

features

- Up to 200-mA Output Current
- Less Than 5-mV_{pp} Output Voltage Ripple
- No Inductors Required/Low EMI
- Regulated 3.3-V $\pm 4\%$ Output
- Only Four External Components Required
- Up to 90% Efficiency
- 1.8-V to 3.6-V Input Voltage Range
- 50- μ A Quiescent Supply Current
- 0.05- μ A Shutdown Current
- Load Isolated in Shutdown
- Space-Saving Thermally-Enhanced TSSOP PowerPAD™ Package
- Evaluation Module Available (TPS60100EVM-131)

description

The TPS60100 step-up, regulated charge pump generates a 3.3-V $\pm 4\%$ output voltage from a 1.8-V to 3.6-V input voltage (two alkaline, NiCd, or NiMH batteries). Output current is 200 mA from a 2-V input. Only four external capacitors are needed to build a complete low-noise dc/dc converter. The push-pull operating mode of two single-ended charge pumps assures the low output voltage ripple as current is continuously transferred to the output. From a 2-V input, the TPS60100 can start into full load with loads as low as 16 Ω .

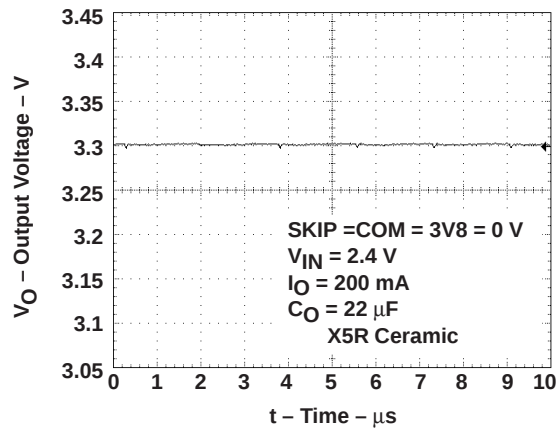
The TPS60100 features either constant frequency mode to minimize noise and output voltage ripple or the power-saving pulse-skip mode to extend battery life at light loads. The TPS60100 switching frequency is 300 kHz. The logic shutdown function reduces the supply current to 1- μ A (max) and disconnects the load from the input. Special current-control circuitry prevents excessive current from being drawn from the battery during start-up. This dc/dc converter requires no inductors and has low EMI. It is available in the small 20-pin TSSOP PowerPAD™ package (PWP).

applications

Replaces DC/DC Converters With Inductors in

- Battery-Powered Applications
- Two Battery Cells to 3.3-V Conversion
- Portable Instruments
- Battery-Powered Microprocessor and DSP Systems
- Miniature Equipment
- Backup-Battery Boost Converters
- PDAs
- Laptops
- Handheld Instrumentation
- Medical Instruments
- Cordless Phones

output voltage ripple



typical operating circuit

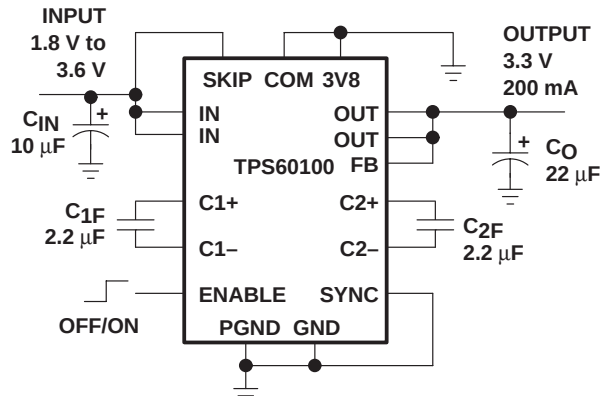


Figure 1



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PRODUCTION DATA information is current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications per the terms of Texas Instruments standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

TEXAS
INSTRUMENTS

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TPS60100

REGULATED 3.3 V 200-mA LOW-NOISE CHARGE PUMP DC/DC CONVERTER

SLVS213B – MAY 1999 – REVISED SEPTEMBER 1999

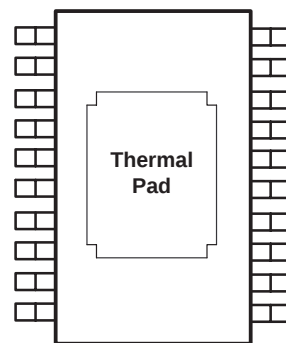
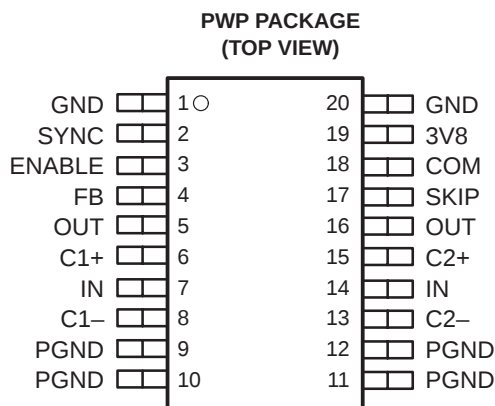


Figure 2. Bottom View of PWP Package, Showing the Thermal Pad

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

PACKAGE
TSSOP [†] (PWP)
TPS60100PWP

[†] This package is available taped and reeled. To order this packaging option, add an R suffix to the part number (e.g., TPS60100PWPR).

Terminal Functions

TERMINAL NAME	NO.	I/O	DESCRIPTION
3V8	19	I	Mode selection. When 3V8 is logic low the charge pump operates in the regulated 3.3-V mode. When 3V8 is connected to IN the regulator operates in preregulated 3.8-V mode.
C1+	6		Positive terminal of the charge-pump capacitor C _{1F}
C1-	8		Negative terminal of the charge-pump capacitor C _{1F}
C2+	15		Positive terminal of the charge-pump capacitor C _{2F}
C2-	13		Negative terminal of the charge-pump capacitor C _{2F}
COM	18	I	Mode selection. When COM is logic low the charge pump operates in push-pull mode to minimize output ripple. When COM is connected to IN the regulator operates in single-ended mode requiring only one flying capacitor.
ENABLE	3	I	ENABLE Input. The device turns off, the output disconnects from the input, and the supply current decreases to 0.05 μ A when ENABLE is a logic low. Connect ENABLE to IN for normal operation.
FB	4	I	FEEDBACK input. Connect FB to OUT as close to the load as possible to achieve best regulation. Resistive divider is on chip to match internal reference voltage of 1.22 V.
GND	1, 20		GROUND. Analog ground for internal reference and control circuitry. Connect to PGND through a short trace.
IN	7, 14	I	Supply Input. Connect to an input supply in the 1.8-V to 3.6-V range. Bypass IN to GND with a (C _O /2) μ F capacitor. Connect both INs through a short trace.
OUT	5, 16	O	Regulated power output. Connect both OUTs through a short trace and bypass OUT to GND with the output filter capacitor C _O . V _O = 3.3 V when 3V8 = low and V _O = 3.8 V when 3V8 = high.
PGND	9–12		PGND power ground. Charge-pump current flows through this pin. Connect all PGNDs together.
SKIP	17	I	Mode selection. When SKIP is logic low, the charge pump operates in constant-frequency mode. Output ripple and noise are minimized in this mode. When SKIP is connect to IN, the device operates in pulse skip mode. Quiescent current is lowest in this mode.
SYNC	2	I	Selection for external clock signal. Connect to GND to use the internally generated clock signal. Connect to IN for external synchronization. In this case, the clock signal needs to be fed through 3V8 and the device operates in the regulated 3.3-V mode.

absolute maximum ratings (unless otherwise noted)^{†‡}

Input voltage range, V_I (IN, OUT, ENABLE, SKIP, COM, 3V8, FB, SYNC)	–0.3 V to 5.5 V
Differential input voltage, V_{ID} (C1+, C2+ to GND)	–0.3 V to ($V_{OUT} + 0.3$ V)
Differential input voltage, V_{ID} (C1–, C2– to GND)	–0.3 V to ($V_{IN} + 0.3$ V)
Continuous total power dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Tables
Continuous output current	300 mA
Storage temperature range, T_{stg}	–55°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10s	260°C
Maximum junction temperature, T_J	150°C

[†] 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 under “recommended operating conditions” is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

[‡] V_{ENABLE} , V_{SKIP} , V_{COM} , V_{3V8} and V_{SYNC} can exceed V_{IN} up to the maximum rated voltage without increasing the leakage current drawn by these mode select inputs.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE 1 – FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE (see Figure 3)

PACKAGE	$T_A \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING
PWP	700 mW	5.6 mW/°C	448 mW	364 mW

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE 2 – CASE TEMPERATURE (see Figure 4)

PACKAGE	$T_C \leq 62.5^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE $T_C = 62.5^\circ\text{C}$	$T_C = 70^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	$T_C = 85^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING
PWP	25 W	285.7 mW/°C	22.9 W	18.5 W

DISSIPATION DERATING CURVES[§]
 vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

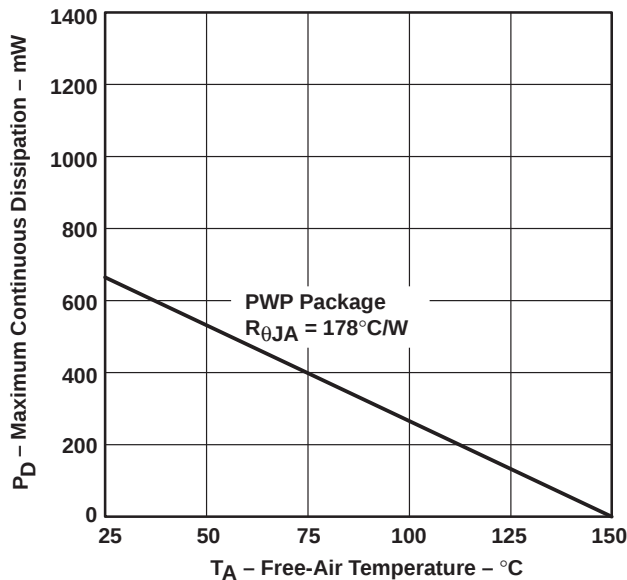


Figure 3

MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS DISSIPATION[§]
 vs
CASE TEMPERATURE

