MCP1642B/D

1.8A Input Current Switch, 1 MHz Low-Voltage Start-Up Synchronous Boost Regulator

Features

- Up to 96% Typical Efficiency
- 1.8A Typical Peak Input Current Limit:
  - I_{OUT} > 175 mA @ 1.2V V_{IN}, 3.3V V_{OUT}
  - I_{OUT} > 600 mA @ 2.4V V_{IN}, 3.3V V_{OUT}
  - I_{OUT} > 800 mA @ 3.3V V_{IN}, 5.0V V_{OUT}
  - I_{OUT} > 1A @ V_{IN} > 3.6V, 5.0V V_{OUT}
- Low Start-Up Voltage: 0.65V, typical 3.3V V_{OUT} @ 1 mA
- Low Operating Input Voltage: 0.35V, typical 3.3V V_{OUT} @ 1 mA
- Output Voltage Range:
  - Reference Voltage, V_{FB} = 1.21V
  - 1.8V to 5.5V for the adjustable device option
  - 1.8V, 3.0V, 3.3V and 5.0V for fixed V_{OUT} options
- Maximum Input Voltage ≤ V_{OUT} < 5.5V
- PWM Operation: 1 MHz
  - Low Noise, Anti-Ringing Control
- Power Good Open-Drain Output
- Internal Synchronous Rectifier
- Internal Compensation
- Inrush Current Limiting and Internal Soft-Start
- Selectable, Logic-Controlled Shutdown States:
  - True Load Disconnect Option (MCP1642B)
  - Input-to-Output Bypass Option (MCP1642D)
- Shutdown Current (All States): 1 µA
- Overtemperature Protection
- Available Packages:
  - 8-Lead MSOP
  - 8-Lead 2x3 DFN

Applications

- One, Two and Three-Cell Alkaline, Lithium Ultimate and NiMH/NiCd Portable Products
- Single-Cell Li-Ion to 5V Converters
- PIC® MCU Power
- USB Emergency Backup Charger from Batteries
- Personal Medical Products
- Wireless Sensors
- Hand-Held Instruments
- GPS Receivers
- +3.3V to +5.0V Distributed Power Supply

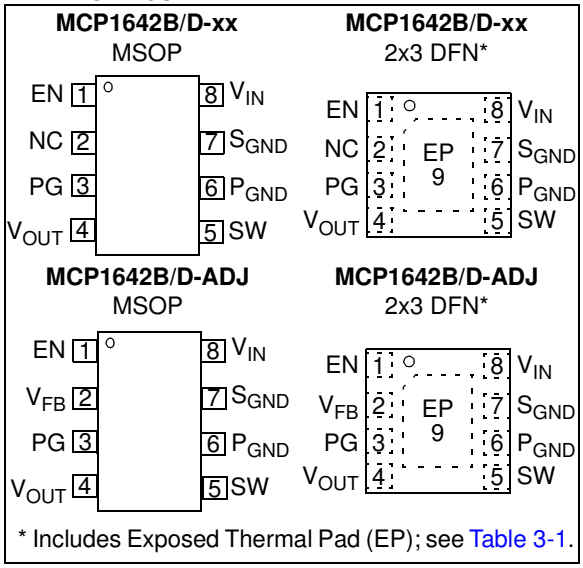
General Description

The MCP1642B/D devices are compact, high-efficiency, fixed-frequency, synchronous step-up DC-DC converters. This family of devices provides an easy-to-use power supply solution for applications powered by either one-cell, two-cell, or three-cell alkaline, Ultimate Lithium, NiCd, NiMH, one-cell Li-Ion or Li-Polymer batteries.

Low-voltage technology allows the regulator to start-up without high inrush current or output voltage overshoot from a low voltage input. High efficiency is accomplished by integrating the low-resistance N-Channel Boost switch and synchronous P-Channel switch. All compensation and protection circuitry are integrated to minimize the number of external components. An open-drain Power Good output is provided to indicate when the output voltage is within 10% of regulation and facilitates the interface with an MCU. For standby applications, MCP1642B provides a "true output disconnect" from input to output while in shutdown (EN = GND). An additional device option (MCP1642D) is available and connects "input to output bypass" while in shutdown. Both options consume less than 1 µA of input current.

