

## **General Description**

The MAX1595 charge-pump regulator generates either 3.3V or 5V from a 1.8V to 5.5V input. The unique control architecture allows the regulator to step up or step down the input voltage to maintain output regulation. The 1MHz switching frequency, combined with a unique control scheme, allows the use of a ceramic capacitor as small as 1µF for 125mA of output current. The complete regulator requires three external capacitors-no inductor is needed. The MAX1595 is specifically designed to serve as a high-power, highefficiency auxiliary supply in applications that demand a compact design. The MAX1595 is offered in spacesaving 8-pin µMAX and high-power 12-pin QFN packages.

## **Applications**

White LED Power

Flash Memory Supplies

**Battery-Powered Applications** 

Miniature Equipment

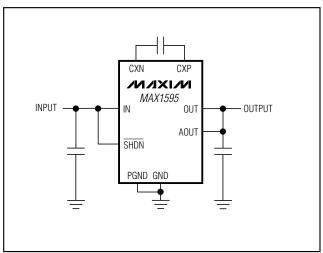
**PCMCIA Cards** 

3.3V to 5V Local Conversion Applications

**Backup-Battery Boost Converters** 

3V to 5V GSM SIMM Cards

# Typical Operating Circuit



#### Features

- ♦ Ultra-Small: Requires Only Three Ceramic **Capacitors**
- ♦ No Inductors Required
- ♦ Up to 125mA Output Current
- ♦ Regulated ±3% Output Voltage
- ♦ 1MHz Switching Frequency
- ♦ 1.8V to 5.5V Input Voltage
- ♦ 220µA Quiescent Current
- ♦ 0.1µA Shutdown Current
- Load Disconnect in Shutdown

## **Ordering Information**

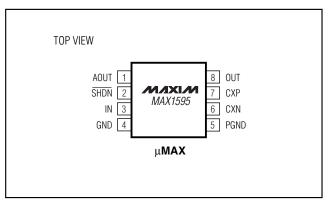
PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN- PACKAGE
MAX1595EUA33	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX
MAX1595EGC33	-40°C to +85°C	12 QFN
MAX1595EUA50	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX
MAX1595EGC50	-40°C to +85°C	12 QFN

### **Selector Guide**

PART	V <sub>OUT</sub> *	TOP MARK
MAX1595EUA33	3.3V	_
MAX1595EGC33	3.3V	AAAP
MAX1595EUA50	5.0V	_
MAX1595EGC50	5.0V	AAAM

<sup>\*</sup>Contact factory for other fixed-output voltages from 2.7V to 5.0V.

# **Pin Configurations**



Pin Configurations continued at end of data sheet.

MIXIM

Maxim Integrated Products 1

### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

IN, OUT, AOUT to G	ND	0.3V to +6V	Continuous Power Dis
SHDN to PGND		0.3V to +6V	8-Pin µMAX (derate
PGND to GND		0.3V to +0.3V	12-Pin QFN (derate
CXN to PGND	0.3V to (Lower of	of IN + 0.8V or 6.3V)	Operating Temperatu
CXP to GND	0.8V to (Higher of OUT	+ 0.8V or IN + 0.8V	Junction Temperature
	but no	ot greater than 6.0V)	Storage Temperature
Continuous Output	Current	150mA	Lead Temperature (so
	SHDN to PGND PGND to GND CXN to PGND CXP to GND	SHDN to PGND PGND to GND CXN to PGND0.3V to (Lower of CXP to GND0.8V to (Higher of OUT but no	IN, OUT, AOUT to GND0.3V to +6V   SHDN to PGND0.3V to +6V   PGND to GND0.3V to +0.3V   CXN to PGND0.3V to (Lower of IN + 0.8V or 6.3V)   CXP to GND0.8V to (Higher of OUT + 0.8V or IN + 0.8V

Continuous Power Dissipation ( $T_A = +70^{\circ}C$ )	
8-Pin µMAX (derate 4.5mW/°C above +70°C)	362mW
12-Pin QFN (derate 18.5mW/°C above +70°C)	1481mW
Operating Temperature Range40	°C to +85°C
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Storage Temperature Range65°	C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°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 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**