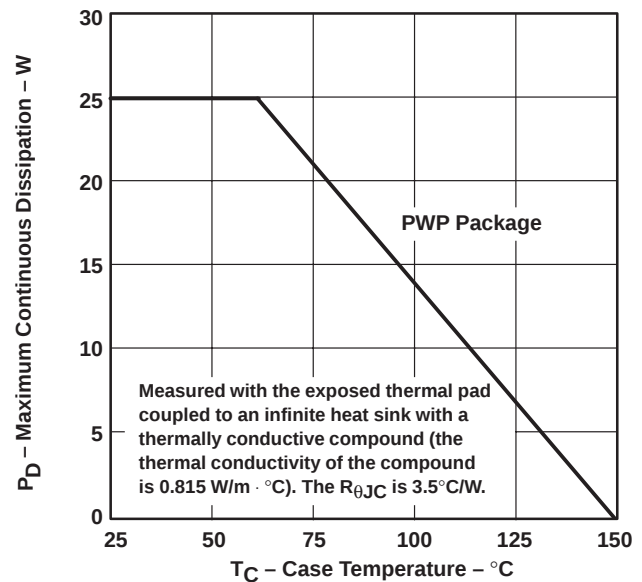


Figure 4

[§] Dissipation rating tables and figures are provided for maintenance of junction temperature at or below absolute maximum temperature of 150°C. It is recommended not to exceed a junction temperature of 125°C.

TPS60100

REGULATED 3.3 V 200-mA LOW-NOISE CHARGE PUMP DC/DC CONVERTER

SLVS213B – MAY 1999 – REVISED SEPTEMBER 1999

electrical characteristics at $C_{IN} = 10 \mu F$, $C_{1F} = C_{2F} = 2.2 \mu F^\dagger$, $C_O = 22 \mu F$, $T_C = -40^\circ C$ to $85^\circ C$, $V_{IN} = 2 V$, $V_{FB} = V_O$, $V_{ENABLE} = V_{IN}$, $V_{SKIP} = V_{IN}$ or $0 V$ and $V_{COM} = V_{3V8} = V_{SYNC} = 0 V$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IN} Input voltage		1.8		3.6	V
$V_{IN(UV)}$ Input undervoltage lockout threshold			1.6	1.8	V
$I_O(MAX)$ Maximum output current		200			mA
V_O Output voltage	$1.8 V < V_{IN} < 2 V$, $V_O(Start-Up) = 3.3 V$, $T_C = 25^\circ C$	3.17	3.3	3.43	V
	$2 V < V_{IN} < 3.3 V$, $0 < I_O < 200 mA$	3.17	3.3	3.43	
	$3.3 V < V_{IN} < 3.6 V$, $0 < I_O < 200 mA$	3.17	3.3	3.47	
$V_O(RIP)$ Output voltage ripple	$I_O = 200 mA$, $V_{SKIP} = 0 V$		5 [‡]		mV _{PP}
$I_O(LEAK)$ Output leakage current	$V_{IN} = 2.4 V$, $V_{ENABLE} = 0 V$			1	μA
I_Q Quiescent current (no-load input current)	$V_{SKIP} = V_{IN} = 2.4 V$		50	90	μA
	$V_{SKIP} = 0 V$, $V_{IN} = 2.4 V$		1.5		mA
$I_{DD(SDN)}$ Shutdown supply current	$V_{IN} = 2.4 V$, $V_{ENABLE} = 0 V$		0.05	1	μA
$f_{OSC(int)}$ Internal switching frequency	$V_{IN} = 2.4 V$	200	300	400	kHz
$f_{OSC(ext)}$ External clock frequency	$V_{SYNC} = V_{IN}$, $V_{IN} = 1.8 V$ to $3.6 V$	400	600	800	kHz
External clock duty cycle	$V_{SYNC} = V_{IN}$, $V_{IN} = 1.8 V$ to $3.6 V$	20%		80%	
Efficiency	$I_O = 100 mA$		80%		
V_{INL} Input voltage low, ENABLE, SKIP, COM, 3V8, SYNC	$V_{IN} = 1.8 V$			$0.3 \times V_{IN}$	V
V_{INH} Input voltage high, ENABLE, SKIP, COM, 3V8, SYNC	$V_{IN} = 3.6 V$	$0.7 \times V_{IN}$			V
$I_I(LEAK)$ Input leakage current, ENABLE, SKIP, COM, 3V8, SYNC	$V_{ENABLE} = V_{SKIP} = V_{COM} = V_{3V8} =$ $V_{SYNC} = V_{GND}$ or V_{IN}		0.01	0.1	μA
Output load regulation	$V_O = 3.3 V$, $T_C = 25^\circ C$ $1 mA < I_O < 200 mA$		0.004		%/mA
Output line regulation	$2 V < V_{IN} < 3.3 V$, $I_O = 100 mA$, $T_C = 25^\circ C$		0.6		%/V
Short circuit current	$V_{IN} = 2.4 V$, $T_C = 25^\circ C$ $V_O = 0 V$		125		mA

[†] Use only ceramic capacitors with X5R or X7R dielectric as flying capacitors.

[‡] Achieved with $C_O = 22 \mu F$ X5R dielectric ceramic capacitor

TPS60100
REGULATED 3.3 V 200-mA LOW-NOISE
CHARGE PUMP DC/DC CONVERTER

SLVS213B – MAY 1999 – REVISED SEPTEMBER 1999

electrical characteristics for preregulated 3.8-V Mode ($V_{(3V8)} = V_{IN}$), $C_{IN} = 10 \mu F$, $C_{1F} = C_{2F} = 2.2 \mu F^\dagger$, $C_O = 22 \mu F$, $T_C = -40^\circ C$ to $85^\circ C$, $V_{IN} = 2.4 V$, $V_{FB} = V_O$, $V_{ENABLE} = V_{IN}$, $V_{SKIP} = V_{IN}$ or $0 V$ and $V_{COM} = V_{SYNC} = 0 V$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IN}	Input voltage		2.2		3.6	V
$I_{O(MAX)}$	Maximum output current		200			mA
V_O	Output voltage	$2.2 V < V_{IN} < 3.6 V$, $0 < I_O < 200 mA$	3.6	3.8	4	V
$I_{O(LEAK)}$	Output leakage current	$V_{ENABLE} = 0 V$			1	μA
I_Q	Quiescent current (no-load input current)	$V_{SKIP} = V_{IN}$		60		μA
		$V_{SKIP} = 0 V$		2		mA
$I_{DD(SDN)}$	Shutdown supply current	$V_{ENABLE} = 0 V$		0.05	1	μA
f_{OSC}	Internal switching frequency		200	300	400	kHz
	Short circuit current	$V_O = 0 V$, $T_C = 25^\circ C$		125		mA

[†] Use only ceramic capacitors with X5R or X7R dielectric as flying capacitors.

