

## LM2767 Switched Capacitor Voltage Converter

Check for Samples: [LM2767](#)

### FEATURES

- Doubles Input Supply Voltage
- SOT-23 5-Pin Package
- 20 $\Omega$  Typical Output Impedance
- 96% Typical Conversion Efficiency at 15mA

### APPLICATIONS

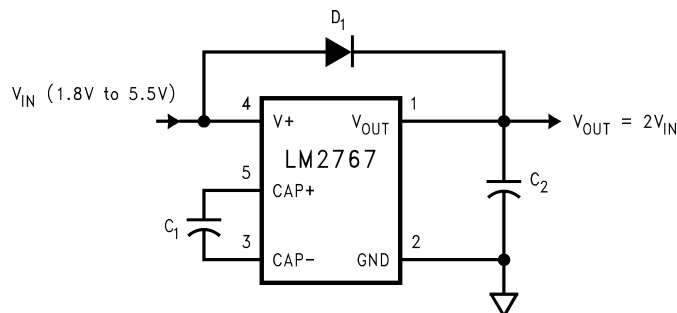
- Cellular Phones
- Pagers
- PDAs, Organizers
- Operational Amplifier Power Suppliers
- Interface Power Suppliers
- Handheld Instruments

### DESCRIPTION

The LM2767 CMOS charge-pump voltage converter operates as a voltage doubler for an input voltage in the range of +1.8V to +5.5V. Two low cost capacitors and a diode are used in this circuit to provide at least 15 mA of output current.

The LM2767 operates at 11 kHz switching frequency to avoid audio voice-band interference. With an operating current of only 40  $\mu$ A (operating efficiency greater than 90% with most loads), the LM2767 provides ideal performance for battery powered systems. The device is manufactured in a SOT-23 5-pin package.

### Basic Application Circuit



**Figure 1. Voltage Doubler**



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## Connection Diagram

### 5-Pin Small Outline Package

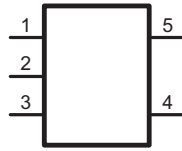


Figure 2. DBV Package Top View



Figure 3. Actual Size

### PIN FUNCTIONS

Pin	Name	Function
1	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Positive voltage output.
2	GND	Power supply ground input.
3	CAP–	Connect this pin to the negative terminal of the charge-pump capacitor.
4	V+	Power supply positive voltage input.
5	CAP+	Connect this pin to the positive terminal of the charge-pump capacitor.



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS<sup>(1)(2)</sup>

Supply Voltage (V+ to GND, or V+ to V <sub>OUT</sub> )	5.8V
V <sub>OUT</sub> Continuous Output Current	30 mA
Output Short-Circuit Duration to GND <sup>(3)</sup>	1 sec.
Continuous Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C) <sup>(4)</sup>	400 mW
T <sub>JMax</sub> <sup>(4)</sup>	150°C

- (1) Absolute maximum ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Electrical specifications do not apply when operating the device beyond its rated operating conditions.
- (2) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the TI Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.
- (3) V<sub>OUT</sub> may be shorted to GND for one second without damage. For temperatures above 85°C, V<sub>OUT</sub> must not be shorted to GND or device may be damaged.
- (4) The maximum allowable power dissipation is calculated by using  $P_{DMax} = (T_{JMax} - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$ , where T<sub>JMax</sub> is the maximum junction temperature, T<sub>A</sub> is the ambient temperature, and  $\theta_{JA}$  is the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance of the specified package.

### OPERATING Ratings

$\theta_{JA}^{(1)}$		210°C/W
Junction Temperature Range		–40°C to 100°C
Ambient Temperature Range		–40°C to 85°C
Storage Temperature Range		–65°C to 150°C
Lead Temp. (Soldering, 10 sec.)		240°C
ESD Rating	Human Body Model <sup>(2)</sup>	2kV
	Machine Model <sup>(2)</sup>	200V

- (1) The maximum allowable power dissipation is calculated by using  $P_{DMax} = (T_{JMax} - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$ , where T<sub>JMax</sub> is the maximum junction temperature, T<sub>A</sub> is the ambient temperature, and  $\theta_{JA}$  is the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance of the specified package.
- (2) The human body model is a 100pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5kΩ resistor into each pin. The machine model is a 200pF capacitor discharged directly into each pin.

