

### FEATURES

- 3 Output Voltages (+5.1 V, +15.3 V, -10.2 V) from One 3 V Input Supply**
- Power Efficiency Optimized for Use with TFT in Mobile Phones**
- Low Quiescent Current**
- Low Shutdown Current (<1  $\mu$ A)**
- Fast Transient Response**
- Shutdown Function**
- Power Saving during Blanking Period**
- Option to Use External LDO**

### APPLICATIONS

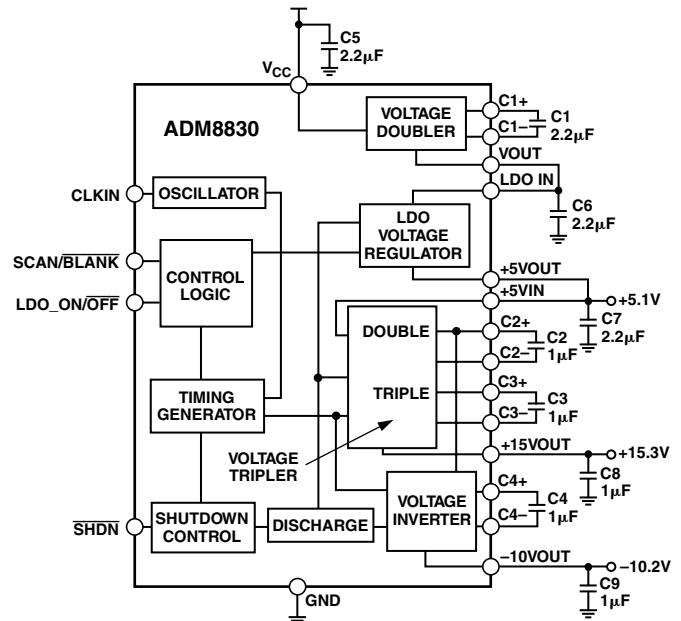
- Handheld Instruments**
- TFT LCD Panels**
- Cellular Phones**

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADM8830 is a charge pump regulator used for color thin film transistor (TFT) liquid crystal displays (LCDs). Using charge pump technology, the device can be used to generate three output voltages (+5.1 V  $\pm$  2%, +15.3 V, -10.2 V) from a single 3 V input supply. These outputs are then used to provide supplies for the LCD controller (5.1 V) and the gate drives for the transistors in the panel (+15.3 V and -10.2 V). Only a few external capacitors are needed for the charge pumps. An efficient low dropout voltage regulator also ensures that the power efficiency is high and provides a low ripple 5.1 V output. This LDO can be shut down and an external LDO used to regulate the 5 V doubler output and drive the input to the charge pump section, which generates the +15.3 V and -10.2 V outputs if so required by the user.

The ADM8830 has an internal 100 kHz oscillator for use in scanning mode, but the part must be clocked by an external clock source in blanking (low current) mode. The internal oscillator is used to clock the charge pumps during scanning mode where the current is highest. During blanking periods, the ADM8830 switches to use an external, lower frequency clock. This allows the user to vary the frequency and maximize power efficiency during blanking periods. The tolerances on the output voltages are

### FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



seamlessly maintained when switching from scanning mode to blanking mode or vice versa.

The ADM8830 has a number of power saving features, including low power shutdown and reduced quiescent current consumption during the blanking periods mentioned above. The 5.1 V output consumes the most power, so power efficiency is also maximized on this output with an oscillator enabling scheme (Green Idle™). This effectively senses the load current that is flowing and turns on the charge pump only when charge needs to be delivered to the 5 V pump doubler output.

The ADM8830 is fabricated using CMOS technology for minimal power consumption. The part is packaged in 20-lead LFCSP and TSSOP packages.

### REV. B

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# ADM8830—SPECIFICATIONS

( $V_{CC} = 2.6\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+85^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted, C1, C5, C6, C7 = 2.2  $\mu\text{F}$ , C2, C3, C4, C8, C9 = 1  $\mu\text{F}$ , CLKIN = 1 kHz in blanking mode.)