TPS60100
REGULATED 3.3 V 200-mA LOW-NOISE
CHARGE PUMP DC/DC CONVERTER

SLVS213B – MAY 1999 – REVISED SEPTEMBER 1999

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

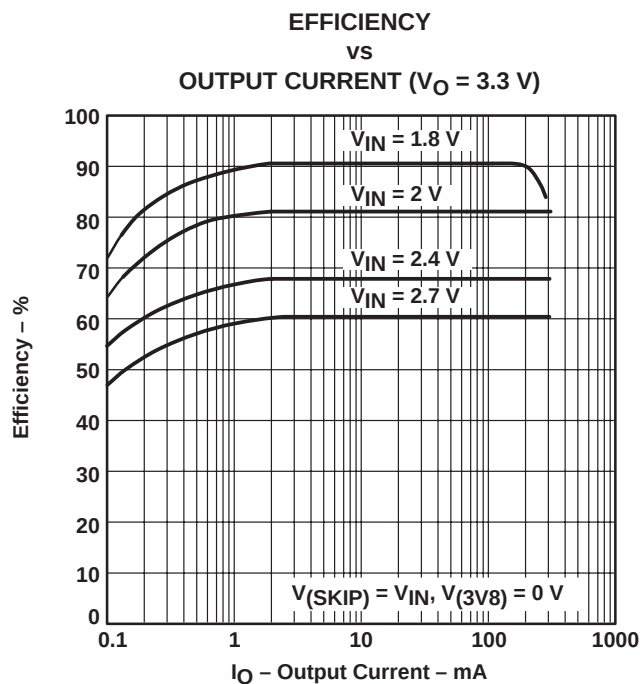


Figure 5

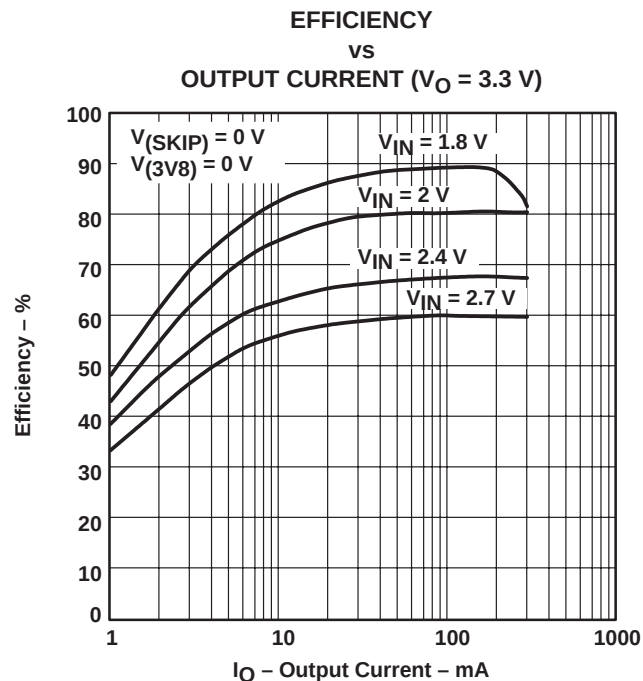


Figure 6

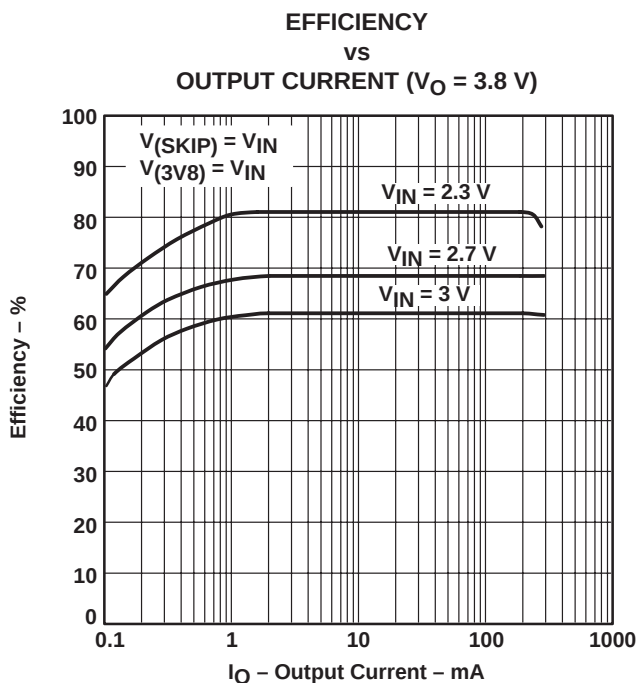


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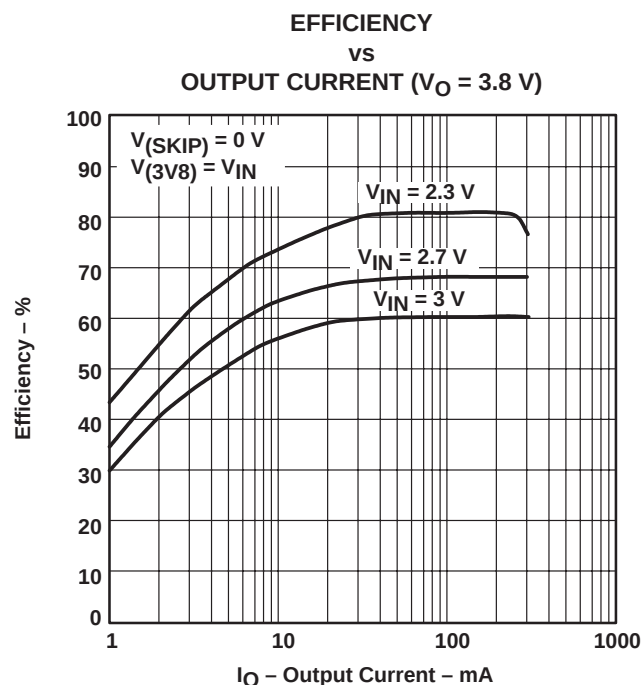
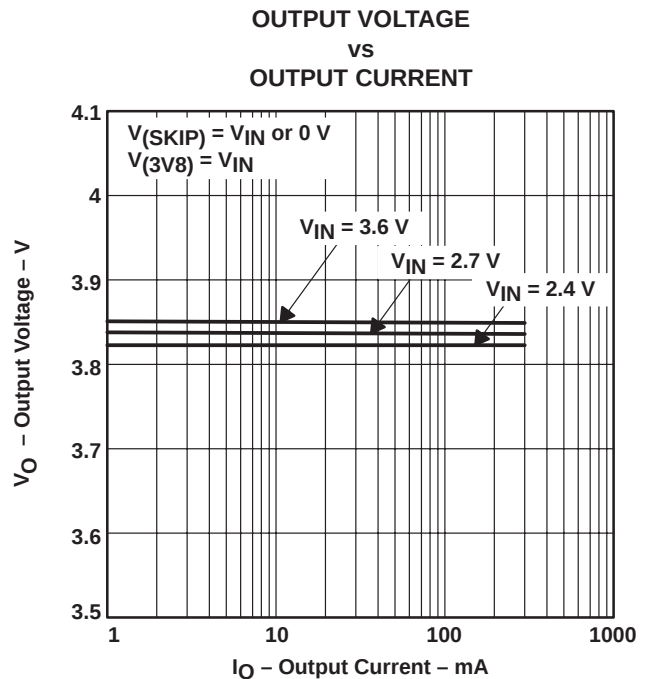
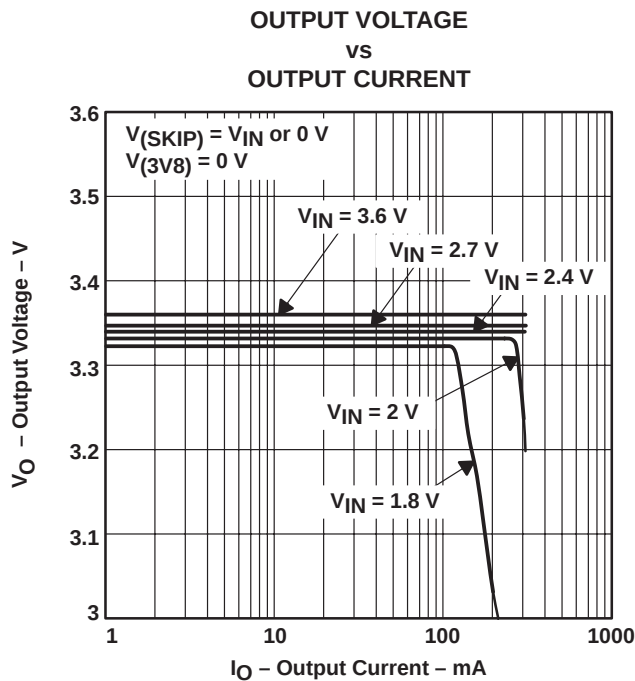
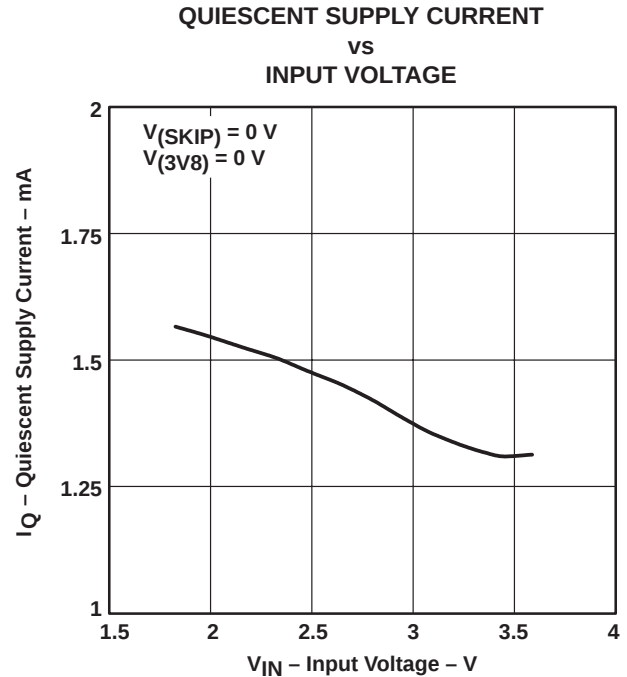
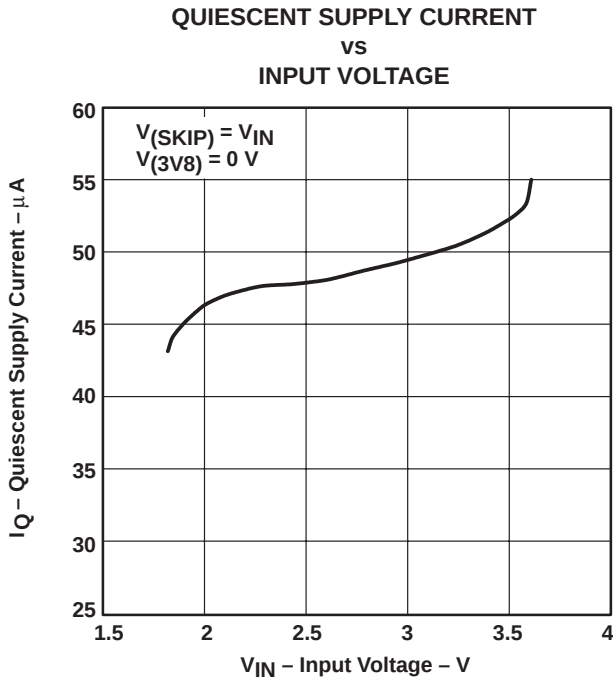


Figure 8

† $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{COM} = V_{SYNC} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_{IN} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{1F} = C_{2F} = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_O = 22\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, unless otherwise noted

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†



† $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{COM}} = V_{\text{SYNC}} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_{\text{IN}} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{1\text{F}} = C_{2\text{F}} = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_O = 22\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, unless otherwise noted

