CAT3200HU2

Low Noise Regulated Charge Pump DC-DC Converter

Description

The CAT3200HU2 is a switched capacitor boost converter that delivers a low noise, regulated output voltage. The CAT3200HU2 gives a fixed regulated 5 V output when the FB pin is tied to ground, otherwise it provides an adjustable output using external resistors. The constant frequency 2 MHz charge pump allows small 1 µF ceramic capacitors to be used.

Maximum output loads of up to 100 mA can be supported over a wide range of input supply voltages making the device ideal for battery–powered applications.

A shutdown control input allows the device to be placed in power–down mode, reducing the supply current to less than 1 µA.

In the event of short circuit or overload conditions, the device is fully protected by both foldback current limiting and thermal overload detection. In addition, a soft start, slew rate control circuit limits inrush current during power–up.

The CAT3200HU2 is available in the tiny 8–pad UDFN 2 mm x 2 mm package.

Features

- Constant High Frequency (2 MHz) Operation
- 100 mA Output Current
- Regulated Output Voltage (5 V Fixed or Adjustable)
- Low Quiescent Current (1.7 mA Typ.)
- Soft Start, Slew Rate Control
- Reverse Leakage Protection
- Thermal Overload Shutdown Protection
- Low Value External Capacitors (1 µF)
- Foldback Current Overload Protection
-Shutdown Current less than 1 µA
- 8–pad UDFN 2 mm x 2 mm Package
- These Devices are Pb–Free, Halogen Free/BFR Free and are RoHS Compliant

Typical Applications

- 3 V to 5 V Boost Conversion
- 2.5 V to 3.3 V Boost Conversion
- White LED Driver
- Handheld Portable Devices
Figure 1. Typical Application Circuits

Table 1. ORDERING INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orderable Part Number</th>
<th>Output Voltage</th>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Lead Finish</th>
<th>Shipping (Note 1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAT3200HU2−GT3</td>
<td>5 V and Adjustable</td>
<td>UDFN−8</td>
<td>NiPdAu</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

Table 2. PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>Pin Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CPOS</td>
<td>Positive connection for the flying capacitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>VIN</td>
<td>Input power supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CNEG</td>
<td>Negative connection for the flying capacitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PGND</td>
<td>Power ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SGND</td>
<td>Ground reference for all voltages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SHDN</td>
<td>Shutdown control logic input (Active LOW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>FB</td>
<td>Feedback to set the output voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>VOUT</td>
<td>Regulated output voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tab</td>
<td>Connect to ground on PCB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VIN, VFB, SHDN, CNEG, CPOS Voltage</td>
<td>−0.6 to +6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOUT</td>
<td>−0.6 to +7</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOUT Short Circuit Duration</td>
<td>Indefinite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Current</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESD Protection (HBM)</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction Temperature Range</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature Range</td>
<td>−65 to +160</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Soldering Temperature (10 sec)</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.
### Table 4. RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Voltage</td>
<td>5 V output</td>
<td>$V_{IN}$</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.3 V adjustable output</td>
<td>$V_{IN}$</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIN, COUT, CFLY (Note 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>μF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load Current</td>
<td></td>
<td>$I_{LOAD}$</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambient Temperature Range</td>
<td></td>
<td>$T_{AMB}$</td>
<td>−40</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Functional operation above the stresses listed in the Recommended Operating Ranges is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses beyond the Recommended Operating Ranges limits may affect device reliability.

