



■ TERMINAL DESCRIPTION

NO.	SYMBOL	FUNCTION
1	TEST	Testing Terminal (Normally, non connection)
2	C ⁺	Charge Pump Capacitor (+) Connecting Terminal
3	GND	Ground Terminal
4	C ⁻	Charge Pump Capacitor (-) Connecting Terminal
5	V _{OUT}	Voltage Output Terminal
6	V _R	Voltage Regulator Control Terminal
7	OSC	Oscillation Capacitor Connecting Terminal
8	V ⁺	Power Supply Terminal (+)

■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V ⁺	22	V
Input Voltage	V _{IN}	-0.3 ~ (V ⁺ +0.3) @ V ⁺ <7 (V ⁺ -7) ~ (V ⁺ +0.3) @ V ⁺ >7	V
Output Short		CONTINUITY @ V ⁺ <5.5	
Power Dissipation	P _D	(DIP-8) 500 (DMP-8) 300	mW
Operating Temperature Range	T _{opr}	-20 ~ +70	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}	-65 ~ +150	°C

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Negative Voltage Output)

(Ta=25°C, V⁺=15V, C_{osc}=0)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Operating Current	I [*] ₁	R _L =∞, V _R =OPEN		250	600	μA
	I [*] ₂	V ⁺ =5V, R _L =∞, V _R =GND		20	150	μA
Operating Voltage	V [*] _{HI}	R _L =10kΩ, V _R =OPEN	5.5		20	V
	V [*] _{LO}	R _L =10kΩ, V _R =GND	4.5		6	V
Output Resistance (Note 1)	R _{O1}	I _{OUT} =20mA, V _R =OPEN		60	100	Ω
	R _{O2}	V ⁺ =5V, I _{OUT} =3mA, V _R =GND		125	200	Ω
Oscillation Frequency	F _O			10		kHz
Power Conversion Rate	P _{EF}	R _L =2kΩ	93	96		%
Voltage Conversion Rate	V _{EF}	R _L =∞	97	99.9		%
Oscillation Terminal Input Current	I _{osc1}	V ⁺ =15V, (V _{osc} =8~15V)		4.0		μA
	I _{osc2}	V ⁺ =5V, (V _{osc} =0~5)		0.5		μA

(Note 1) The twofold positive converter requires 100Ω series resistor on power source terminal, therefore the output resistance increases to 200Ω.

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■ MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT

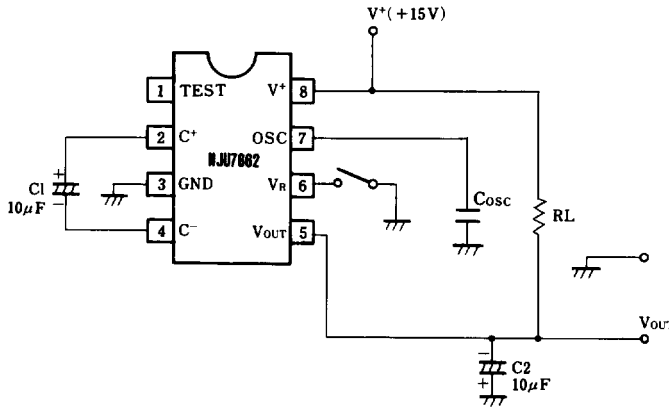
The measurement circuit diagram of negative voltage converter is shown below.

No. 6 terminal must connect to GND or Open according to the operating voltage as follows :

$V^+ < 6V$Connect to GND

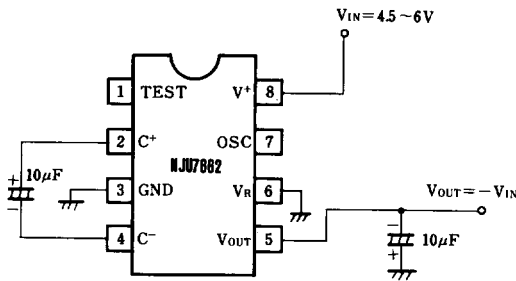
$V^+ \geq 6V$OPEN

The oscillation frequency can be lowered by connecting external capacitor on the No.7 terminal, furthermore it can be also driven by external clock generator.

