

# Fixed 5.0V Output Charge Pump Regulator

#### **POWER MANAGEMENT**

#### **Features**

- Input voltage range 2.9V to 5.5V
- V<sub>OUT</sub> tolerance 5.0V ±3%
- Continuous output current 275mA
- Peak output current 500mA
- Three charge pump modes 1x, 1.5x and 2x
- Output ripple  $\leq 30 \text{mV}_{PP}$  for  $I_{OUT} \leq 400 \text{mA}$
- Short circuit, over-voltage, and over-temperature protection
- Soft-start functionality
- Shutdown current 0.1µA, typical
- Ultra thin package 2 x 2 x 0.6 (mm)
- Fully WEEE and RoHS compliant

### **Applications**

- Mobile phones
- MP3 players
- USB On-The-Go
- Multi-LED backlit LCDs
- Compact flash/CF+ products
- PMPs
- Digital video cameras
- Digital still cameras
- PDAs

#### **Description**

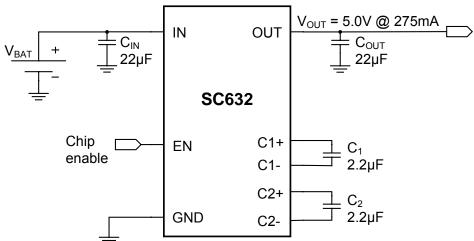
The SC632 is a high-current voltage regulator using Semtech's proprietary low-noise charge pump technology. Performance is optimized for use in single Li-lon battery cell applications. The regulator provides the performance of a linear, low drop-out (LDO) voltage regulator when the input is greater than 5.0V. Unlike an LDO, dropout is avoided when the input is less than 5.0V. Instead, a charge pump is activated to provide voltage boost and the head-room needed for voltage regulation.

Only two  $2.2\mu F$  bucket capacitors are required to deliver the full output current. The charge pump provides a low EMI solution compared to inductive boost regulators.

The SC632's charge pump has three modes of operation: 2x, 1.5x, and 1x modes. The 2x and 1.5x modes deliver current to the load in each of two phases. The 1x mode turns off the charge pump, delivering current through an LDO. When active, the charge pump provides low-ripple operation at 200kHz, which is typically less than 30mVpp at the output. The SC632 is capable of delivering 275mA continuous current, with peak current to 500mA. A 22µF output capacitor is used for decoupling the load and for smoothing mode transitions. Hysteresis is provided to prevent chatter between charge pump modes.

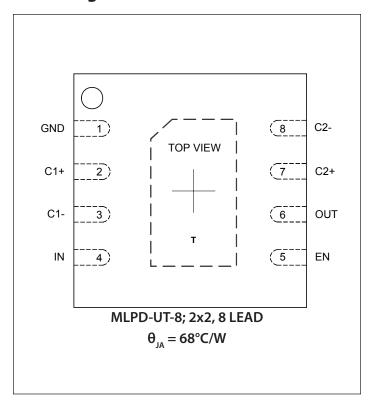
The micro lead-frame package is both small and thermally efficient, measuring  $2 \times 2 \times 0.6$  (mm).

### **Typical Application Circuit**





### **Pin Configuration**



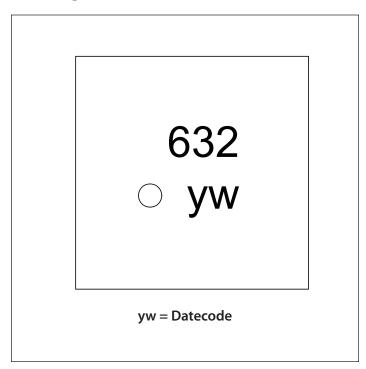
### **Ordering Information**

Device	Package
SC632ULTRT <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	MLPD-UT-8 2x2
SC632EVB	Evaluation Board

#### Notes:

- (1) Available in tape and reel only. A reel contains 3,000 devices.
- (2) Lead-free package only. Device is WEEE and RoHS compliant.

