

# High Frequency 200mA Charge Pump Inverter or Doubler

#### **FEATURES**

- Inverts or Doubles Input Supply Voltage
- 92% Power Efficiency at 100mA
- 120kHz/900kHz Selectable Oscillator Frequency
- 4.5Ω Output Resistance Using 3.3μF Ceramic Caps
- Low Voltage Battery Operation
- Ideal for 3.6V Lithium Ion Battery or 5.0V Input
- High Output Current 200mA
- Low Profile Solution
- 1.5V Inverter Startup Guaranteed



Now Agailate in Lead Free Packaging

■ Pin Compatible High-Current Upgrade of the L027660 and 660 Industry

Spayest Package Available for the 660

- DESCRIPTION

The **SP6661** is a CMOS DC-DC Monolith of Voltage Converter that can be implemented as a Voltage Inverter or a Positive Voltage Daubler as a Voltage Inverter, a -1.5V to -5.0V output can be converted from a +1.5V to +5.0V input. As a Voltage Doubler, a +5.0V to +10.0V output can be provided from a +2.5V to +5.0V input. The **SP6661** is ideal for both battery-powered and board level voltage conversion applications with a typical operating current of 3mA and a high efficiency (>90%) over most of its load-current range. Typical end products for this device are disk drive supplies, operational amplifier and interface power supplies, medical instruments, and hand held and laptop computers. The **SP6661** is a dilable in 8-pin NSOIC, and  $\mu$ SOIC packages.

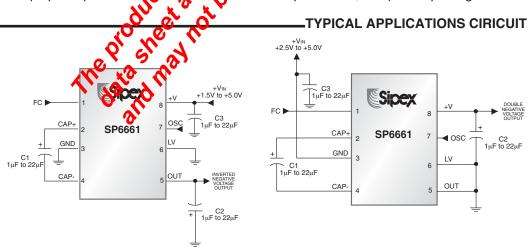


Figure 1: Voltage Inverter

Figure 2: Voltage Doubler

### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these ratings or any other above those indicated in the operation sections of the specifications below is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods of time may affect reliability.

Power Supply Voltage	
(V+ to GND or GND to OUT)	+5.6V
LV Input Voltages(OUT - 0.3V) to	0 (V++0.3V)
FC and OSC Input VoltagesThe lea	st negative of
(OUT - 0.3V) or (V+ - 5.6V) t	o(V + + 0.3V)

OUT and V+ Continuous Output Current200	mΑ
Output Short-Circuit Duration to GND (Note 1)	.1s
Operating Temperature Ranges	
SP6661E40°C to +85	5°C
Continuous Power Dissipation (T <sub>AMB</sub> = 70°C)	
NSOIC (derate 5.88mW/°C above +70°C)471n	nW
µSOIC (derate 4.10mW/°C above +70°C)330r	ηW
Operating Temperature40°C to +85	5°C
Storage Temperature65°C to +150	)°C
Lead Temperature (soldering 10s)+300	)°C

## **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	CONDITIONS
Inverter Circuit at Low Freque	ency with 2	ı 22µF Capad	itors		A KUI
V+ = +5.0V, C1 = C2 = C3 = 22 $\mu$ F, FC = open, LV = GND, $T_{AMB} = T_{MID}$ of $T_{MAD}$ of the to Figure 1 test circuit. Note 2					
Supply Voltage Range	1.5		5.3	No.	<b>V</b> <sub>L</sub> = 500Ω
Start-Up Voltage		0.93	N.	NO.	
Supply Current		3	ê.	mA	No Load
Max Output Current	200		11 11	pΑ	
Oscillator Input Current		±1	10	<b>V</b> A	
Oscillator Frequency	70	120	<b>©</b> 170	kHz	
Output Resistance		05	3 60	Ω	I <sub>L</sub> = 100mA, Note 3
Voltage Conversion Efficiency	99.0	99.9	0	%	No Load
Power Efficiency	<b>1</b>	1 89 0 82 0		%	I <sub>L</sub> = 100mA I <sub>L</sub> = 200mA
	C O	10	•		•
Doubler Circuit at Low Freque	enc@with	2μF Capac	citors		
V+ = +5.0V, C1 = C2 = 2	uF, FC = o	pen, LV = (	GND, T <sub>AMB</sub>	= T <sub>MIN</sub> to	T <sub>MAX</sub> ; refer to Figure 22 test circuit. Note 2
Supply Voltage Range	<b>1</b> 25		5.3	V	$R_L = 1k\Omega$
Start-Up Voltage		1.5		V	
Supply Current		3	6	mA	No Load
Max Output Current	200			mA	
Oscillator Input Current		±1		μΑ	
Oscillator Frequency	70	120	170	kHz	
Output Resistance		4.5	7	Ω	I <sub>L</sub> = 100mA, Note 3
Voltage Conversion Efficiency	99.0	99.9		%	No Load
Power Efficiency	89 79	94 90		%	I <sub>L</sub> = 100mA I <sub>L</sub> = 200mA