TPS60100
REGULATED 3.3 V 200-mA LOW-NOISE
CHARGE PUMP DC/DC CONVERTER

SLVS213B – MAY 1999 – REVISED SEPTEMBER 1999

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

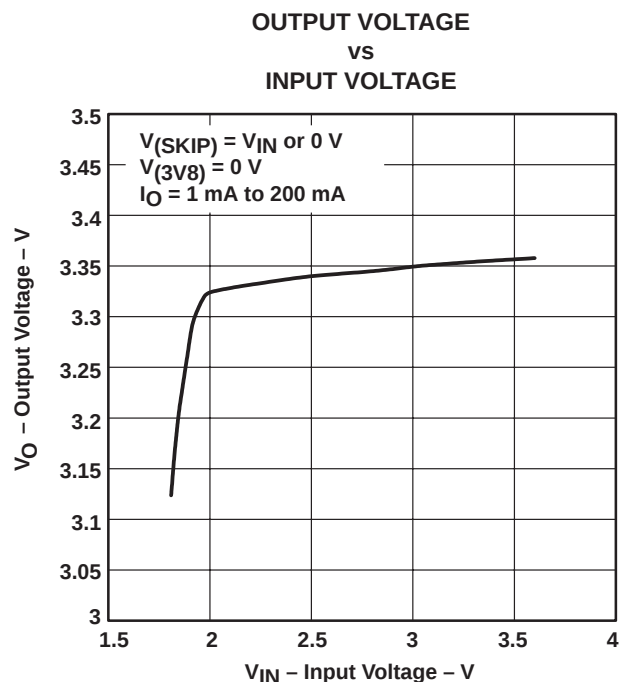


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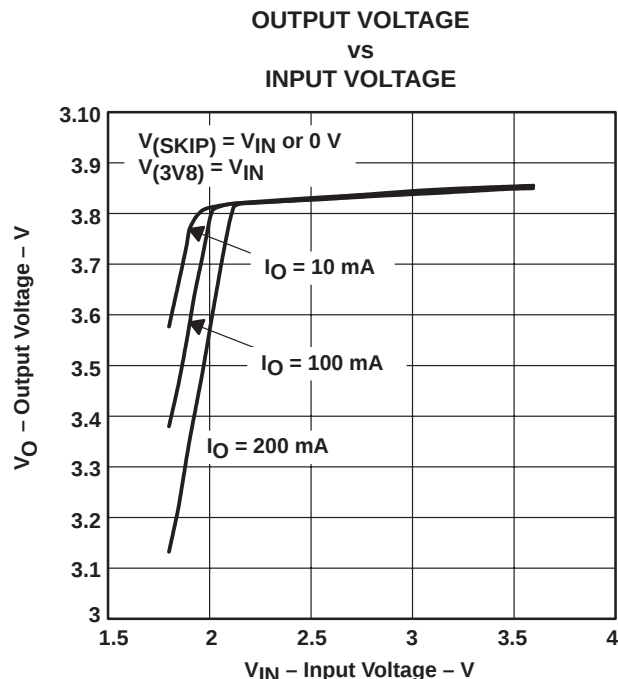


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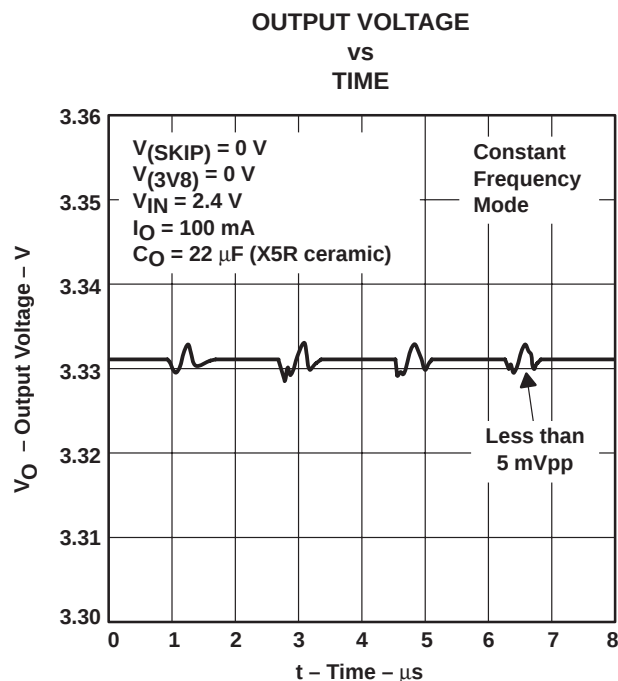


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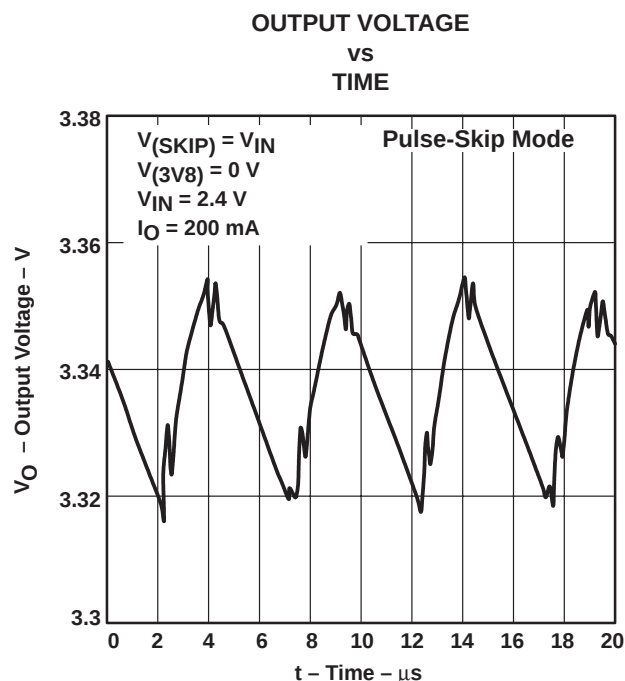


Figure 16

† $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{COM} = V_{SYNC} = 0$ V, $C_{IN} = 10$ μ F, $C_{1F} = C_{2F} = 2.2$ μ F, $C_O = 22$ μ F, unless otherwise noted

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

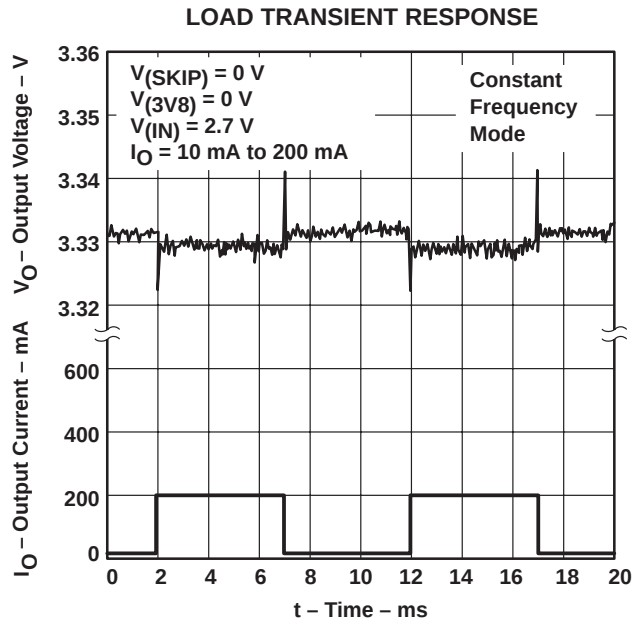


Figure 17

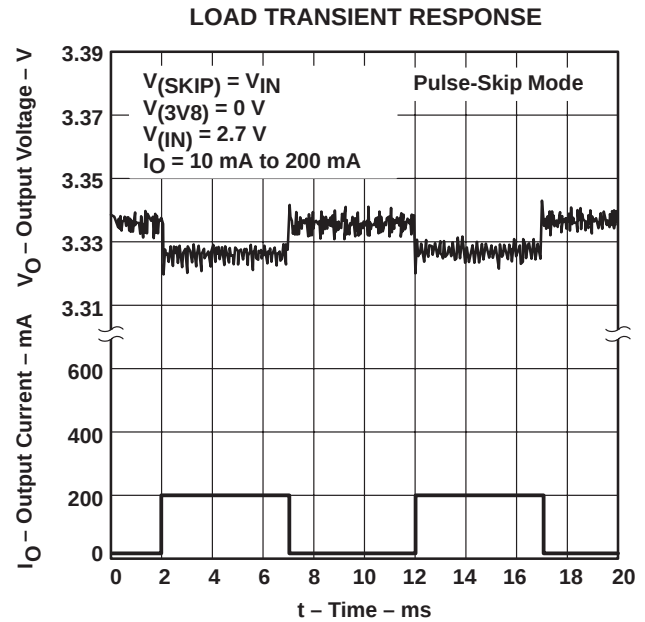


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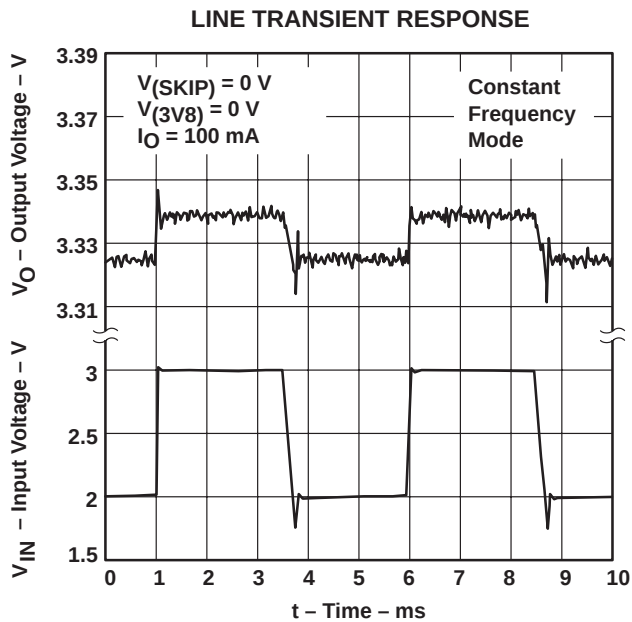


Figure 19

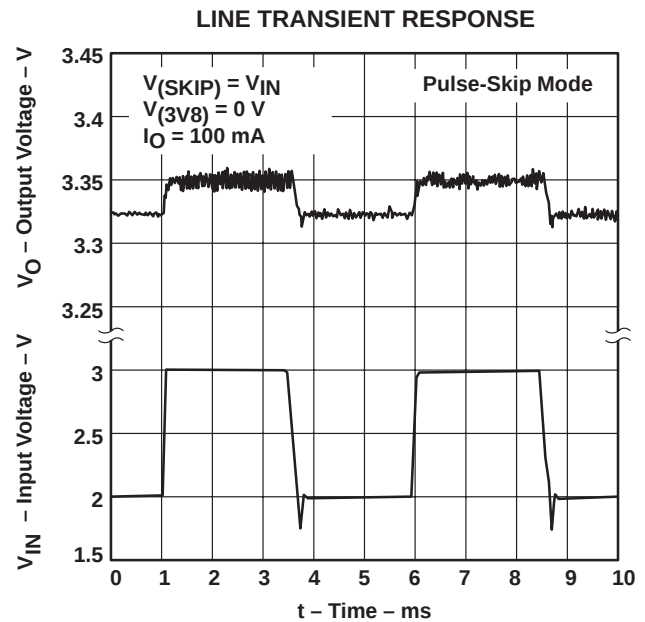


Figure 20

† $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{COM} = V_{SYNC} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_{IN} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{1F} = C_{2F} = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_O = 22\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, unless otherwise noted

