

PFM Step-up DC/DC Converter, MEXX1C Series

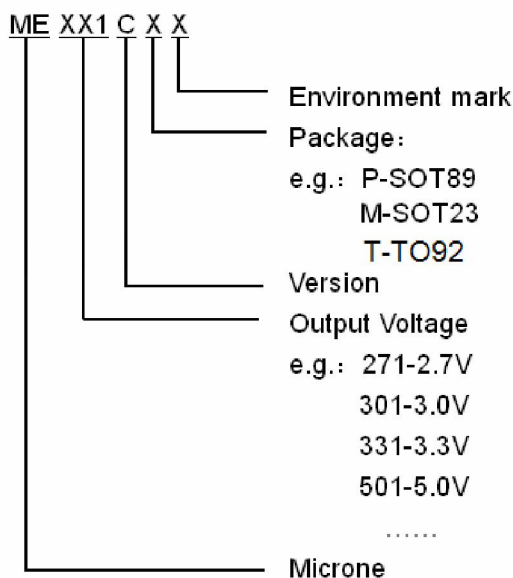
General Description

MEXX1C Series is a PFM Step-up DC/DC converter IC with low supply current by CMOS process. High frequency noise that occurs during switching is reduced by using advanced circuit designed, output voltage is programmable in 0.1V steps between 2.0~7.0V and maximum frequency is 100KHz (TYP.). A low ripple, high efficiency step-up DC/DC converter can be constructed of MEXX1C with only three external components. Also available is a CE(chip enable) function that reduce power dissipation During shut-down mode. MEXX1C is suitable for use with battery-powered instruments with low noise and low supply current.

Features

- | Low input current:6 μ A(TYP.)
- | Low ripple and low noise
- | Operating voltage range:0.9V~6.5V
- | Output voltage range:2.0V~7.0V(step 0.1V)
- | Output voltage accuracy: \pm 2.5% ;
- | Output Current: if V_{IN} =3.0V and V_{OUT} =3.3V,then I_{OUT} =250mA
- | Low start voltage:<0.9V(at I_{OUT} =1mA)
- | Maximum oscillator frequency:100KHz(TYP.)
- | High Efficiency:85%(Type)
- | Package:SOT23、 SOT89、 TO92

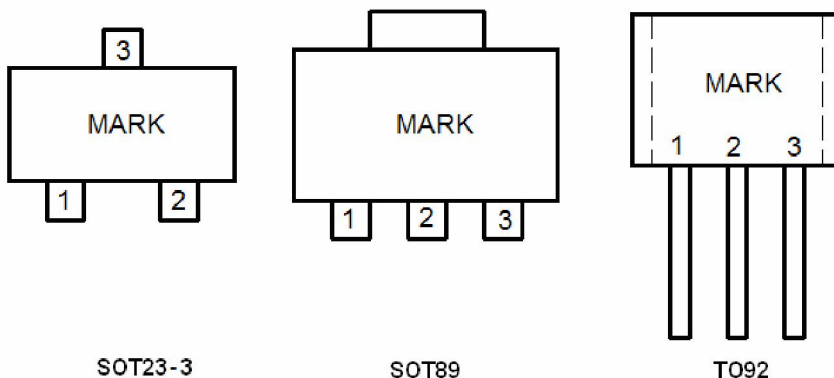
Selection Guide



Typical Application

- | Power source for battery-powered equipment
- | Power source for wireless mouse, wireless keyboard, toys, cameras, camcorders, VCRs, PDAs, and hand-held communication equipment
- | Power source for appliances which require higher cell voltage than that of batteries used in the appliances

Pin Configuration



Pin Assignment

MEXX1C

| PIN Number | | | Pin Name | Function |
|------------|---------|-------|----------|--|
| SOT23-3 | SOT89-3 | TO-92 | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | Vss | Ground |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | Vout | Output voltage monitor, IC internal power supply |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | Lx | Switch |

