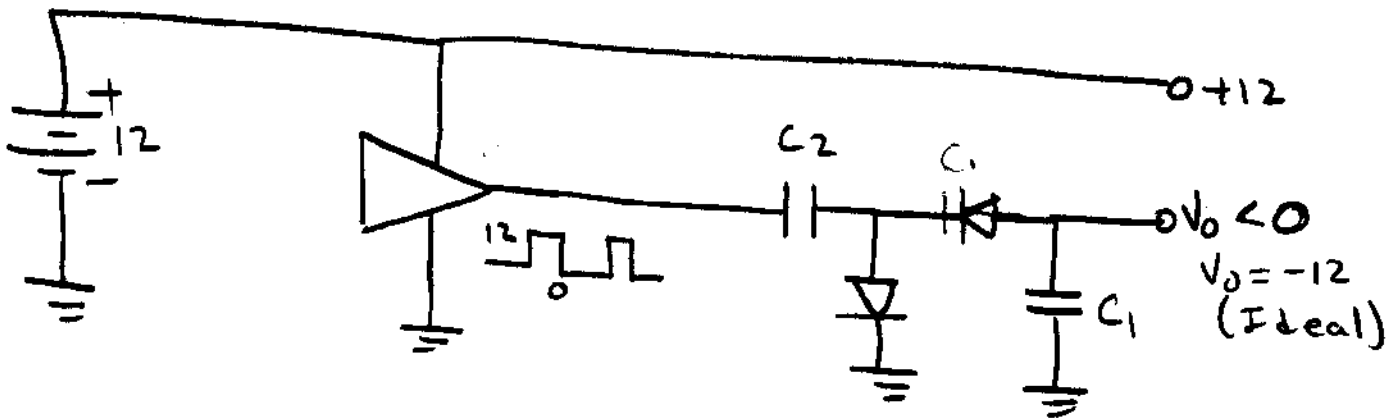


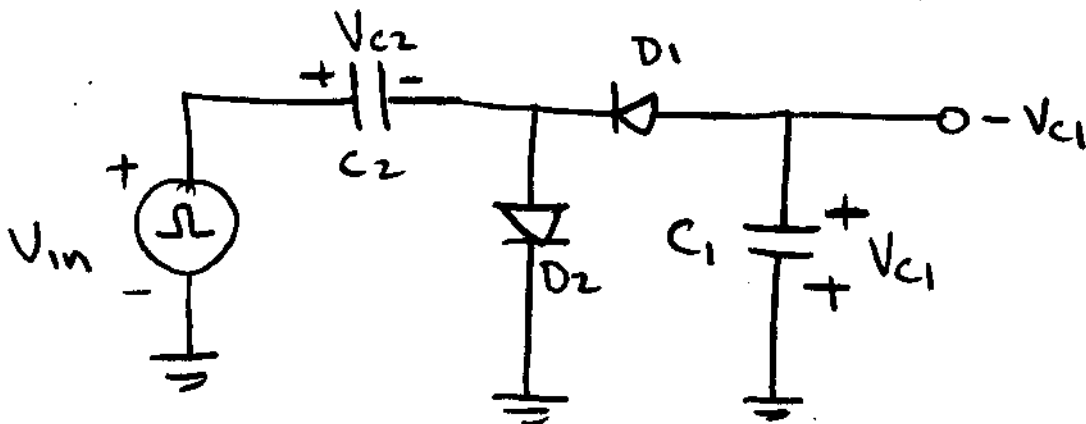
# Charge Pumps

- Used as a voltage doubler  
=> 12V → 24V

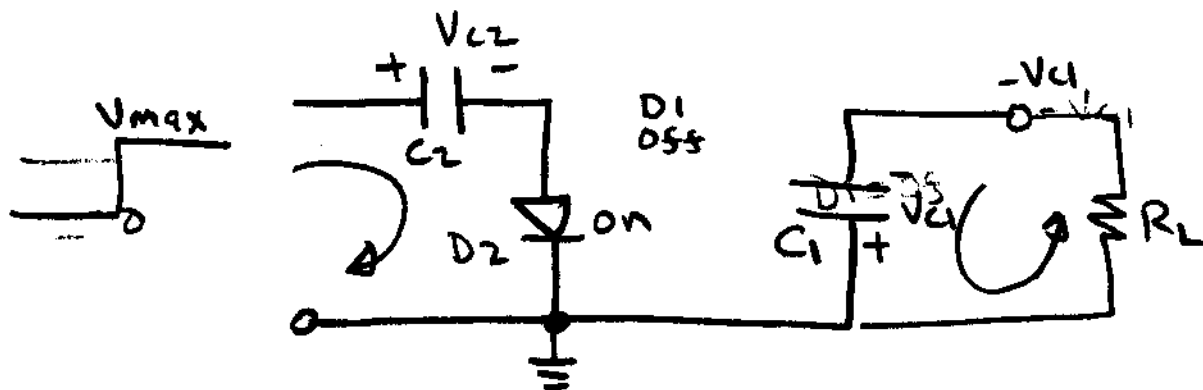
- Used to create a (-) supply from a positive supply



