

## **VOLTAGE TRIPLER**

#### **■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The NJU7670 is a voltage tripler incorporated CR oscillator, voltage converter, reference voltage circuit and voltage regulator.

It can generates triple or double negative voltage of an operating voltage ranging from -2.6V to -6V.

The application circuit of tripler requires three capacitors, and doubler requires only two capacitors.

Furthermore, any kind of output voltage is available by the internal voltage regulator.

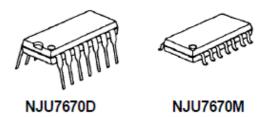
#### FEATURES

- Triple / Double Voltage Output
- Operating Voltage --- -2.6V to -6.0V
- High-efficiency Voltage Conversion Rate
  - -- 95% (lout = 5mA)
- High Output Current --- MAX 20mA (V<sub>IN</sub> = -5V)
- CR Oscillator ON-Chip
- · Output OFF Function By External Signal

--- ON / OFF of Vreg

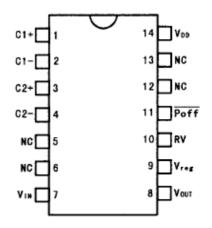
- C-MOS Technology
- Package Outline DIP/DMP/SSOP 14

#### **■ PACKAGE OUTLINE**

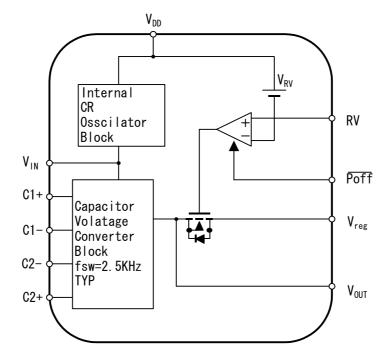




#### ■ PIN CONFIGURATION



#### **■ BLOCK DIAGRAM**



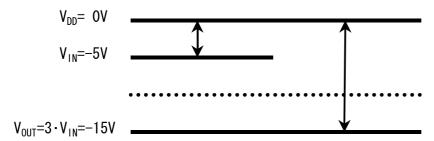
#### **■ TERMINAL DESCRIPTION**

No.	SYMBOL	FUNCTION
1	C1+	Charge Pump Capacitor 1(+) Connecting Terminal
2	C1-	Charge Pump Capacitor 1(-) Connecting Terminal
3	C2+	Charge Pump Capacitor 2(+) Connecting Terminal
4	C2-	Charge Pump Capacitor 2(-) Connecting Terminal
5	NC	Non Connection
6	NC	Non Connection
7	$V_{IN}$	Power Supply Terminal (-)
8	$V_{OUT}$	Voltage Output Terminal
9	$V_{reg}$	Voltage Regulator Output Terminal
10	RV	Voltage Regulator Adjustment Terminal
11	Poff	V <sub>reg</sub> Output ON/OFF Control Terminal
12	NC	Non Connection
13	NC	Non Connection
14	$V_{DD}$	Power Supply Terminal (+)

## **■ FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION**

## (1) Voltage Converter

The voltage converter generates double or triple voltage against V<sub>IN</sub>.



## (2) Voltage Reference Circuit

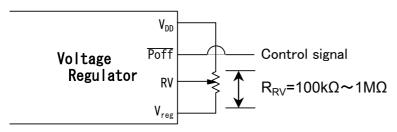
The voltage reference circuit is generating the reference voltage for a voltage regulator.

## (3) Voltage Regulator

The voltage regurator output stabilized voltage which regulated by using the external resistor against double or triple voltage of the input voltage.

## (3-1) Output-OFF Function

As this circuit incorporated output-off function, the voltage regulator output (ON/OFF) is performed by the signal come from system.



#### ON/OFF Control for Vreg Terminal

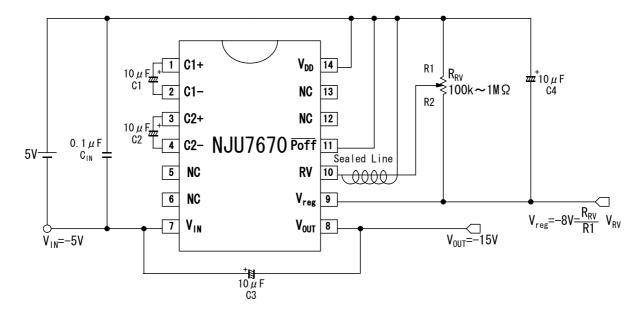
Poff Level	Vreg Output			
"H" (Connect to VDD)	ON			
"L" (Connect to V <sub>IN</sub> )	OFF			

## (3-2) Example of the Voltage Regulation

The voltage regulator has a output terminal which can be adjusted the output voltage to any kind of voltage by resistance RRV.