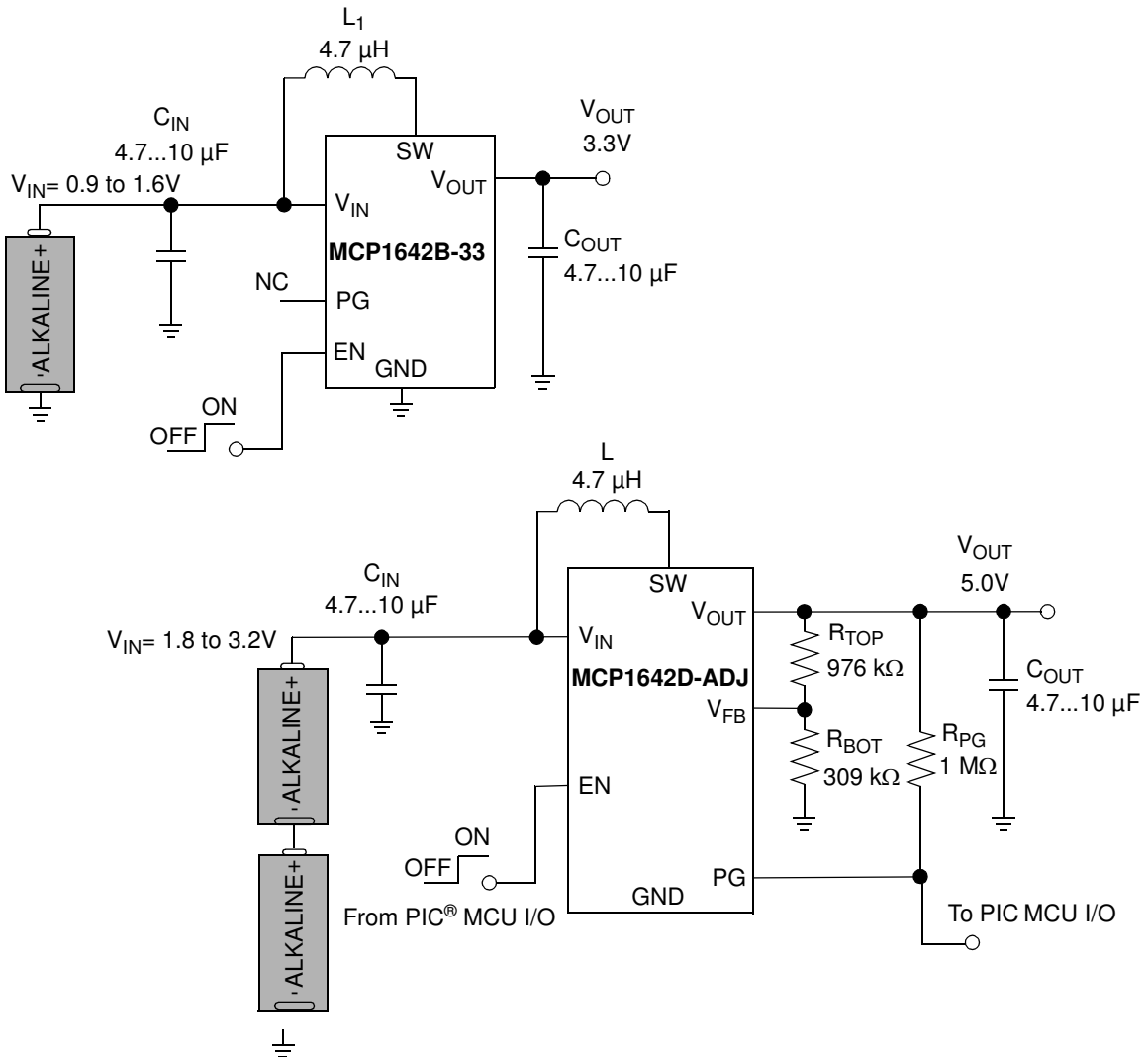
For the adjustable (ADJ) device options, the output voltage is set by a small external resistor divider. Fixed V_{OUT} device options do not require external divider resistors. Two package options, 8-lead MSOP and 8-lead 2x3 DFN, are available.