### **Marking Information**





### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

IN (V)0.3 to +6.0
OUT (V)0.3 to +6.0
C1+, C2+ (V)0.3 to $(V_{OUT} + 0.3)$
Pin Voltage — All Other Pins (V)0.3 to $(V_{IN} + 0.3)$
OUT pin — Short Circuit Duration Continuous
ESD Protection Level <sup>(2)</sup> (kV)

### **Recommended Operating Conditions**

Ambient Temperature Range (°C)	$-40 \leq T_{_{\!A}} \leq  +85$
IN (V)	$2.9 \le V_{IN} \le 5.5$

#### **Thermal Information**

Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient $^{\mbox{\scriptsize (1)}}(^{\mbox{\scriptsize (1)}}C/W)$	68
Maximum Junction Temperature (°C)	+150
Storage Temperature Range (°C)65 to	+150
Peak IR Reflow Temperature (10s to 30s) (°C)	+260

Exceeding the above specifications may result in permanent damage to the device or device malfunction. Operation outside of the parameters specified in the Electrical Characteristics section is not recommended.

#### **NOTES**

- (1) Calculated from package in still air, mounted to 3 x 4.5 (in), 4 layer FR4 PCB with thermal vias under the exposed pad per JESD51 standards.
- (2) Tested according to JEDEC standard JESD22-A114-B.

### **Electrical Characteristics** —

Unless otherwise specified:  $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$  for Typ,  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$  for Min and Max;  $C_1 = C_2 = 2.2 \mu\text{F}$  (ESR  $< 0.03 \Omega$ );  $C_{IN} = C_{OUT} = 22 \mu\text{F}$ ;  $V_{IN} = 2.9 \text{V}$  to 5.5 V

Parameter Symbol		Condition		Тур	Max	Units	
Output Voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>	$V_{IN} = 4.2V, I_{OUT} = 1 \text{mA}$	4.85	5.0	5.15	V	
Output Voltage Ripple	V <sub>PP</sub>	I <sub>out</sub> ≤ 400mA		30		mV	
		Peak Load - thermally limited <sup>(1)</sup> , $T_J < 150^{\circ}C$ , $3.3V \le V_{IN} \le 5.5V$	500			mA	
Maximum Output Current	I <sub>OUT</sub>	Continuous Load, $T_A \le 55^{\circ}C$ , $3.15V \le V_{IN} \le 4.2V$				mA	
		Continuous Load, $3.10V \le V_{IN} \le 4.2V$	275			mA	
Shutdown Current	I <sub>SD</sub>	Shutdown (EN = GND), $V_{IN} = 3.6V$		0.1	2	μΑ	
Total Quiescent Current	I <sub>Q</sub>	EN high, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1mA		1.5	2.5	mA	
Charge Pump Frequency	f <sub>PUMP</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.2V		200	260	kHz	
Start-Up Time	t <sub>su</sub>	(EN transitions from low to high), $4.85V \le V_{OUT} \le 5.15V$ , No load		400		μs	
Line Regulation	ΔV <sub>LINE</sub>	$I_{OUT} = 1 \text{mA}, 2.85 \text{V} \le V_{IN} \le 4.2 \text{V}$			21	mV	
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_{\scriptscriptstyle LOAD}$	$V_{IN} = 4.2V, 1 \text{ mA} \le I_{OUT} \le 400 \text{ mA}$			37.5	mV	



### **Electrical Characteristics (continued)**

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Units
EN Input High Threshold	V <sub>IH</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 5.5V	1.6			V
EN Input Low Threshold	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 2.7V			0.4	V
EN Input High Current	I <sub>IH</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 5.5V			2	μΑ
EN Input Low Current	I <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 5.5V			2	μΑ
		1x mode		0.25		Ω
Open-Loop Output Resistance	R <sub>out</sub>	1.5x mode, V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.7V		2.85		Ω
		2x mode, V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.1V		2.9		Ω
	V <sub>TRANS 1X</sub>	I <sub>оит</sub> = 200mA		5.05		V
Mode Transition Voltage (2)	V <sub>TRANS 1.5X</sub>	I <sub>out</sub> = 200mA		3.71		V
Fault Protection						
Short-Circuit Current I <sub>sc</sub>		$V_{OUT} = 0V$ , $I_{OUT} = I_{IN}$	300	600	980	mA
		V <sub>out</sub> > 2V, 1x mode	0.6	1.2	2.0	А
Input Current Limit	I <sub>LIMIT</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> > 2V, 1.5x and 2x modes	1.2	2.0	2.8	А
		$V_{OUT} \le 2V$ , $I_{OUT} = I_{IN}$		700		mA
0 7	T <sub>OTP</sub>	Rising Threshold		165		°C
Over Temperature	T <sub>HYS</sub>	Hysteresis <sup>(3)</sup>		20		°C