As the RV terminal input impedance is high. Therefore special care against noise is required. (Use a sealed line or others noise-proof method)

## Tripler Operation + Voltage Regulator Operation



The IC may have a possibility not to operate properly with unstable supply voltage due to large transient current when the capacitor is charged or discharged.

The decoupling capacitor  $(C_{\mbox{\scriptsize IN}})$  connect as close as possible to the IC.

## ■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS		UNIT	
Supply Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	$ V_{DD} - V_{DD}  \le 20$		V	
Input Voltage	V <sub>I1</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> -0.5 to +0.5 Note1)		V	
	$V_{l2}$	V <sub>OUT</sub> -(			
Output Voltage	$V_{OUT}$	-20.0		V	
	P <sub>D</sub>	700	DIP		
Power Dissipation		300	DMP	mW	
		250	SSOP		
Operating Temperature Range	Topr	-20 to +75		°C	
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-40 to +125		°C	

Note1): Apply to Poff terminal Note2): Apply to RV terminal

## ■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $(V_{DD}=0V, V_{IN}=-5V, C_{IN}=0.1\mu F, Ta=25^{\circ}C) \text{ Note3})$ 

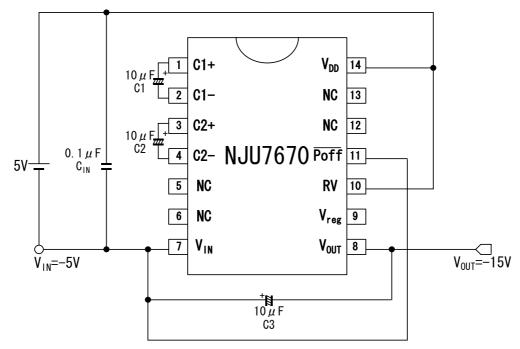
		(V <sub>DD</sub> =0V, V <sub>IN</sub> =-	_5v, C <sub>II</sub>	<sub>ν</sub> =υ. ιμς,	1a=25°C	رر (ر <u>ر</u>	
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
Supply Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>		-6.0	_	-2.6	V	
Output Voltage	$V_{OUT}$		-18.0	_	_	V	
- Output voltage	$V_{reg}$	$RL = \infty$ , $R_{RV} = 1M\Omega$ , $V_{OUT} = -18V$	-18.0	_	-2.6	V	
Regulator Operating Voltage	$V_{(OUT}$		-18.0	_	-8.0	V	
Current Consumption 1	I <sub>DD1</sub>	Poff="H" note4) $RL = \infty$ , $R_{RV} = 1M\Omega$ , $V_{reg} = -2.6V$	-	75	120	μΑ	
Current Consumption 2	I <sub>DD2</sub>	$\overline{\text{Poff}}$ ="L" note4) $RL = \infty$ , $R_{RV} = 1M\Omega$	ı	60	100	μΑ	
Output Impedance	R <sub>OUT</sub>	$I_{OUT} = 20$ mA,C1 = C2 = C3 = $10\mu$ A	1	150	200	Ω	
Power Conversion Rate	P <sub>eff</sub>	$I_{OUT} = 5\text{mA,C1} = C2 = C3 = 10\mu\text{A}$	90	95	_	%	
Line Regulation	$\frac{\Delta V_{reg}}{\Delta V_{OUT} \cdot V_{reg}}$	$-18V < V_{OUT} < -8V$ $V_{reg} = -8V, RL = \infty$	_	0.2	_	%/V	
Load Regulation	$\frac{\Delta  V_{reg}}{\Delta  I_{reg}}$	V <sub>OUT</sub> = -15V, V <sub>reg</sub> = -8V 0 < I <sub>reg</sub> < 20mA	-	5.0	_	Ω	
Output Saturation Resistance	R <sub>SAT</sub>	$R_{SAT} = \Delta (V_{reg} - V_{OUT}) / \Delta I_{reg}$ $0 < I_{reg} < 20mA, RV = V_{DD}$	ı	8.0	-	Ω	
Reference Voltage	$V_{RV}$		-2.3	-1.5	-1.0	V	
Input Current 1	I <sub>IN1</sub>	RV Terminal	_	_	1.0	μA	
Input Current 2	I <sub>IN2</sub>	Poff Terminal	_	_	2.0	μA	
Switching Frequency	$f_{sw}$		_	2.5	_	kHz	

Note3): To achieve the best operation, select the input capacitor (C<sub>IN</sub>) with enough margin according to the stability of supply voltage.