- Creates a Negative supply

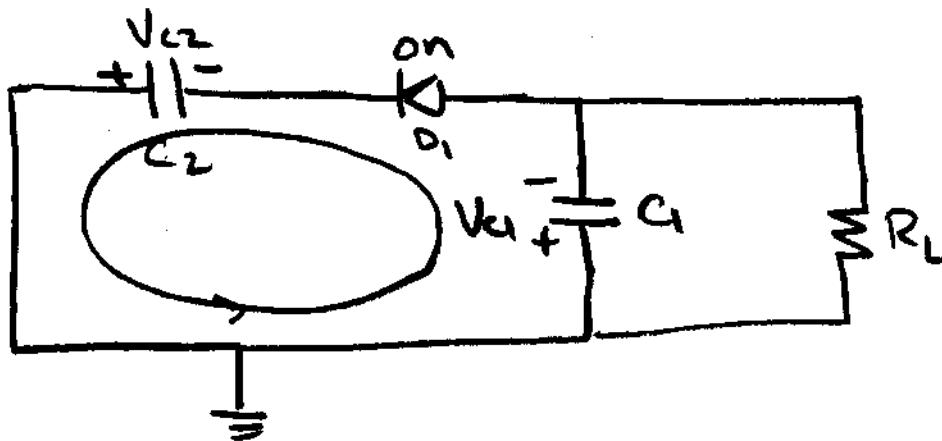


When  $V_{in} = \text{low} \rightarrow \text{high}$



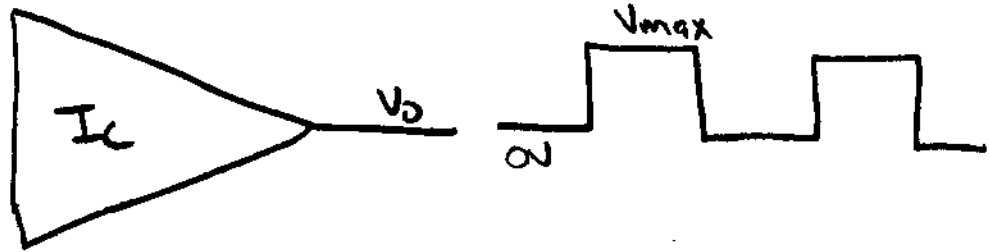
- $C_2$  Charges to  $V_{max}$  through  $D_2$
- $C_1$  Supplies power to  $R_L$
- Impulse of current through  $C_2$  &  $D_2$
- Charge transfer from  $V_{in}$  to  $C_2$

When  $V_{in} \Rightarrow \text{high} \rightarrow \text{low}$   $\therefore D_2 = \text{off}$   
 $D_1 = \text{on}$

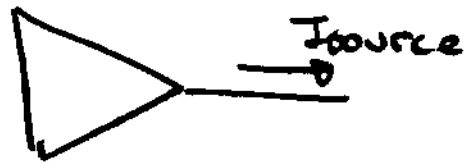


- charge transfer from  $C_2$  to  $C_1$
- Impulse of current through  $C_2$ ,  $D_1$ ,  $C_1$

- Because of large impulse currents,  $V_{in}$  must be current limited

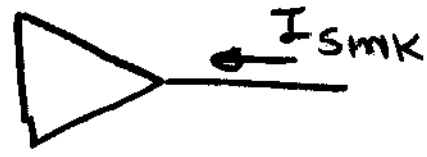


When  $V_o = V_{max}$



$I_{source} = I_{max} \Rightarrow I_C$  can source a limited maximum current

When  $V_o = 0$

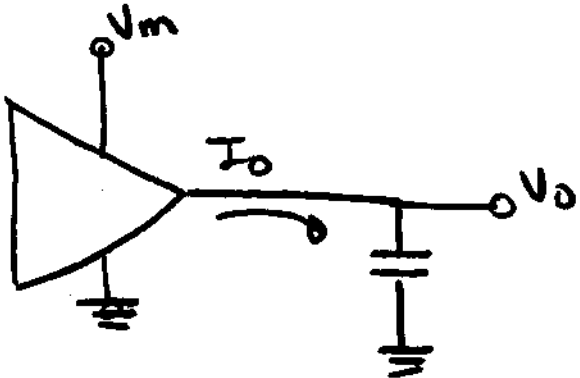


$I_{sink} = I_{max} \Rightarrow I_C$  can sink a limited amount of current.

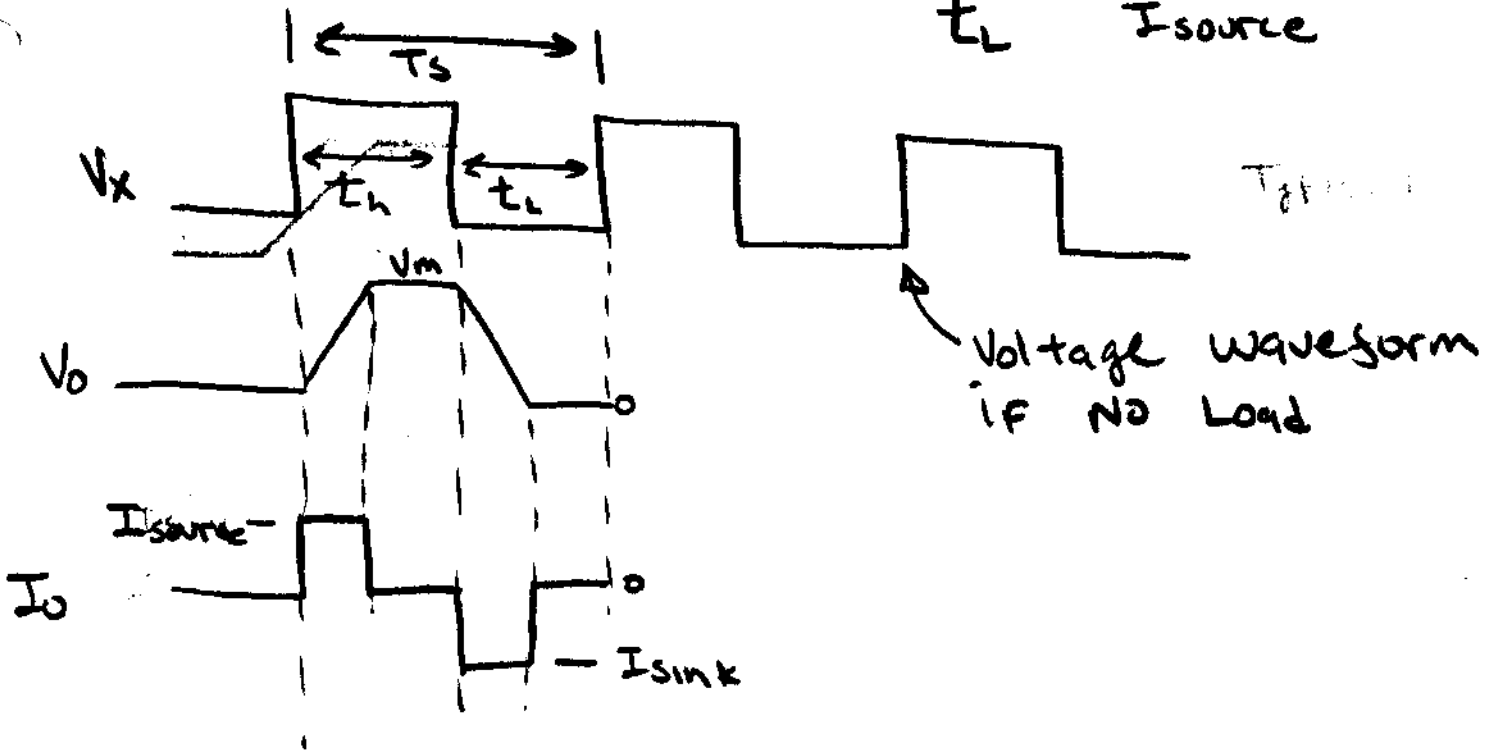
For a typical Driver I.C.

