

Regulated 5V Charge-Pump DC-DC Converter

General Description

The MAX619 step-up charge-pump DC-DC converter delivers a regulated 5V $\pm 4\%$ output at 50mA over temperature. The input voltage range is 2V to 3.6V (two battery cells).

The complete MAX619 circuit fits into less than 0.1in^2 of board space because it requires only four external capacitors: two $0.22 \mu F$ flying capacitors, and $10 \mu F$ capacitors at the input and output.

Low operating supply current (150 μ A max) and low shutdown supply current (1 μ A max) make this device ideal for small, portable, and battery-powered applications. When shut down, the load is disconnected from the input.

The MAX619 is available in 8-pin DIP and SO packages.

Features

- ♦ Regulated 5V ±4% Charge Pump
- Output Current Guaranteed over Temperature 20mA (V_{IN} ≥ 2V) 50mA (V_{IN} ≥ 3V)
- ♦ 2V to 3.6V Input Range
- ♦ No Inductors; Very Low EMI Noise
- ♦ Ultra-Small Application Circuit (0.1in²)
- **♦ Uses Small, Inexpensive Capacitors**
- ♦ 500kHz Internal Oscillator
- Logic-Controlled 1μA Max Shutdown Supply Current
- ♦ Shutdown Disconnects Load from Input
- ♦ 8-Pin DIP and SO Packages

Applications

Two Battery Cells to 5V Conversion

Local 3V-to-5V Conversion

Portable Instruments & Handy-Terminals

Battery-Powered Microprocessor-Based Systems

5V Flash Memory Programmer

Minimum Component DC-DC Converters

Remote Data-Acquisition Systems

Compact 5V Op-Amp Supply

Regulated 5V Supply from Lithium Backup Battery Switching Drive Voltage for MOSFETs in

Low-Voltage Systems

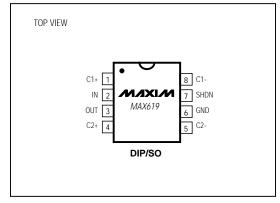
Ordering Information

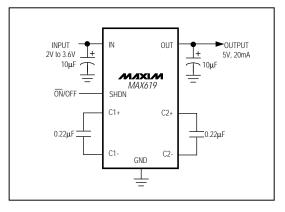
| PART | TEMP. RANGE | PIN-PACKAGE |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------|
| MAX619CPA | 0°C to +70°C | 8 Plastic DIP |
| MAX619CSA | 0°C to +70°C | 8 SO |
| MAX619C/D | 0°C to +70°C | Dice* |
| MAX619EPA | -40°C to +85°C | 8 Plastic DIP |
| MAX619ESA | -40°C to +85°C | 8 SO |
| MAX619MJA | -55°C to +125°C | 8 CERDIP |

^{*} Dice are specified at T_A = +25 °C.

Pin Configuration

_Typical Operating Circuit





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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| V _{IN} to GND | 0.3V to +5.5V |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Vout to GND | 0.3V to +5.5V |
| SHDN to GND | 0.3V to (V _{IN} + 0.3V) |
| IOUT Continuous (Note 1) | 120mA |
| Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70^{\circ}$) | |
| Plastic DIP (derate 9.09mW/°C above + | -70°C)727mW |
| SO (derate 5.88mW/°C above +70°C) | 471mW |
| CERDIP (derate 8.00mW/°C above +70 | °C)640mW |

| Operating Temperature Ranges | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| MAX619C | 0°C to +70°C |
| MAX619E | 40°C to +85°C |
| MAX619MJA | 55°C to +125°C |
| Storage Temperature Range | 65°C to +165°C |
| Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sed | c)+300°C |
| | |

Note 1: The MAX619 is not short-circuit protected.

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

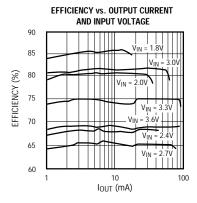
 $(V_{IN}=2V \text{ to } 3.6V, C1=C2=0.22 \mu F, C3=C4=10 \mu F, T_A=T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at } T_A=+25^{\circ}C.)$