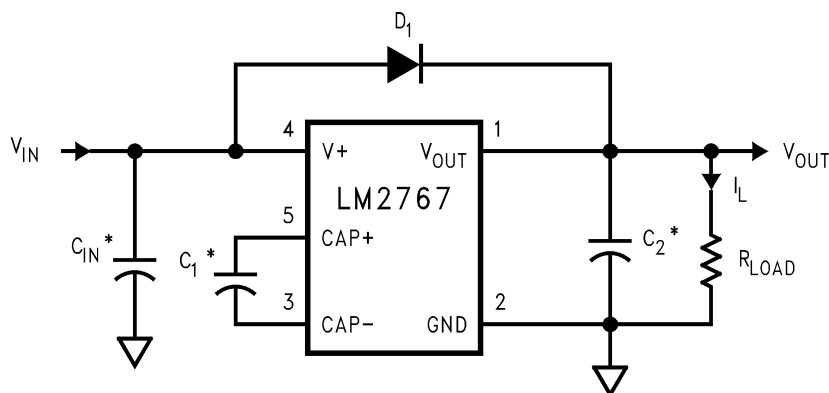
## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Limits in standard typeface are for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , and limits in **boldface** type apply over the full operating temperature range. Unless otherwise specified:  $V_+ = 5\text{V}$ ,  $C_1 = C_2 = 10\ \mu\text{F}$ .<sup>(1)</sup>

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
$V_+$	Supply Voltage		<b>1.8</b>		<b>5.5</b>	V
$I_Q$	Supply Current	No Load		40	<b>90</b>	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_L$	Output Current	$1.8\text{V} \leq V_+ \leq 5.5\text{V}$	<b>15</b>			mA
$R_{OUT}$	Output Resistance <sup>(2)</sup>	$I_L = 15\text{ mA}$		20	<b>40</b>	$\Omega$
$f_{OSC}$	Oscillator Frequency	See <sup>(3)</sup>	<b>8</b>	22	<b>50</b>	kHz
$f_{SW}$	Switching Frequency	See <sup>(3)</sup>	<b>4</b>	11	<b>25</b>	kHz
$P_{EFF}$	Power Efficiency	$R_L$ (5.0k) between GND and OUT		98		%
		$I_L = 15\text{ mA}$ to GND		96		
$V_{OEFF}$	Voltage Conversion Efficiency	No Load		99.96		%

- (1) In the test circuit, capacitors  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are  $10\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $0.3\Omega$  maximum ESR capacitors. Capacitors with higher ESR will increase output resistance, reduce output voltage and efficiency.
- (2) Specified output resistance includes internal switch resistance and capacitor ESR. See the details in the application information for positive voltage doubler.
- (3) The output switches operate at one half of the oscillator frequency,  $f_{OSC} = 2f_{SW}$ .

## Test Circuit



\*  $C_{IN}$ ,  $C_1$ , and  $C_2$  are  $10\ \mu\text{F}$  OS-CON capacitors.

**Figure 4. LM2767 Test Circuit**

## Typical Performance Characteristics

(Circuit of Figure 4,  $V_{IN} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$  unless otherwise specified)

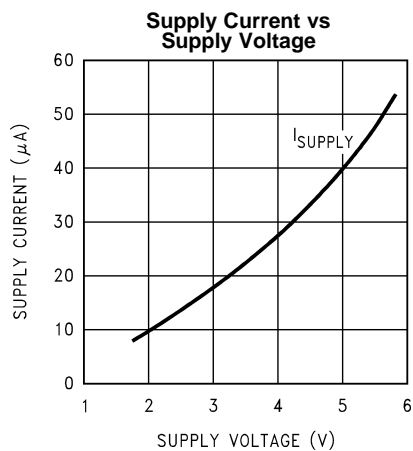


Figure 5.

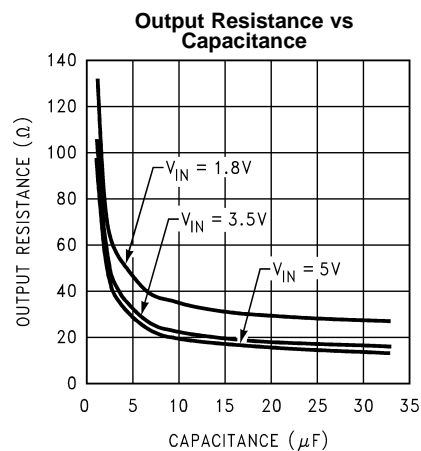


Figure 6.