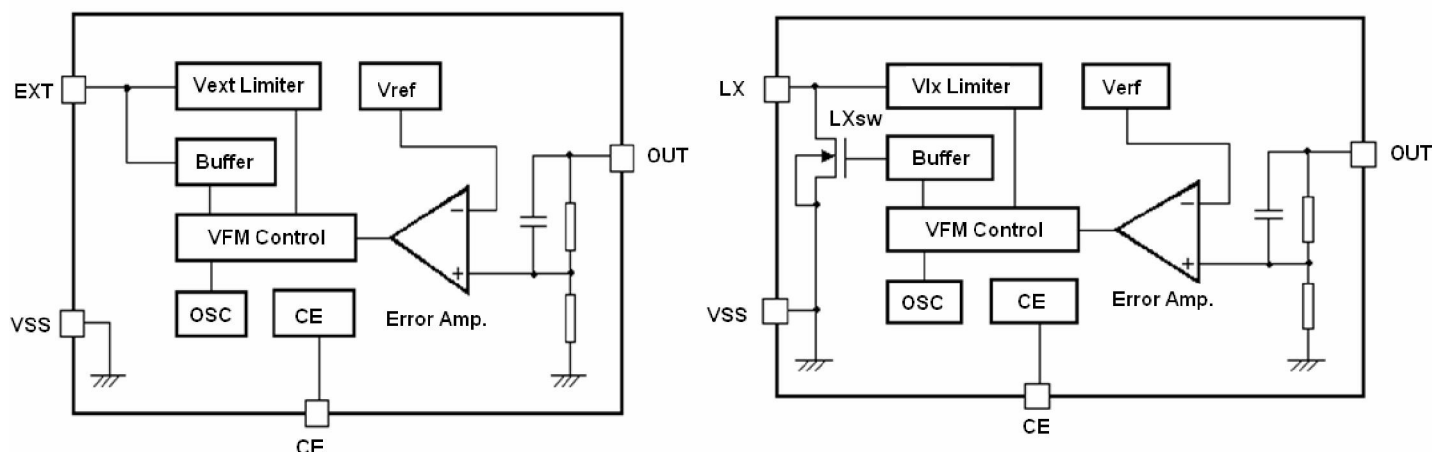
MEXX1C1

| PIN Number | | Pin Name | Function |
|------------|---------|----------|--|
| SOT23-3 | SOT89-3 | | |
| 1 | 1 | Vss | Ground |
| 3 | 2 | Vout | Output voltage monitor, IC internal power supply |
| 2 | 3 | Ext | External switch transistor drive |

Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Ratings | Units | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------|----|
| V _{IN} Input Voltage | V _{IN} | 6.5 | V | |
| Lx Pin voltage | V _{LX} | 6.5 | V | |
| EXT Pin voltage | V _{EXT} | -0.3~Vout+0.3 | V | |
| CE Pin voltage | V _{CE} | -0.3~Vout+0.3 | V | |
| Lx Pin current | I _{LX} | 600 | mA | |
| EXT Pin current | I _{EXT} | ±30 | mA | |
| V _{dd} input voltage | V _{dd} | 6.5 | V | |
| Continuous Total Power Dissipation | SOT23 | P _d | 300 | mW |
| | SOT89/TO-92 | P _d | 500 | mW |
| Operating Ambient Temperature | T _{Opr} | -25~+85 | | |
| Storage Temperature | T _{stg} | -40~+125 | | |
| Soldering temperature and time | T _{solder} | 260 , 10s | | |

Block Diagram



Electrical Characteristics

(Measuring conditions : Unless otherwise specified , $V_{IN}=V_{OUT} \cdot 0.6$, $V_{SS}=0V$, $I_{OUT}=10mA$, $T_{OPT}=25$)

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ. | Max | Units |
|--------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|
| V_{OUT} | Output Voltage | | $V_{OUT} \cdot 0.975$ | V_{OUT} | $V_{OUT} \cdot 1.025$ | V |
| V_{IN} | Maximum Input Voltage | | | | 6.5 | V |
| I_{in} | No-load Input Current | $I_{OUT}=0mA$ | | 4.6 | 9.3 | μA |
| V_{start} | Oscillation Start-up Voltage | $I_{OUT}=1mA$, $V_{IN} : 0 \sim 2V$ | | 0.8 | 0.9 | V |
| V_{hold} | Oscillation Hold Voltage | $I_{OUT}=1mA$, $V_{IN} : 2 \sim 0V$ | 0.7 | | | V |
| I_{DD1} | Supply Current 1 | No external component $V_{out}=V_{out} \cdot 0.95$, | | 8 | 12 | μA |
| I_{DD2} | Supply Current 2 | $V_{out}=V_{out}+0.5V$ | | 6 | | μA |
| I_{LX} | Lx Switching Current | $V_{LX}=0.4V$, $V_{out}=V_{out} \cdot 0.95$ | | 100 | 160 | mA |
| I_{Lxleak} | Lx Leakage Current | $V_{out}=V_{LX}=6V$ | | | 0.5 | μA |
| R_{EXTH} | EXT"High"On Resistance | Same as I_{DD1} . $V_{EXT}=V_{out}-0.4V$ | | 140 | 210 | |
| R_{EXTL} | EXT"Low"On Resistance | Same as I_{DD1} . $V_{EXT}=0.4V$, | | 140 | 210 | |
| V_{CEH} | CE"High" Voltage | $V_{out}=V_{ce}=\text{set } V_{out} \cdot 0.95$ | 0.9 | | | V |
| V_{CEL} | CE"Low" Voltage | $V_{out}=V_{ce}=\text{set } V_{out} \cdot 0.95$ | | | 0.3 | V |
| I_{CEH} | CE"High" Current | $V_{out}=6.0V$, $V_{ce}=6.0V$ | -0.5 | 0 | 0.5 | μA |
| I_{CEL} | CE"low" Current | $V_{out}=6.0V$, $V_{ce}=0.0V$ | -0.5 | 0 | 0.5 | μA |
| F_{osc} | Oscillation Frequency | | | 100 | 150 | kHz |
| Maxdty | Duty Ratio | on(V_{LX} "L")side | | 75 | | % |
| EFFI | Efficiency | | | 85 | | % |