$$I_{source} \neq I_{sink}$$

- Typical # for I.C.  $\approx 200\text{ mA}$

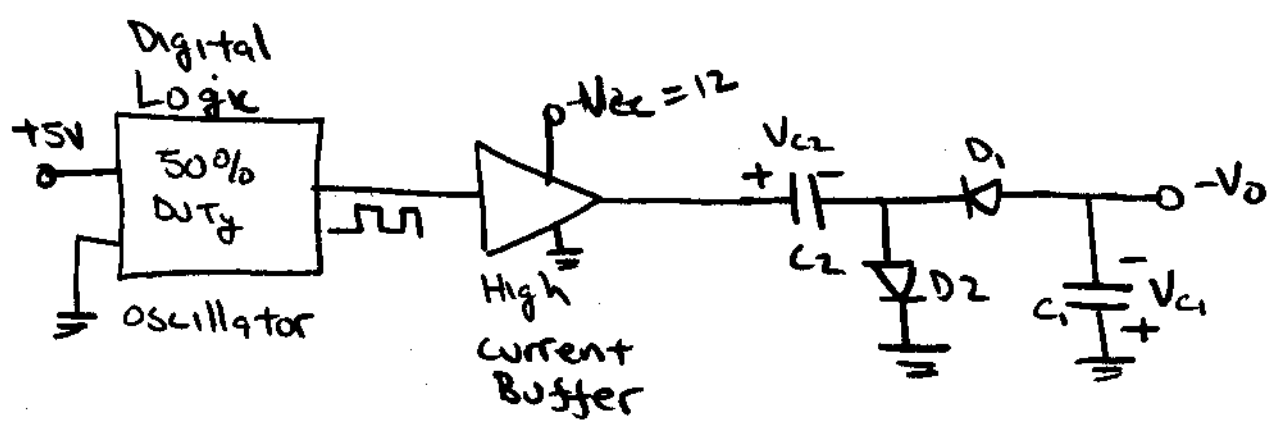


$$\frac{t_h}{t_l} = \frac{I_{sink}}{I_{source}}$$

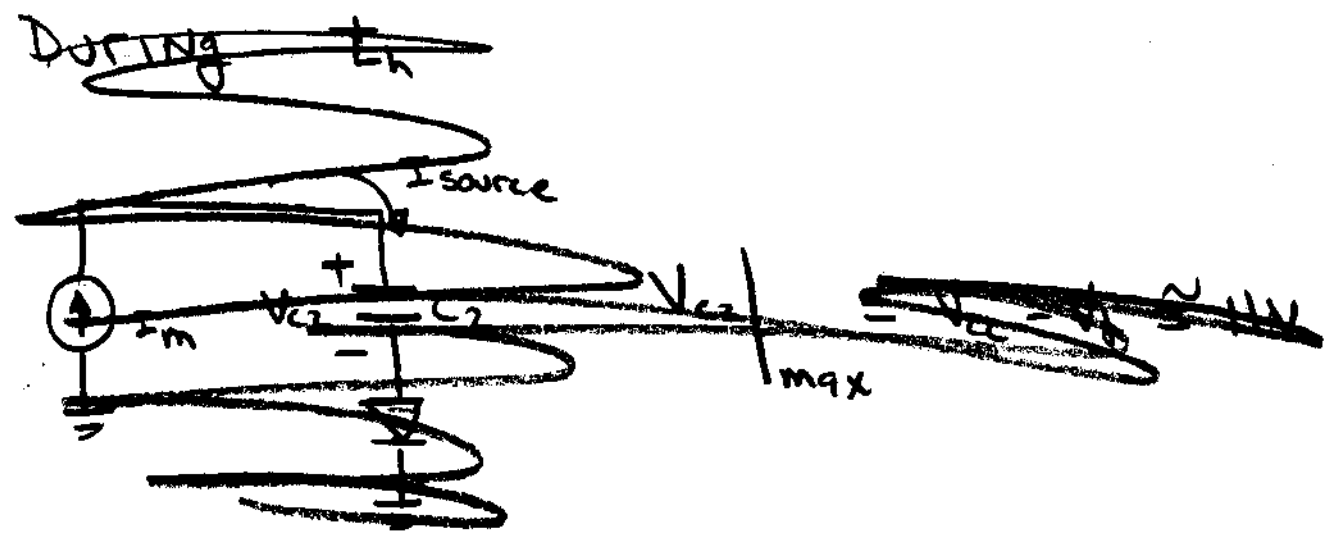


Assume  $I_{source} = I_{sink} = I_m$

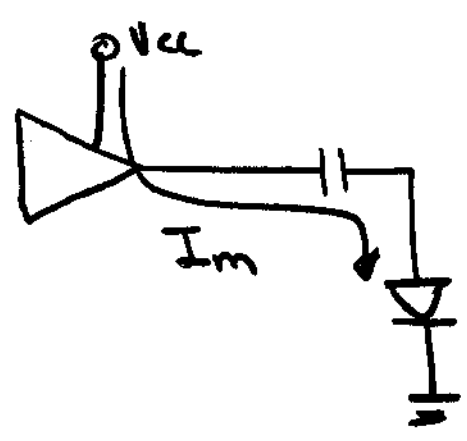
Design with 50% Duty Cycle



Note  $|V_o| < V_{cc} - 2V_f$  ; use  $V_f \approx 1V$

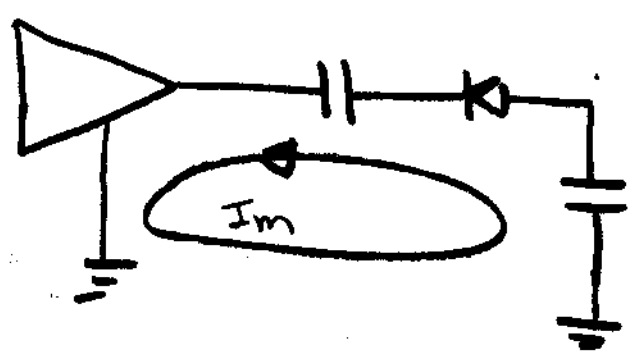


DURING  $t_h$



Power into Circuit  
From  $V_{cc}$

DURING  $t_L$



- Charge sloshing  
around in circuit  
- No Power From  
 $V_{cc}$  into circuit

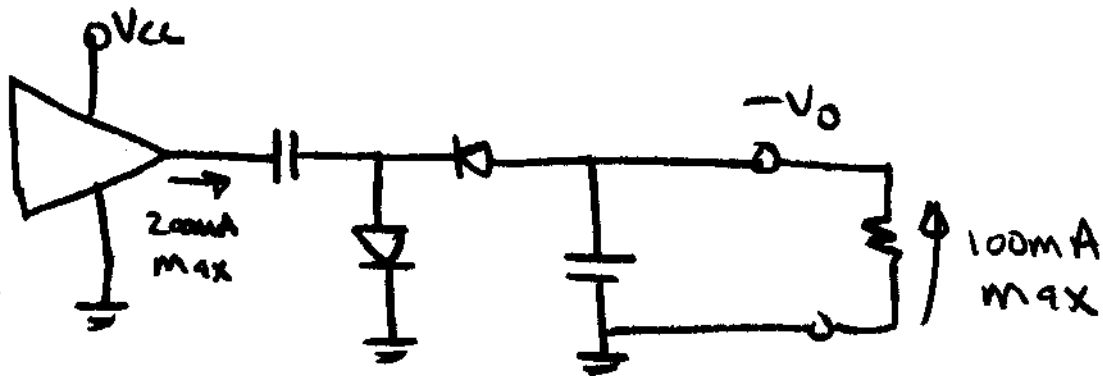
