E = -40 ℃ to +85 ℃ V = -40 ℃ to +125 ℃	c)	TCM829ECT713-G	Extended Temp., 5-LD SOT-23
Package:	CT = 5-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor, SOT-23.			Package.

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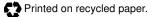
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