2. Refer to the Application Information section of this datasheet for more details.

### Table 5. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Recommended operating conditions unless otherwise specified. CIN, COUT, CFLY are 1 μF ceramic capacitors and $V_{IN}$ is set to 3.6 V.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regulated Output</td>
<td>$I_{LOAD} \leq 40$ mA, $V_{IN} \geq 2.7$ V, $V_{FB} = 0$ V</td>
<td>$V_{OUT}$</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$I_{LOAD} \leq 100$ mA, $V_{IN} \geq 3.1$ V, $V_{FB} = 0$ V</td>
<td>$V_{OUT}$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Regulation</td>
<td>$3.1 \leq V_{IN} \leq 4.5$ V, $I_{LOAD} = 50$ mA, $V_{FB} = 0$ V</td>
<td>$V_{LINE}$</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load Regulation</td>
<td>$I_{LOAD} = 10$ mA to $100$ mA, $V_{IN} = 3.6$ V, $V_{FB} = 0$ V</td>
<td>$V_{LOAD}$</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switching Frequency</td>
<td></td>
<td>$F_{OSC}$</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Ripple Voltage</td>
<td>$I_{LOAD} = 100$ mA, $V_{OUT} = 5$ V, $C_{OUT} = 1$ μF, excluding ESR on $C_{OUT}$ and PCB</td>
<td>$V_{R}$</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>mVp−p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency</td>
<td>$I_{LOAD} = 50$ mA, $V_{IN} = 3$ V, $V_{OUT} = 5$ V</td>
<td>$\eta$</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Current</td>
<td>$I_{LOAD} = 0$ mA, $V_{SHDN} = V_{IN}$</td>
<td>$I_{GND}$</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shutdown Input Current</td>
<td>$I_{LOAD} = 0$ mA, $V_{SHDN} = 0$ V</td>
<td>$I_{SHDN}$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB Voltage</td>
<td>Adjustable output only</td>
<td>$V_{FB}$</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB Input Current</td>
<td></td>
<td>$I_{FB}$</td>
<td>−50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open−Loop Resistance</td>
<td>$I_{LOAD} = 100$ mA, $V_{IN} = 3$ V</td>
<td>$R_{OL}$</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{OUT}$ Turn−on time (10% to 90%)</td>
<td>$I_{LOAD} = 0$ mA, $V_{IN} = 3$ V</td>
<td>$T_{ON}$</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHDN Logic High Level</td>
<td></td>
<td>$V_{IH}$</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHDN Logic Low Level</td>
<td></td>
<td>$V_{IL}$</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse Leakage into OUT pin</td>
<td>$V_{OUT} = 5$ V, Shutdown mode, $V_{IN} = 3.0$ V</td>
<td>$I_{ROUT}$</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse Leakage from IN pin</td>
<td>$V_{OUT} = 5$ V, Shutdown mode, $V_{IN} = 3.0$ V</td>
<td>$I_{RIN}$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short−circuit Output</td>
<td>$V_{OUT} = 0$ V</td>
<td>$I_{SC}$</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Shutdown</td>
<td></td>
<td>$T_{SD}$</td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Hysteresis</td>
<td></td>
<td>$T_{HYST}$</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

(VIN = 3.3 V, VFB = GND (5 V output), CIN = COUT = CFLY = 1 μF, [C0805C105K9RACTU], TAMB = 25°C)

Figure 2. Shutdown Input Threshold vs. Input Voltage

Figure 3. Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage (No Load)

Figure 4. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

Figure 5. Output Voltage vs. Output Current

Figure 6. Oscillator Frequency vs. Input Voltage

Figure 7. Short Circuit Current vs. Input Voltage
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

(VIN = 3.3 V, VFB = GND (5 V output), CIN = COUT = CFLY = 1 μF, [C0805C105K9RACTU], TAMB = 25°C)

Figure 8. Output Voltage Change vs. Temperature

Figure 9. Efficiency vs. Output Current

Figure 10. Power Up Waveform
(IOUT = 100 mA)

Figure 11. Output Ripple Voltage
(IOUT = 100 mA)

Figure 12. Load Transient Response

Figure 13. Foldback Current Limit
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

(VIN = 2.5 V, VOUT = 3.3 V (adjustable output), R1 = 16 kΩ, R2 = 10 kΩ, CIN = COUT = CFLY = 1 μF, [C0805C105K9RACTU], TAMB = 25°C)