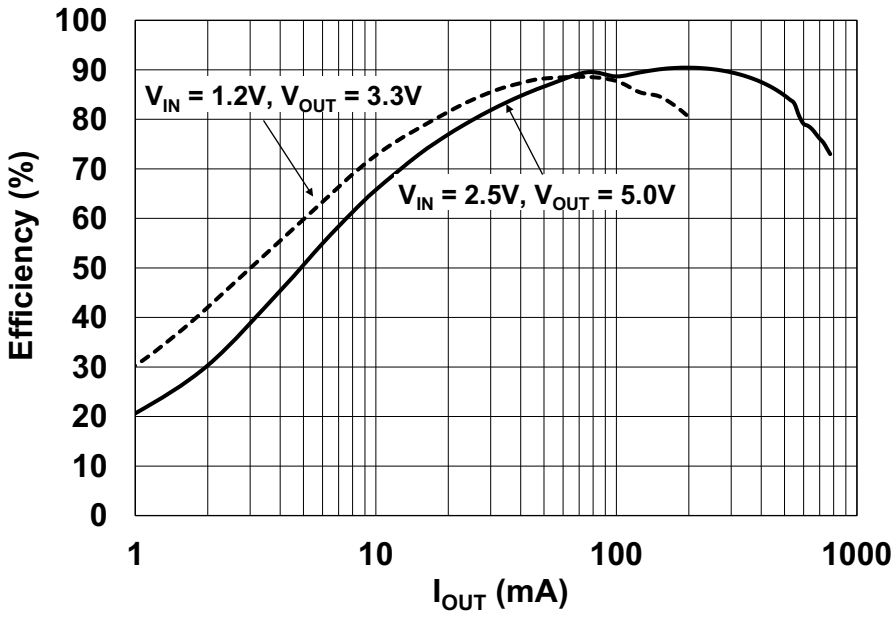
Package Types



* Includes Exposed Thermal Pad (EP); see Table 3-1.

Typical Application





1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Absolute Maximum Ratings †

EN, FB, V_{IN}, V_{SW}, V_{OUT} – GND .....+6.5V
EN, FB .....<maximum of V_{OUT} or V_{IN} > (GND – 0.3V)
Output Short-Circuit Current ..... Continuous
Output Current Bypass Mode.....800 mA
Power Dissipation ..... Internally Limited
Storage Temperature .....-65°C to +150°C
Ambient Temp. with Power Applied.....-40°C to +85°C
Operating Junction Temperature.....-40°C to +125°C
ESD Protection On All Pins:
HBM..... 4 kV
MM.....300V

† **Notice:** Stresses above those listed under "Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not intended. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

DC CHARACTERISTICS

Electrical Characteristics: Unless otherwise indicated, V_{IN} = 1.2V, C_{OUT} = C_{IN} = 10 µF, L = 4.7 µH, V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{OUT} = 15 mA, T_A = +25°C, MCP1642B/D-ADJ. **Boldface** specifications apply over the T_A range of -40°C to +85°C.

Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Input Characteristics						
Minimum Start-Up Voltage	V_{IN}	—	0.65	0.8	V	Note 1
		—	0.9	1.8	V	MCP1642B/D-50, Note 1
Minimum Input Voltage After Start-Up	V_{IN}	—	0.35	—	V	Note 1, Note 5
		—	0.5	—	V	Note 1, Note 5, MCP1642B/D-50
Output Voltage Adjust. Range **(MCP1642B/D-ADJ)**	V_{OUT}	**1.8**	—	**5.5**	V	$V_{OUT} \geq V_{IN}$ (MCP1642B/D-ADJ); Note 2
Output Voltage **(MCP1642B/D-XX)**	V_{OUT}	—	1.8	—	V	V_{IN} < 1.8V, MCP1642B/D-18, Note 2
		—	3.0	—	V	V_{IN} < 3.0V, MCP1642B/D-30, Note 2
		—	3.3	—	V	V_{IN} < 3.3V, MCP1642B/D-33, Note 2
		—	5.0	—	V	V_{IN} < 5.0V, MCP1642B/D-50, Note 2
Maximum Output Current	I_{OUT}	—	175	—	mA	1.2V V_{IN}, 1.8V V_{OUT}, Note 5
		—	300	—	mA	1.5V V_{IN}, 3.3V V_{OUT}, Note 5
		—	800	—	mA	3.3V V_{IN}, 5.0V V_{OUT}, Note 5
Feedback Voltage	V_{FB}	1.173	1.21	1.247	V	
Feedback Input Bias Current	I_{VFB}	—	1.0	—	nA	Note 5