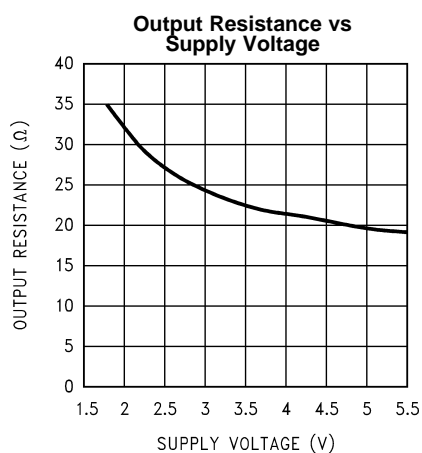


Figure 7.

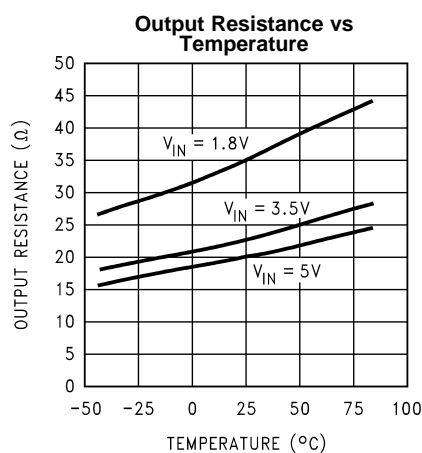


Figure 8.

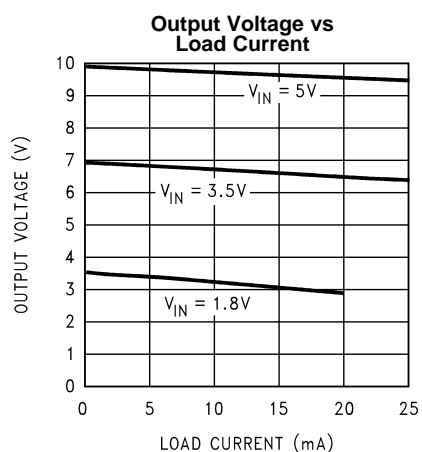


Figure 9.

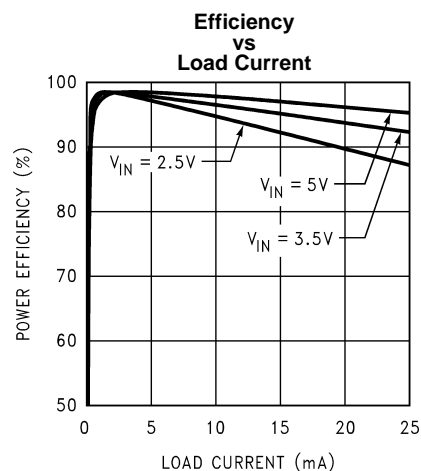


Figure 10.

## Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

(Circuit of Figure 4,  $V_{IN} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$  unless otherwise specified)

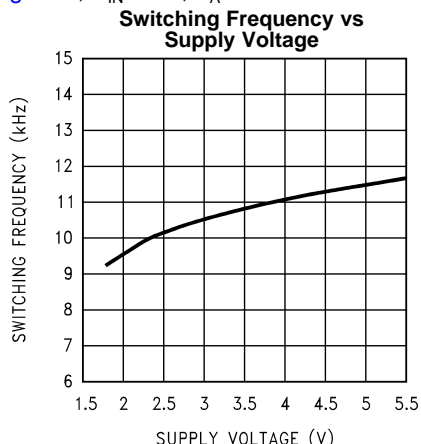


Figure 11.

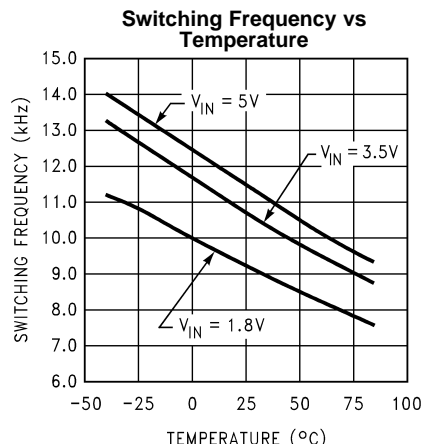


Figure 12.