Figure 14. Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

Figure 15. Output Voltage vs. Output Current

Figure 16. Efficiency vs. Output Current

Figure 17. Foldback Current Limit

Figure 18. Power Up Waveform
(IOUT = 50 mA)

Figure 19. Output Ripple Voltage
(IOUT = 50 mA)
Pin Functions
VIN is the power supply. During normal operation the device draws a supply current which is almost constant. A very brief interval of non-conduction will occur at the switching frequency. The duration of the non-conduction interval is set by the internal non-overlapping “break–before–make” timing. VIN should be bypassed with a 1 μF to 4.7 μF low ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance) ceramic capacitor.

For filtering, a low ESR ceramic bypass capacitor (1 μF) in close proximity to the IN pin prevents noise from being injected back into the power supply.

SHDN is the logic control input (active low) that places the device into shutdown mode. The internal logic is CMOS and the pin does not use an internal pull-down resistor. The SHDN pin should not be allowed to float.

CPOS, CNEG pins are the positive and negative connections respectively for the charge pump flying capacitor. A low ESR ceramic capacitor (1 μF) should be connected between these pins. During initial power-up it may be possible for the capacitor to experience a voltage reversal and for this reason, avoid using a polarized (tantalum or aluminum) flying capacitor.

VOUT is the regulated output voltage to power the load. During normal operation, the device will deliver a train of current pulses to the pin at a frequency of 2 MHz. Adequate filtering on the pin can typically be achieved through the use of a low ESR ceramic bypass capacitor (1 μF to 4.7 μF) in close proximity to the VOUT pin. The ESR of the output capacitor will directly influence the output ripple voltage.

When the shutdown mode is entered, the output is immediately isolated from the input supply, however, the output will remain connected to the internal feedback resistor network (400 kΩ). The feedback network will result in a reverse current of 10 μA to 20 μA to flow back through the device to ground.

Whenever the device is taken out of shutdown mode, the output voltage will experience a slew rate controlled power-up. Full operating voltage is typically achieved in less than 0.5 ms.

SGND is the ground reference for all voltages on the CAT3200HU2.

FB is the feedback input pin. An output divider should be connected from VOUT to FB to program the output voltage when used in adjustable output mode. When used in 5 V fixed output mode, connect the FB pin directly to GND.

PGND is the power ground.

Device Operation
The CAT3200HU2 uses a switched capacitor charge pump to boost the voltage at IN to a regulated output voltage. Regulation is achieved by sensing the output voltage through an internal resistor divider (FB pin = GND) and modulating the charge pump output current based on the error signal. A 2-phase non-overlapping clock activates the charge pump switches. The flying capacitor is charged from the IN voltage on the first phase of the clock. On the second phase of the clock it is stacked in series with the input voltage and connected to VOUT. The charging and discharging the flying capacitor continues at a free running frequency of typically 2 MHz.

In shutdown mode all circuitry is turned off and the CAT3200HU2 draws only leakage current from the VIN supply. VOUT is disconnected from VIN. The SHDN pin is a CMOS input with a threshold voltage of approximately 0.8 V. The CAT3200HU2 is in shutdown when a logic LOW is applied to the SHDN pin. The SHDN pin is a high impedance CMOS input. SHDN does not have an internal pull-down resistor and should not be allowed to float. It must always be driven with a valid logic level.

Short-Circuit and Thermal Protection
The CAT3200HU2 has built-in short-circuit current limiting and over temperature protection. During overload conditions, output current is limited to approximately 225 mA. At higher temperatures, or if the input voltage is high enough to cause excessive chip self heating, the thermal shutdown circuit shuts down the charge pump as the junction temperature exceeds approximately 160°C. Once the junction temperature drops back to approximately 140°C, the charge pump is enabled. The CAT3200HU2 will cycle in and out of thermal shutdown indefinitely without latch-up or damage until a short-circuit on VOUT is removed.