TPS60100
REGULATED 3.3 V 200-mA LOW-NOISE
CHARGE PUMP DC/DC CONVERTER

SLVS213B – MAY 1999 – REVISED SEPTEMBER 1999

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

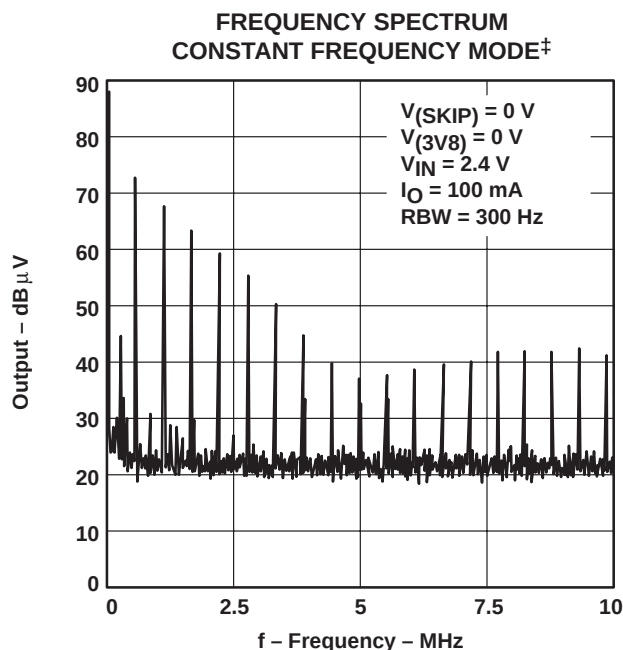


Figure 21

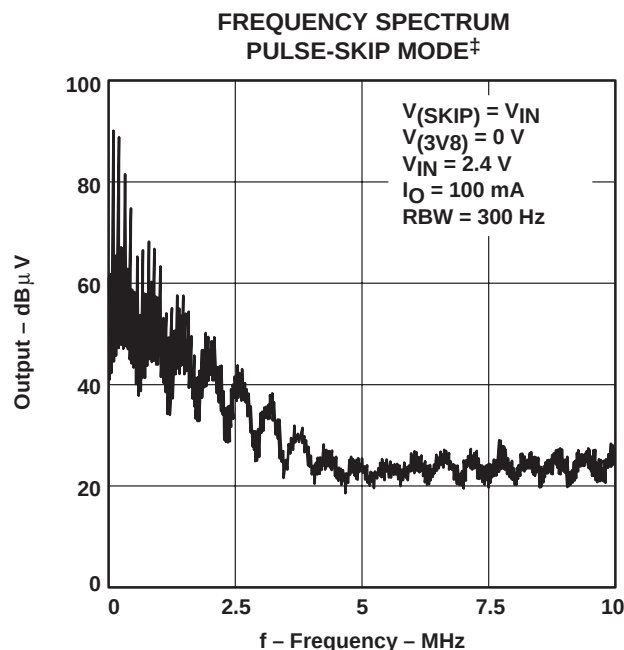


Figure 22

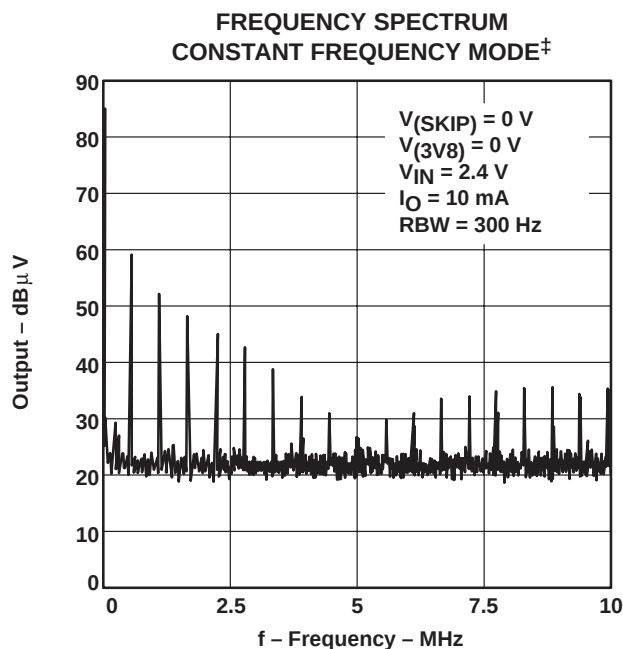


Figure 23

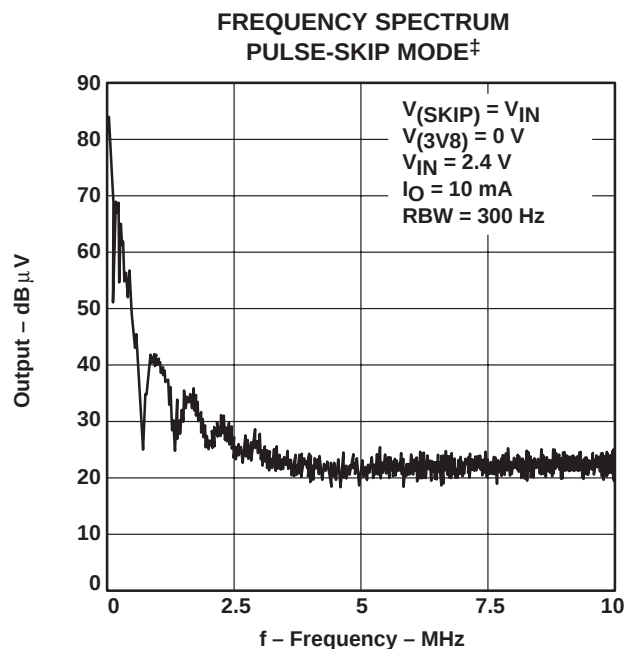


Figure 24

† $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{COM} = V_{SYNC} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_{IN} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_{1F} = C_{2F} = 2.2\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $C_O = 22\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, unless otherwise noted