Note 1: Resistive load, 1 mA.
2: For V_{IN} > V_{OUT}, V_{OUT} will not remain in regulation.
3: I_{QPWM} is measured from V_{OUT}; V_{OUT} is externally supplied with a voltage higher than the nominal 3.3V output (device is not switching), no load. V_{IN} quiescent current will vary with boost ratio. V_{IN} quiescent current can be estimated by: (I_{QPWM} * (V_{OUT}/V_{IN})).
4: 220Ω resistive load, 3.3V V_{OUT} (15 mA).
5: Determined by characterization, not production tested.

DC CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

Electrical Characteristics: Unless otherwise indicated, V_{IN} = 1.2V, C_{OUT} = C_{IN} = 10 µF, L = 4.7 µH, V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{OUT} = 15 mA, T_A = +25°C, MCP1642B/D-ADJ. **Boldface** specifications apply over the T_A range of -40°C to +85°C.

Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Quiescent Current – PWM Mode	I_{QPWM}	—	400	500	µA	Measured at V_{OUT}, EN = V_{IN}, I_{OUT} = 0 mA, Note 3
Quiescent Current – Shutdown	$I_{Q\overline{SHDN}}$	—	1	—	µA	V_{OUT} = EN = GND, I_{OUT} = 0 mA includes N-Channel and P-Channel Switch Leakage
NMOS Switch Leakage	I_{NLK}	—	0.5	—	µA	V_{IN} = V_{SW} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 5.5V, V_{EN} = V_{FB} = GND
PMOS Switch Leakage	I_{PLK}	—	0.2	—	µA	V_{IN} = V_{SW} = GND, V_{OUT} = 5.5V
NMOS Switch ON Resistance	$R_{DS(ON)N}$	—	0.15	—	Ω	V_{IN} = 3.3V, I_{SW} = 250 mA, Note 5
PMOS Switch ON Resistance	$R_{DS(ON)P}$	—	0.3	—	Ω	V_{IN} = 3.3V, I_{SW} = 250 mA, Note 5
NMOS Peak Switch Current Limit	$I_{N(MAX)}$	—	1.8	—	A	Note 5
Accuracy	V_{FB}%	-3	—	3	%	MCP1642B/D-ADJ, V_{IN} = 1.2V
	V_{OUT}%	-3	—	3	%	MCP1642B/D-18, V_{IN} = 1.2V
		-3	—	3	%	MCP1642B/D-30, V_{IN} = 1.2V
		-3	—	3	%	MCP1642B/D-33, V_{IN} = 1.2V
		-3	—	3	%	MCP1642B/D-50, V_{IN} = 2.5V
Line Regulation	$\lvert(\Delta V_{FB}/V_{FB})/\Delta V_{IN}\rvert$	-0.5	0.01	0.5	%/V	MCP1642B/D-ADJ, V_{IN} = 1.5V to 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 25 mA
	$\lvert(\Delta V_{OUT}/V_{OUT})/\Delta V_{IN}\rvert$	-0.5	0.05	0.5	%/V	MCP1642B/D-18, V_{IN} = 1.0V to 1.5V, I_{OUT} = 25 mA
		-0.5	0.01	0.5	%/V	MCP1642B/D-30, V_{IN} = 1.5V to 2.5V, I_{OUT} = 25 mA
		-0.5	0.01	0.5	%/V	MCP1642B/D-33, V_{IN} = 1.5V to 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 25 mA
		-0.5	0.01	0.5	%/V	MCP1642B/D-50, V_{IN} = 2.5V to 4.2V, I_{OUT} = 25 mA
Load Regulation	$\lvert\Delta V_{FB}/V_{FB}\rvert$	-1.5	0.05	1.5	%	I_{OUT} = 25 mA to 150 mA, V_{IN} = 1.5V
	$\lvert\Delta V_{OUT}/V_{OUT}\rvert$	-1.5	0.1	1.5	%	MCP1642B/D-18, V_{IN} = 1.5V, I_{OUT} = 25 mA to 75 mA
		-1.5	0.1	1.5	%	MCP1642B/D-30, V_{IN} = 1.5V, I_{OUT} = 25 mA to 125 mA
		-1.5	0.1	1.5	%	MCP1642B/D-33, V_{IN} = 1.5V, I_{OUT} = 25 mA to 150 mA
		—	0.5	—	%	MCP1642B/D-50, V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 25 mA to 500 mA, Note 5

Note 1: Resistive load, 1 mA.

