

# QUICK START GUIDE FOR DEMONSTRATION CIRCUIT 862

## MICROPWER REGULATED CHARGE PUMP DC/DC CONVERTER

### LTC3221-3.3, LTC3221-5 and LTC3221

## DESCRIPTION

Demonstration circuit 862 is a micropower regulated charge pump DC/DC converter with the LTC3221 in a 2mmx2mm DFN package. It comes in three assembly versions, DC862A-A, DC862A-B and DC862A-C, featuring LTC3221EDC-3.3, LTC3221EDC-5, and LTC3221EDC, respectively. The DC862A-A generates a fixed 3.3V output. The DC862A-B generates a fixed 5V output. The DC862A-C generates a programmable regulated 3V output. The maximum output current is **60mA**.

The LTC3221 draws ultra low quiescent current at no load to extend battery life. The quiescent current is even lower than the self-discharging current of many batteries. By adopting a constant current to charge the output, the output ripple is low even at high input and light load

and is rather constant over the full input voltage range. This minimizes output capacitor size and reduces solution cost and space. Built-in soft-start prevents excessive inrush current at turn-on and short-circuit current limit/thermal protection helps the part survive continuous short-circuit. All these features make the circuit ideal for the low power and space-constrained applications in battery powered portable systems.

**Design files for this circuit board are available. Call the LTC factory.**

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**Table 1. Performance Summary ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )**

PARAMETER	CONDITION		MINIMUM	TYPICAL	MAXIMUM
Input Voltage Range	DC862A-A		1.8V		4.4V
	DC862A-B		2.7V		5.5V
	DC862A-C		1.8V		3.8V
Maximum Output Current	DC862A-A: $V_{IN} > 2V$ ; DC862A-B: $V_{IN} > 3V$ ; DC862A-C: $V_{IN} > 1.8V$			60mA	
Output Voltage $V_{OUT}$	DC862A-A	$V_{IN} > 2V, I_{OUT} < 60mA$ $1.8V < V_{IN} < 2V, I_{OUT} < 25mA$	3.168	3.3	3.432
	DC862A-B	$V_{IN} > 3V, I_{OUT} < 60mA$ $2.7V < V_{IN} < 3V, I_{OUT} < 25mA$	4.8	5	5.2
	DC862A-C	$V_{IN} > 1.8V, I_{OUT} < 60mA$	2.88	3	3.12
Output Ripple $V_{OUT}$	$I_{OUT} = 0mA$ (20MHz BW)	DC862A-A $V_{IN} = 4.4V$			40mV <sub>p-p</sub>
		DC862A-B $V_{IN} = 5.5V$			90mV <sub>p-p</sub>
	$I_{OUT} = 60mA$	DC862A-C $V_{IN} = 3.8V$			57mV <sub>p-p</sub>
Nominal Switching Frequency				600kHz	
Efficiency	DC862A-A	$V_{IN} = 2V, I_{OUT} = 60mA$		82%	
	DC862A-B	$V_{IN} = 2.7V, I_{OUT} = 60mA$		86%	
	DC862A-C	$V_{IN} = 1.8V, I_{OUT} = 60mA$		82.8%	

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### QUICK START PROCEDURE

Demonstration circuit 862 is easy to set up to evaluate the performance of the LTC3221EDC-3.3, LTC3221EDC-5, and LTC3221EDC. Refer to Figure 1 for proper measurement equipment setup and follow the procedure below:

**NOTE:** When measuring the input or output voltage ripple, care must be taken to avoid a long ground lead on the oscilloscope probe. Measure the input or output voltage ripple by touching the probe tip directly across the  $V_{in}$  or  $V_{out}$  and GND terminals. See Figure 2 for proper scope probe technique.

1. Place jumper JP1 to the ON position.
2. With power off, connect a 1.8V-5.5V power supply to  $V_{in}$  and GND. The supply should be capable of providing 200mA current.
3. Connect a load to  $V_{out}$  and GND.

4. Turn on the power at the input.

**NOTE:** Make sure that the input voltage does not exceed the corresponding maximum voltage (e.g. 4.4V for DC862A-A, 5.5V for DC862A-B, 3.8V for DC862A-C).

5. Check for the proper output voltages. For DC863A-A,  $V_{out}$  should be within 3.168V to 3.432V. For DC862A-B,  $V_{out}$  should be within 4.8V to 5.2V. For DC862A-C,  $V_{out}$  is should be within 2.88V to 3.12V.

**NOTE:** If there is no output, temporarily disconnect the load to make sure that the load is not set too high.

6. Once the proper output voltages are established, adjust the loads within the operating range and observe the output voltage regulation, ripple voltage, efficiency and other parameters.

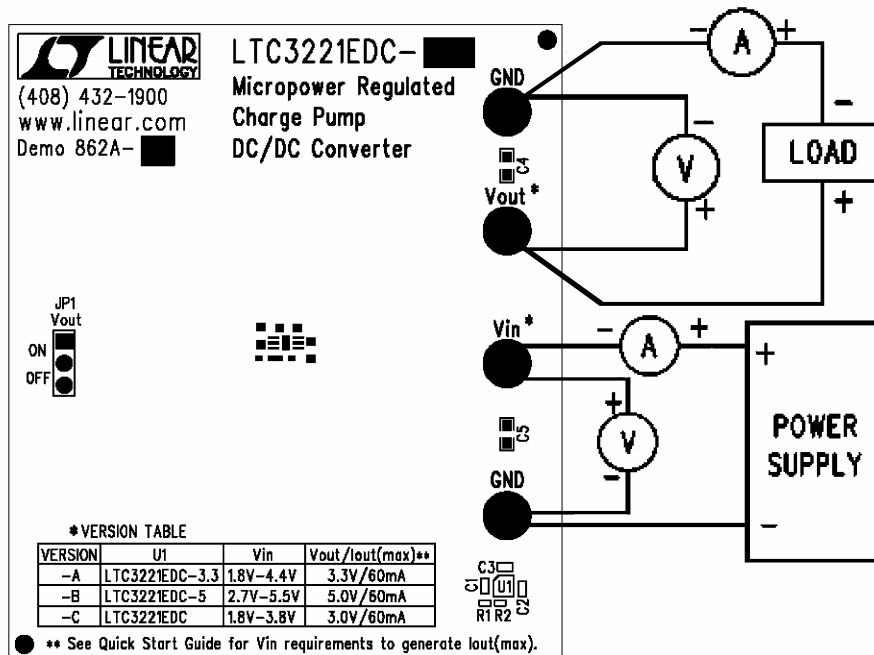


Figure 1. Proper Measurement Equipment Setup

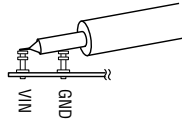


Figure 2. Measuring Input or Output Ripple

## OPERATION PRINCIPLES

The LTC3221 family regulator uses a switched capacitor charge pump to boost  $V_{in}$  to a regulated output voltage. Regulation is achieved by monitoring the output voltage,  $V_{out}$ , using a comparator and keeping it within a hysteresis window. If  $V_{out}$  drops below the lower trip point,  $V_{out}$  is charged by the controlled current in series with the flying capacitor. Once  $V_{out}$  goes above the upper trip point, the flying capacitor is disconnected from  $V_{out}$ .  $V_{out}$  is discharged and the

flying capacitor is then replenished by the controlled current for a certain time. Once the lower threshold is reached,  $V_{out}$  is charged by the controlled current again.

Burst Mode operation, soft-start and short-circuit /thermal protection can be found on the LTC3221 data-sheet at [www.linear.com](http://www.linear.com).