‡ Test circuit: TPS60100EVM-131

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

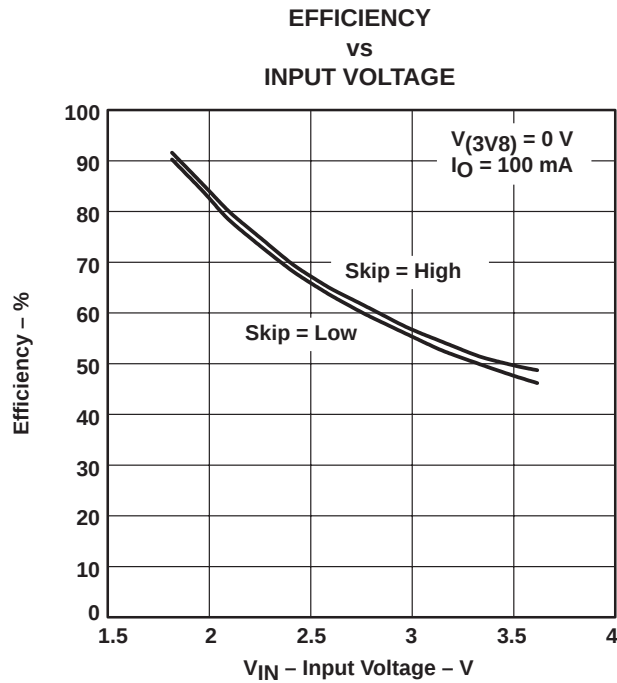


Figure 25

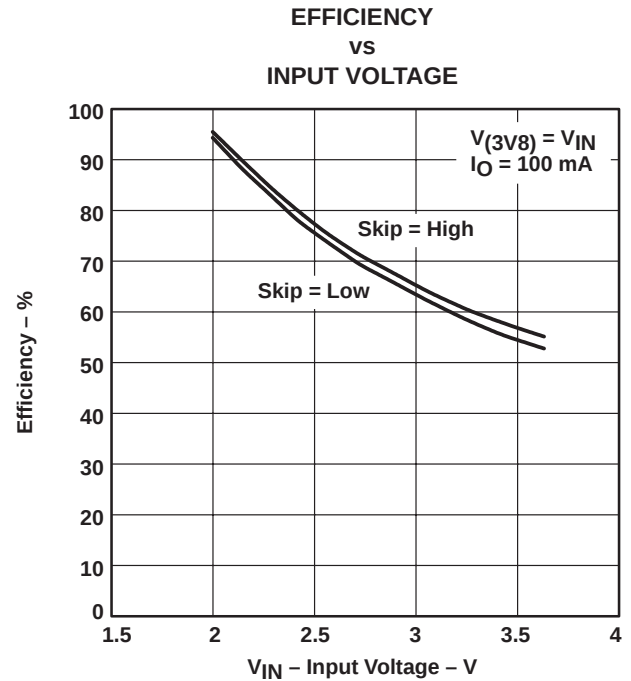


Figure 26

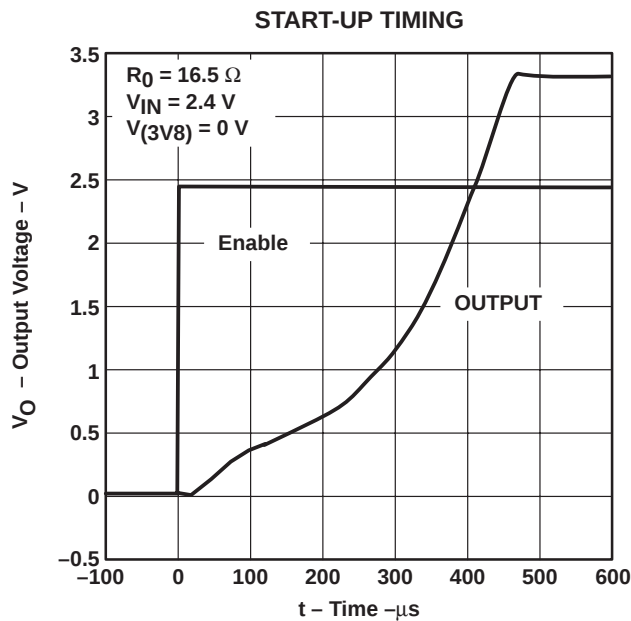


Figure 27

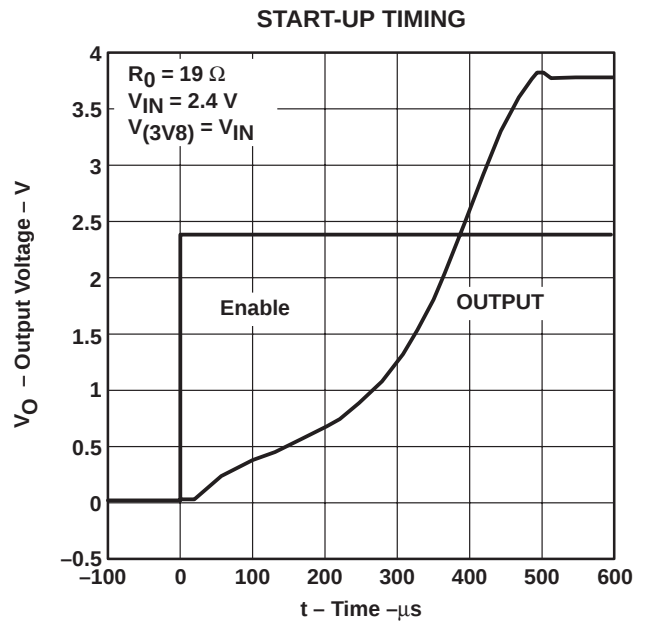


Figure 28

† $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{COM} = V_{SYNC} = 0\text{ V}$, $C_{IN} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$, $C_{1F} = C_{2F} = 2.2\ \mu\text{F}$, $C_O = 22\ \mu\text{F}$, unless otherwise noted

TPS60100

REGULATED 3.3 V 200-mA LOW-NOISE

CHARGE PUMP DC/DC CONVERTER

SLVS213B – MAY 1999 – REVISED SEPTEMBER 1999

detailed description

operating principle

The TPS60100 charge pump provides a regulated 3.3-V output from a 1.8-V to 3.6-V input. It delivers a maximum load current of 200 mA. Designed specifically for space critical battery powered applications, the complete charge pump circuit requires only four external capacitors. The circuit can be optimized for highest efficiency at light loads or lowest output noise. The TPS60100 consists of an oscillator, a 1.22-V bandgap reference, an internal resistive feedback circuit, an error amplifier, high current MOSFET switches, a shutdown/start-up circuit, and a control circuit (Figure 29)

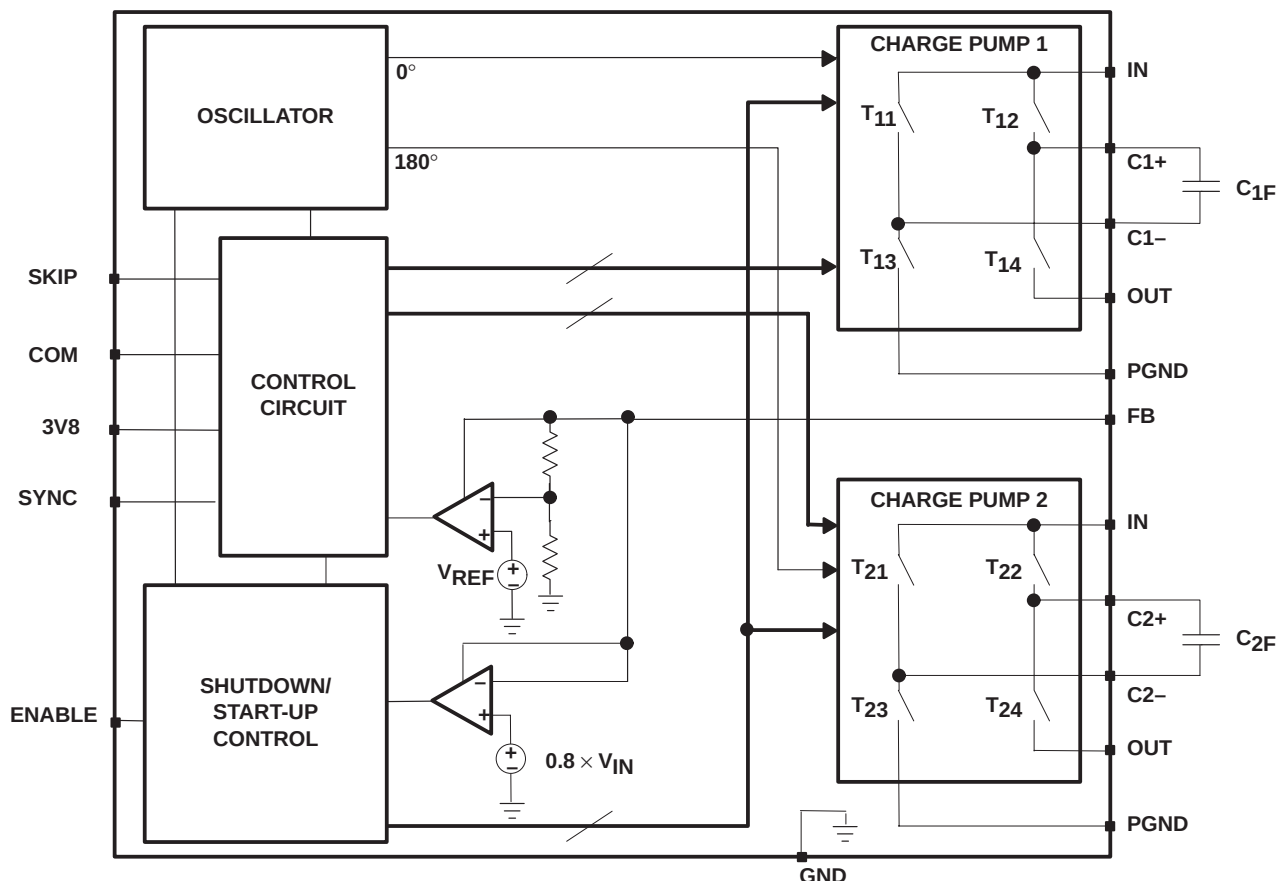


Figure 29. Functional Block Diagram TPS60100

The oscillator runs at a 50% duty cycle. The device consists of two single-ended charge pumps which operate with 180° phase shift. Each single ended charge pump transfers charge into its transfer capacitor (C_{XF}) in one half of the period. During the other half of the period (transfer phase), C_{XF} is placed in series with the input to transfer its charge to C_O . While one single-ended charge pump is in the charge phase, the other one is in the transfer phase. This operation guarantees an almost constant output current which ensures a low output ripple.

If the clock were to run continuously, this process would eventually generate an output voltage equal to two times the input voltage (hence the name doubler). In order to provide a regulated fixed output voltage of 3.3 V, the TPS60100 uses either pulse-skip mode or constant-frequency mode. Pulse-skip mode and constant-frequency mode are externally selected via the SKIP input pin.

detailed description (continued)

push-pull operating mode

In push-pull operating mode (COM = low), the two single-ended charge pumps operate with 180° phase shift. The oscillator signal has a 50% duty cycle. Each single-ended charge pump transfers charge into its transfer capacitor (C_{XF}) in one-half of the period. During the other half of the period (transfer phase), C_{XF} is placed in series with the input to transfer its charge to C_O . While one single-ended charge pump is in the charge phase, the other one is in the transfer phase. This operation guarantees an almost constant output current which ensures a low output ripple. COM is a logic input and should not remain floating. The typical operating circuit of the TPS60100 in push-pull mode is shown in Figure 1 and Figure 30.

single-ended operating mode

When COM is high, the device runs in single-ended operating mode. The two single-ended charge pumps operate in parallel without phase shift. They transfer charge into the transfer capacitor (C_F) in one half of the period. During the other half of the period (transfer phase), C_F is placed in series with the input to transfer its charge to C_O . In single-ended operating mode only one transfer capacitor ($C_F = C_{1F} + C_{2F}$) is required, resulting in less board space.