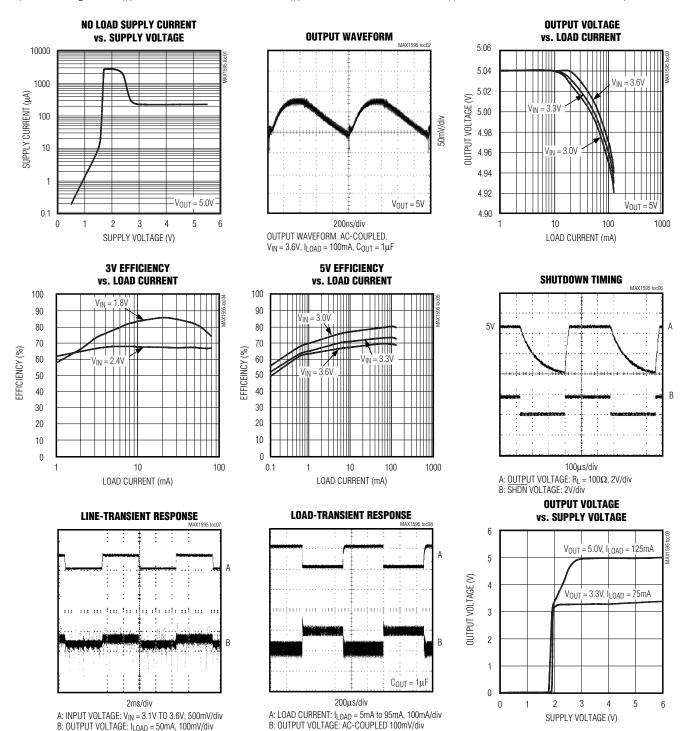
 $(V_{IN}=+2V \text{ for MAX1595}\_\_33,\ V_{IN}=+3V \text{ for MAX1595}\_\_50,\ C_{IN}=1\mu\text{F},\ C_X=0.22\mu\text{F},\ C_{OUT}=1\mu\text{F},\ T_A=-40^{\circ}\ to\ +85^{\circ}\text{C},\ unless otherwise noted.}$  Typical values are at  $T_A=+25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDI	ITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Voltage Range	V <sub>IN</sub>			1.8		5.5	V
Input Undervoltage Lockout Threshold				1.40	1.60	1.72	V
Input Undervoltage Lockout Hysteresis					40		mV
		0 < I <sub>LOAD</sub> < 125mA,	$T_A = 0 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$	4.85	5.05	5.15	
		$V_{IN} = +3.0V$	$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C$	4.80		5.20	V
Output Voltage	Vour	0 < I <sub>LOAD</sub> < 75mA, V <sub>IN</sub> = +2.0V	$T_A = 0 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$	3.20	3.33	3.40	
Output voltage			$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C$	3.16		3.44	
		0 < I <sub>LOAD</sub> < 30mA, V <sub>IN</sub>	$T_A = 0 \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$	3.20	3.33	3.40	
		= +1.8V	$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C$	3.16		3.44	
No-Load Input Current	Ď.	$V_{IN} = +2.0V, MAX1595_$	33		220	320	
No-Load Input Current	iQ	V <sub>IN</sub> = +3.0V, MAX159550			240	350	μΑ
Switching Frequency	fosc	I <sub>LOAD</sub> > 20mA, V <sub>OUT</sub> > V <sub>IN</sub>		0.85	1.0	1.15	MHz
Shutdown Supply Current	TSHDN	$\overline{SHDN} = 0$ , $V_{IN} = +5.5V$ , $V_{OUT} = 0$				5	μΑ
SHDN Input Voltage Low	V <sub>INL</sub>	$V_{IN} = 2.0V \text{ to } 5.5V$				0.6	V
SHDN Input Voltage High	VINH	$V_{IN} = 2.0V \text{ to } 5.5V$		1.6			V
SHDN Input Leakage Current						0.1	μA

Note 1: Specifications to -40°C are guaranteed by design, not production tested.

# **Typical Operating Characteristics**

(Circuit of Figure 4,  $V_{IN}$  = +2.0V for MAX1595\_ \_ \_33,  $V_{IN}$  = +3V for MAX1595\_ \_ \_50,  $T_A$  = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)



B: OUTPUT VOLTAGE: I<sub>LOAD</sub> = 50mA, 100mV/div

## Pin Description

PI	IN			
MAX1595 µMAX	MAX1595 QFN	NAME	FUNCTION	
1	12	AOUT	Analog Power and Sense Input for Error Amplifier/Comparator. Connect to OUT at output filter capacitor.	
2	1	SHDN	Shutdown Input. When $\overline{SHDN}$ = low, the device turns off; when $\overline{SHDN}$ = high, the device activates. In shutdown, OUT is disconnected from IN.	
3	2, 3	IN	Input Supply. Can range from 1.8V to 5.5V. Bypass to GND with a 1µF capacitor.	
4	4	GND	Ground	
5	5, 6	PGND	Power Ground	
6	7, 8	CXN	Negative Terminal of the Charge-Pump Transfer Capacitor	
7	9	CXP	Positive Terminal of the Charge-Pump Transfer Capacitor	
8	10, 11	OUT	Output. Bypass to GND with output capacitor filter.	