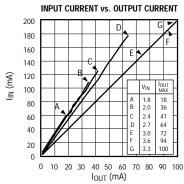
| SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS | |
|------------------|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| VIN | | | 2 | | 3.6 | V | |
| V _{OUT} | $2.0V \le V_{IN} \le 3.6V$, $0mA \le I_{OUT} \le 20mA$ | | | 5.0 | 5.2 | V | |
| | $3.0V \le V_{IN} \le 3.6V$, $0mA \le I_{OUT} \le 50mA$, MAX619C | | 7 40 | | | | |
| | $3.0V \le V_{IN} \le 3.6V$, $0mA \le I_{OUT} \le 45mA$, $MAX619E$ | | 4.0 | | | | |
| | $3.0V \le V_{IN} \le 3.6V$, $0mA \le I_{OUT} \le 40mA$, $MAX619M$ | | | | | | |
| VRIPPLE | No load to full load | | | 100 | | mV | |
| I _{IN} | $2V \le V_{IN} \le 3.6V$, $I_{OUT} = 0mA$ | | | 75 | 170 | μА | |
| | $2V \le V_{IN} \le 3.6V$, $I_{OUT} = 0$ mA, $V_{SHDN} = V_{IN}$ | MAX619C/E | | 0.02 | 1 | μА | |
| | | MAX619M | | | 10 | | |
| | V _{IN} = 3V, I _{OUT} = 20mA | | | 82 | | | |
| Eff | V _{IN} = 3V, I _{OUT} = 30mA | | | 82 | | % | |
| | V _{IN} = 2V, I _{OUT} = 20mA | IN = 2V, IOUT = 20mA | | 80 | | 7 | |
| | At full load | | | 500 | | kHz | |
| V _{IH} | | | 0.7 x V _{II} | J | | V | |
| VIL | | | | | 0.4 | 1 ' | |
| I _{IH} | Maria Mari | MAX619C/E | | | ±1 | μА | |
| | VSHDN = VIN | MAX619M | | | ±10 | | |
| | VIN VOUT VRIPPLE IIN Eff VIH VIL | VIN 2.0V ≤ VIN ≤ 3.6V, 0mA ≤ Ic 3.0V ≤ VIN ≤ 3.6V, 0mA ≤ Ic VRIPPLE No load to full load IIN 2V ≤ VIN ≤ 3.6V, IOUT = 0mA, VSHDN = VIN VIN = 3V, IOUT = 20mA VIN = 2V, IOUT = 20mA At full load VIH VIL | $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | VIN 2 VOUT 2.0V ≤ VIN ≤ 3.6V, 0mA ≤ IOUT ≤ 20mA 3.0V ≤ VIN ≤ 3.6V, 0mA ≤ IOUT ≤ 50mA, MAX619C 3.0V ≤ VIN ≤ 3.6V, 0mA ≤ IOUT ≤ 45mA, MAX619E 3.0V ≤ VIN ≤ 3.6V, 0mA ≤ IOUT ≤ 40mA, MAX619M VRIPPLE No load to full load IIN 2V ≤ VIN ≤ 3.6V, IOUT = 0mA 2V ≤ VIN ≤ 3.6V, IOUT = 0mA, VSHDN = VIN MAX619C/E MAX619M VIN = 3V, IOUT = 20mA VIN = 3V, IOUT = 20mA VIN = 2V, IOUT = 20mA VIH 0.7 x VIN VIL MAX619C/E | VIN 2 VOUT 2.0V ≤ VIN ≤ 3.6V, 0mA ≤ IOUT ≤ 20mA 3.0V ≤ VIN ≤ 3.6V, 0mA ≤ IOUT ≤ 50mA, MAX619C 4.8 5.0 3.0V ≤ VIN ≤ 3.6V, 0mA ≤ IOUT ≤ 45mA, MAX619E 3.0V ≤ VIN ≤ 3.6V, 0mA ≤ IOUT ≤ 40mA, MAX619M 100 VRIPPLE No load to full load 100 IIN 2V ≤ VIN ≤ 3.6V, IOUT = 0mA 75 2V ≤ VIN ≤ 3.6V, IOUT = 0mA, VSHDN = VIN MAX619C/E 0.02 MAX619M 82 VIN = 3V, IOUT = 20mA 82 VIN = 2V, IOUT = 20mA 80 At full load 500 VIH VSHDN = VIN MAX619C/E 0.7 x VIN | $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | |

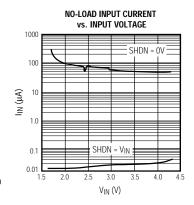
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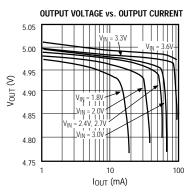
Typical Operating Characteristics

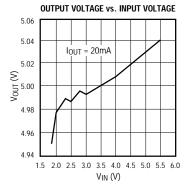
($T_A = +25$ °C, unless otherwise noted.)