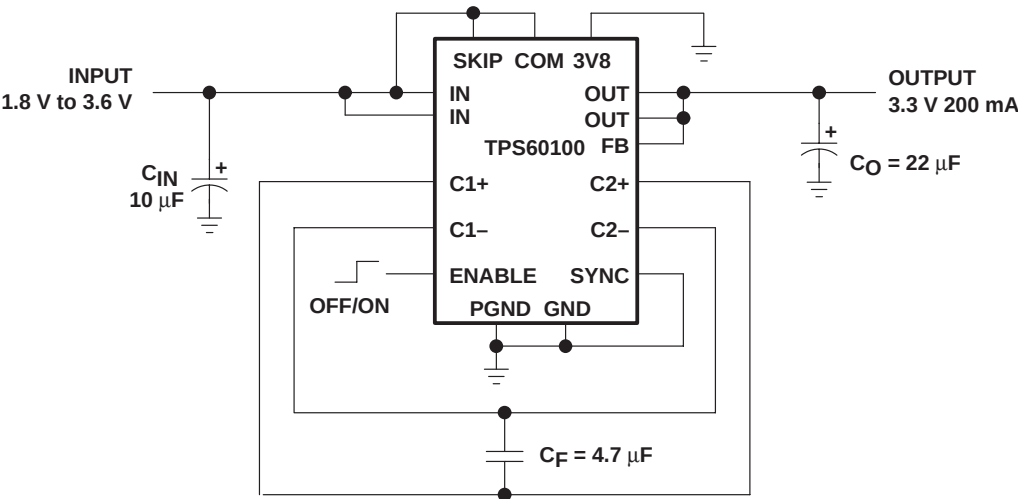


Figure 31. Typical Operating Circuit TPS60100 in Single-Ended Operating Mode

Table 2. Tradeoffs Between Operating Modes

FEATURE	PUSH-PULL MODE (COM = Low)	SINGLE-ENDED MODE (COM = High)
Output ripple amplitude	Small amplitude	Large amplitude
Smallest board space		X

regulated 3.3 V operating mode

In regulated 3.3 V operating mode (3V8 = low) the device provides a regulated 3.3-V output from a 1.8-V to 3.6-V input. 3V8 is a logic input and should not remain floating. The typical operating circuit of the TPS60100 in (3.3 V) regulated mode is shown in Figure 1 and Figure 30.

pre-regulated 3.8 V operating mode

When 3V8 is high, the device provides a preregulated 3.8-V output from a 2.2-V to 3.6-V input. This mode should be used if a tighter output voltage tolerance is a major concern. In this case the charge pump generates the input voltage for a low-dropout regulator.

detailed description (continued)

shutdown

Driving ENABLE low places the device in shutdown mode. This disables all switches, the oscillator, and control logic. The device typically draws 0.05- μ A (1- μ A max) of supply current in this mode. Leakage current drawn from the output is as low as 1 μ A max. The device exits shutdown once ENABLE is set high level. The typical no-load shutdown exit time is 10 μ s. When the device is in shutdown, the load is isolated from the input and the output is high impedance.

external clock signal

If the device shall operate at a user defined frequency, an external clock signal can be used. Therefore, SYNC needs to be connected to IN and the external oscillator signal can drive 3V8. The maximum external frequency is limited to 800 kHz. The switching frequency of the converter is half of the external oscillator frequency. It is recommended to operate the charge pump in constant-frequency mode if an external clock signal is used so that the output noise contains only well-defined frequency components.

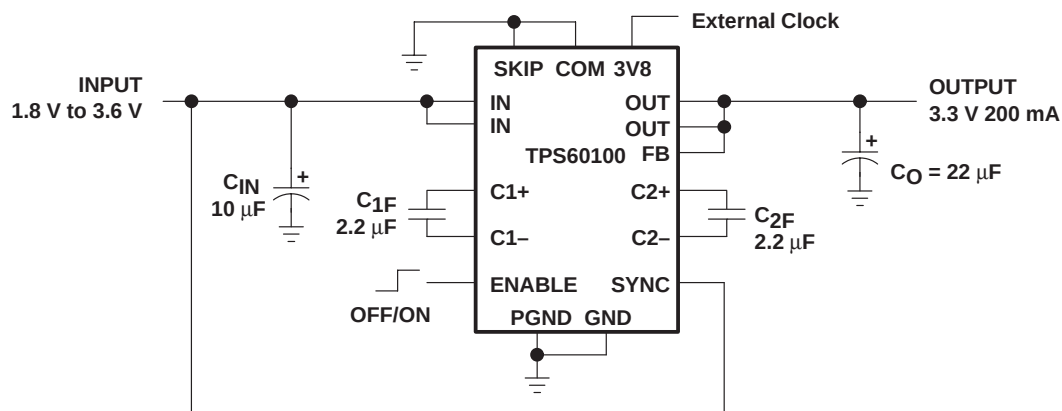


Figure 32. Typical Operating Circuit TPS60100 With External Synchronization

undervoltage lockout

The TPS60100 has an undervoltage lockout feature that deactivates the device and places it in shutdown mode when the input voltage falls below 1.6 V.

TPS60100

REGULATED 3.3 V 200-mA LOW-NOISE CHARGE PUMP DC/DC CONVERTER

SLVS213B – MAY 1999 – REVISED SEPTEMBER 1999

APPLICATION INFORMATION

capacitor selection

The TPS60100 requires only four external capacitors as shown in the basic application circuit. Their values are closely linked to the output current capacity, output noise requirements, and mode of operation. Generally, the transfer capacitors (C_{XF}) will be the smallest.

The input capacitor improves system efficiency by reducing the input impedance and stabilizes the input current. C_{IN} is recommended to be about two to four times as large as C_{XF} .

The output capacitor (C_O) can be selected from 5-times to 50-times larger than C_{XF} , depending on the mode of operation and ripple tolerance[†]. Tables 3 and 4 show capacitor values recommended for low quiescent-current operation (pulse-skip mode) and for low output voltage ripple operation (constant-frequency mode). A recommendation is given for smallest size.

Table 3. Recommended Capacitor Values for Low Quiescent-Current Operation[†] (pulse-skip mode)

V_{IN} [V]	I_O [mA]	C_{IN} [μ F]		C_{XF} [μ F]	C_O [μ F]		OUTPUT VOLTAGE RIPPLE V_{PP} [mV]
		TANTALUM	CERAMIC		TANTALUM	CERAMIC	
2.4	150	10		2.2	22		90
2.4	150		10 (X5R)	2.2		22 (X5R)	45
2.4	200	10		2.2	22		55
2.4	200		10 (X5R)	2.2		22 (X5R)	30

[†] All measurements are done with additional 1- μ F X7R ceramic capacitors at input and output.

Table 4. Recommended Capacitor Values for Low Output Voltage Ripple Operation[†] (constant-frequency mode)

V_{IN} [V]	I_O [mA]	C_{IN} [μ F]		C_{XF} [μ F]	C_O [μ F]		OUTPUT VOLTAGE RIPPLE V_{PP} [mV]
		TANTALUM	CERAMIC		TANTALUM	CERAMIC	
2.4	150	10		2.2	22		13
2.4	150		10 (X5R)	2.2		22 (X5R)	4
2.4	200	10		2.2	22		15
2.4	200		10 (X5R)	2.2		22 (X5R)	5

[†] All measurements are done with additional 1- μ F X7R ceramic capacitors at input and output.

[†] In constant-frequency mode always select $C_O \geq 22 \mu$ F

APPLICATION INFORMATION

For the TPS60100, the smallest board space size can be achieved using Sprague's 595D-series tantalum capacitors for input and output. However, with the trend towards high capacitance ceramic capacitors in smaller size packages, these type of capacitors might become competitive in size soon.

Table 5. Recommended Capacitors

MANUFACTURER	PART NUMBER	CAPACITANCE	TYPE
Taiyo Yuden	LMK212BJ105KG-T	1 µF	Ceramic
	LMK212BJ225MG-T	2.2 µF	Ceramic
	JMK316BJ106ML-T	10 µF	Ceramic
	LMK432BJ226MM-T	22 µF	Ceramic
AVX	0805ZC105KAT2A	1 µF	Ceramic
	1206ZC225KAT2A	2.2 µF	Ceramic
	TPSC106025R0500	10 µF	Tantalum
	TPSC226016R0375	22 µF	Tantalum
Sprague	595D106X0010A2T	10 µF	Tantalum
	595D226X06R3A2T	22 µF	Tantalum
	595D226X06R3B2T	22 µF	Tantalum
	595D226X0020C2T	22 µF	Tantalum
Kemet	T494C106M010AS	10 µF	Tantalum
	T494C226M010AS	22 µF	Tantalum

Table 6 lists the manufacturers of recommended capacitors. In most applications surface-mount tantalum capacitors will be the right choice. However, ceramic capacitors will provide the lowest output voltage ripple due to their typically lower ESR.

Table 6. Recommended Capacitor Manufacturers

MANUFACTURER	CAPACITOR TYPE	INTERNET
Taiyo Yuden	X7R/X5R ceramic	www.t-yuden.com
AVX	X7R/X5R ceramic TPS-series tantalum	www.avxcorp.com
Sprague	595D-series tantalum 593D-series tantalum	www.vishay.com
Kemet	T494-series tantalum	www.kemet.com

power dissipation

The power dissipated in the TPS60100 depends on output current and is approximated by:

$$P_{DISS} = I_O \times (2 V_{IN} - V_O) \text{ for } I_Q < I_O$$

P_{DISS} must be less than that allowed by the package rating. See the ratings for 20-PowerPAD™ package power-dissipation limits and deratings.

TPS60100
REGULATED 3.3 V 200-mA LOW-NOISE
CHARGE PUMP DC/DC CONVERTER

SLVS213B – MAY 1999 – REVISED SEPTEMBER 1999

APPLICATION INFORMATION

layout

All capacitors should be soldered in close proximity to the IC. A PCB layout proposal for a two-layer board is given in Figure 33. Care has been taken to connect both single-ended charge pumps symmetrically to the load to achieve optimized output voltage ripple performance. The proposed layout also provides improved thermal performance as the exposed leadframe is soldered to the PCB. The bottom layer of the PCB is a ground plane only. All ground areas on the PCB should be connected. Connect ground areas on top layer to the bottom layer via through hole connections.

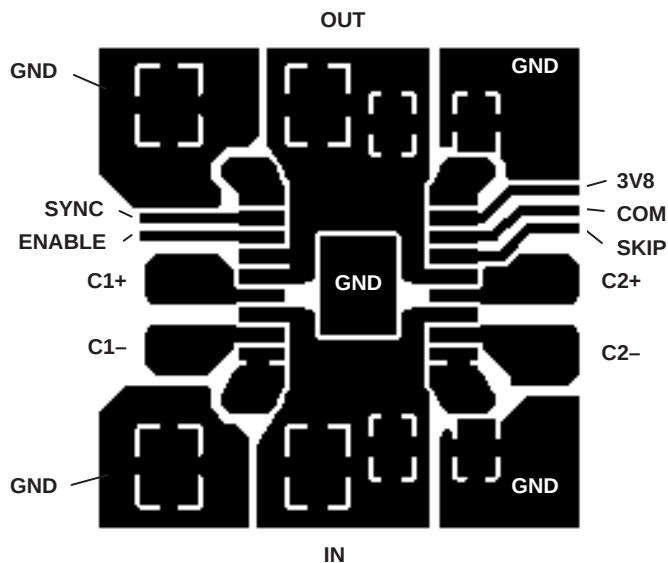


Figure 33. Recommended PCB Layout for TPS60100 (top view)

An evaluation module for the TPS60100 is available and can be ordered under literature code SLVP131 or under product code TPS60100EVM-131.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

applications proposals

paralleling of two TPS60100 to deliver 400 mA

The TPS60100 can be paralleled to yield higher load currents. The circuit of Figure 34 can deliver 400 mA at an output voltage of 3.3 V. It uses two TPS60100 devices in parallel. The devices can share the output capacitors, but each one requires its own transfer capacitors and input capacitor. For best performance, the paralleled devices should operate in the same mode (pulse-skip or constant frequency).