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions
INPUT VOLTAGE, $V_{CC}$	2.6		3.6	V	
SUPPLY CURRENT, $I_{CC}$		150 70 1	400 140 1	$\mu\text{A}$ $\mu\text{A}$ $\mu\text{A}$	Unloaded, Scanning Period Unloaded, Blanking Period Shutdown Mode, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
<b>+5.1 V OUTPUT</b>					
Output Voltage	5.0	5.1	5.2	V	$I_L = 10\ \mu\text{A to }8\ \text{mA}$
Output Current		4 5 50	5 8 200	mA mA $\mu\text{A}$	Scanning Period Scanning Period, $V_{CC} > 2.7\text{ V}$ Blanking Period
Power Efficiency		80 70		% %	$V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}$ , $I_L = 5\ \text{mA}$ (Scanning) $V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}$ , $I_L = 200\ \mu\text{A}$ (Blanking)
Output Ripple		10		mV p-p	8 mA Load
Transient Response		5		$\mu\text{s}$	$I_L$ Stepped from 10 $\mu\text{A}$ to 8 mA
<b>+15.3 V OUTPUT</b>					
Output Voltage	14.4	15.3	15.6	V	$I_L = 1\ \mu\text{A to }100\ \mu\text{A}$
Output Current		50 1	100 10	$\mu\text{A}$ $\mu\text{A}$	Scanning Period Blanking Period
Output Ripple		50		mV p-p	$I_L = 100\ \mu\text{A}$
<b>-10.2 V OUTPUT</b>					
Output Voltage	-10.4	-10.2	-9.6	V	$I_L = -1\ \mu\text{A to }-100\ \mu\text{A}$
Output Current		-100 -10		$\mu\text{A}$ $\mu\text{A}$	Scanning Period Blanking Period
Output Ripple		50		mV p-p	$I_L = -100\ \mu\text{A}$
POWER EFFICIENCY (+15.3 V and -10.2 V Outputs)		90 80		% %	Relative to 5.1 V Output, $I_L = 100\ \mu\text{A}$ (Scanning) Relative to 5.1 V Output, $I_L = 10\ \mu\text{A}$ (Blanking)
CHARGE PUMP FREQUENCY	60	100	140	kHz	Scanning Period
<b>CONTROL PINS</b>					
<b><math>\overline{\text{SHDN}}</math></b>					
Input Voltage, $V_{\text{SHDN}}$			$0.3 V_{CC}$	V	$\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ Low = Shutdown Mode $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ High = Normal Mode
Digital Input Current			$\pm 1$	$\mu\text{A}$	
Digital Input Capacitance*			10	pF	
<b>SCAN/<math>\overline{\text{BLANK}}</math></b>					
Input Voltage			$0.3 V_{CC}$	V	Low = $\overline{\text{BLANK}}$ Period High = SCAN Period
Digital Input Current			$\pm 1$	$\mu\text{A}$	
Digital Input Capacitance*			10	pF	
<b>LDO_ON/<math>\overline{\text{OFF}}</math></b>					
Input Voltage			$0.3 V_{CC}$	V	Low = External LDO High = Internal LDO
Digital Input Current			$\pm 1$	$\mu\text{A}$	
Digital Input Capacitance*			10	pF	
<b>CLKIN</b>					
Minimum Frequency	0.9	1		kHz	Duty Cycle = 50%, Rise/Fall Times = 20 ns
Input Voltage					
$V_{IL}$			$0.3 V_{CC}$	V	
$V_{IH}$			$0.7 V_{CC}$	V	
Digital Input Current			$\pm 1$	$\mu\text{A}$	
Digital Input Capacitance*			10	pF	

\*Guaranteed by design. Not 100% production tested.

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

## TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

( $V_{CC} = 2.6\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+85^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted, C1, C5, C6, C7 = 2.2  $\mu\text{F}$ , C2, C3, C4, C8, C9 = 1  $\mu\text{F}$ , CLKIN = 1 kHz in blanking mode.)