2: For V_{IN} > V_{OUT}, V_{OUT} will not remain in regulation.

3: I_{QPWM} is measured from V_{OUT}; V_{OUT} is externally supplied with a voltage higher than the nominal 3.3V output (device is not switching), no load. V_{IN} quiescent current will vary with boost ratio. V_{IN} quiescent current can be estimated by: (I_{QPWM} * (V_{OUT}/V_{IN})).

4: 220Ω resistive load, 3.3V V_{OUT} (15 mA).

5: Determined by characterization, not production tested.

DC CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

Electrical Characteristics: Unless otherwise indicated, V_{IN} = 1.2V, C_{OUT} = C_{IN} = 10 µF, L = 4.7 µH, V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{OUT} = 15 mA, T_A = +25°C, MCP1642B/D-ADJ. **Boldface** specifications apply over the T_A range of -40°C to +85°C.

Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Maximum Duty Cycle	DC_{MAX}	—	90	—	%	Note 5
Switching Frequency	f_{SW}	**0.85**	1.0	**1.15**	MHz	Note 5, I_{OUT} = 65 mA, for MCP1642B/D-50 V_{IN} = 2.5V
EN Input Logic High	V_{IH}	**75**	—	—	% of V_{IN}	I_{OUT} = 1 mA, for MCP1642B/D-50 V_{IN} = 2.5V
EN Input Logic Low	V_{IL}	—	—	**20**	% of V_{IN}	I_{OUT} = 1 mA, for MCP1642B/D-50 V_{IN} = 2.5V
EN Input Leakage Current	I_{ENLK}	—	0.1	—	µA	V_{EN} = 1.2V
Power Good Threshold	PG_{THF}	—	90	—	%	V_{FB} Falling, Note 5
Power Good Hysteresis	PG_{HYS}	—	3	—	%	Note 5
Power Good Output Low	PG_{LOW}	—	0.4	—	V	I_{SINK} = 5 mA, V_{FB} = 0V, Note 5
Power Good Output Delay	PG_{DELAY}	—	600	—	µs	Note 5
Power Good Output Response	PG_{RES}	—	250	—	µs	Note 5
Power Good Input Voltage Operating Range	V_{PG_VIN}	0.9	—	5.5	V	I_{SINK} = 5 mA, V_{FB} = 0V, Note 5
Power Good Leakage Current	PG_{LEAK}	—	0.01	—	µA	V_{PG} = 5.5V, V_{OUT} in Regulation, Note 5
Soft Start Time	t_{SS}	—	550	—	µs	EN Low to High, 90% of V_{OUT}, Note 4, Note 5
Thermal Shutdown Die Temperature	T_{SD}	—	150	—	°C	Note 5
Die Temperature Hysteresis	T_{SDHYS}	—	35	—	°C	Note 5

Note 1: Resistive load, 1 mA.

2: For V_{IN} > V_{OUT}, V_{OUT} will not remain in regulation.

3: I_{QPWM} is measured from V_{OUT}; V_{OUT} is externally supplied with a voltage higher than the nominal 3.3V output (device is not switching), no load. V_{IN} quiescent current will vary with boost ratio. V_{IN} quiescent current can be estimated by: (I_{QPWM} * (V_{OUT}/V_{IN})).

4: 220Ω resistive load, 3.3V V_{OUT} (15 mA).

5: Determined by characterization, not production tested.

TEMPERATURE SPECIFICATIONS

Electrical Characteristics: Unless otherwise indicated, V_{IN} = 1.2V, C_{OUT} = C_{IN} = 10 µF, L = 4.7 µH, V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{OUT} = 15 mA, T_A = +25°C.

Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Temperature Ranges						
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	T_A	-40	—	+85	°C	Steady State
Storage Temperature Range	T_A	-65	—	+150	°C	
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_J	—	—	+150	°C	Transient
Package Thermal Resistances						
Thermal Resistance, 8L-MSOP	θ_{JA}	—	211	—	°C/W	
Thermal Resistance, 8L-2x3 DFN	θ_{JA}	—	68	—	°C/W	

NOTES:

2.0 TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

Note: The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only. The performance characteristics listed herein are not tested or guaranteed. In some graphs or tables, the data presented may be outside the specified operating range (e.g., outside specified power supply range) and therefore outside the warranted range.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, V_{IN} = EN = 1.2V, C_{OUT} = C_{IN} = 10 µF, L = 4.7 µH, V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{LOAD} = 15 mA, T_A = +25°C (MCP1642B/D-ADJ, MSOP-8 package).

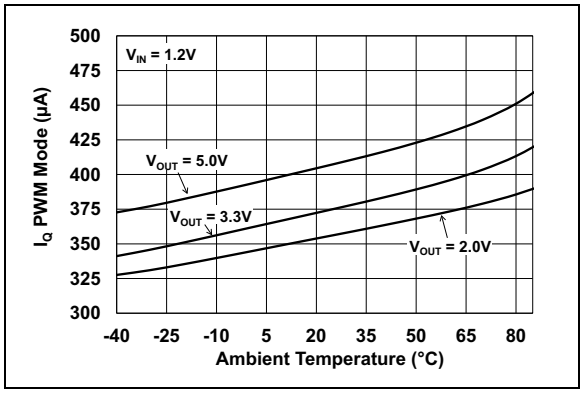


FIGURE 2-1: *V_{OUT} I_{QPWM} vs. Ambient Temperature.*

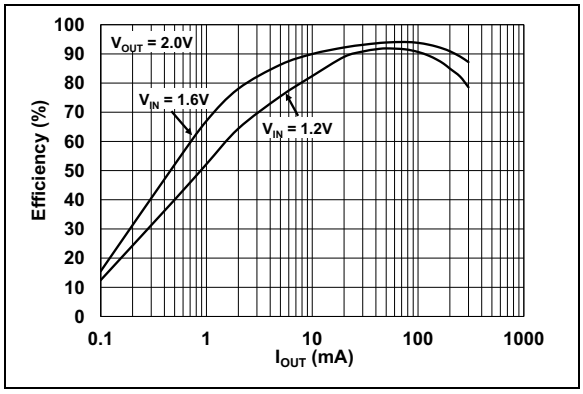


FIGURE 2-4: *2.0V V_{OUT} Mode Efficiency vs. I_{OUT}.*

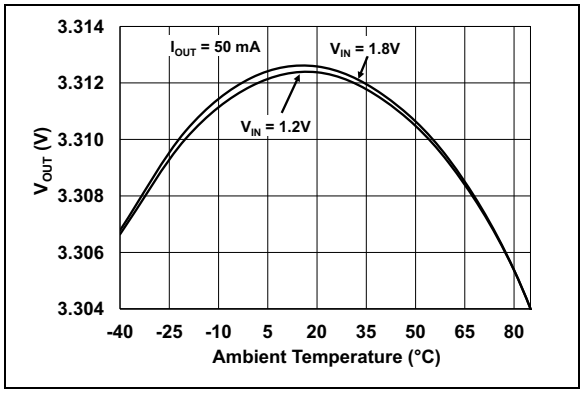


FIGURE 2-2: *3.3V V_{OUT} vs. Ambient Temperature.*

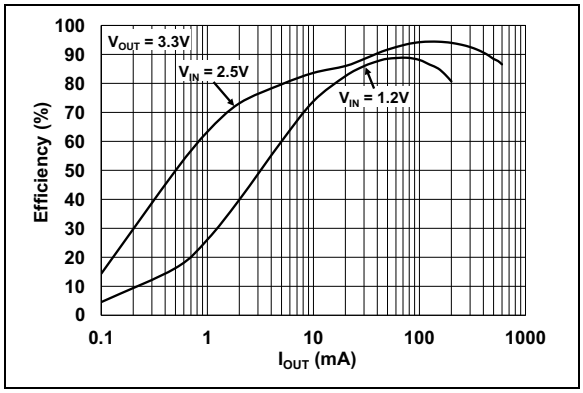


FIGURE 2-5: *3.3V V_{OUT} Mode Efficiency vs. I_{OUT}.*

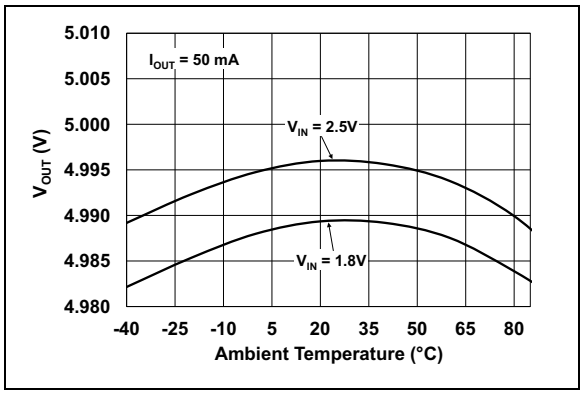


FIGURE 2-3: *5.0V V_{OUT} vs. Ambient Temperature.*

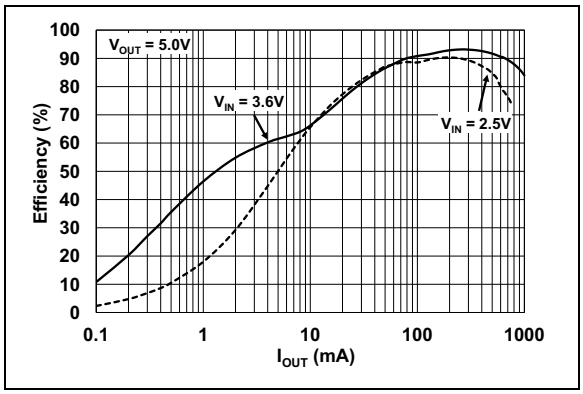


FIGURE 2-6: *5.0V V_{OUT} Mode Efficiency vs. I_{OUT}.*

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, V_{IN} = EN = 1.2V, C_{OUT} = C_{IN} = 10 µF, L = 4.7 µH, V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{LOAD} = 15 mA, T_A = +25°C (MCP1642B/D-ADJ, MSOP-8 package).

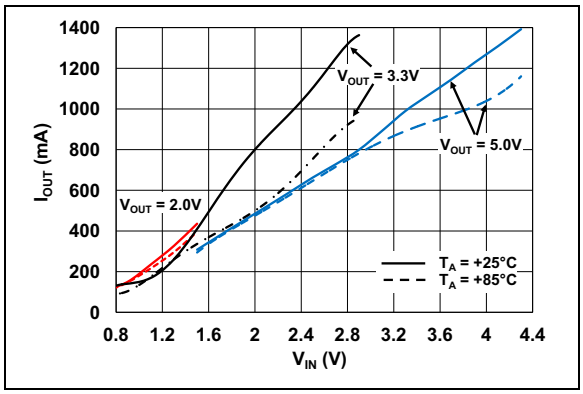


FIGURE 2-7: *Maximum I_{OUT} vs. V_{IN}.*

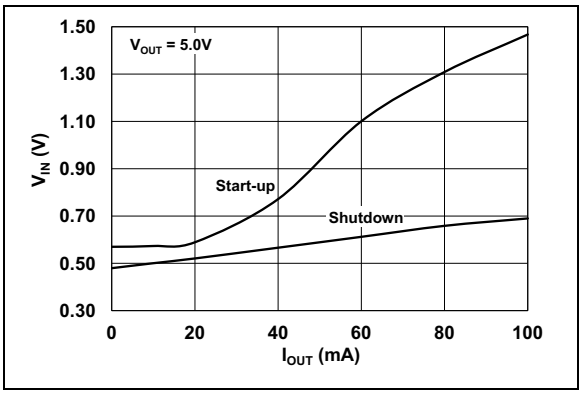


FIGURE 2-10: *5.0V V_{OUT} Minimum Start-Up and Shutdown V_{IN} into Resistive Load vs. I_{OUT}.*