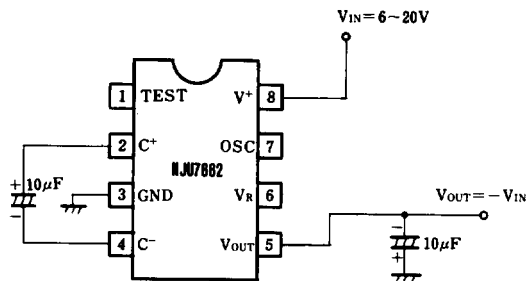


■ APPLICATION CIRCUITS

(1-1) Negative Voltage Output 1
4.5 to 6.0V operation



(1-2) Negative Voltage Output 2
6.0 to 20.0V operation



(Note 2) No.6 terminal must connect to GND or Open according to the operating voltage as follows :

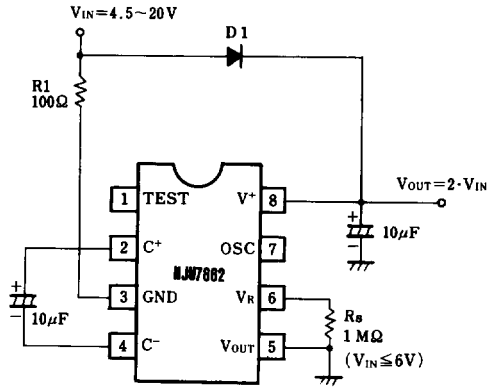
$V^+ < 6V$Connect to GND

$V^+ \geq 6V$OPEN

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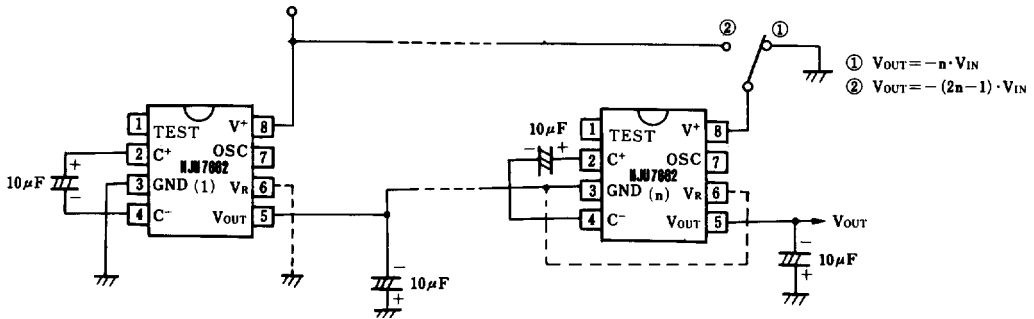


(2) Twofold Positive Voltage Output



(Note 3) In the twofold positive voltage output application, R₁, R_S and D₁ are required for start-up.

(3) Cascade Connection (Negative Voltage Output)



(Note 4) No.6 terminal must connect to GND or Open according to the operating voltage as follows :

$V^+ < 6V$Connect to GND

$V^+ \geq 6V$OPEN

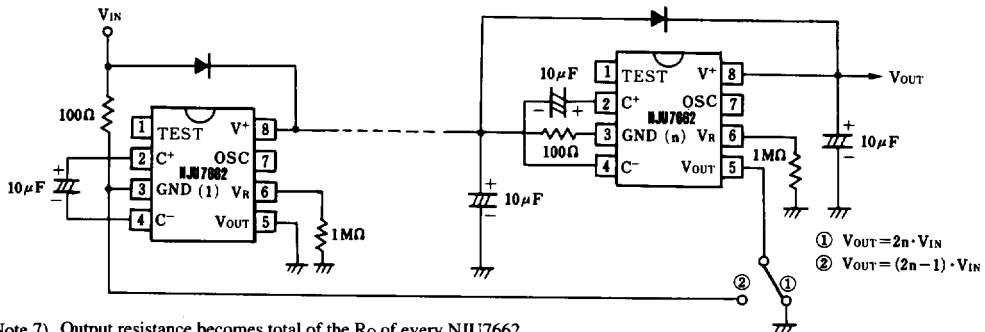
(Note 5) Output resistance becomes total of the R_O of every NJU7662.

