

High Frequency 200mA Charge Pump Inverter or Doubler

FEATURES

- Inverts or Doubles Input Supply Voltage
- 92% Power Efficiency at 100mA
- 120kHz/900kHz Selectable Oscillator Fre-
- 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 Available in Lead Free Packaging

- Pin-Compatible High-Current Upgrade of the ICL7660 and 660 Industry Standard
- Smallest Package Available for the 660 Industry Standard – 8 pin MSOP

DESCRIPTION

The SP6661 is a CMOS DC-DC Monolithic Voltage Converter that can be implemented as a Voltage Inverter or a Positive Voltage Doubler. 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 available in 8-pin NSOIC, and uSOIC packages.

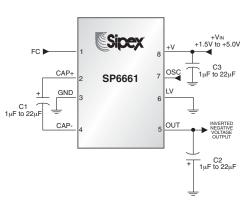
+V_{IN} +2.5V to +5.0V

1μF to 22μF

FC ▶

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS CIRICUIT

SP6661



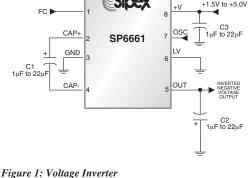


Figure 2: Voltage Doubler

__ C3 1μF to 22μF

CAP-

GND

CAP-

■ OSC

LV 6

OUT

C2 1µF to 22µF

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 (V+ + 0.3V)
FC and OSC Input VoltagesThe least negative of
(OUT - 0.3V) or $(V+ - 5.6V)$ to $(V+ + 0.3V)$

OUT and V+ Continuous Output Current200mA Output Short-Circuit Duration to GND (Note 1)1s
Operating Temperature Ranges
SP6661E40°C to +85°C
Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_{AMB} = 70^{\circ}C$)
NSOIC (derate 5.88mW/°C above +70°C)471mW
μSOIC (derate 4.10mW/°C above +70°C)330mW
Operating Temperature40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering 10s)+300°C
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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	CONDITIONS
Inverter Circuit at Low Frequency with 22µF Capacitors					
$V+=+5.0V$, $C1=C2=C3=22\mu F$, $FC=$ open, $LV=$ GND, $T_{AMB}=T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} ; refer to Figure 1 test circuit. Note 2					
Supply Voltage Range	1.5		5.3	V	$R_L = 500\Omega$
Start-Up Voltage	(2)	0.93		V	
Supply Current	0	3	6	mA	No Load
Max Output Current	200	0.1	0~	mA	
Oscillator Input Current	7	£	440	μΑ	
Oscillator Frequency	70	120	170	kHz	
Output Resistance		05	7	Ω	I _L = 100mA, Note 3
Voltage Conversion Efficiency	99.0	99.9	R	% 🕓	No Load
Power Efficiency	80 70	89 82	OP/S	6 %	I _L = 100mA I _L = 200mA
			Q		D. 9.
Doubler Circuit at Low Freque	ency with 2	2µF Capac	itors	100	48 17
V+ = +5.0V, C1 = C2 = C3 = 22	μF, FC = o	pen, LV = 0	GND, T _{AMB} :	= T _{MIN} to	MAX; refer to Figure 22 test circuit. Note 2
Supply Voltage Range	2.5		5.3	V	$R_L = 1k\Omega$
Start-Up Voltage		1.5		V	O'
Supply Current		3	6	mA	No Load
Max Output Current	200			mA	
Oscillator Input Current		±1		μA	
Oscillator Frequency	70	120	170	kHz	
Output Resistance		4.5	7	Ω	I _L = 100mA, Note 3
Voltage Conversion Efficiency	99.0	99.9		%	No Load
Power Efficiency	89 79	94 90		%	I _L = 100mA I _L = 200mA

PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	CONDITIONS
		•			
Inverter Circuit at High Frequency with 3.3µF Capacitors					
$V+=+5.0V$, $C1=C2=C3=3.3\mu F$, $FC=V+$, $LV=GND$, $T_{AMB}=T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} ; refer to Figure 1 test circuit. Note 2					
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	
Oscillator Input Current		±8		μΑ	
Oscillator Frequency	500	900	1250	kHz	
Output Resistance	40-	5	7	Ω	I _L = 100mA, Note 3
Voltage Conversion Efficiency	99.0	99.6		%	No Load
Power Efficiency	78 65	84 79		%	I _L = 100mA I _L = 200mA
	0/	0/10	0%		
Doubler Circuit at High Frequ	ency with 3	3.3µF Capa	citors		
$V+=+5.0V$, $C1=C2=C3=3.3\mu F$, $FC=V+$, $LV=GND$, $T_{AMB}=T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} ; refer to Figure 2 test circuit. Note 2					
Supply Voltage Range	2.5	0	5.3	VQ	$R_L = 1k\Omega$
Start-Up Voltage		1.5) }	V	
Supply Current		10	18	mA	No Load
Max Output Current	200		Y	mA	7, 7
Oscillator Input Current		±8		μA	18 11
Oscillator Frequency	500	900	1250	kHz	
Output Resistance		4.5	7	Ω	I _L = 100mA, Note 3
Voltage Conversion Efficiency	99.0	99.9		%	No Load
Power Efficiency	87 79	92 89		%	I _L = 100mA I _L = 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 $3.3\mu F$, 0.05Ω 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.

