

Switched Capacitor Voltage Inverter with Shutdown

Features

- Inverts Input Supply Voltage
- 60mA Output Current with a Voltage Drop of 580mV
- 0.7mA Quiescent Current at 3.3V Supply Voltage
- 99% Voltage Conversion Efficiency
- 1.8V to 5V operating range
- Require Only Two Capacitors
- Over-Temperature Protection
- Logic Controlled Shutdown
- 6-Pin SOT23 Package

Applications

- Cell Phone
- Small LCD Panels
- Portable Equipment
- Handy-Terminals, PDAs
- Battery-Operated Equipment

General Description

The G5930N is an unregulated charge-pump voltage inverter which may be used to generate a negative supply from positive input. Input voltages ranging from +1.8V to +5V can be inverted into a -1.8V to -5V output supply. The devices are ideal for both battery-powered and board level voltage conversion applications with a typical operating current of 0.7mA at 3.3V supply.

The G5930N can deliver 60mA output current with a voltage drop of 580mV. The parts are over-temperature protected.

Applications include cell phones, PDAs, and other portable equipment. The device is available in a space-saving SOT23-6 Package.

Ordering Information

ORDER NUMBER	MARKING	TEMP. RANGE	PACKAGE (Green)
G5930NTB1U	590Nx	-40°C to 85°C	SOT23-6

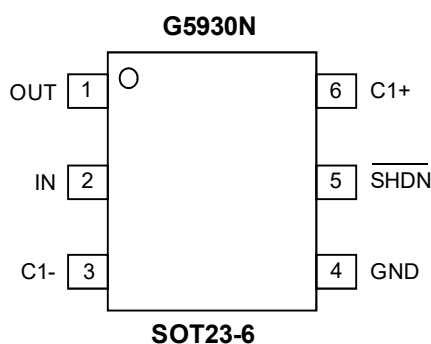
Note: TB : SOT23-6

1: Bonding Code

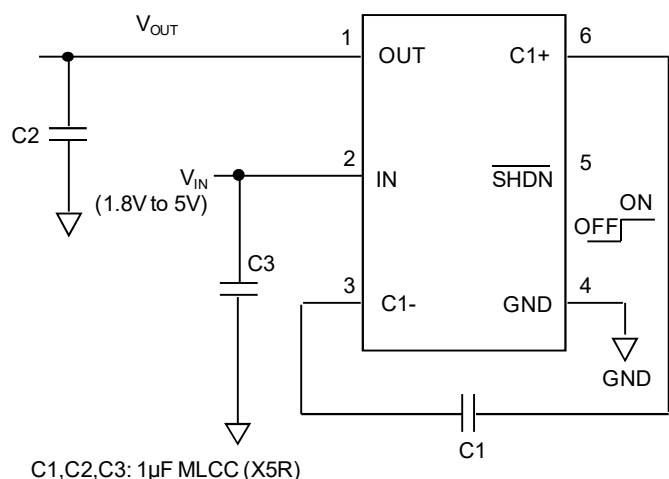
U: Tape & Reel

Green: Lead free / Halogen free

Pin Configuration



Typical Application Circuit



Absolute Maximum Ratings

IN to GND Voltage Range -0.3V to +5.5V
 OUT to GND Voltage Range -5.5V to +0.3V
 C1+ to GND Voltage Range -0.3V to ($V_{IN}+0.3V$)
 C1- to GND Voltage Range ($V_{OUT}-0.3V$) to +0.3V
 $\overline{SHDN}$ to GND Voltage Range . . . -0.3V to ($V_{IN}+0.3V$)
 Operating Temperature Range -40°C to 85°C
 OUT Short Circuit to GND Indefinite
 Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient, (θ_{JA})*
 SOT23-6 240°C/W

Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$)*

SOT23-6 0.521W
 Thermal Resistance Junction to Case, (θ_{JC})
 SOT23-6 80°C/W
 Storage Temperature -65°C to 150°C
 Junction Temperature 150°C
 Reflow Temperature (soldering, 10sec) 260°C
 ESD Rating HBM 2000V

* Please refer to Minimum Footprint PCB Layout Section.

Note: Human body model is a 100pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5k Ω resistor into each pin.