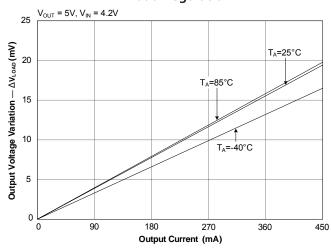
#### Notes:

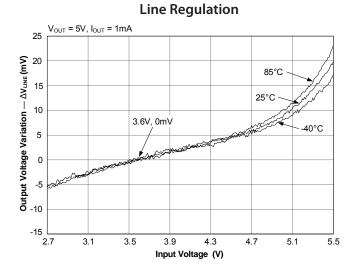
- (1) Thermal limitation is dependent upon the thermal performance of the printed circuit board in support of the package standard of 68° C/W.
- (2) Voltage at the IN pin where a mode transition takes place in the charge pump with  $V_{\rm IN}$  falling.
- (3) Guaranteed by design not tested in production.



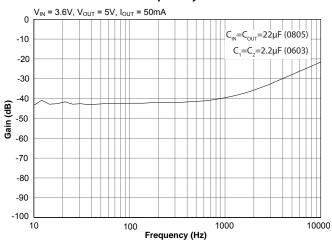
### **Typical Characteristics**

#### **Load Regulation**

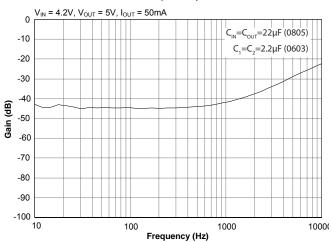




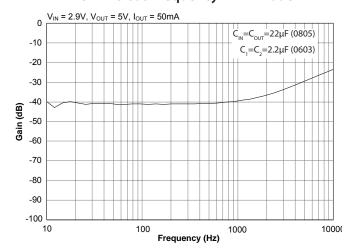
#### PSRR versus Frequency — 1.5x Mode



#### PSRR versus Frequency — 1.5x Mode



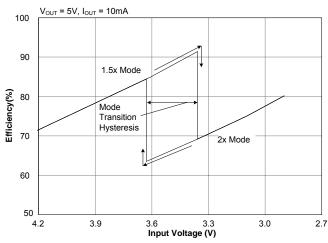
#### PSRR versus Frequency — 2x Mode

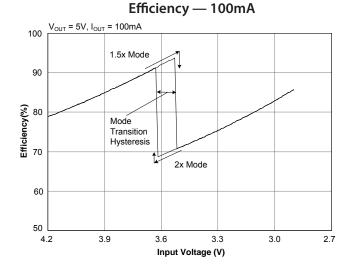




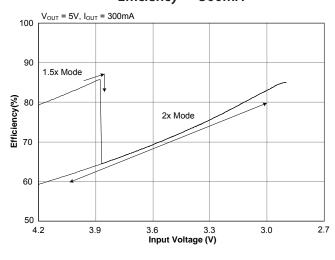
### **Typical Characteristics (continued)**