## **Detailed Description**

The MAX1595 charge pump provides either a 3.3V or 5V regulated output. It delivers a maximum 125mA load current. In addition, to boost regulating from a lower supply, it is also capable of buck regulating from supplies that exceed the regulated output by a diode drop or more. Designed specifically for compact applications, a complete regulator circuit requires only three small external capacitors. An innovative control scheme provides constant frequency operation from medium to heavy loads. while smoothly transitioning to low-power mode at light loads to maintain optimum efficiency. In buck mode. switch S1 (in Figure 1) is switched continuously to IN. while switch S2 alternates between IN and OUT. An amount of charge proportional to the difference between the output voltage and the supply voltage is stored on Cx, which gets transferred to the output when the regulation point is reached. Maximum output ripple is proportional to the difference between the supply voltage and the output voltage, as well as to the ratio of the transfer capacitor  $(C_X)$  to the output capacitor  $(C_{OUT})$ .

The MAX1595 consists of an error amplifier, a 1.23V bandgap reference, internal resistive feedback network, oscillator, high-current MOSFET switches, and shutdown and control logic. Figure 1 shows an idealized unregulated charge-pump voltage doubler. The oscillator runs at a 50% duty cycle. During one half of the period, the transfer capacitor (Cx) charges to the input voltage. During the other half, the doubler transfers the sum of  $C_{\rm X}$  and input voltage to the output filter capacitor ( $C_{\rm OUT}$ ). Rather than doubling the input voltage, the MAX1595 provides a regulated output voltage of either 3.3V or 5.0V.

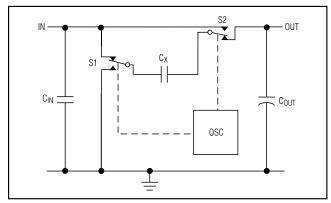


Figure 1. Unregulated Voltage Doubler

#### **Shutdown**

Driving  $\overline{SHDN}$  low places the device in shutdown mode. The device draws 0.1µA of supply current in this mode. When driven high, the MAX1595 enters a soft-start mode. Soft-start mode terminates when the output voltage regulates, or after 2ms, whichever comes first. In shutdown, the output disconnects from the input.

### **Undervoltage Lockout**

The MAX1595 has an undervoltage-lockout that deactivates the devices when the input voltage falls below 1.6V. Below UVLO, hysteresis holds the device in shutdown until the input voltage rises 40mV above the lockout threshold.

# **Applications Information**

Using white LEDs to backlight LCDs is an increasingly popular approach for portable information devices (Figure 2). Because the forward voltage of white LEDs

exceeds the available battery voltage, the use of a charge pump such as the MAX1595 provides high efficiency, small size, and constant light output with changing battery voltages. If the output is used only to light LEDs, the output capacitor can be greatly reduced. The frequency modulation of the LED intensity is not discernible to the human eye, and the smaller capacitor saves both size and cost.

Adding two Schottky diodes and two capacitors implements a tripler and allows the MAX1595\_ \_ \_50 to regulate a current of 75mA with a supply voltage as low as 2.3V (Figure 3).

#### **Capacitor Selection**

The MAX1595 requires only three external capacitors (Figure 4). Their values are closely linked to the output current capacity, oscillator frequency, output noise content, and mode of operation.

Generally, the transfer capacitor ( $C_X$ ) will be the smallest, and the input capacitor ( $C_{IN}$ ) is twice as large as  $C_X$ . Higher switching frequencies allow the use of the smaller  $C_X$  and  $C_{IN}$ . The output capacitor ( $C_{OUT}$ ) can be anywhere from 5-times to 50-times larger than  $C_X$ . Table 1 shows recommended capacitor values.

In addition, the following equation approximates output ripple:

Table 2 lists the manufacturers of recommended capacitors. Ceramic capacitors will provide the lowest ripple due to their typically lower ESR.

#### **Power Dissipation**

The power dissipated in the MAX1595 depends on output current and is accurately described by:

P<sub>DISS</sub> must be less than that allowed by the package rating.