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.

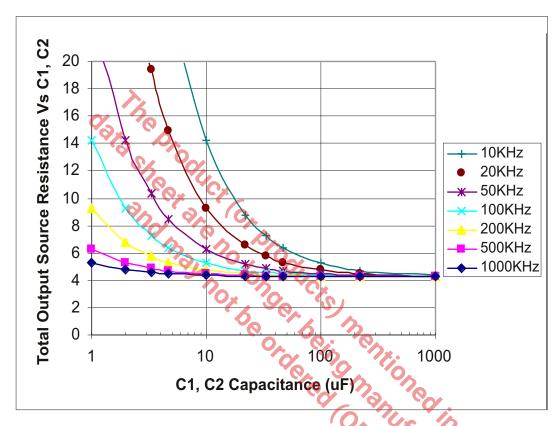
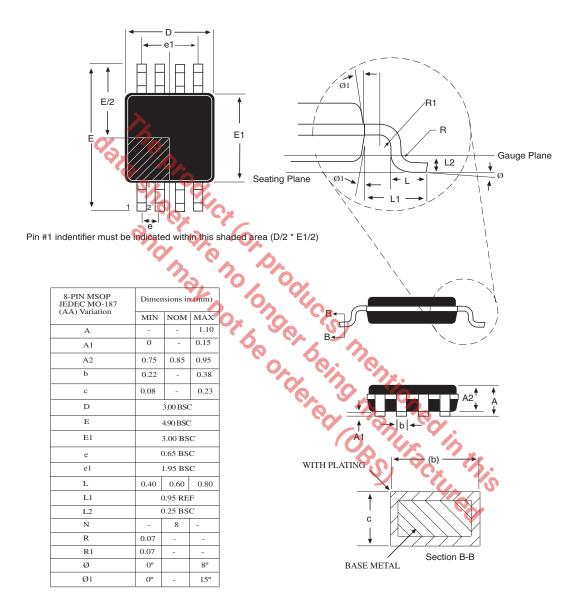
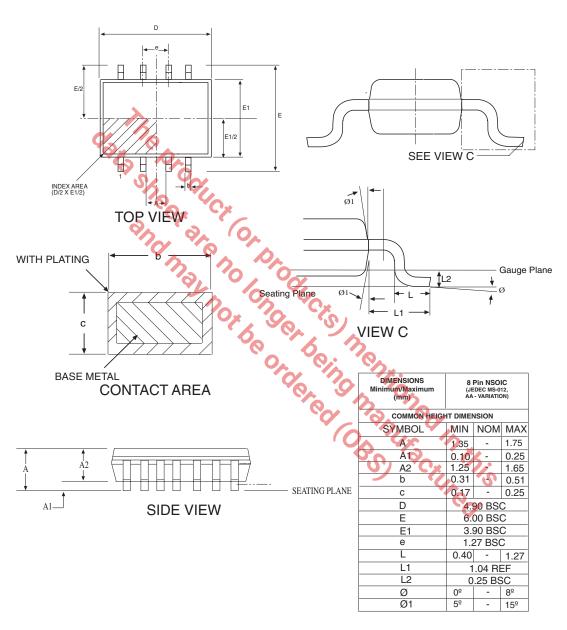


Figure 1. Total Output Resistance for various capacitance values and oscillator frequencies.

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 the charge pump capacito				
5	OUT	(Voltage Inverter Circuit) Negative voltage output pin.				
5	OUT	(Positive Voltage Doubler Circuit) Ground pin for power supply.				
6	LV O	Low -voltage operation input pin in 660 circuits. In SP6661 circuits can be connected to GND, OUT or left open as desire with no effect.				
7	OSC	Control pin for the oscillator. Internally connected to 15pF capacitor. An external capacitor can be added to slow the oscillator. Be careful to minimize stray capacitance. An external oscillator can be connected to overdrive the OSC pin				
8	V+	(Voltage Inverter Circuit) Positive voltage input pin for the power supply.				
8	V+	(Positive Voltage Doubler Circuit) Positive voltage output.				
		(Positive Voltage Doubler Circuit) Positive voltage output.				



8-PIN MSOP



8 PIN NSOIC

ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Temperature Range 40°C to +85°C	Package Type
	-40°C to +85°C	
	-40°C to +85°C40°C to +85°C	
SP6661EB	8-Pin	MSOP Evaluation Board

Tor MSOP & NSC.

Should be a series of the s 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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