OVER Both  $t_h$  &  $t_L$ , the Average  
Current into the circuit is

$$I_{Avg} = I_m \left[ \frac{t_h}{t_h + t_L} \right] = I_m \frac{t_h}{T_s} = I_m D$$

At Equilibrium, the max current out of this supply can provide is

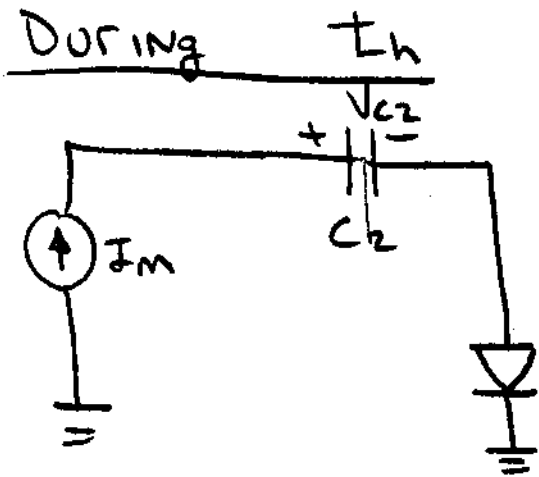
$$I_m \left[ \frac{t_h}{T_s} \right]$$

⇒ if we have a driver that can source & sink 200 mA then the max current this charge pump voltage supply is 100 mA ⇒ 200 mA  $\frac{t_h}{T_s}$   
can provide



# Design OF Charge Pump

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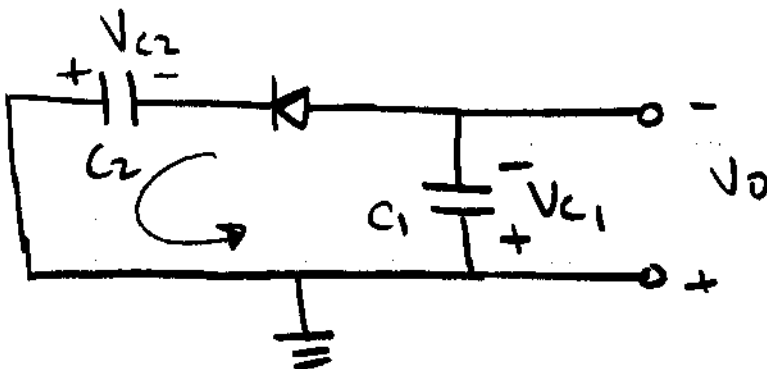
Charge Transferred From  $V_{cc}$  to  $C_2$   
is  $I_m t_h$