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions
<b>POWER-UP SEQUENCE</b>					
+5 V Rise Time, $t_{R5V}$		300		$\mu\text{s}$	10% to 90%, Figure 2
+15 V Rise Time, $t_{R15V}$		8		ms	10% to 90%, Figure 2
-10 V Fall Time, $t_{F10V}$		12		ms	90% to 10%, Figure 2
Delay between -10 V Fall and +15 V, $t_{DELAY}$		3		ms	Figure 2
<b>POWER-DOWN SEQUENCE</b>					
+5 V Fall Time, $t_{F5V}$		75		ms	90% to 10%, Figure 2
+15 V Fall Time, $t_{F15V}$		40		ms	90% to 10%, Figure 2
-10 V Rise Time, $t_{R10V}$		40		ms	10% to 90%, Figure 2

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS\*

( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.)

Supply Voltage	-0.3 V to +4.0 V
Input Voltage to Digital Inputs	-0.3 V to +4.0 V
Output Short Circuit Duration to GND	10 sec
Output Voltage	
+5.1 V Output	-0.3 V to +6 V
-10.2 V Output	-12 V to +0.3 V
+15.3 V Output	-0.3 V to +17 V
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to +85°C
Power Dissipation	3.55 W
(Derate 33 mW/°C above 25°C)	
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
ESD	Class I

\*This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods of time may affect reliability.

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

20-Lead TSSOP Package:

$$\theta_{JA} = 72^\circ\text{C/W}$$

20-Lead LFCSP Package:

$$\theta_{JA} = 31^\circ\text{C/W}$$

### ORDERING GUIDE

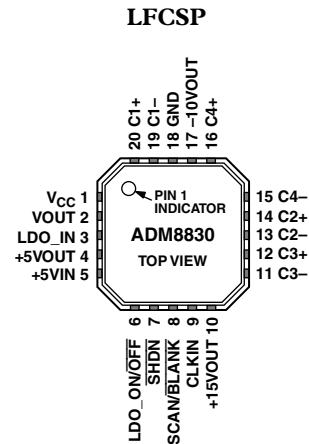
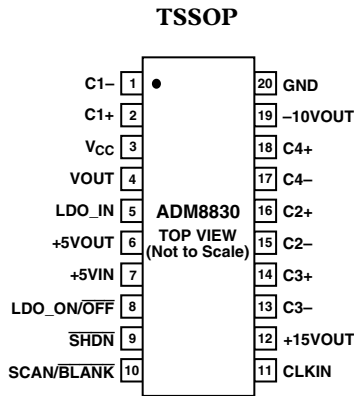
Model	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option
ADM8830ACP	-40°C to +85°C	Lead Frame Chip Scale Package	CP-20-1
ADM8830ACP-REEL7	-40°C to +85°C	Lead Frame Chip Scale Package	CP-20-1
ADM8830ARU	-40°C to +85°C	Thin Shrink Small Outline Package	RU-20
ADM8830ARU-REEL	-40°C to +85°C	Thin Shrink Small Outline Package	RU-20
ADM8830ARU-REEL7	-40°C to +85°C	Thin Shrink Small Outline Package	RU-20
EVAL-ADM8830EB		Evaluation Board	

### CAUTION

ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Electrostatic charges as high as 4000V readily accumulate on the human body and test equipment and can discharge without detection. Although the ADM8830 features proprietary ESD protection circuitry, permanent damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy electrostatic discharges. Therefore, proper ESD precautions are recommended to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.