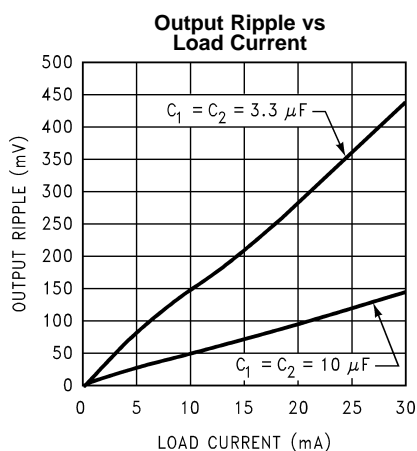


Figure 13.

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The LM2767 contains four large CMOS switches which are switched in a sequence to double the input supply voltage. Energy transfer and storage are provided by external capacitors. Figure 14 illustrates the voltage conversion scheme. When  $S_2$  and  $S_4$  are closed,  $C_1$  charges to the supply voltage  $V_+$ . During this time interval, switches  $S_1$  and  $S_3$  are open. In the next time interval,  $S_2$  and  $S_4$  are open; at the same time,  $S_1$  and  $S_3$  are closed, the sum of the input voltage  $V_+$  and the voltage across  $C_1$  gives the  $2V_+$  output voltage when there is no load. The output voltage drop when a load is added is determined by the parasitic resistance ( $R_{ds(on)}$  of the MOSFET switches and the ESR of the capacitors) and the charge transfer loss between capacitors. Details will be discussed in the following application information section.

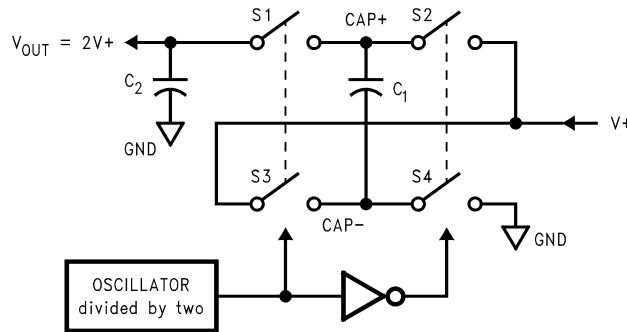


Figure 14. Voltage Doubling Principle

## POSITIVE VOLTAGE DOUBLER

The main application of the LM2767 is to double the input voltage. The range of the input supply voltage is 1.8V to 5.5V.

The output characteristics of this circuit can be approximated by an ideal voltage source in series with a resistance. The voltage source equals  $2V_+$ . The output resistance  $R_{out}$  is a function of the ON resistance of the internal MOSFET switches, the oscillator frequency, and the capacitance and ESR of  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ . Since the switching current charging and discharging  $C_1$  is approximately twice 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, its ESR only counts once in the output resistance. A good approximation of  $R_{out}$  is:

$$R_{OUT} \cong 2R_{SW} + \frac{2}{f_{OSC} \times C_1} + 4ESR_{C1} + ESR_{C2} \quad (1)$$

where  $R_{SW}$  is the sum of the ON resistances of the internal MOSFET switches shown in Figure 14.  $R_{SW}$  is typically  $4.5\Omega$  for the LM2767.

The peak-to-peak output voltage ripple is determined by the oscillator frequency as well as the capacitance and ESR of the output capacitor  $C_2$ :

$$V_{RIPPLE} = \frac{I_L}{f_{OSC} \times C_2} + 2 \times I_L \times ESR_{C2} \quad (2)$$

High capacitance, low ESR capacitors can reduce both the output resistance and the voltage ripple.

The Schottky diode  $D_1$  is only needed to protect the device from turning-on its own parasitic diode and potentially latching-up. During start-up,  $D_1$  will also quickly charge up the output capacitor to  $V_{IN}$  minus the diode drop thereby decreasing the start-up time. Therefore, the Schottky diode  $D_1$  should have enough current carrying capability to charge the output capacitor at start-up, as well as a low forward voltage to prevent the internal parasitic diode from turning-on. A Schottky diode like 1N5817 can be used for most applications. If the input voltage ramp is less than 10V/ms, a smaller Schottky diode like MBR0520LT1 can be used to reduce the circuit size.