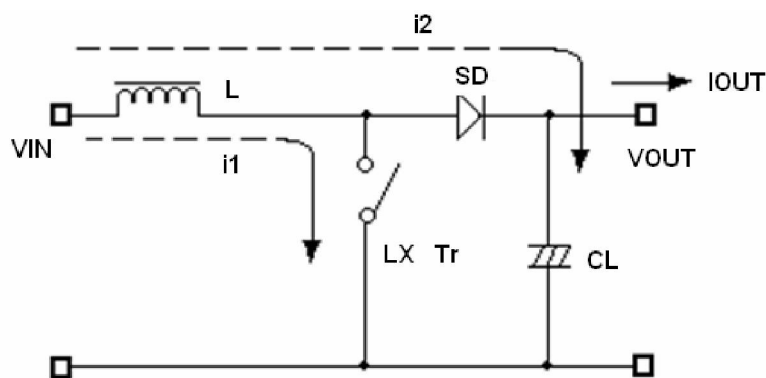
Note : 1、 Diode use Schottky diode such as IN5817 or IN5819 (forward voltage drop:0.2V)

2、 Inductor : $47\mu H$ ($r < 0.5$)

3、 Capacitor : Tantalum type $47\mu F$

Operation Description

MEXX1C step-up DC/DC converter charges energy in the inductor when Lx Transistor is on, and discharges the energy with the addition of the energy from input power source thereto, so that a higher output voltage than the input voltage is obtained. Following is the operation diagram.

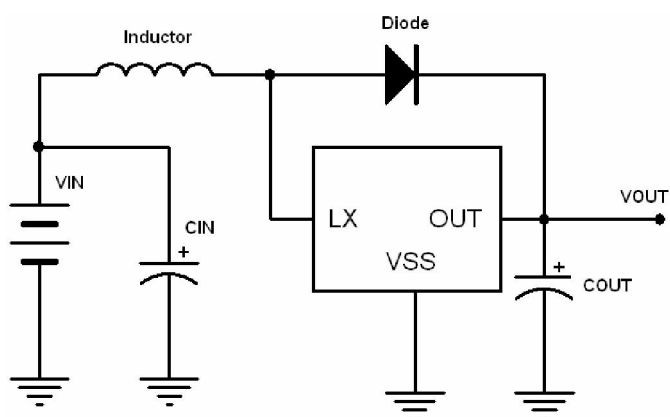


Switching DC/DC Step up Converter operating process

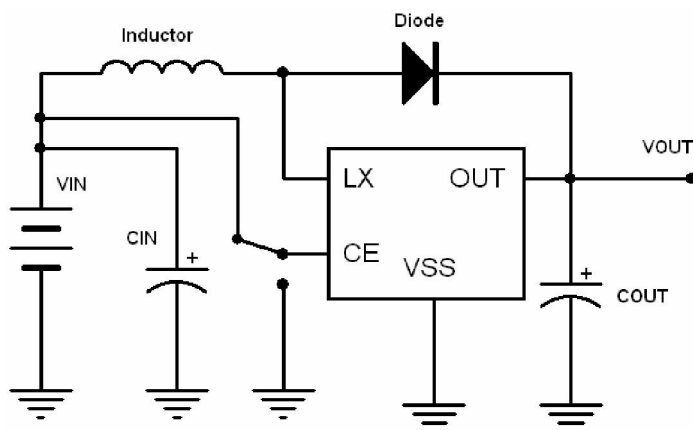
Selection of Peripheral Components and Application Notes