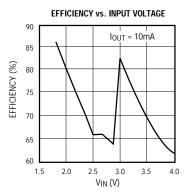




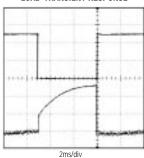






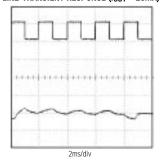


LOAD-TRANSIENT RESPONSE



TOP TRACE: OUTPUT CURRENT, 0mA to 25mA, 10mA/div BOTTOM TRACE: OUTPUT VOLTAGE, 5mV/div, AC-COUPLED

LINE-TRANSIENT RESPONSE (I_{OUT} = 20mA)



$$\begin{split} R_{LOAD} = 250 & \Omega, \ V_{OUT} = 5V, \ I_{OUT} = 20 \text{mA} \\ \text{TOP TRACE:} \ \ V_{IN} = 2V \text{ to } 3V, \ 1V/div \\ \text{BOTTOM TRACE:} \ \ \text{OUTPUT VOLTAGE, } 50 \text{mV/div, } \text{AC-COUPLED} \end{split}$$

Pin Description

| PIN | NAME | FUNCTION | |
|-----|------|--|--|
| 1 | C1+ | Positive Terminal for C1 | |
| 2 | IN | Input Supply Voltage | |
| 3 | OUT | +5V Output Voltage. V _{OUT} = 0V when in shutdown mode. | |
| 4 | C2+ | Positive Terminal for C2 | |
| 5 | C2- | Negative Terminal for C2 | |
| 6 | GND | Ground | |
| 7 | SHDN | Active-High CMOS Logic-Level Shutdown Inpu | |
| 8 | C1- | Negative Terminal for C1 | |

_Detailed Description

Operating Principle

The MAX619 provides a regulated 5V output from a 2V to 3.6V (two battery cells) input. Internal charge pumps and external capacitors generate the 5V output, eliminating the need for inductors. The output voltage is regulated to 5V $\pm 4\%$ by a pulse-skipping controller that turns on the charge pump when the output voltage begins to droop.

To maintain the greatest efficiency over the entire input voltage range, the MAX619's internal charge pump operates as a voltage doubler when $V_{\rm IN}$ ranges from 3.0V to 3.6V, and as a voltage tripler when $V_{\rm IN}$ ranges from 2.0V to 2.5V. When $V_{\rm IN}$ ranges from 2.5V to 3.0V,

the MAX619 switches between doubler and tripler mode on alternating cycles, making a 2.5 x V_{IN} charge pump. To further enhance efficiency over the input range, an internal comparator selects the higher of V_{IN} or V_{OUT} to run the MAX619's internal circuitry. Efficiency with $V_{IN}=2V$ and $I_{OUT}=20$ mA is typically 80%

Figure 1 shows a detailed block diagram of the MAX619. In tripler mode, when the S1 switches close, the S2 switches open and capacitors C1 and C2 charge up to V_{IN}. On the second half of the cycle, C1 and C2 are connected in series between IN and OUT when the S1 switches open and the S2 switches close, as shown in Figure 1. In doubler mode, only C2 is used.

During one oscillator cycle, energy is transferred from the input to the charge-pump capacitors, and then from the charge-pump capacitors to the output capacitor and load. The number of cycles within a given time frame increases as the load increases or as the input supply voltage decreases. In the limiting case, the charge pumps operate continuously, and the oscillator frequency is nominally 500kHz.

Shutdown Mode

The MAX619 enters low-power shutdown mode when SHDN is a logic high. SHDN is a CMOS-compatible input. In shutdown mode, the charge-pump switching action is halted, OUT is disconnected from IN, and VouT falls to 0V. Connect SHDN to ground for normal operation. When VIN = 3.6V, VouT typically reaches 5V in 0.5ms under no-load conditions after SHDN goes low.

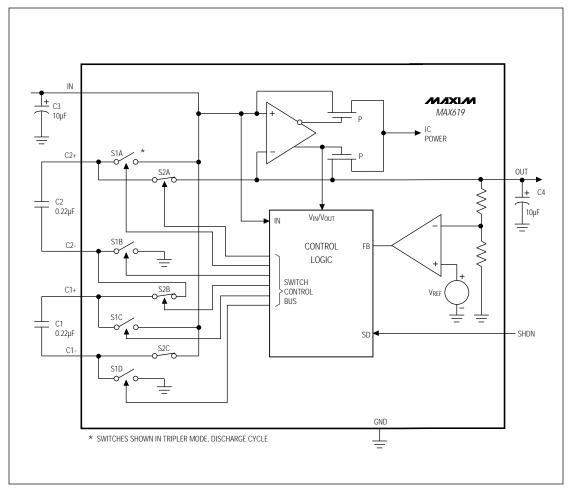


Figure 1. Block Diagram

_Applications Information

Capacitor Selection

Charge-Pump Capacitors C1 and C2

The values of charge-pump capacitors C1 and C2 are critical to ensure adequate output current and avoid excessive peak currents. Use values in the range of $0.22\mu F$ to $1.0\mu F$. Larger capacitors (up to $50\mu F$) can be used, but larger capacitors will increase output ripple. Ceramic or tantalum capacitors are recommended.