#### **Layout Considerations**

All capacitors should be soldered in close proximity to the IC. Connect ground and power ground through a short, low-impedance trace. The input supply trace should be as short as possible. Otherwise, an additional input supply filter capacitor (tantalum or electrolytic) may be required.

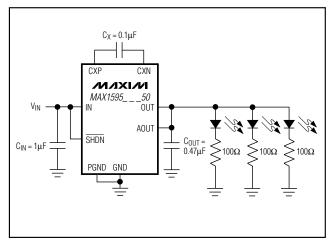


Figure 2. White LED Bias Supply

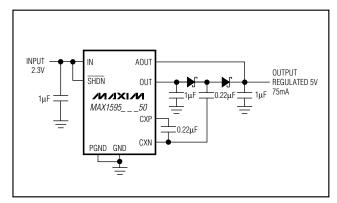


Figure 3. Regulated Voltage Tripler

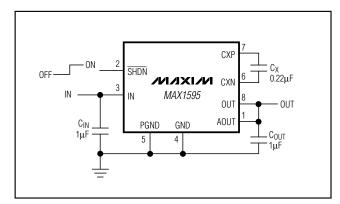


Figure 4. Standard Operating Circuit

TOP VIEW

SHDN

# Regulated 3.3V/5.0V Step-Up/Step-Down Charge Pump

**Table 1. Recommended Capacitor Values** 

OUTPUT RIPPLE (mV)	C <sub>IN</sub> (μF)	C <sub>χ</sub> (μF)	C <sub>OUT</sub> (µF)
70	1	0.22	1
35	2.2	0.47	2.2

**Table 2. Recommended Capacitor Manufacturers** 

VALUE (μF)	VOLTAGE (V)	TYPE	SIZE	MANUFACTURER	PART
1	10	X7R	0805	Taiyo Yuden	LMK212BJ105MG
0.22	10	X7R	0603	Taiyo Yuden	LMK107BJ224MA
0.47	10	X7R	0603	Taiyo Yuden	LMK107BJ474MA
0.1	10	X7R	0603	Taiyo Yuden	LMK107BJ104MA

# Pin Configurations (continued)

4mm × 4mm QFN

AOUT OUT OUT

12 11 10

9 CXP

2 MAX1595

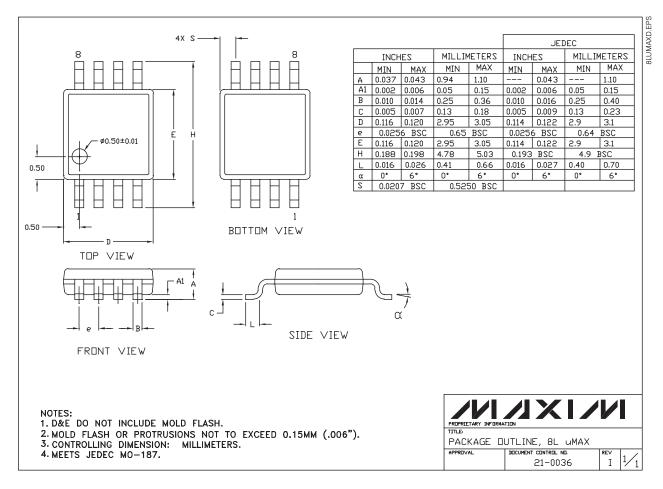
8 CXN

7 CXN

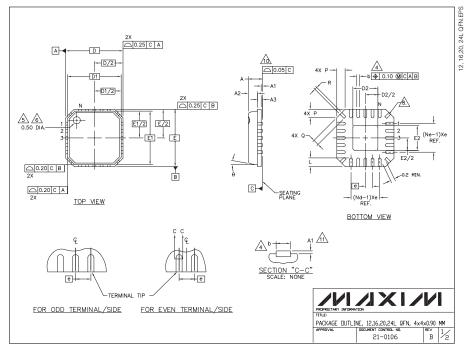
## **Chip Information**

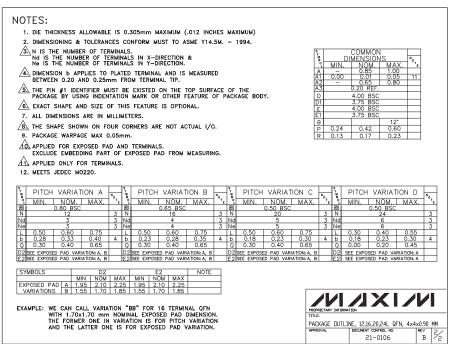
TRANSISTOR COUNT: 1370

## Package Information



## Package Information





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