Let  $Q_1 = I_m t_h$

Assume that  $V_{c2}$  charges to  $V_{cc} - V_f$

$\Rightarrow$  Not always true - Design always works

DURING  $t_L$



(9)

Assume  $C_1 = \text{Big} \Rightarrow V_0 = \text{Const}$

- Voltage on  $V_{c1}$  goes from  $V_{cc} - V_T$   
to  $V_0 + V_T$

-  $C_2$  transfers charge to  $C_1$

- Before charge transfer

$$V_{c2}|_a = V_{cc} - V_T$$

$$q_{C2}|_a = C_2 V_{c2a} = C_2 (V_{cc} - V_T)$$

- After charge transfer

$$V_{c2}|_s = V_0 + V_T$$

$$q_{C2}|_s = C_2 V_{c2s} = C_2 (V_0 + V_T)$$

$$\Delta q_{C2} = \text{charge transfer} = q_{C2}|_a - q_{C2}|_s$$

$$\Delta q_{C2} = C_2 [V_{CC} - V_o - 2V_T]$$

and  $\Delta q_{C2}$  must equal  $q_1$

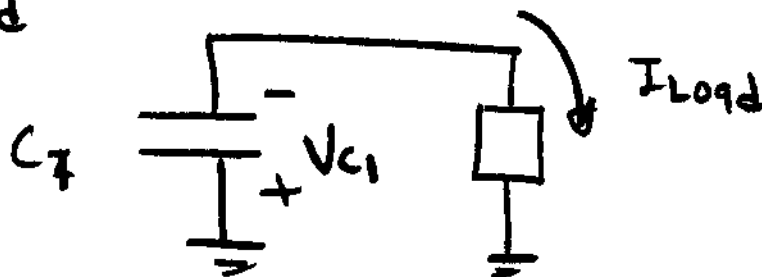
so

$$I_m t_h = C_2 [V_{CC} - V_o - 2V_T]$$

Choose  $C_2 \geq \left[ \frac{I_m t_h}{V_{CC} - V_o - 2V_T} \right]$