#### Efficiency — 10mA

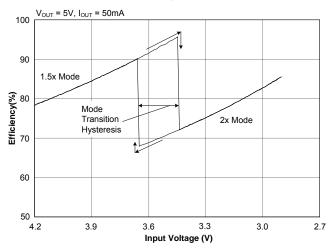




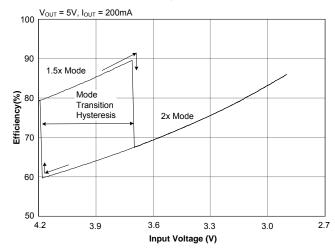
#### Efficiency — 300mA



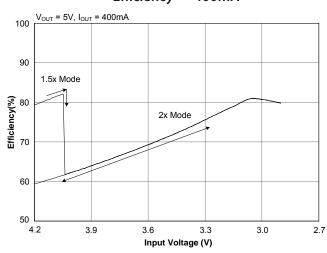
#### Efficiency — 50mA



#### Efficiency — 200mA



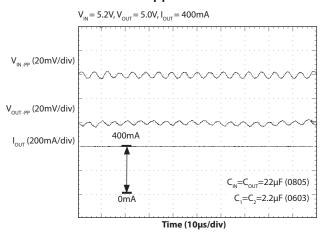
#### Efficiency — 400mA



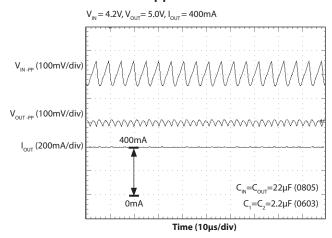


### **Typical Characteristics (continued)**

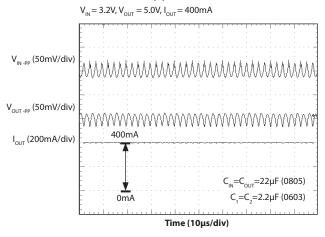
Ripple — 1x Mode



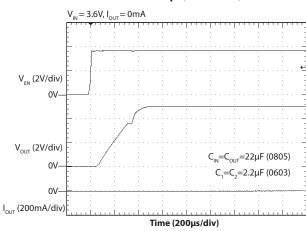
Ripple — 1.5x Mode



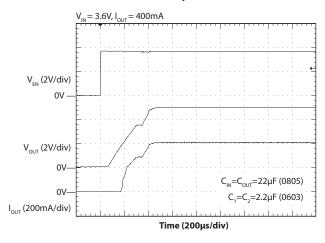
Ripple — 2x Mode



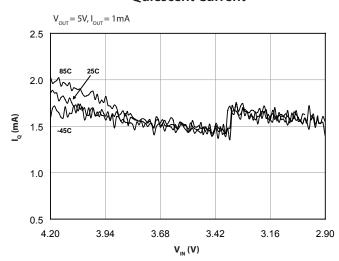
Startup (No Load)



#### Startup (400mA)



#### **Ouiescent Current**



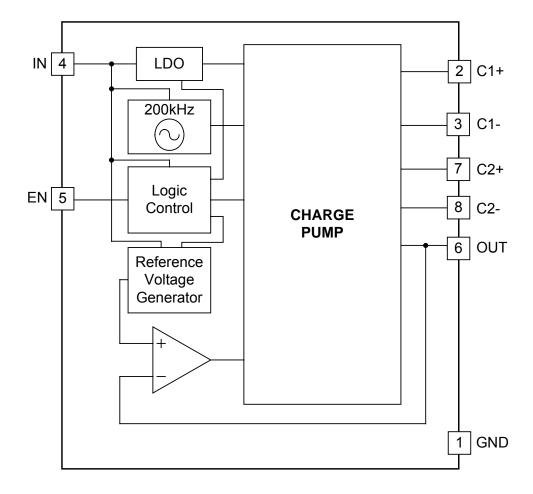


## **Pin Descriptions**

Pin	Pin Name	Pin Function			
1	GND	Ground — connect to ground plane with multiple vias			
2	C1+	Positive terminal of bucket capacitor 1			
3	C1-	Negative terminal of bucket capacitor 1			
4	IN	nput supply voltage			
5	EN	Chip enable — active-high			
6	OUT	Output			
7	C2+	Positive terminal of bucket capacitor 2			
8	C2-	Negative terminal of bucket capacitor 2			
Т	Thermal Pad	This pad is for heat sinking and is not connected internally. It must be connected to a ground plane using multiple vias.			



### **Block Diagram**





#### **Applications Information**

#### **General Description**

The SC632 is a 5.0V output charge pump regulator designed to support up to 400mA ( $T_A \le 55^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 3.3V  $\le V_{\text{IN}} \le 5.5\text{V}$ ) and 275mA ( $T_A \le 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 3.15V  $\le V_{\text{IN}} \le 5.5\text{V}$ ) of continuous current for powering 5.0V devices in portable handheld equipment including Compact Flash and CF+ products.

The SC632 has three operating modes — 1x, 1.5x, and 2x. The 1x mode is a linear series regulation mode with a low open-loop output resistance of only  $250m\Omega$ . The 1x mode functions as a low-noise series linear regulator. The 1.5x and 2x modes are a low noise, constant frequency, constant duty cycle switch mode, using two bucket capacitors. One bucket supports the full output current while the other bucket charges from the input. The two buckets exchange roles in the next phase, supplying continuous output current in both phases and reducing the need for a large output decoupling capacitor. The constant frequency, constant duty cycle operation also produces predictable constant frequency harmonics.