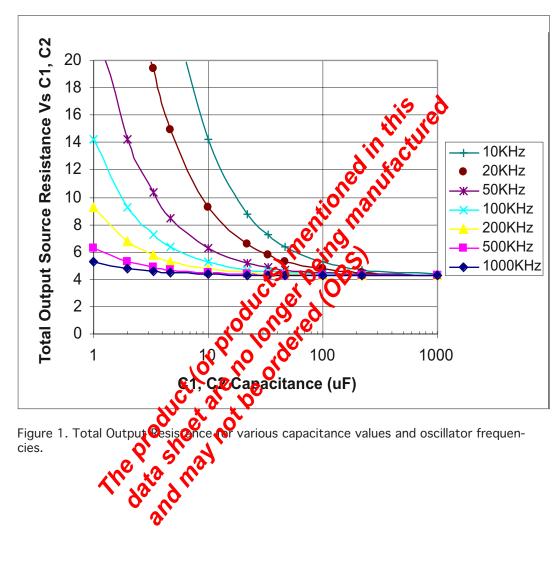
PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	CONDITIONS
				•	
Inverter Circuit at High Freque	ency with 3	3.3µF Capa	citors		
V+ = +5.0V, C1 = C2 = C3 = 3.3 Note 2	3μF, FC = \	/+, LV = Gl	ND, T <sub>AMB</sub> =	T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>N</sub>	refer to Figure 1 test circuit.
Supply Voltage Range	1.5		5.3	V	$R_L = 500\Omega$
Start-Up Voltage		0.93		V	
Supply Current		10	18	mA	No Load
Max Output Current	200			mA	1/15 '60
Oscillator Input Current		±8		μA	1,11
Oscillator Frequency	500	900	1250	kNz	
Output Resistance		5	7	No.	= 100mA, Note 3
Voltage Conversion Efficiency	99.0	99.6	ii.	%0	No Load
Power Efficiency	78 65	84 79	delle	%	I <sub>L</sub> = 100mA I <sub>L</sub> = 200mA
		>	(S)	35)	
Doubler Circuit at High Frequ	ency with 3	3.3µF C wa	citols	Y	
$V+=+5.0V$ , $C1=C2=C3=3.3\mu F$ , $FC=V+M=GM$ , $T_{MIN}$ to $T_{MAX}$ ; refer to Figure 2 test circuit. Note 2					
Supply Voltage Range	2.5	0,	5.3	V	$R_L = 1k\Omega$
Start-Up Voltage	9	1.5	•	V	
Supply Current		8	18	mA	No Load
Max Output Current	200	9		mA	
Oscillator Input Current	8	±8		μΑ	
Oscillator Frequency	590	900	1250	kHz	
Output Resistance	410	4.5	7	Ω	I <sub>L</sub> = 100mA, Note 3
Voltage Conversion Entitlency	99.0	99.9		%	No Load
Power Efficiency	87 79	92 89		%	I <sub>L</sub> = 100mA I <sub>L</sub> = 200mA

NOTE 1: Specified output resistance is a combination of internal switch resistance and capacitor ESR.

NOTE 2: In the test circuit capacitors C1, C2 and C3 are  $22\mu F$ , 0.05 maximum ESR, ceramic or  $3.3\mu F$ ,  $0.05\Omega$  maximum ESR, ceramic. Capacitors with higher ESR may reduce output voltage and efficiency. Refer to Capacitor Selection section.