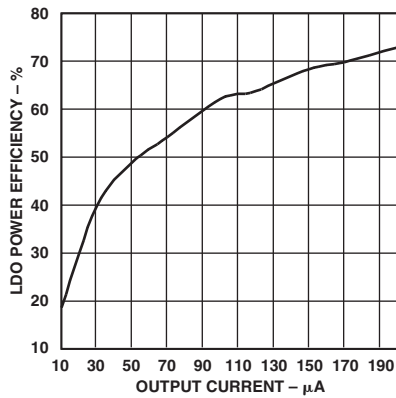
## PIN CONFIGURATIONS



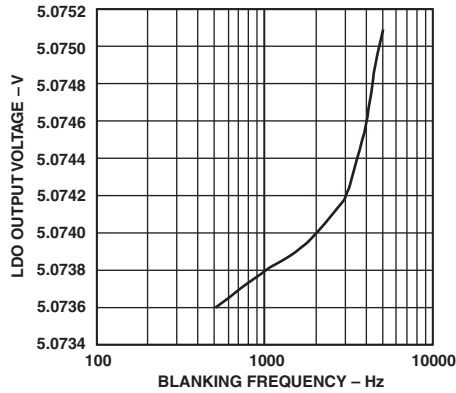
## PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

Pin Number		Mnemonic	Function
TSSOP	LFCSP		
1, 2	19, 20	C1-, C1+	External capacitor C1 is connected between these pins. A 2.2 $\mu$ F capacitor is recommended.
3	1	V <sub>CC</sub>	Positive Supply Voltage Input. Connect this pin to 3 V supply with a 2.2 $\mu$ F decoupling capacitor.
4	2	VOUT	Voltage Doubler Output. This is derived by doubling the 3 V supply. A 2.2 $\mu$ F capacitor to ground is required on this pin.
5	3	LDO_IN	Voltage Regulator Input. The user has the option to bypass this circuit using the LDO_ON/OFF pin.
6	4	+5VOUT	+5.1 V Output Pin. This is derived by doubling and regulating the 3 V supply. A 2.2 $\mu$ F capacitor to ground is required on this pin to stabilize the regulator.
7	5	+5VIN	+5.1 V Input Pin. This is the input to the voltage tripler and doubler inverter charge pump circuits.
8	6	LDO_ON/OFF	Control Logic Input. 3 V CMOS logic. A logic high selects the internal LDO for regulation of the 5 V voltage doubler output. A logic low isolates the internal LDO from the rest of the charge pump circuits. This allows the use of an external LDO to regulate the 5 V voltage doubler output. The output of this LDO is then fed back into the voltage tripler and doubler/inverter circuits of the ADM8830.
9	7	SHDN	Digital Input. 3 V CMOS logic. Active low shutdown control. This shuts down the timing generator and enables the discharge circuit to dissipate the charge on the voltage outputs, thus driving them to 0 V.
10	8	SCAN/BLANK	Drive Mode Input. 3 V CMOS logic. A logic high places the part in scan (high current) mode and the charge pump is driven by the internal oscillator. A logic low places the part in blanking (low current) mode and the charge pump is driven by the (slower) external oscillator. This is a power saving feature on the ADM8830.
11	9	CLKIN	External CLOCK Input. During a blanking period, the oscillator circuit selects this pin to drive the charge pump circuit. This is at a lower frequency than the internal oscillator, resulting in lower quiescent current consumption, thus saving power.
12	10	+15VOUT	+15.3 V Output Pin. This is derived by tripling the +5.1 V regulated output. A 1 $\mu$ F capacitor is required on this pin.
13, 14	11, 12	C3-, C3+	External capacitor C3 is connected between these pins. A 1 $\mu$ F capacitor is recommended.
15, 16	13, 14	C2-, C2+	External capacitor C2 is connected between these pins. A 1 $\mu$ F capacitor is recommended.
17, 18	15, 16	C4-, C4+	External capacitor C4 is connected between these pins. A 1 $\mu$ F capacitor is recommended.
19	17	-10VOUT	-10.2 V Output Pin. This is derived by doubling and inverting the +5.1 V regulated output. A 1 $\mu$ F capacitor is required on this pin.
20	18	GND	Device Ground Pin.