## CAPACITOR SELECTION

As discussed in the *Positive Voltage Doubler* section, the output resistance and ripple voltage are 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

$$\eta = \frac{P_{OUT}}{P_{IN}} = \frac{I_L^2 R_L}{I_L^2 R_L + I_L^2 R_{OUT} + I_Q(V_+)} \quad (3)$$

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

The selection of capacitors is based on the allowable voltage droop (which equals  $I_{out} R_{out}$ ), and the desired output voltage ripple. Low ESR capacitors (Table 1) are recommended to maximize efficiency, reduce the output voltage drop and voltage ripple.

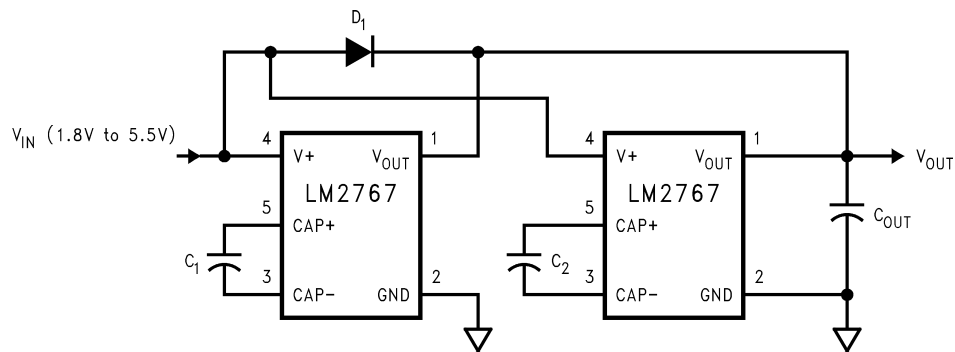
**Table 1. Low ESR Capacitor Manufacturers**

Manufacturer	Phone	Website	Capacitor Type
Nichicon Corp.	(847)-843-7500	<a href="http://www.nichicon.com">www.nichicon.com</a>	PL & PF series, through-hole aluminum electrolytic
AVX Corp.	(843)-448-9411	<a href="http://www.avxcorp.com">www.avxcorp.com</a>	TPS series, surface-mount tantalum
Sprague	(207)-324-4140	<a href="http://www.vishay.com">www.vishay.com</a>	593D, 594D, 595D series, surface-mount tantalum
Sanyo	(619)-661-6835	<a href="http://www.sanyovideo.com">www.sanyovideo.com</a>	OS-CON series, through-hole aluminum electrolytic
Murata	(800)-831-9172	<a href="http://www.murata.com">www.murata.com</a>	Ceramic chip capacitors
Taiyo Yuden	(800)-348-2496	<a href="http://www.t-yuden.com">www.t-yuden.com</a>	Ceramic chip capacitors
Tokin	(408)-432-8020	<a href="http://www.tokin.com">www.tokin.com</a>	Ceramic chip capacitors

## PARALLELING DEVICES

Any number of LM2767s can be paralleled to reduce the output resistance. Since there is no closed loop feedback, as found in regulated circuits, stable operation is assured. Each device must have its own pumping capacitor  $C_1$ , while only one output capacitor  $C_{out}$  is needed as shown in Figure 15. The composite output resistance is:

$$R_{OUT} = \frac{R_{OUT} \text{ of each LM2767}}{\text{Number of Devices}} \quad (4)$$



**Figure 15. Lowering Output Resistance by Paralleling Devices**

## CASCADING DEVICES

Cascading the LM2767s is an easy way to produce a greater voltage (A two-stage cascade circuit is shown in Figure 16).

The effective output resistance is equal to the weighted sum of each individual device:

$$R_{out} = 1.5R_{out\_1} + R_{out\_2} \quad (5)$$

Note that increasing the number of cascading stages is practically limited since it significantly reduces the efficiency, increases the output resistance and output voltage ripple.