Electrical Characteristics

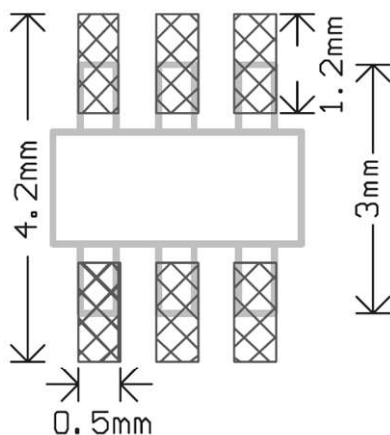
$V_{IN}=+3.3V$, $C1 = C2 = C3= 1\mu F$, $T_A= 25^\circ\text{C}$.

The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating conditions. Parameters with MIN and/or MAX limits are 100% tested at +25°C, unless otherwise specified.

PARAMETER	CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Input Voltage, V_{IN}	$R_{LOAD}=10k\Omega$	1.8	---	5	V
Supply Current, I_Q	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$	---	0.7	1.1	mA
Charge Pump Frequency, F_{SW}	$V_{IN}=5V$	270	340	400	kHz
Output Resistance(Note)	$I_{LOAD}=10mA$	---	8.3	---	Ω
Output Ripple	$I_{LOAD}=5mA$	---	14	---	mV p-p
	$I_{LOAD}=25mA$	---	56	---	mV p-p
Voltage Conversion Efficiency	No Load	99	---	---	%
Power Efficiency	$I_{LOAD}=5mA$	---	93	---	%
$\overline{SHDN}$ Input Logic High		$0.7 \times V_{IN}$	---	---	V
$\overline{SHDN}$ Input Logic Low		---	---	0.2	V

Minimum Footprint PCB Layout Section

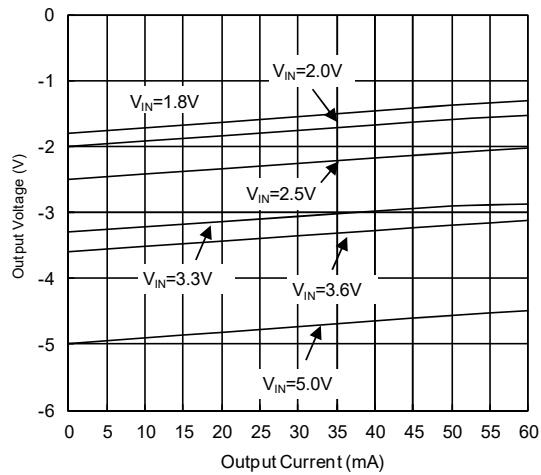
SOT23-6



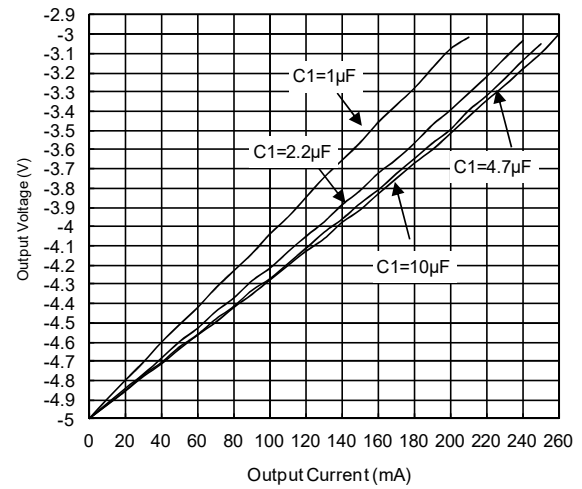
Typical Performance Characteristics

($V_{IN}=3.3V$, $C_1=C_2=C_3=1\mu F$, $T_A=25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