- Ø Power source for battery-powered equipment
- Ø Power source for wireless mouse, wireless keyboard, toys, cameras, camcorders, VCRs, PDAs, and hand-held communication equipment
- Ø Power source for appliances which require higher cell voltage than that of batteries used in the appliances
- Ø Peripheral components should be selected carefully because they are greatly affect the performances of MEXX1C :
 - ² Use capacitor with a capacity of 10 μ F or more (too small capacity will lead to high output ripple), and with good frequency characteristics (it is better to use Tantalum type). Besides, it is recommended the use of a capacitor with an allowable voltage which is at least three times the output set voltage. This is because there may be the case where a spike-shaped high voltage is generated by the inductor when Lx transistor is turned OFF.
 - ² Choose such an inductor that has sufficiently small d.c. resistance and large allowable current, and hardly reaches magnetic saturation. When the inductance value of the inductor is small, there may be the case where ILX exceeds the absolute maximum ratings at the maximum load.
 - ² Use a diode of a Schottky type with high switching speed.
- Ø PCB Layout :
 - ² Set external components as close as possible to the IC and minimize the connection between the components and the IC. In particular, when an external component is connected to VOUT Pin, make minimum connection with the capacitor.
 - ² Make Vss pin sufficient grounding, otherwise, the zero level within IC will varied with the switching current. This may result in unstable operation of IC.

