



# Charge pumps

[TI\_CP]

# Charge pumps

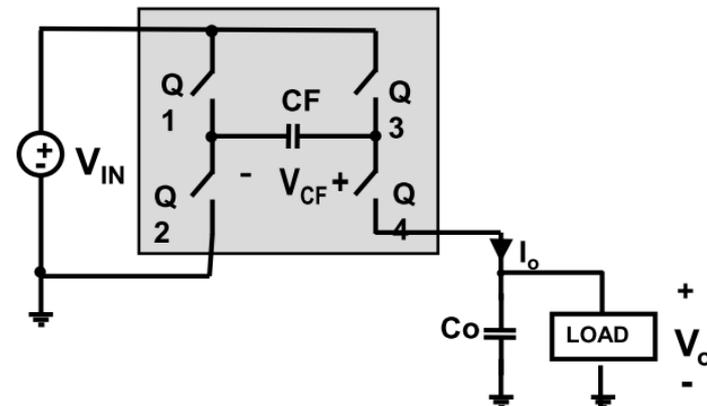
- The charge pump regulator is a kind of switching regulator that delivers power by only alternatively charging and discharging capacitors
- Good for low load current and moderate input to output voltage difference

## Advantages

- No inductor is needed, smaller size
- Moderate Efficiency, higher than linear regulators
- $V_{out}$  can be higher or lower than  $V_{in}$
- Fewer components needed make the charge pump easier to design and lower cost

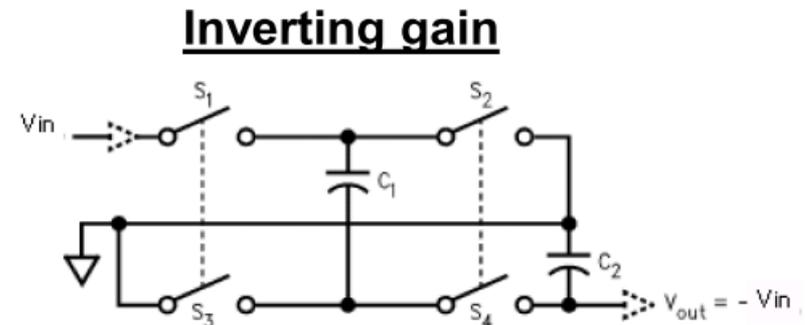
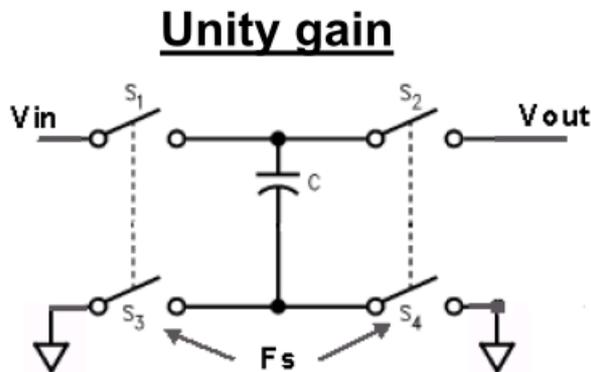
## Disadvantages

- Switching produces higher output ripple & noise
- The output current capacity is limited by the capacitors



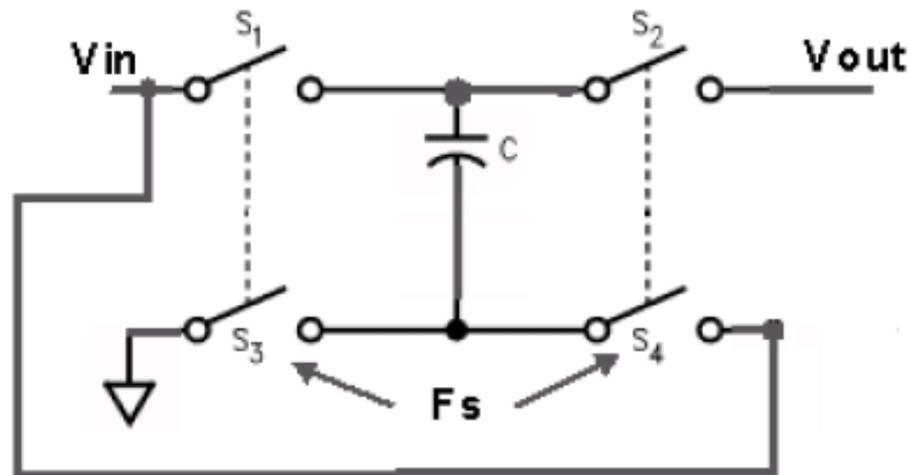
## Charge pumps

- The capacitors connection is altered by the switches so that the charge and discharge is controlled
- Switches  $S_1$ ,  $S_3$  and  $S_2$ ,  $S_4$  are switching in complementary:
  - $S_1$ ,  $S_3$  on,  $S_2$ ,  $S_4$  off, charging
  - $S_1$ ,  $S_3$  off,  $S_2$ ,  $S_4$  on, discharging