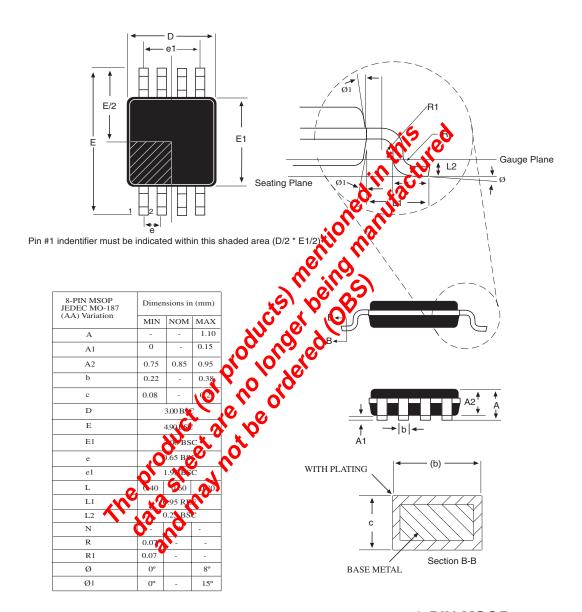
NOTE 3: Specified output resistance is a combination of internal switch resistance and capacitor ESR. Refer to Optimizing Capacitor Selection.

Refer to Figure 1 for the total output resistance for various capacitance values and oscillator frequencies. The reservoir and charge pump capacitor values are equal. The capacitance values required to maintain comparable ripple and output resistance typically diminish proportionately as the pump frequency of the **SP6661** increases.

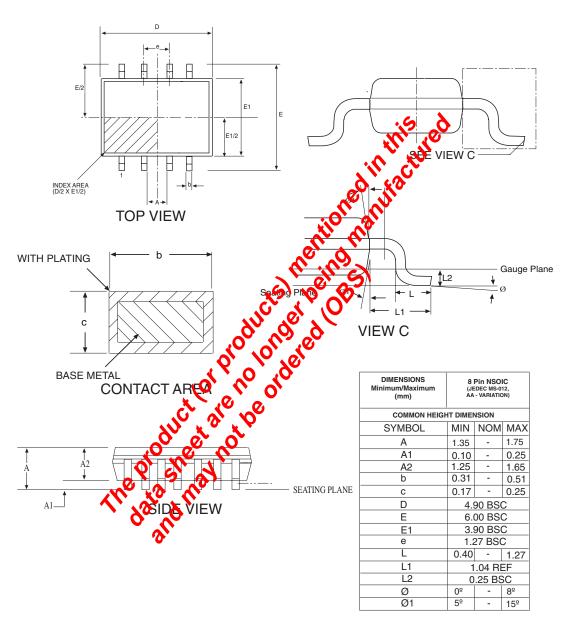


Pin Number	Pin Symbol	Description
1	FC	Frequency Control for the internal oscillator. FC = open, $f_{osc} = 120 \text{kHz}$ typical; FC = V+ $f_{osc} = 900 \text{kHz}$ typical.
2	CAP+	Connect to the positive terminal of the charge pump capacitor.
3	GND	(Voltage Inverter Circuit) Ground.
3	GND	(Positive Voltage Doubler Circuit) Positive supply voltage input.
4	CAP-	Connect to the negative terminal of charge pump capacitor.
5	OUT	(Voltage Inverter Circuit) Negative voltage output pin.
5	OUT	(Positive Voltage Doubler Circuit) Cound pin for power supply.
6	LV	Low -voltage operation in put in in 660 circuits. In SP6661 circuits can be connected to ND, OUT or left open as desired with no effect.
7	OSC	Control pin for the oscillator Internally connected to 15pF capacitor. An external connected can be added to slow the oscillator the careful ominimize stray capacitance. An external oscillator can be connected to overdrive the OSC pin.
8	V+	(Vol Oge Inverter Circuit) Positive voltage input pin for the power supply.
8	V+	(Postive Vitage Doubler Circuit) Positive voltage output.
	the produc	Control pin for the oscillator Internally connected to 15pF capacitor. An external capacitor can be added to slow the oscillator the careful ordinimize stray capacitance. An external excillator can be connected to overdrive the OSC pin.  (Vol Oge Inverter Circuit) Positive voltage input pin for the power supply.  O(Postive Voltage Doubler Circuit) Positive voltage output.





8-PIN MSOP



# **8 PIN NSOIC**

### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Part Number	Tompovoture Donge	Dookens Type
	Temperature Range	Package Type
SP6661EN	40°C to +85°C	8-Pin NSOIC
SP6661EN/TR	40°C to +85°C	8-Pin NSOIC
SP6661EU	40°C to +85°C	8-Pin MSOP
SP6661EU/TR	-40°C to +85°C	8-Pin MSOP
SP6661EB	8-Pir	MSOP Evaluation Board

Available in lead free packaging. To order add "-L" suffix to part number.

Example: SP6661EN/TR = standard; SP6661EN-L/TR = lead free

/TR = Tape and Reel

Pack quantity is 2,500 for MSOP & NSOIC.



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The data sheat not be ordered (OBS)

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