Input and Output Capacitors, C3 and C4

The type of input bypass capacitor (C3) and output filter capacitor (C4) used is not critical, but it does affect performance. Tantalums, ceramics, or aluminum electrolytics are suggested. For smallest size, use Sprague 595D106X0010A2 surface-mount capacitors, which measure 3.7mm x 1.8mm (0.146in x 0.072in). For lowest ripple, use large, low effective-series-resistance (ESR) ceramic or tantalum capacitors. For lowest cost, use aluminum electrolytic or tantalum capacitors.

Figure 2 shows the component values for proper operation using minimal board space. The input bypass capacitor (C3) and output filter capacitor (C4) should both be at least $10\mu F$ when using aluminum electrolytics or Sprague's miniature 595D series of tantalum chip capacitors.

When using ceramic capacitors, the values of C3 and C4 can be reduced to $2\mu F$ and $1\mu F$, respectively. If the input supply source impedance is very low, C3 may not be necessary.

Many capacitors exhibit 40% to 50% variation over temperature. Compensate for capacitor temperature coefficient by selecting a larger nominal value to ensure proper operation over temperature. Table 1 lists capacitor suppliers.

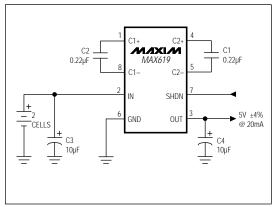


Figure 2. Two-Cell to 5V Application Circuit

Table 1. Capacitor Suppliers

| SUPPLIER | PHONE NUMBER | FAX NUMBER | CAPACITOR | CAPACITOR TYPE* |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | (814) 237-1431 | (814) 238-0490 | GRM42-6Z5U10M50 | 0.1μF ceramic (SM) |
| Murata Erie | | | GRM42-6Z5U22M50 | 0.22μF ceramic (SM) |
| | | | RPI123Z5U105M50V | 1.0μF ceramic (TH) |
| | | | RPE121Z5U104M50V | 0.1μF ceramic (TH) |
| Sprague Electric (smallest size) | (603) 224-1961 (207) 327-4140 | (603) 224-1430 (207) 324-7223 | 595D106X0010A2 | 10μF tantalum (SM) |

^{*} Note: (SM) denotes surface-mount component, (TH) denotes through-hole component.

Layout Considerations

The MAX619's high oscillator frequency makes good layout important. A good layout ensures stability and helps maintain the output voltage under heavy loads. For best performance, use very short connections to the capacitors.

Paralleling Devices

Two MAX619s can be placed in parallel to increase output drive capability. The IN, OUT, and GND pins can be paralleled, but C1 and C2 pins cannot. The input bypass capacitor and output filter capacitor are, to some extent, shared when two circuits are paralleled. If the circuits are physically close together, it may be possible to use a single bypass and a single output capacitor, each with twice the value of the single circuit. If the MAX619s cannot be placed close together, use separate bypass and output capacitors. The amount of output ripple observed will determine whether single input bypass and output filter capacitors can be used.

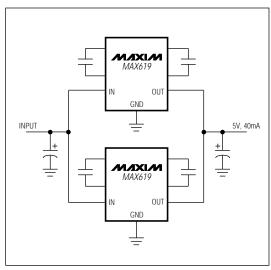
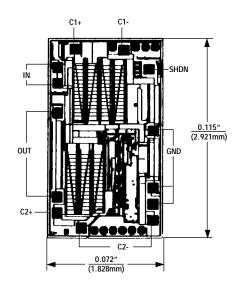


Figure 3. Paralleling Two MAX619s

_Chip Topography



TRANSISTOR COUNT: 599; SUBSTRATE CONNECTED TO GND.

Mouser Electronics

Authorized Distributor

Click to View Pricing, Inventory, Delivery & Lifecycle Information:

Maxim Integrated:

MAX619CSA+ MAX619ESA+ MAX619CPA+ MAX619CSA+T MAX619EPA+ MAX619ESA+T MAX619CSA
MAX619CSA MAX619ESA-T MAX619CSA-T MAX619ESA