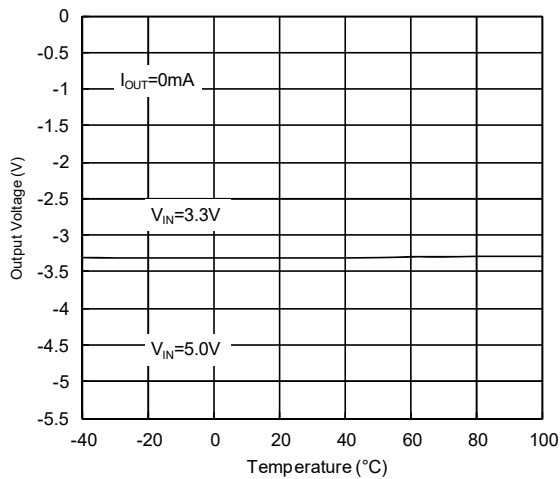
Output Voltage vs. Current



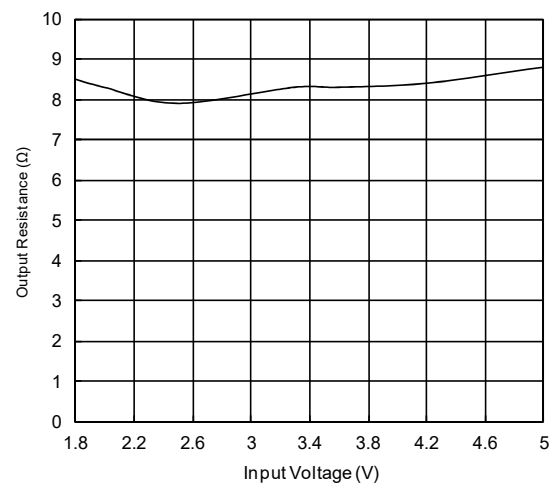
Output Voltage vs. Output Current at $V_{IN}=+5V$