choosing  $C_1$

During  $t_h$ ,  $C_1$  supplies current to Load



$$\Delta V_{C1} = \frac{I_{Load} t_h}{C_1}$$

Choose  $C_1 > \frac{I_{Load} t_h}{\Delta V_{C1}}$

Where  $\Delta V_{C1}$  = output Ripple

$$I_{Load} = I_{source} \frac{t_h}{T_s}$$

### Design Summary

- Integrated circuit Limitation

$I_{source}, I_{sink}$

$$t_h + t_L = T_s$$

$$I_o|_{max} = I_{source} \frac{t_h}{T_s} [0.90]$$

$$\frac{t_h}{t_L} = \frac{I_{sink}}{I_{source}}$$

ALSO  
 $|V_o| \leq |V_{cc}| - 3$

~~~~~  
can only get 90% of charge from  $C_2$  to  $C_1$

choose  $C_2 \geq \left[ \frac{I_{source} T_h}{V_{cc} - V_o - 2V_t} \right]$

choose  $C_1 \geq \frac{I_{o,max} T_h}{\Delta V_{o1}}$

Design example

$V_{cc} = 12V$ ,  $I_{sink} = I_{source} = 400mA$

Design a charge pump that can supply  $V_o = -9V$  at  $400mA$  with less than  $100mV$  of ripple