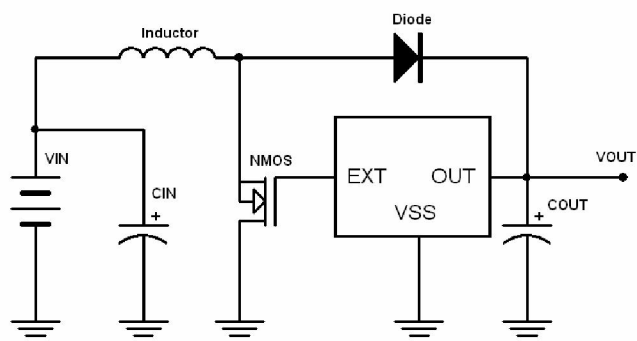
Typical Applications



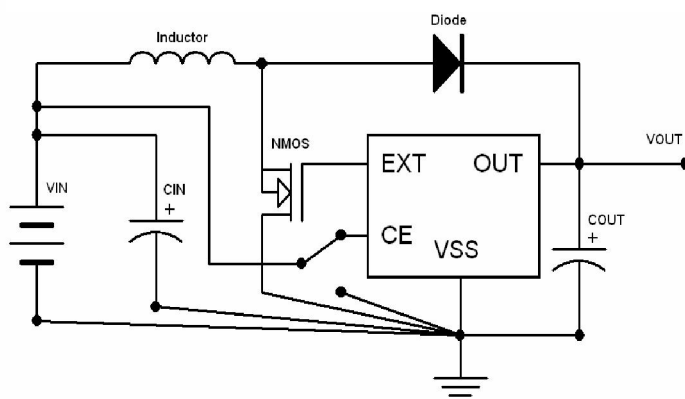
For use build in transistor



For use chip enable



For use external transistor



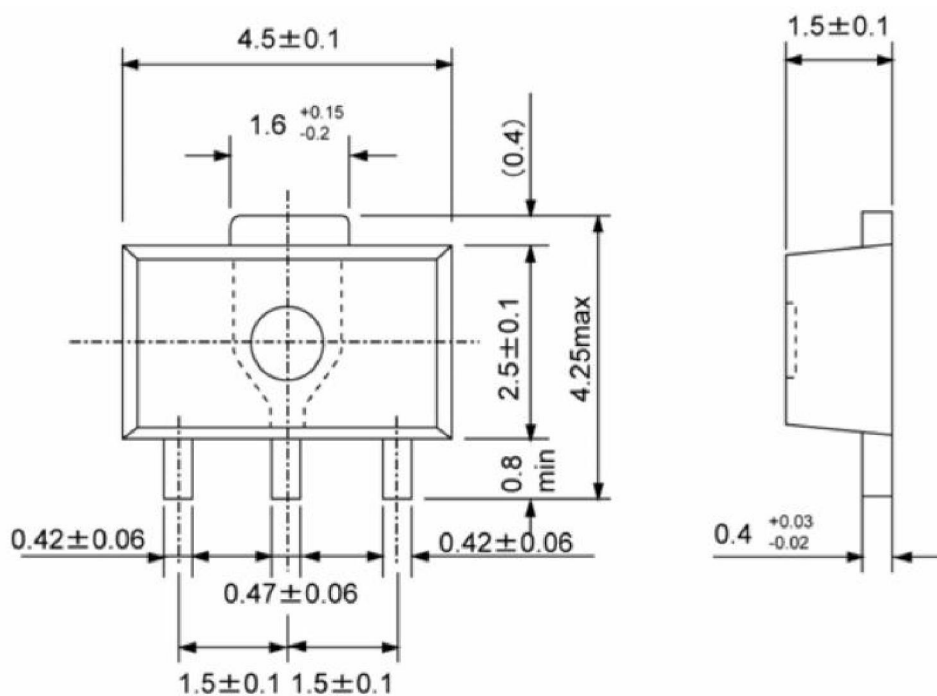
For use external transistor&chip enable

Components :

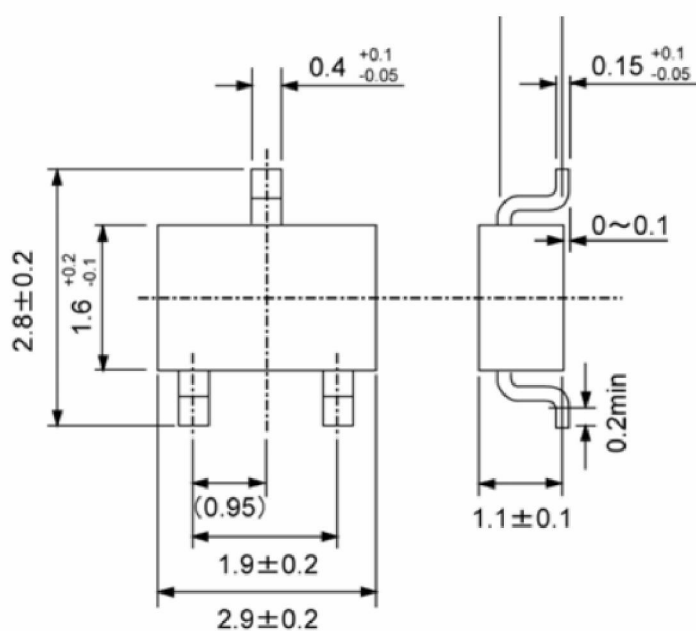
- I Inductor : 47uH(Sumida)
- I Diode : IN5817、IN5819
- I Capacitor : 47uF/16V(Tantalum Capacitor)
- I Transistor : 2SD1628G、2SD3279
- I NMOS : MEM2302、AAT9460、XP151、XP161

Packaging Information:

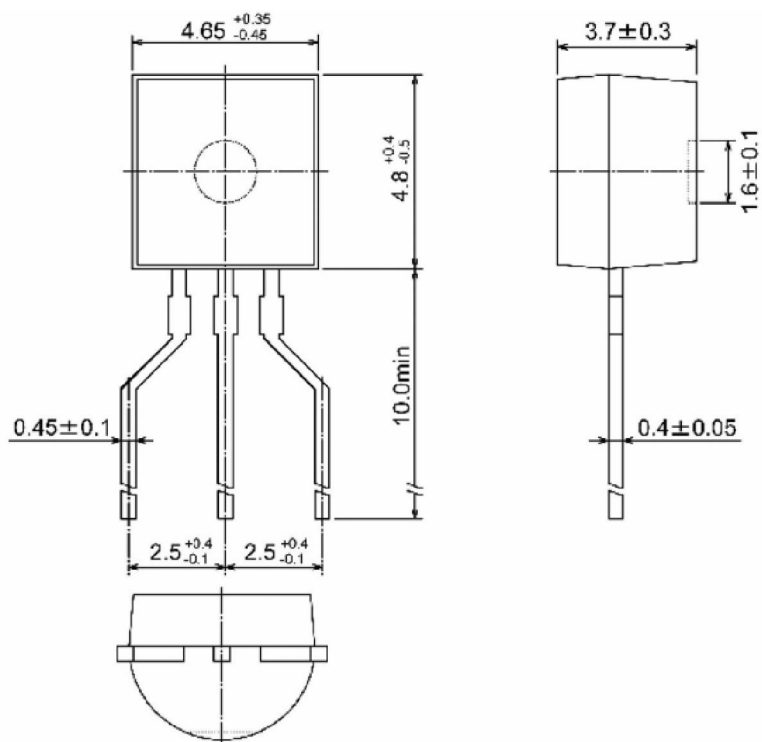
SOT89-3



SOT23-3



TO-92



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