Programming the CAT3200HU2 Output Voltage (FB Pin)
The CAT3200HU2 version has an internal resistive divider to program the output voltage. The programmable CAT3200HU2 may be set to an arbitrary voltage via an external resistive divider. Since it employs a voltage doubling charge pump, it is not possible to achieve output voltages greater than twice the available input voltage. Figure 20 shows the required voltage divider connection. The voltage divider ratio is given by the formula:

\[
\frac{R1}{R2} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{1.27V} - 1
\]

Typical values for total voltage divider resistance can range from several kΩ up to 1 MΩ.

![Figure 20. Programming the Adjustable Output](http://onsemi.com)
Application Information

Ceramic Capacitors

Ceramic capacitors of different dielectric materials lose their capacitance with higher temperature and voltage at different rates. For example, a capacitor made of X5R or X7R material will retain most of its capacitance from −40°C to 85°C whereas a Z5U or Y5V style capacitor will lose considerable capacitance over that range.

Z5U and Y5V capacitors may also have voltage coefficient causing them to lose 60% or more of their capacitance when the rated voltage is applied. When comparing different capacitors it is often useful to consider the amount of achievable capacitance for a given case size rather than discussing the specified capacitance value. For example, over rated voltage and temperature conditions, a 1 μF, 10 V, Y5V ceramic capacitor in a 0603 case may not provide any more capacitance than a 0.22 μF, 10 V, X7R available in the same 0603 case. For many CAT3200HU2 applications these capacitors can be considered roughly equivalent.

Output Ripple

The output ripple voltage is related to the output capacitor size $C_{OUT}$ and ESR (equivalent series resistance) and can be calculated using the formula below:

$$V_R = \frac{I_{LOAD}}{2 \cdot F_{OSC} \cdot C_{OUT}} + 2 \cdot ESR_{COUT} \cdot I_{LOAD}$$

where $F_{OSC}$ is the switching frequency.

Efficiency

The efficiency is basically set by the ratio between the input voltage $V_{IN}$ and the output voltage $V_{OUT}$, and can be calculated using the formula below:

$$\text{Efficiency} \ [\%] = 100 \cdot \frac{P_{OUT}}{P_{IN}}$$

$$= 100 \cdot \frac{V_{OUT} \cdot I_{LOAD}}{(V_{IN} \cdot I_{IN})}$$

where $F_{OSC}$ is the switching frequency, and

$$I_{IN} = I_{GND} + 2 \cdot I_{LOAD}$$

If we neglect the Ground current ($I_{GND}$), then the efficiency is basically equal to:

$$\text{Efficiency} \ [\%] = 100 \cdot \frac{V_{OUT}}{(2 \cdot V_{IN})}$$

Layout Guidance

The CAT3200HU2 2 MHz switching frequency requires minimum trace length and impedance for $C_{IN}$, $C_{OUT}$, and $C_{FLY}$ capacitors. This can be accomplished by placing these components close to the IC. The $C_{IN}$ capacitor ground connection can connect directly to PGND and a wide, single trace should connect PGND and SGND. $C_{OUT}$ should be star-connected to SGND, along with FB resistor network, if used.
NOTES:
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
3. DIMENSION b APPLIES TO PLATED TERMINALS AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.15 AND 0.30 MM FROM THE TERMINAL TIP.
4. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED PAD AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.
5. FOR DEVICE OPN CONTAINING W OPTION, DETAIL B ALTERNATE CONSTRUCTION IS NOT APPLICABLE.

DETAIL B
ALTERNATE CONSTRUCTION

NOTE 4

DETAILED

MOLD CMPD

EXPOSED Cu

SEATING
PLANE

NOTE 3

DIMENSIONS: MILLIMETERS

PACKAGING OUTLINE

PITCH

DIMENSIONS: MILLIMETERS

*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.