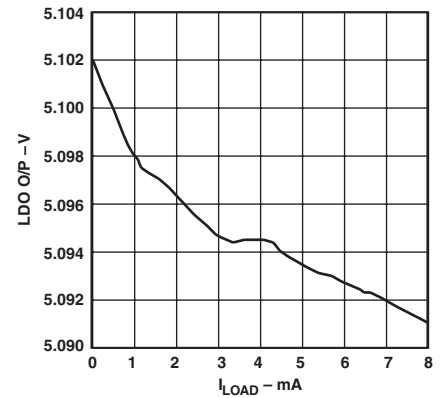
# Typical Performance Characteristics—ADM8830



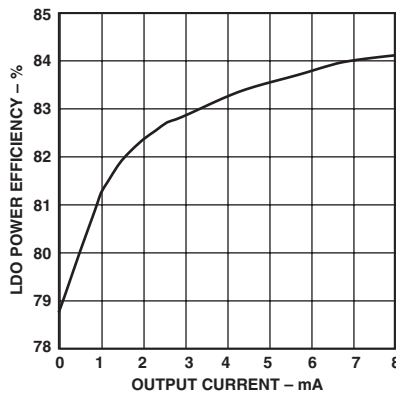
TPC 1. LDO Efficiency in Blanking Mode with  $V_{CC} = 3V$



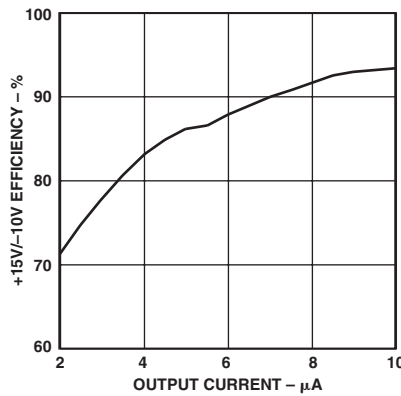
TPC 2. LDO Output Voltage (Unloaded) vs. Blanking Mode Frequency



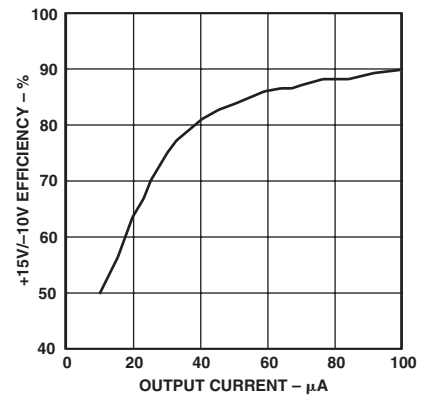
TPC 3. LDO O/P Voltage vs. Load Current in Scanning Mode,  $V_{CC} = 3.3V$



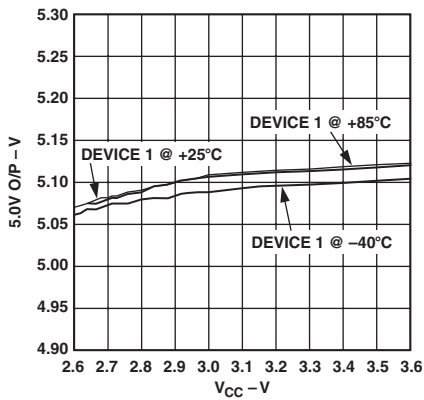
TPC 4. LDO Efficiency in Scanning Mode with  $V_{CC} = 3V$



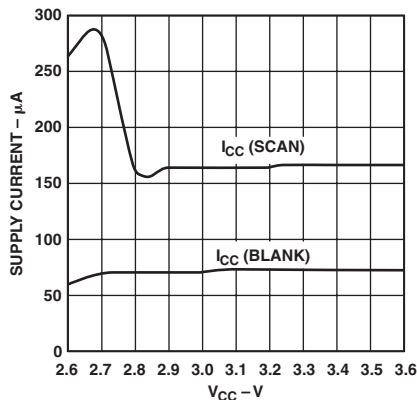
TPC 5. +15V/-10V Efficiency vs. Output Current in Blanking Mode,  $V_{CC} = 3V$