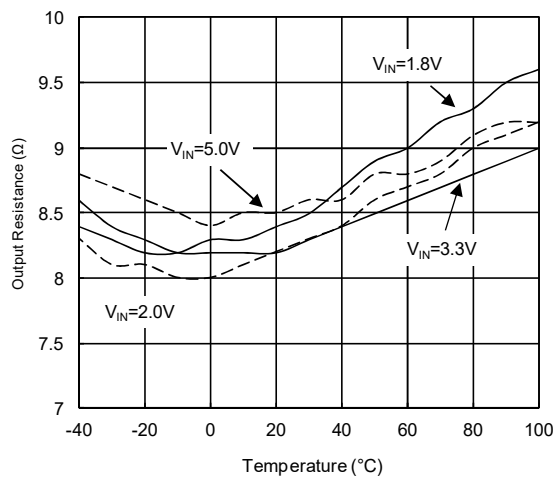
Output Voltage vs. Temperature



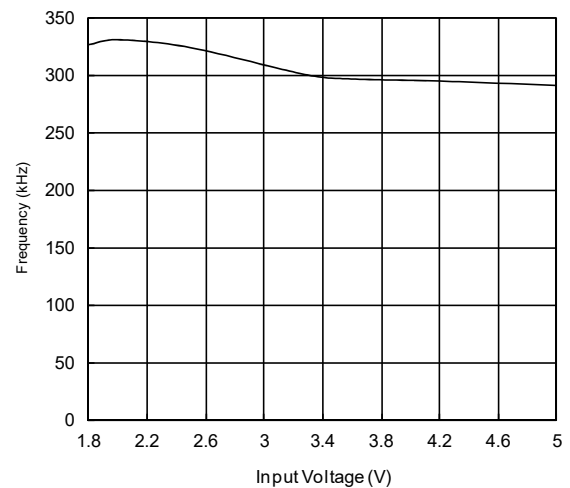
Output Resistance vs. Input Voltage



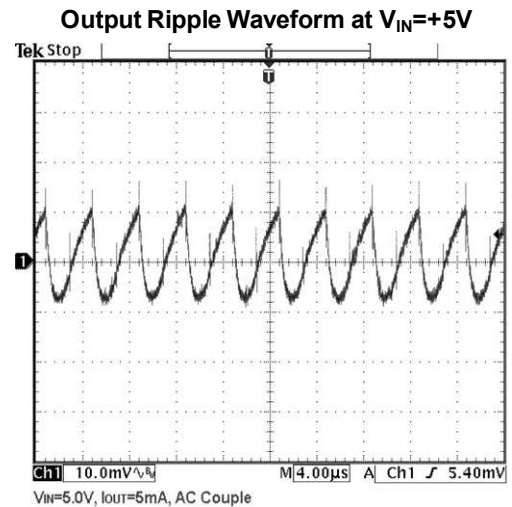
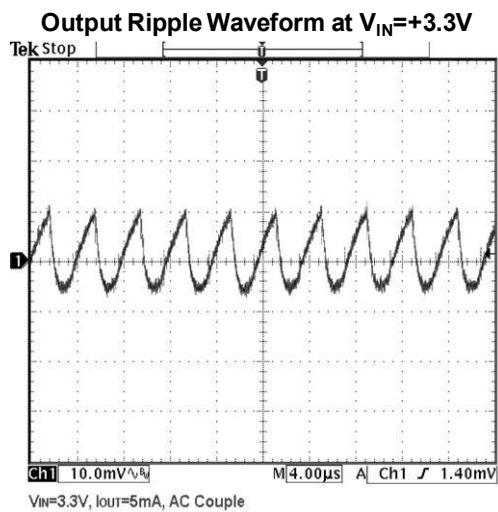
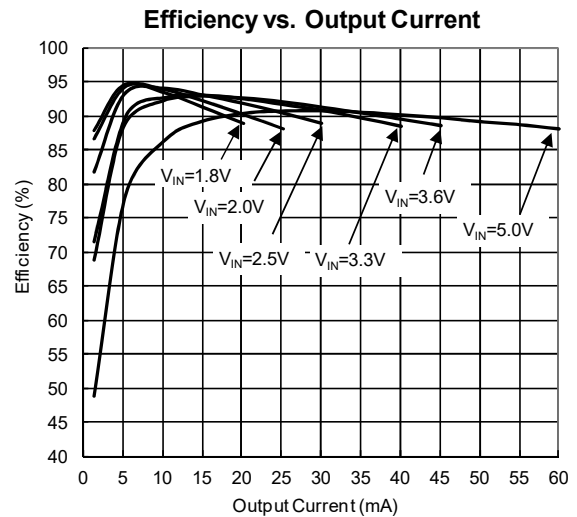
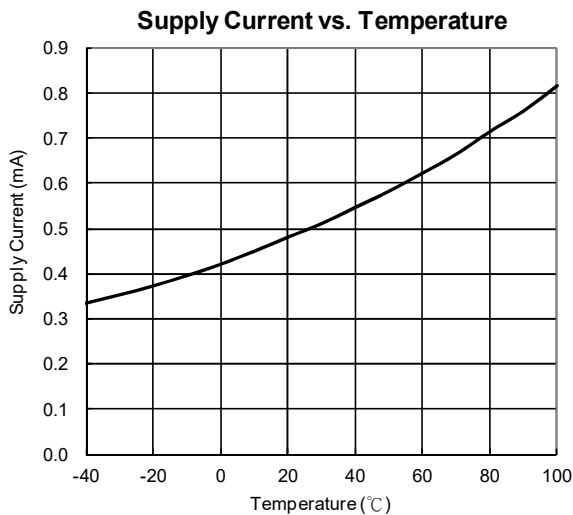
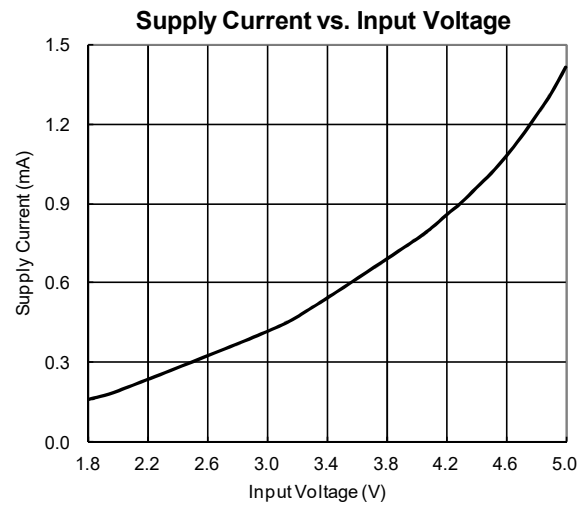
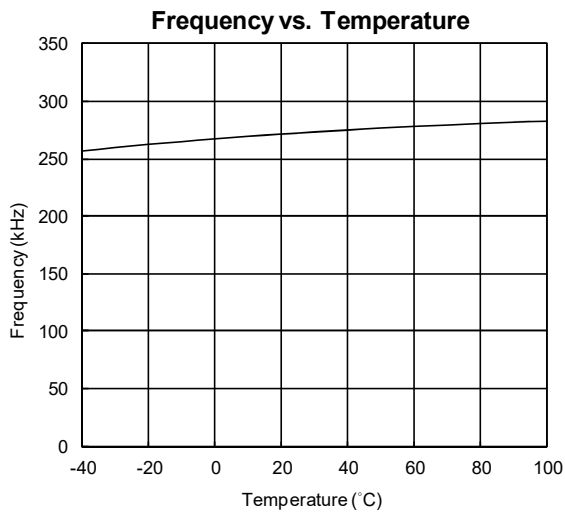
Output Resistance vs. Temperature