#### **Mode Transition Hysteresis**

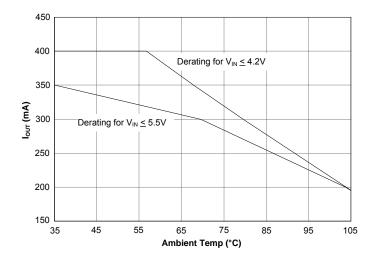
Hysteresis is provided to prevent chatter between charge pump modes for input steps of up to 120mV. Decouple the input to prevent steps greater than 120mV, for optimum transient performance, when the input voltage reaches the mode transition thresholds.

#### **Thermal Resistance**

The SC632 package is thermally efficient when the circuit board layout connects the thermal pad through multiple vias to the ground plane. The thermal resistance rating is dependent upon the connection between the thermal pad and the ground plane. A layout that is done correctly should keep the junction temperature below the overtemperature limit while operating the SC632 within the specified electrical conditions. A poor layout may allow the junction temperature to reach the over temperature limit, so it is important to maintain adequate ground plane around the device to maximize heat transfer to the PCB.

#### **Temperature Derating**

The  $V_{IN}$  supply range and ambient temperature range of the application should be compared with the following derating curve to determine the maximum safe continuous load current. The DC operating points beneath each curve are in the safe operating temperature range of the MLP package.



**Maximum Continuous Output** 

#### **Protection Circuitry**

The SC632 also provides protection circuitry that prevents the device from operating in an unspecified state. These functions include:

- Over-Current Protection (OCP)
- Short-Circuit Current Protection (SCCP)
- Over-Temperature Protection (OTP)

#### **Over-Current Protection**

Over-current protection is provided to limit the output current. When  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  is greater than 2V, OCP limits the output to 1A typical. The threshold at 2V allows the device to recover from excessive voltage droop during an over current.



#### **Applications Information (continued)**

#### **Short-Circuit Current Protection**

Short-circuit current protection is provided to limit the current that can be sourced when the output is shorted to ground. When a short circuit forces  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  to drop below 2V, the SCCP detects the condition and limits the output current to 600mA (typical).

#### **Over-Temperature Protection**

The over-temperature circuit helps prevent the device from overheating and experiencing a catastrophic failure. When the junction temperature exceeds 165°C, the device is disabled. It remains disabled until the junction temperature drops below this threshold. Hysteresis is included that prevents the device from re-enabling until the junction temperature is reduced by 20°C.

#### **Capacitor Selection**

The SC632 is designed to use low-ESR ceramic capacitors for the input and output bypass capacitors as well as the charge pump bucket capacitors. Ideal performance is achieved when the bucket capacitors are exactly equal. The value of input and output decoupling capacitors will vary with system requirements. For best ripple performance  $C_{\rm IN}$  and  $C_{\rm OUT}$  are normally  $22\mu F$  and the bucket capacitors  $C_{\rm 1}$  and  $C_{\rm 2}$  are  $2.2\mu F$ . For low profile designs, two  $10\mu F$  capacitors may be used in place of each  $22\mu F$ .

When selecting capacitors for an application, first consider the DC voltage characteristic of the capacitor. The value of capacitance at the DC operating voltage may be considerably lower than the rated value. The following table lists recommended capacitor values which have been chosen to minimize the impact of this limitation.

Table 1 — Recommended Capacitors

Capacitor	Value μF	Case Size	Notes
6.6	22	0005	Typical output $V_{pp} \le 20 \text{mV}$ in all charge pump modes
C <sub>IN</sub> , C <sub>OUT</sub> 22 08	0805	Typical input ripple ≤ 100mV in all charge pump modes	
C <sub>BUCKET</sub>	2.2	0603	Required for the full rated output current
C <sub>BUCKET</sub>	2.2	0402	Useful for load current up to 300mA

NOTE: Use only X5R type capacitors, with a 6.3V rating or higher

The highest capacitance values in the smallest package sizes will tend to have poor DC voltage characteristics. The highest value 0402 size capacitor retains as little as 35% of its rated value at 5VDC. The same value chosen in the next larger package size, 0603, will retain about 60% of its rated value at 5VDC.