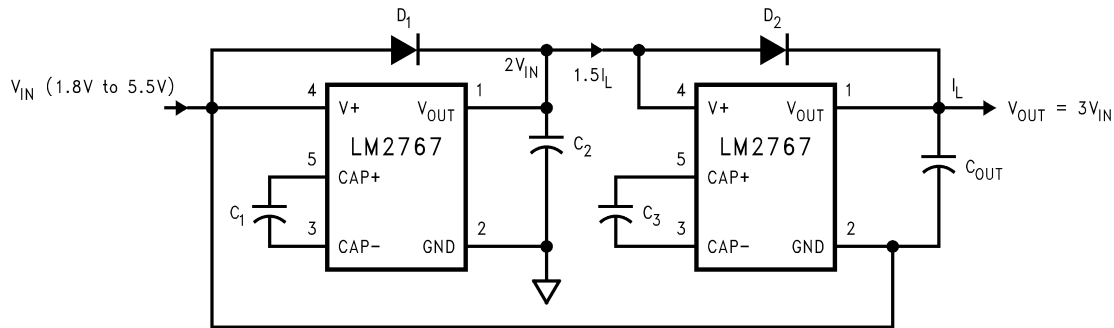


Figure 16. Increasing Output Voltage by Cascading Devices

## REGULATING $V_{OUT}$

It is possible to regulate the output of the LM2767 by use of a low dropout regulator (such as LP2980-5.0). The whole converter is depicted in Figure 17.

A different output voltage is possible by use of LP2980-3.3, LP2980-3.0, or LP2980-adj.

Note that the following conditions must be satisfied simultaneously for worst case design:

$$2V_{in\_min} > V_{out\_min} + V_{drop\_max} (LP2980) + I_{out\_max} \times R_{out\_max} (LM2767) \quad (6)$$

$$2V_{in\_max} < V_{out\_max} + V_{drop\_min} (LP2980) + I_{out\_min} \times R_{out\_min} (LM2767) \quad (7)$$

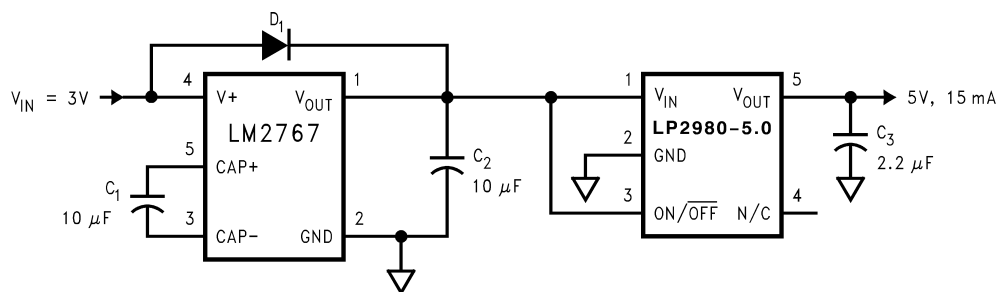


Figure 17. Generate a Regulated +5V from +3V Input Voltage



## REVISION HISTORY

Changes from Revision B (May 2013) to Revision C	Page
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Changed layout of National Data Sheet to TI format .....</li></ul>	<a href="#">8</a>

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
LM2767M5	NRND	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	S17B	
LM2767M5/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	S17B	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LM2767M5X	NRND	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	S17B	
LM2767M5X/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	S17B	<a href="#">Samples</a>

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSELETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free (RoHS):** TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

**Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br):** TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
LM2767M5	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
LM2767M5/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
LM2767M5X	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
LM2767M5X/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3

## TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LM2767M5	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	210.0	185.0	35.0
LM2767M5/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	210.0	185.0	35.0
LM2767M5X	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
LM2767M5X/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0

DBV (R-PDSO-G5)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



- 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 protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
  - D. Falls within JEDEC MO-178 Variation AA.

DBV (R-PDSO-G5)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Customers should place a note on the circuit board fabrication drawing not to alter the center solder mask defined pad.
  - D. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
  - E. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Example stencil design based on a 50% volumetric metal load solder paste. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.

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### Products

Audio	<a href="http://www.ti.com/audio">www.ti.com/audio</a>
Amplifiers	<a href="http://amplifier.ti.com">amplifier.ti.com</a>
Data Converters	<a href="http://dataconverter.ti.com">dataconverter.ti.com</a>
DLP® Products	<a href="http://www.dlp.com">www.dlp.com</a>
DSP	<a href="http://dsp.ti.com">dsp.ti.com</a>
Clocks and Timers	<a href="http://www.ti.com/clocks">www.ti.com/clocks</a>
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