Frequency vs. Input Voltage

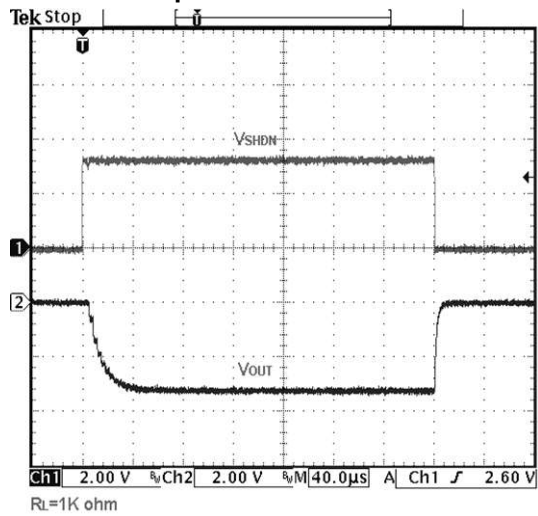


Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

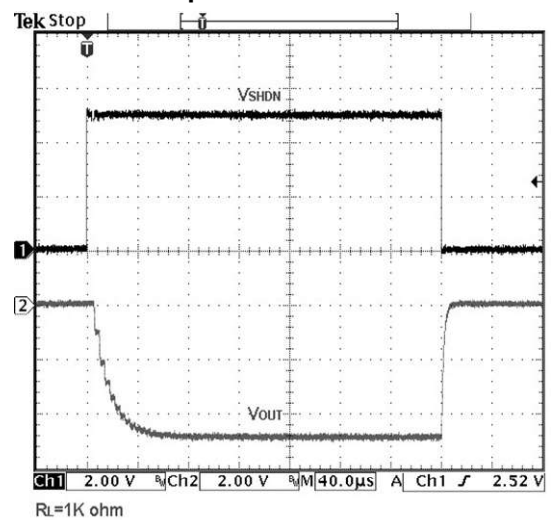


Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

Startup From Shutdown-3.3V



Startup From Shutdown-5V



Pin Descriptions

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	OUT	Inverting Charge-Pump Output
2	IN	Power-Supply Positive Voltage Input
3	C1-	Flying Capacitor's Negative Terminal
4	GND	Ground
5	$\overline{\text{SHDN}}$	Inverting Shutdown Input
6	C1+	Flying Capacitor's Positive Terminal

Detailed Description

The G5930N contains four large switches which are switched in a sequence to invert the input supply voltage. Energy transfer and storage are provided by external capacitors. Fig. 1 illustrates the voltage conversion scheme. When S1 and S3 are closed, C1 charges to the supply voltage V_{IN} . During this time interval, switches S2 and S4 are open. In the second time interval, S1 and S3 are open; at the same time, S2 and S4 are closed, C1 is charging C2. After a number of cycles, the voltage across C2 will be pumped to V_{IN} . Since the anode of C2 is connected to ground, the output at the cathode of C2 equals $-(V_{IN})$ when there are no load current.

The G5930N has a logical-controlled shutdown input. Driving $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ low places the G5930N in a low-power shutdown mode, and the charge pump switching halts. In the shutdown mode, supply current is smaller than $1\mu\text{A}$. Besides, the OUT is actively pulled to ground.

The main application of G5930N is to generate a negative supply voltage. The range of the input supply voltage is 1.8V to 5V. The output characteristics of this

circuit can be approximated by an ideal voltage source in series with a resistance. The voltage source equals $-(V_{IN})$. The output resistance, R_{out} , is a function of the ON resistance of the internal MOSFET switches, the oscillator frequency, the capacitance and the ESR of both C_1 and C_2 . Since the switching current charging and discharging C_1 is approximately twice as the output current, the effect of the ESR of the pumping capacitor C_1 will be multiplied by four in the output resistance. The output capacitor C_2 is charging and discharging at a current approximately equal to the output current, therefore, this ESR term only counts once in the output resistance. A good approximation of R_{out} is:

$$R_{OUT} \cong 2R_{SW} + \frac{2}{f_{osc}C_1} + 4ESR_{C1} + ESR_{C2}$$

Where R_{SW} is the sum of the ON resistance of the internal MOSFET switches shown in Figure 1.