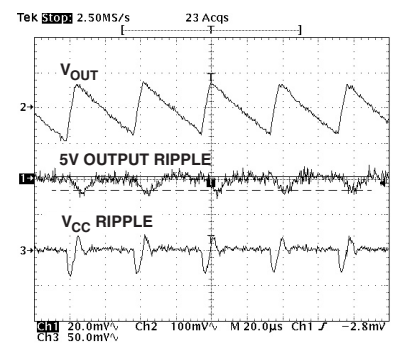
TPC 6. +15V/-10V Efficiency vs. Output Current in Scanning Mode,  $V_{CC} = 3V$



TPC 7. LDO Variation over Supply and Temperature

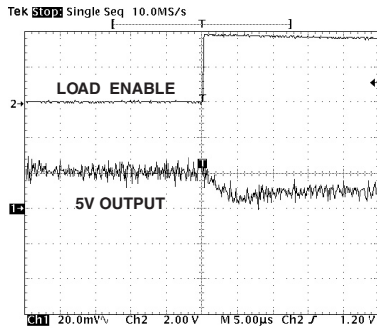


TPC 8. Supply Current vs. Voltage

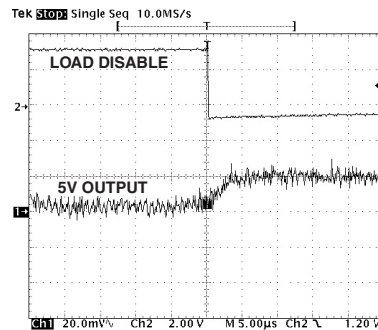


TPC 9. Output Ripple on LDO (5V Output)

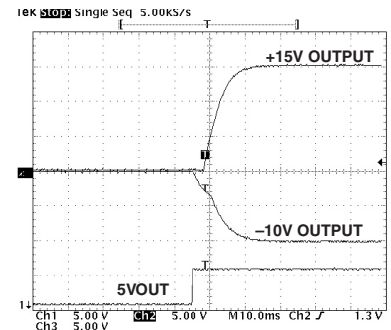
# ADM8830



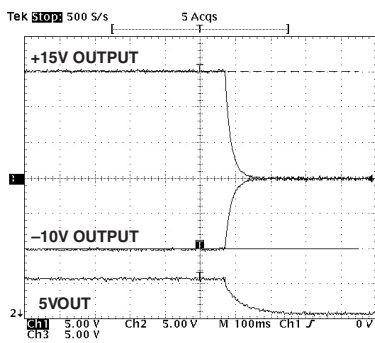
TPC 10. 5 V Output Transient Response for Maximum Load Current



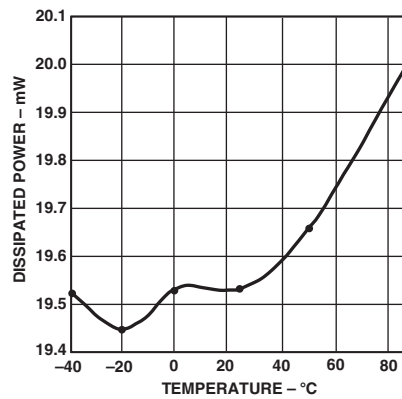
TPC 11. 5 V Output Transient Response, Load Disconnected



TPC 12. +15 V and -10 V Outputs at Power-Up



TPC 13. +15 V and -10 V Outputs at Power-Down (Unloaded)



TPC 14. Power Dissipation over Temperature,  $V_{CC} = 3.6V$ , Scanning Mode with All O/Ps at Maximum Load

## SCANNING AND BLANKING

A TFT LCD panel is essentially made up of a bank of capacitors, each representing a pixel in the display. These capacitors store different levels of charge, depending on the amount of luminescence required for a given pixel. When a picture is being displayed on the panel, a scan of all the pixel capacitors is performed, placing different levels of charge on each in order to create the image. The process of updating the display like this is called “scanning.” Once scanned, an image will be held by pixel capacitance and the controller and source line drivers can be put into a low power mode. This low power mode is referred to as the blanking mode on the ADM8830. Over a finite period of time, this pixel charge will leak and the capacitors will have to be refreshed in order to maintain the image.