## Charge pumps

- The voltage doubler circuit shown below still has a single capacitor in the topology, only the connections are different
- The switching of the four switches are still the same
  - S1, S3 on, S2, S4 off, gain phase
  - S1, S3 off, S2, S4 on, common phase

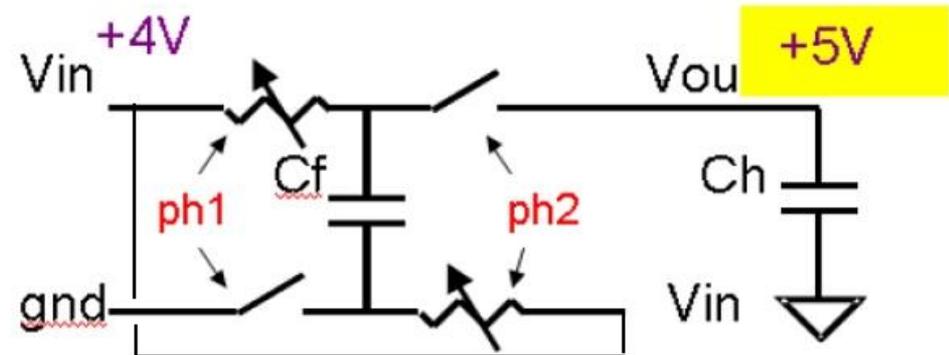


## Charge pumps

- By including a post regulator stage, the charge pump can achieve fine regulation of the output voltage
- Also, the switch impedance can be controlled to act effectively as a post regulator

$R_{out}$ : effective output impedance including the switch impedance  $R_{SW}$ , and the switched cap. impedance ( $1/F_{SW} * C_F$ )

Fine adjustment can be accomplished by controlling  $F_{SW}$  or  $R_{SW}$



Regulate Gate Drive on 2 Switches to Control Vout

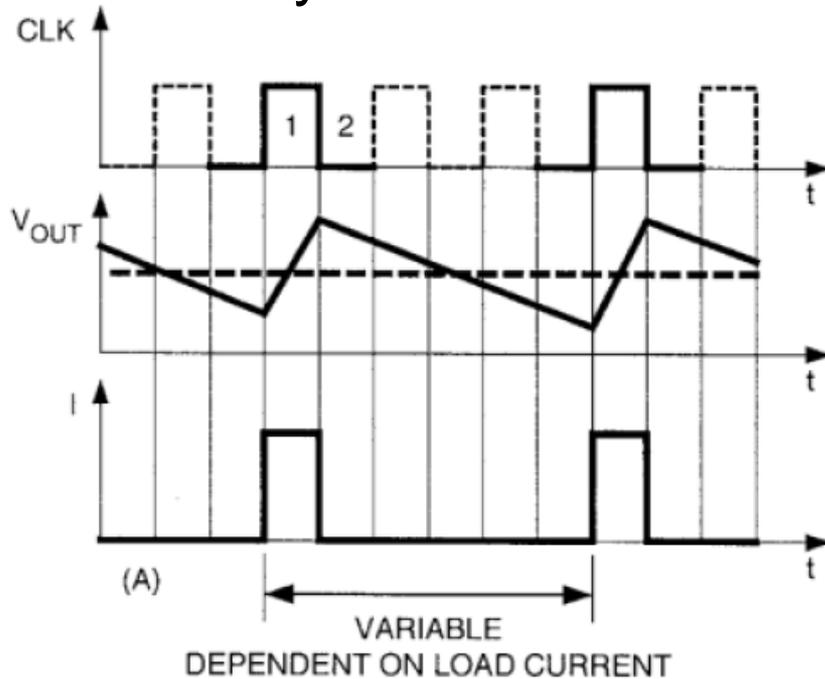
$$V_{out} = 2 \times V_{in} - (I_{out} \times R_{out})$$

Fine adjust: Modulate Output Resistance ( $R_{OUT}$ )

$$R_{OUT} = (G \times R_{SW}) + [1 / (F_{SW} \times C_F)]$$

## Charge pumps

- Pulse Frequency Modulation (PFM): the output voltage is held constant by skipping unneeded pulses
- Advantages: very low quiescent current, higher efficiency



- Constant Frequency Regulation: regulate the output by changing the resistance of the internal switches
- Advantages: low voltage ripple, fixed frequency