High capacitance, low ESR capacitors will reduce the output resistance.

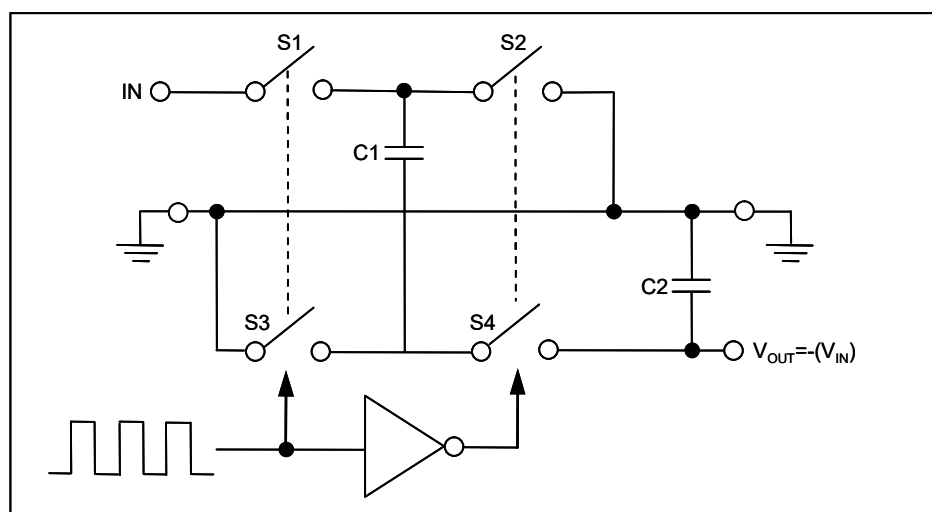


Figure 1. Ideal Voltage Inverter

Application Information

Table 1. Low-ESR Capacitor Manufacturers

PRODUCTION METHOD	MANUFACTURER	SERIES
Surface-Mount	AVX	X7R
Ceramic	Matsuo	X7R

Capacitor Selection

To maintain the lowest output resistance, use capacitors with low ESR (Table 1). The charge-pump output resistance is a function of C1's and C2's ESR. Therefore, minimizing the charge-pump capacitor's ESR minimizes the total output resistance.

Flying Capacitor (C1)

Increasing the flying capacitor's value reduces the output resistance. Above a certain point, increasing C1's capacitance has a negligible effect because the output resistance becomes dominated by the internal switch resistance and capacitor ESR.

Output Capacitor (C2)

Increasing the output capacitor's value reduces the output ripple voltage. Decreasing its ESR reduces both output resistance and ripple. Lower capacitance values can be used with light loads if higher output ripple can be tolerated. Use the following equation to calculate the peak-to-peak ripple:

$$V_{\text{RIPPLE}} = \frac{I_L}{f_{\text{OSC}} \times C2} + 2 \times I_L \times \text{ESR}_{C2}$$

The output resistance is dependent on the capacitance and ESR values of the external capacitors. The output voltage drop is the load current times the output resistance, and the power efficiency is

$$\eta = \frac{P_{\text{OUT}}}{P_{\text{IN}}} = \frac{I_L^2 R_L}{I_L^2 R_L + I_L^2 R_{\text{OUT}} + I_Q(V_{\text{IN}})}$$

Where $I_Q(V_{\text{IN}})$ is the quiescent power loss of the IC device, and $I_L^2 R_{\text{OUT}}$ is the conversion loss associated with the switch on-resistance, the two external capacitors and their ESRs.

Input Bypass Capacitor (C3)

Bypass the incoming supply to reduce its AC impedance and the impact of the G5930N's switching noise. A bypass capacitor with a value equal to that of C1 is recommended.

Voltage Inverter

The most common application for these devices is a charge-pump voltage inverter (Figure 2). This application requires only two external components—capacitors C1 and C2—plus a bypass capacitor, if necessary.

Layout and Grounding

Good layout is important, primarily for good noise performance. To ensure good layout, mount all components as close together as possible, keep traces short to minimize parasitic inductance and capacitance, and use a ground plane.