The ADM8830 caters to the two modes of operation described above as follows. When the TFT LCD panel is in scanning mode, a logic high on the SCAN/BLANK input places the device in high current power mode, providing extra power (extra current) to the LCD controller and the source line drivers. If the panel continues to be updated (as when a moving picture is being displayed), then the ADM8830 can be continually operated in scanning mode. If the same image is kept on the panel, a logic low is applied to the SCAN/BLANK input and the ADM8830 enters blanking (low current) mode. Depending on how often the image is being updated, the ADM8830 can be operated with a variable SCAN/BLANK duty cycle. This helps to maximize power efficiency and therefore extends the battery life.

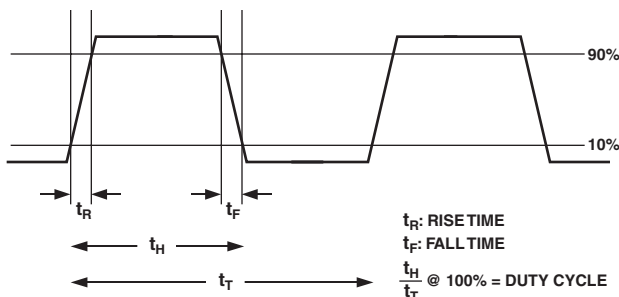


Figure 1. Duty Cycle of External Clock

## POWER SEQUENCING

The gate drive supplies must be sequenced such that the -10 V supply is up before the +15 V supply for the TFT panel to power up correctly. The ADM8830 controls this sequence. When the device is turned on (a logic high on  $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ ), the ADM8830 allows the -10 V output to ramp immediately but holds off the +15 V output. It continues to do this until the negative output has reached -3 V. At this point, the positive output is enabled and allowed to ramp up to +15 V. This sequence is highlighted in Figure 2.

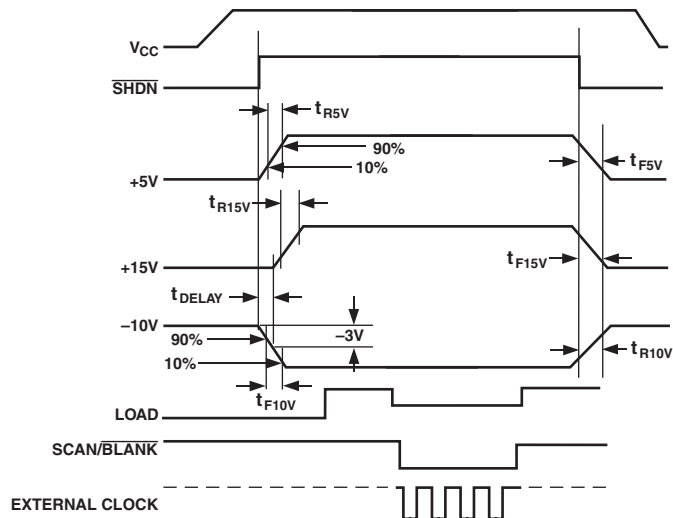


Figure 2. Power Sequence

## TRANSIENT RESPONSE

The ADM8830 features extremely fast transient response, making it very suitable for fast image updates on TFT LCD panels. This means that even under changing load conditions there is still very effective regulation of the 5 V output. TPCs 10 and 11 show how the 5.1 V output responds when a maximum load is dynamically connected and disconnected. Note that the output settles within 5  $\mu\text{s}$  to less than 1% of the output level.