Solns:

choose  $F_s = 20kHz$

$\Rightarrow T_s = 50\mu s$

(B)

Since  $I_{\text{sink}} = I_{\text{source}}$

$$t_h = t_L = 25 \mu\text{s}$$

$$C_2 > \frac{I_{\text{source}} t_h}{V_{CC} - V_o - 2V_f}$$

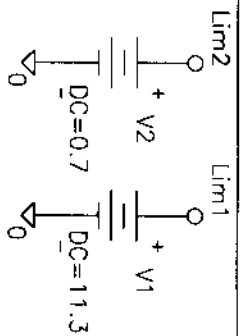
$$C_2 \geq \frac{(400 \mu\text{A})(25 \mu\text{s})}{12 - 9 - 2(1)} \geq 10 \mu\text{F}$$

Choose  $C_2 = 10 \mu\text{F}$

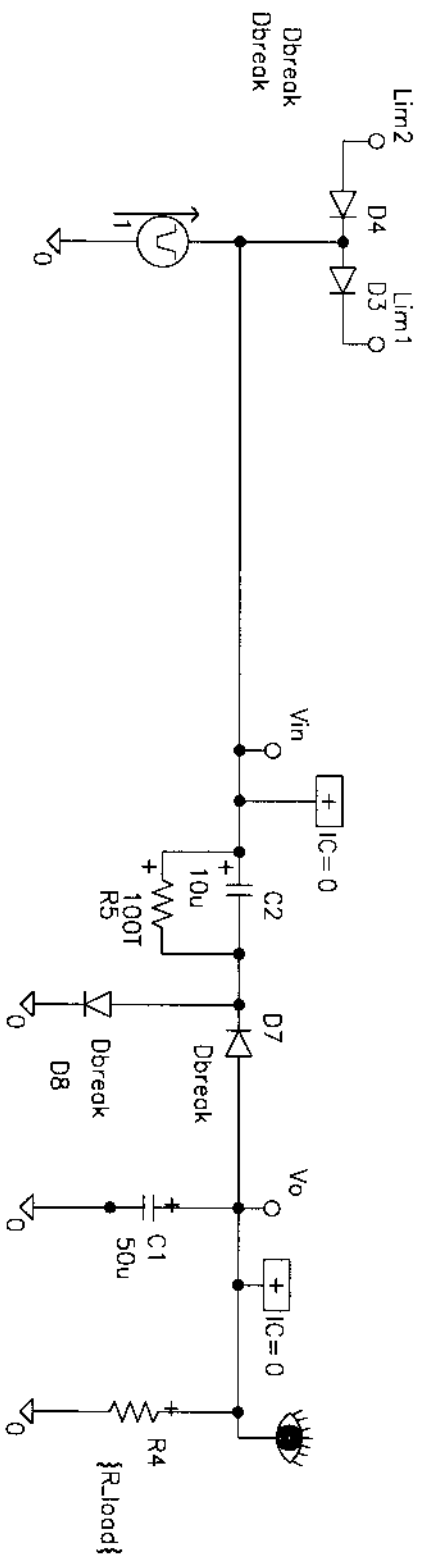
$$\text{choose } C_1 \geq \frac{I_{\text{omax}} t_h}{\Delta V_{o1}}$$

$$\geq \frac{(200 \mu\text{A})(25 \mu\text{s})}{0.050\text{V}}$$

$$C_1 \geq 45 \mu\text{F}$$



PARAMETERS:  
Rload 50

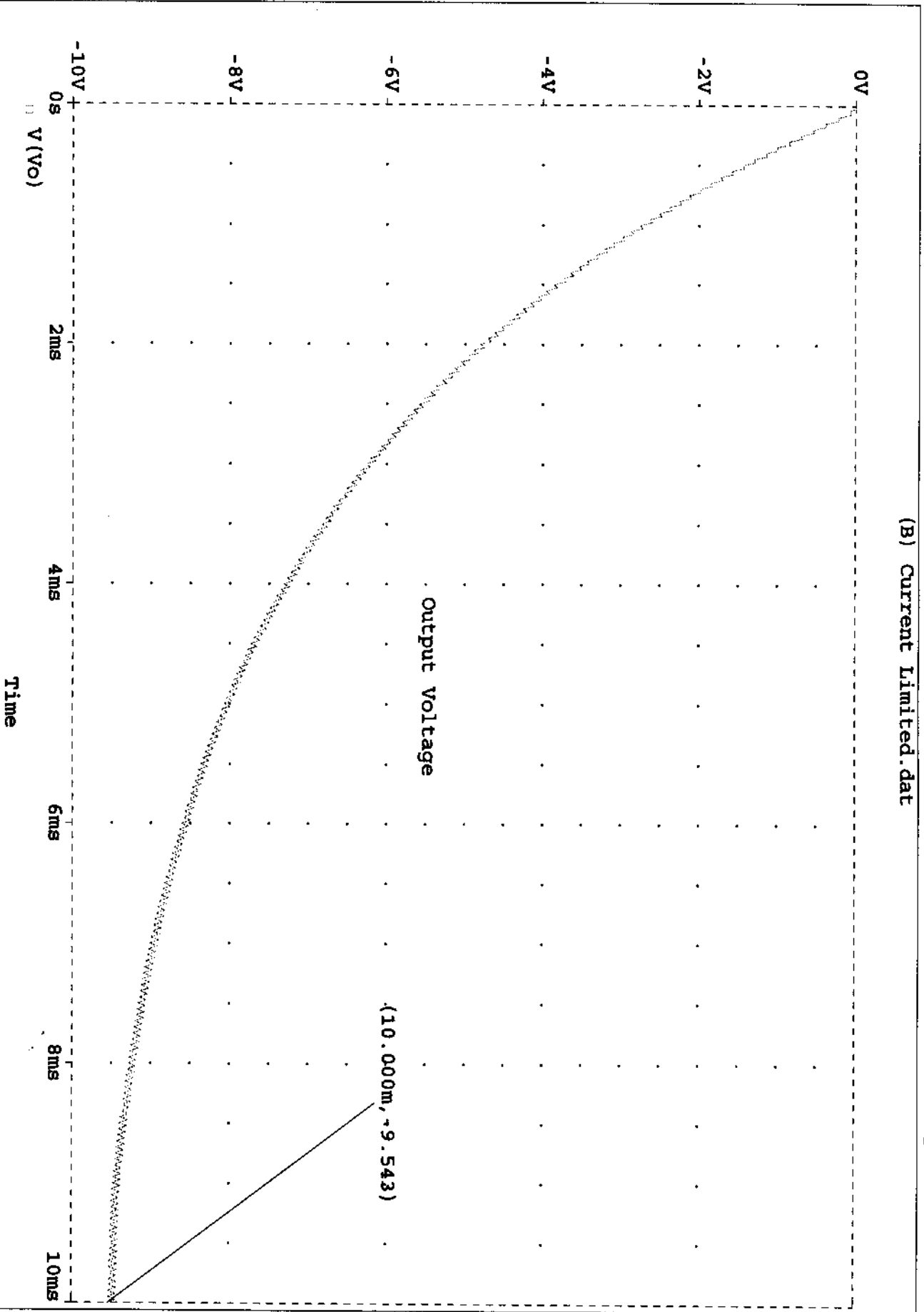


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Date/Time run: 02/19/97 10:01:50 \* D:\NAU\CLASS\Egr456\SPICE\Charge Pump\Current Limited.sch

Temperature: 27.0

(B) Current Limited.dat