(Note 6) In case of the cascade connection (Negative Voltage Output), No.6 terminals (after second IC's) must connect as follows, according to V⁺ - GND Voltage.

$V^+ - GND < 6.0V$GND

$V^+ - GND \geq 6.0V$OPEN

(4) Cascade Connection (Positive Voltage Output)



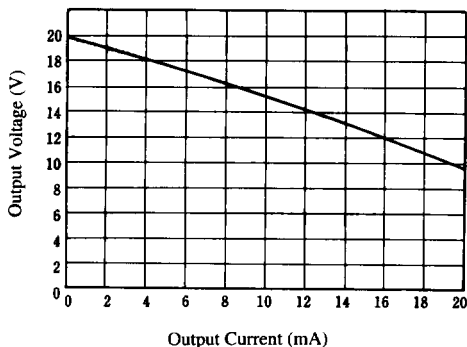
(Note 7) Output resistance becomes total of the R_O of every NJU7662.



■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

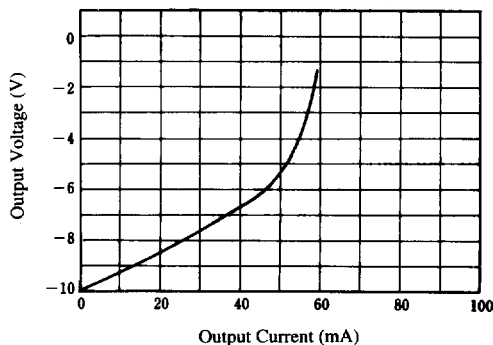
Output Voltage vs. Output Current

$V_{IN}=10V$ (Twofold Voltage)



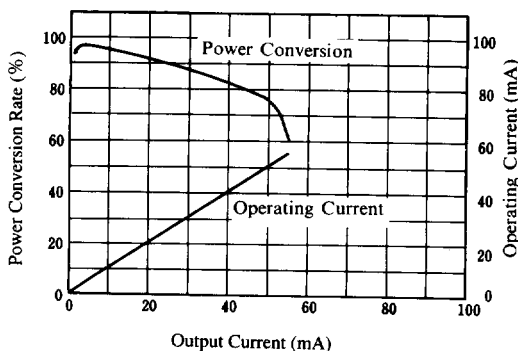
Output Voltage vs. Output Current

$V_{IN}=10V$ (Negative Voltage)



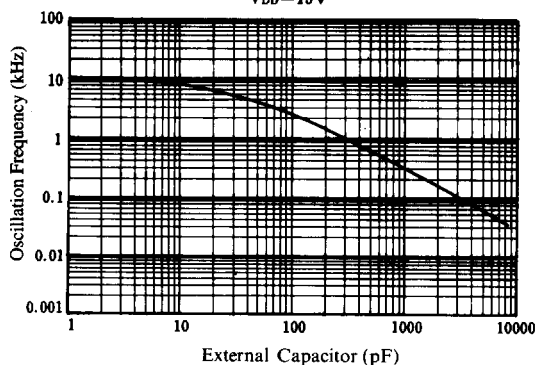
Power Conversion Rate vs. Output Current

$V_{IN}=10V$



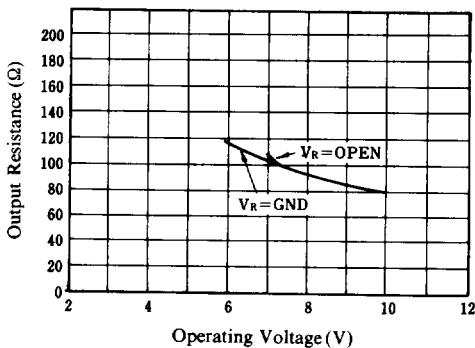
Oscillation Frequency vs. External Capacitor

$V_{DD}=15V$



Output Resistance vs. Operating Voltage

$I_o=20mA$



Output Resistance vs. Temperature

$V_{DD}=15V, I_o=20mA$