## EXTERNAL CLOCK

The ADM8830 has an internal 100 kHz oscillator, but an external clock source can also be used to clock the part. This clock source must be applied to the CLKIN pin. Power is saved during blanking periods by disabling the internal oscillator and switching to the lower frequency external clock source. To achieve optimum performance of the charge pump circuitry, it is important that the duty cycle of the external clock source be 50% and that the rise and fall times be less than 20 ns.

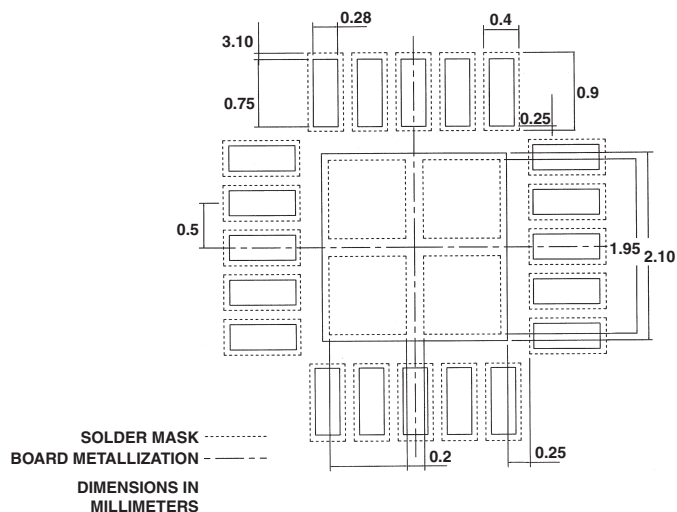


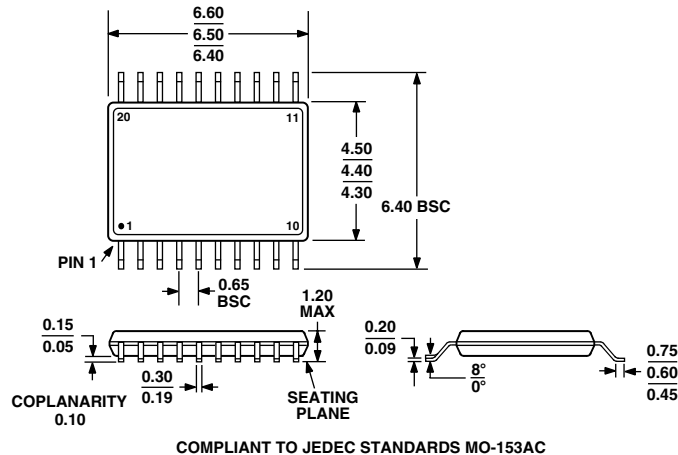
Figure 3. Suggested LFCSP 4 mm  $\times$  4 mm 20-Lead Land Pattern



OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

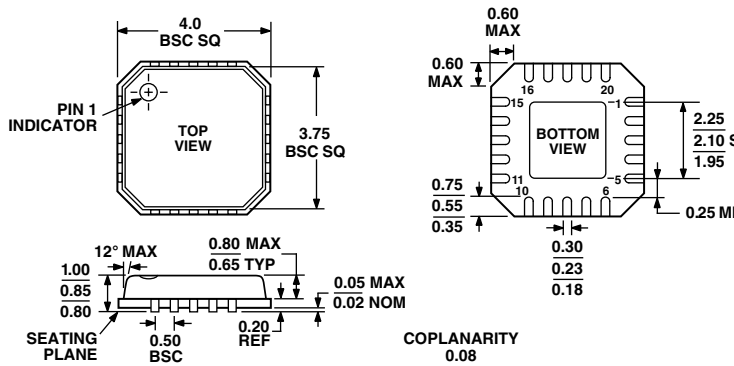
20-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Package [TSSOP]  
(RU-20)

Dimensions shown in millimeters



20-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP]  
4 mm × 4 mm Body  
(CP-20-1)

Dimensions shown in millimeters



Revision History

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11/02—Data Sheet changed from REV. 0 to REV. SpA.	
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