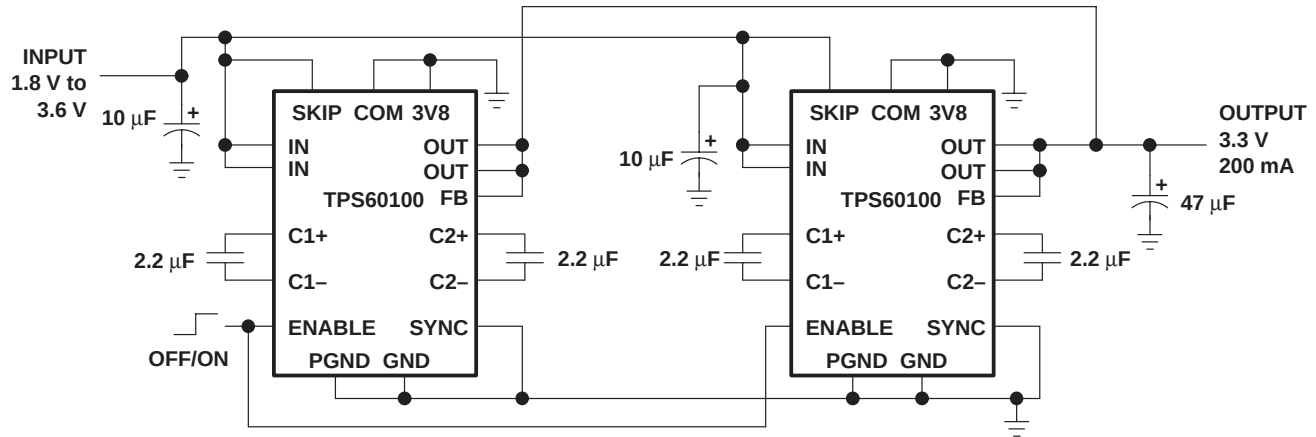


Figure 34. Paralleling of Two TPS60100

TPS60100 with LC output filter for ultra low ripple

For applications where extremely low output ripple is required, a small LC filter is recommended. This is shown in Figure 35. The addition of a small inductor and filter capacitor will reduce the output ripple well below what could be achieved with capacitors alone. The corner frequency of 500 kHz was chosen above the 300 kHz switching frequency to avoid loop stability issues in case the feedback is taken from the output of the LC filter. Leaving the feedback (FB) connection point before the LC filter, the filter capacitance value can be increased to achieve even higher ripple attenuation without affecting stability margin.

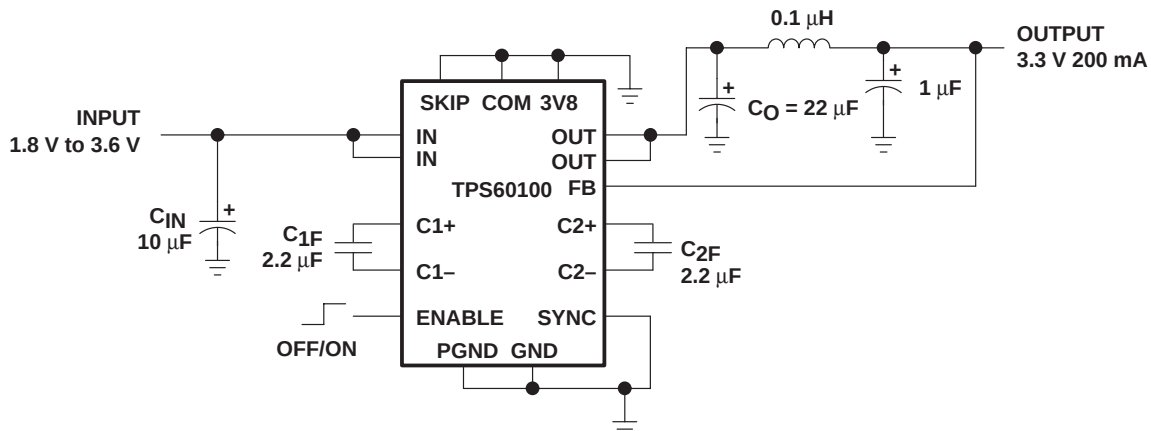


Figure 35. TPS60100 With LC Filter for Ultra Low Output Ripple Applications

TPS60100

REGULATED 3.3 V 200-mA LOW-NOISE CHARGE PUMP DC/DC CONVERTER

SLVS213B – MAY 1999 – REVISED SEPTEMBER 1999

APPLICATION INFORMATION

related information

application reports

For more application information see:

- *PowerPAD™ Application Report* (Literature Number: SLMA002)
- *TPS6010x/TPS6011x Charge Pump Application Report* (Literature Number: SLVA070)

device family products

Other devices in this family are:

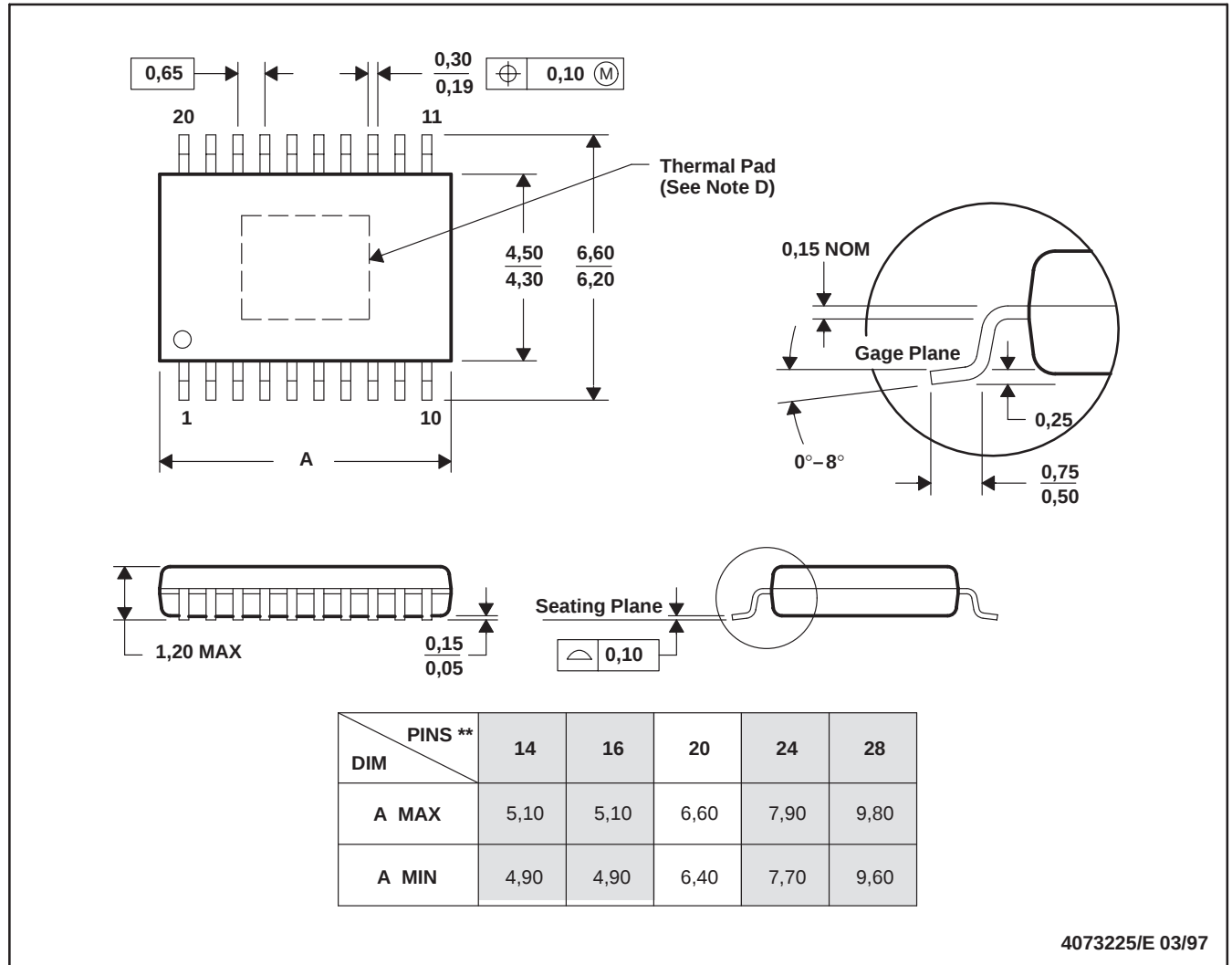
PART NUMBER	LITERATURE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
TPS60101	SLVS214	Regulated 3.3-V, 100-mA Low-Noise Charge Pump DC/DC Converter
TPS60110	SLVS215	Regulated 5-V, 300-mA Low-Noise Charge Pump DC/DC Converter
TPS60111	SLVS216	Regulated 5-V, 150-mA Low-Noise Charge Pump DC/DC Converter

MECHANICAL DATA

PWP (R-PDSO-G)**

PowerPAD™ PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

20-PIN SHOWN



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusions.
 - D. The package thermal performance may be enhanced by bonding the thermal pad to an external thermal plane. This pad is electrically and thermally connected to the backside of the die and possibly selected leads.
 - E. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

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