Date: February 19, 1997

Page 1

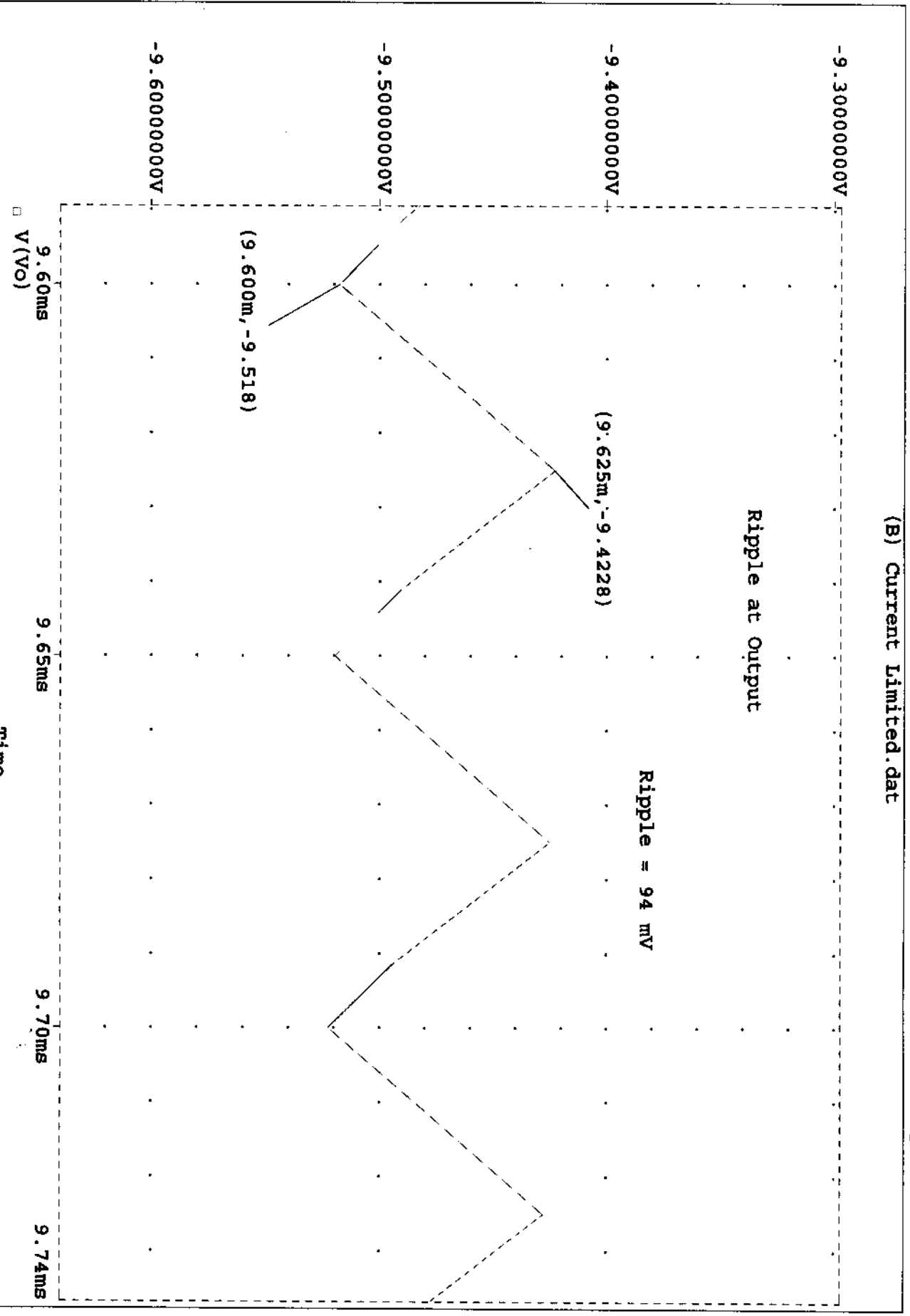
Time: 10:06:17

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\* D:\NAU\CLASS\Egrr456\SPICE\Charge Pump\Current Limited.sch  
Date/Time run: 02/19/97 10:01:50

Temperature: 27.0

(B) Current Limited.dat



Date: February 19, 1997

Page 1

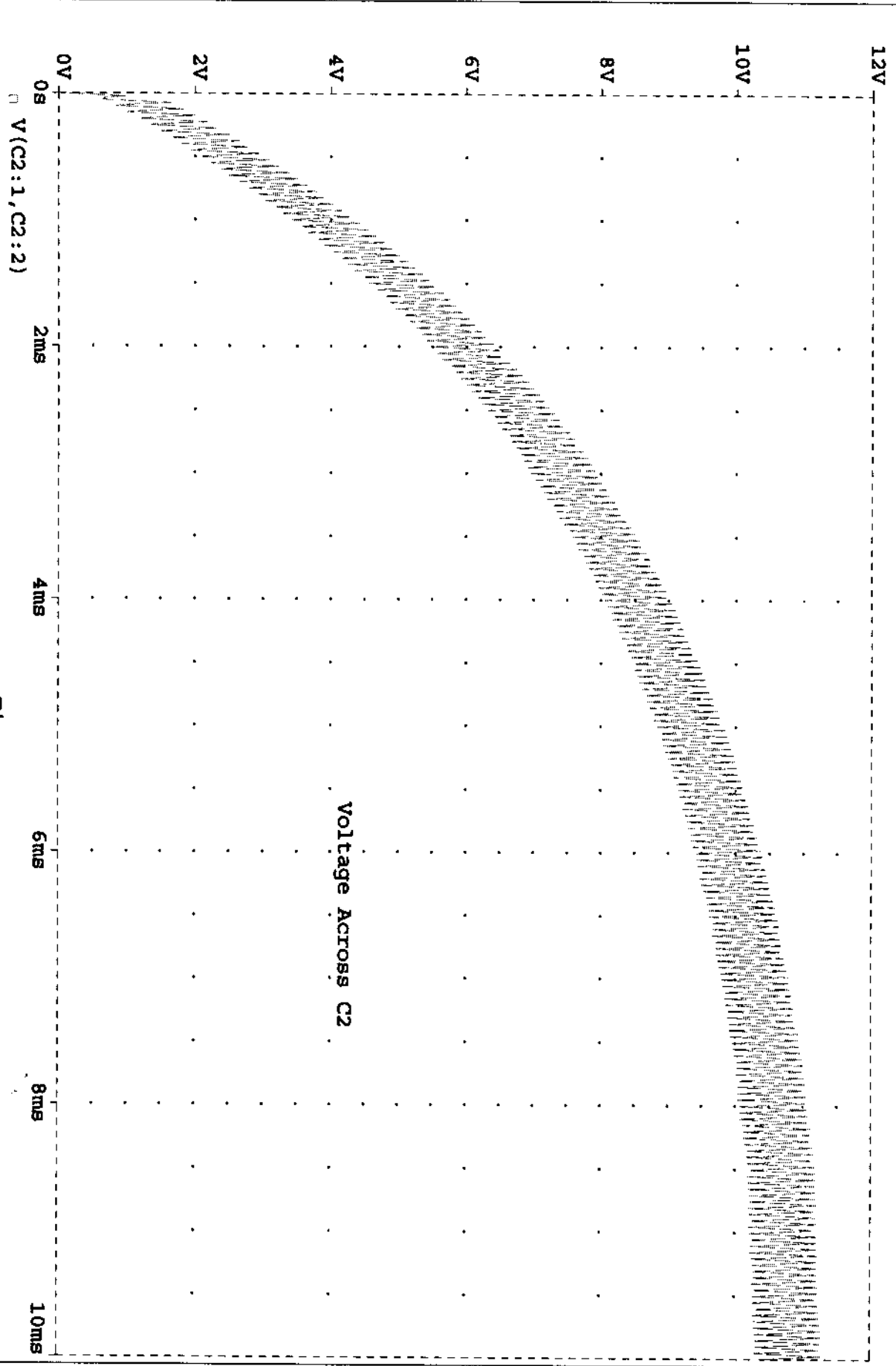
Time: 10:07:09

(7)

Date/Time run: 02/19/97 10:01:50 \* D:\NAU\CLASS\Egrr456\SPICE\Charge Pump\Current Limited.sch

Temperature: 27.0

(A) Current Limited.dat



Date: February 19, 1997

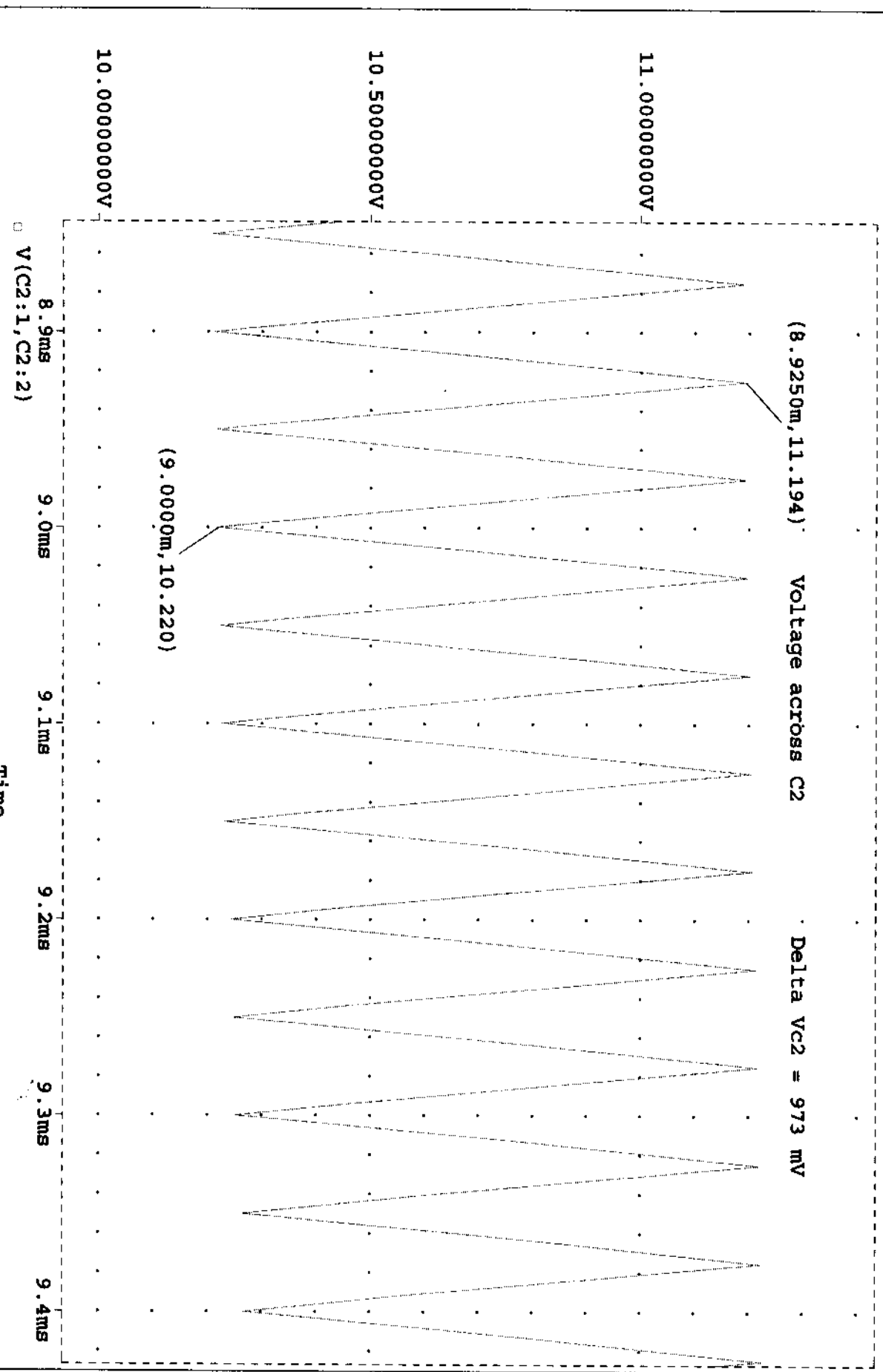
Page 1

Time: 10:04:07

18

Date/Time run: 02/19/97 10:01:50 \* D:\NAU\CLASS\Egrr456\SPICE\Charge Pump\Current Limited.sch Temperature: 27.0

(A) Current Limited.dat



Date: February 19, 1997 Page 1 Time: 10:05:16

(A) Current Limited.dat