Note4): Excluding input current on  $R_{\text{RV}}$ 

## ■ APPLICATION CIRCUITS (1)

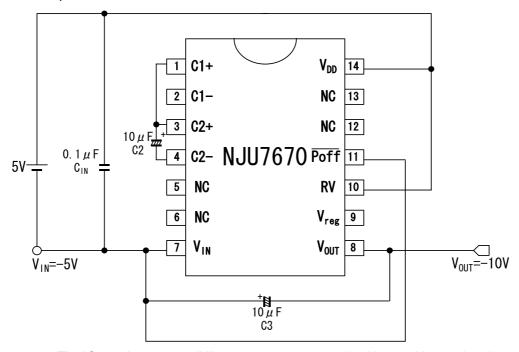
## (1-1) Tripler Operation



The IC may have a possibility not to operate properly with unstable supply voltage due to large transient current when the capacitor is charged or discharged.

The decoupling capacitor  $(C_{IN})$  connect as close as possible to the IC.

## (1-2) Doubler Operation



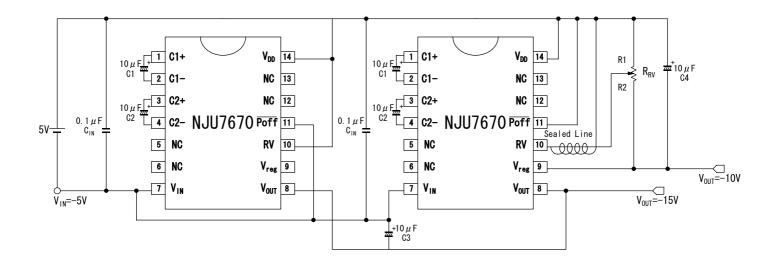
The IC may have a possibility not to operate properly with unstable supply voltage due to large transient current when the capacitor is charged or discharged.

The decoupling capacitor  $(C_{\text{IN}})$  connect as close as possible to the IC.



## ■ APPLICATION CIRCUITS (2)

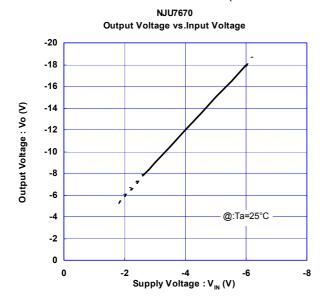
## (2) Parallel Connection

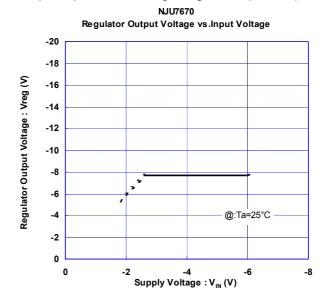


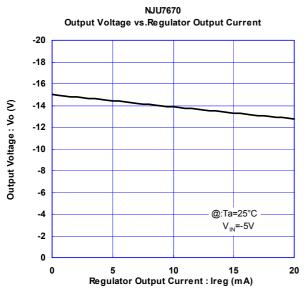
- \* The output impedance Rout can be reduced by parallel connection.
- \* C3 is a stabilizing capacitor output for stabilized voltage.
- \* In the parallel connection, one stabilizing capacitor using is better way.
- \* The IC may have a possibility not to operate properly with unstable supply voltage due to large transient current when the capacitor is charged or discharged.

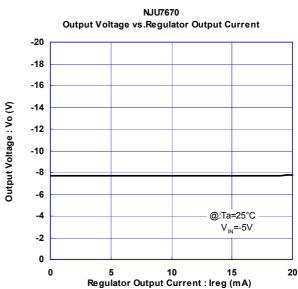
The decoupling capacitor  $(C_{IN})$  connect as close as possible to the IC.

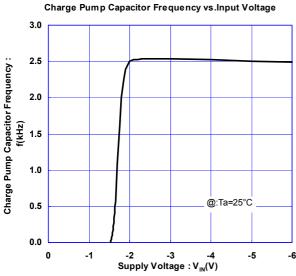
## ■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCUITS CONDITION: Tripler Operation + Voltage Regulator Operation)











NJU7670

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