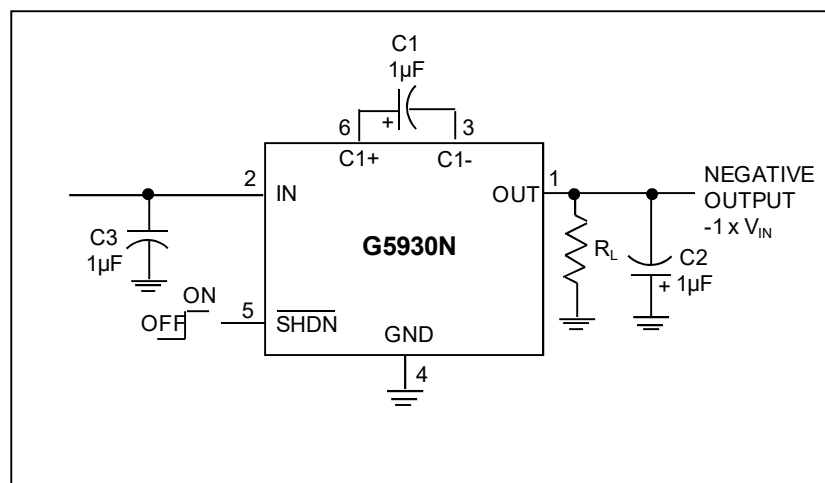
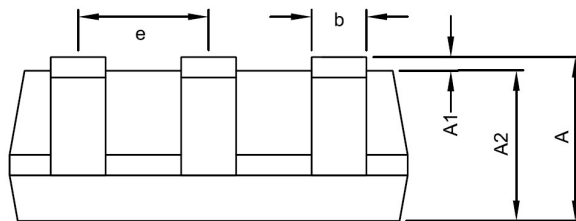
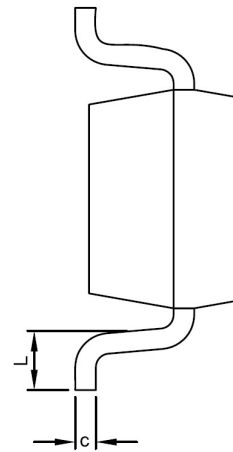
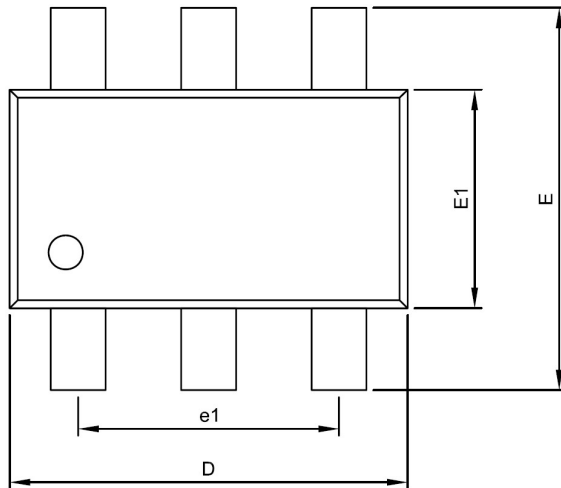


Figure 2. Typical Application Circuit

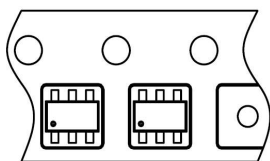
Package Information



SOT23-6 Package

Symbol	DIMENSION IN MM			DIMENSION IN INCH		
	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.
A	0.95	1.10	1.45	0.037	0.043	0.057
A1	0.00	---	0.15	0.000	---	0.006
A2	0.90	1.10	1.30	0.035	0.043	0.051
D	2.70	2.90	3.10	0.106	0.114	0.122
E	2.60	2.80	3.00	0.102	0.110	0.118
E1	1.50	1.60	1.70	0.059	0.063	0.067
c	0.08	0.15	0.25	0.003	0.006	0.010
b	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.012	0.016	0.020
e	0.95 BSC			0.037 BSC		
e1	1.90 BSC			0.075 BSC		
L	0.30	0.45	0.60	0.012	0.018	0.024

Taping Specification



Feed Direction

PACKAGE	Q'TY/REEL
SOT-23-6	3,000 ea

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