#### **Applications Information (continued)**

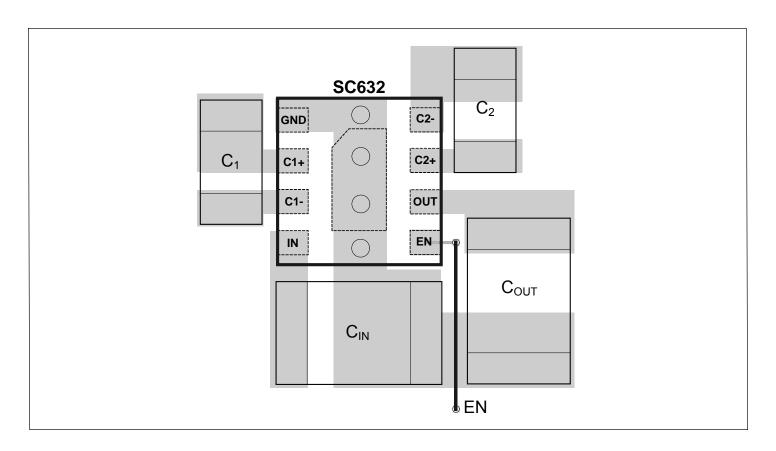
#### **PCB Layout Considerations**

Poor layout can degrade the performance of the regulator and can be a contributory factor in EMI problems, ground bounce, thermal issues, and resistive voltage losses. Poor regulation and instability can result.

The following design rules are recommended:

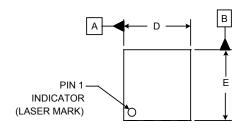
 Place the bucket capacitors as close to the device as possible and on the same side of the board. Use short wide copper areas between the capacitor pins and the device pins.

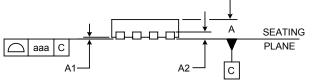
- Place the input and output decoupling capacitors as close as possible to the device and connect these capacitors' ground pads together to the ground plane using multiple vias through a short wide copper area.
- 3. Connect pin 1 directly to the copper area under the thermal pad.
- 4. The thermal pad at the center of the device is not electrically connected. Connect this pad to the ground plane using multiple vias.
- 5. Use a ground plane to further reduce noise interference on sensitive circuit nodes.



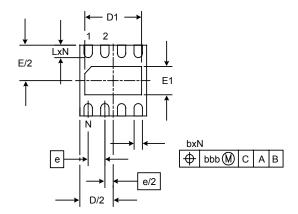


### Outline Drawing — MLPD-UT-8 2x2





DIMENSIONS						
DIM		INCHES	8	MILLIMETERS		
DIIVI	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
Α	.020	-	.024	0.50	-	0.60
A1	.000	-	.002	0.00	-	0.05
A2		(.006)	)		(0.1524	)
b	.007	.010	.012	0.18	0.25	0.30
D	.075	.079	.083	1.90	2.00	2.10
D1	.061	.067	.071	1.55	1.70	1.80
Е	.075	.079	.083	1.90	2.00	2.10
E1	.026	.031	.035	0.65	0.80	0.90
е	.020 BSC			0.	50 BSC	
L	.012	.014	.016	0.30	0.35	0.40
N	8				8	
aaa	.003				0.08	
bbb	.004				0.10	

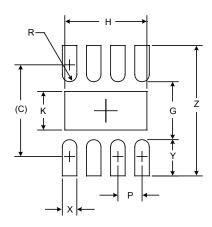


#### NOTES:

- 1. CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS (ANGLES IN DEGREES).
- 2. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED PAD AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.



#### Land Pattern — MLPD-UT-8 2x2



DIMENSIONS				
DIM	INCHES	MILLIMETERS		
С	(.077)	(1.95)		
G	.047	1.20		
Н	.067	1.70		
K	.031	0.80		
Р	.020	0.50		
R	.006	0.15		
Х	.012	0.30		
Υ	Y .030 0.3			
Z	Z .106 2.70			

#### NOTES

- 1. CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS (ANGLES IN DEGREES).
- THIS LAND PATTERN IS FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY. CONSULT YOUR MANUFACTURING GROUP TO ENSURE YOUR COMPANY'S MANUFACTURING GUIDELINES ARE MET.
- THERMAL VIAS IN THE LAND PATTERN OF THE EXPOSED PAD SHALL BE CONNECTED TO A SYSTEM GROUND PLANE.
   FAILURE TO DO SO MAY COMPROMISE THE THERMAL AND/OR FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE OF THE DEVICE.

#### **Contact Information**

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