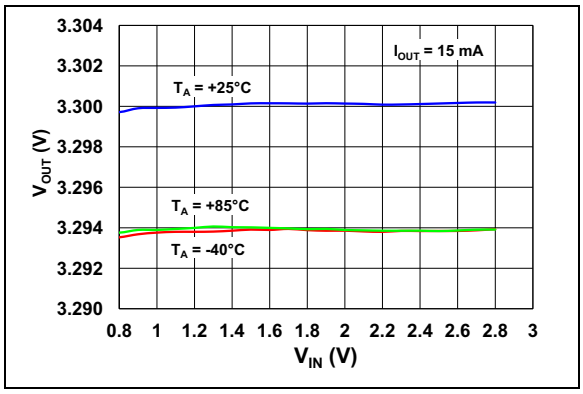


FIGURE 2-8: *3.3V V_{OUT} vs. V_{IN}.*

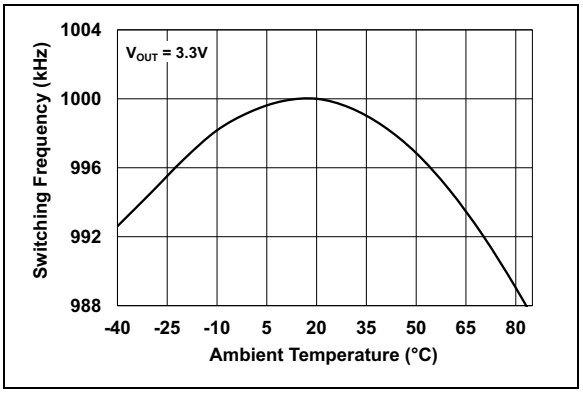


FIGURE 2-11: *f_{SW} vs. Ambient Temperature.*

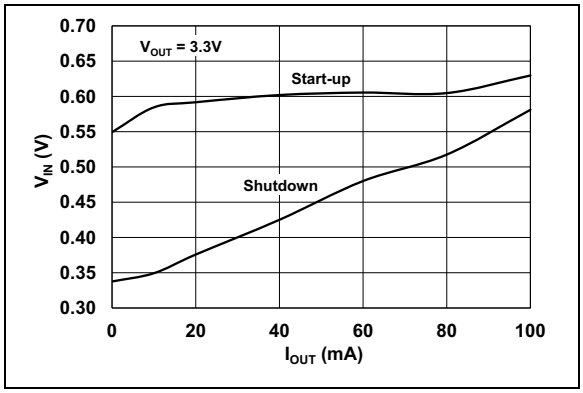


FIGURE 2-9: *3.3V V_{OUT} Minimum Start-Up and Shutdown V_{IN} into Resistive Load vs. I_{OUT}.*

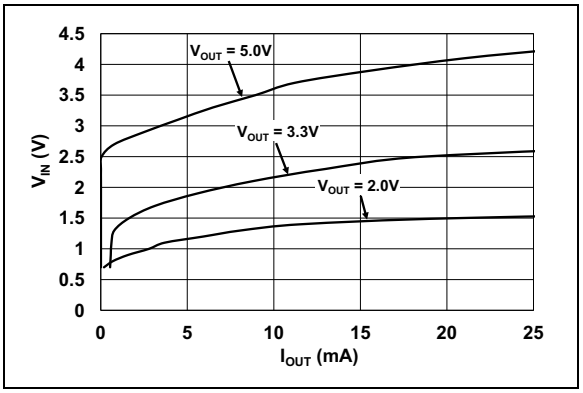


FIGURE 2-12: *PWM Pulse-Skipping Mode Threshold vs. I_{OUT}.*

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, V_{IN} = EN = 1.2V, C_{OUT} = C_{IN} = 10 µF, L = 4.7 µH, V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{LOAD} = 15 mA, T_A = +25°C (MCP1642B/D-ADJ, MSOP-8 package).

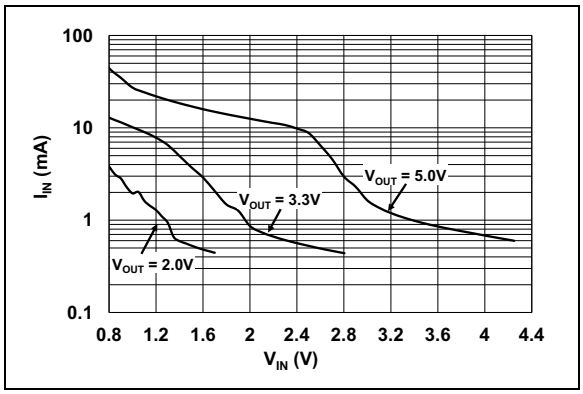


FIGURE 2-13: *Average of No Load Input Current vs. V_{IN}.*

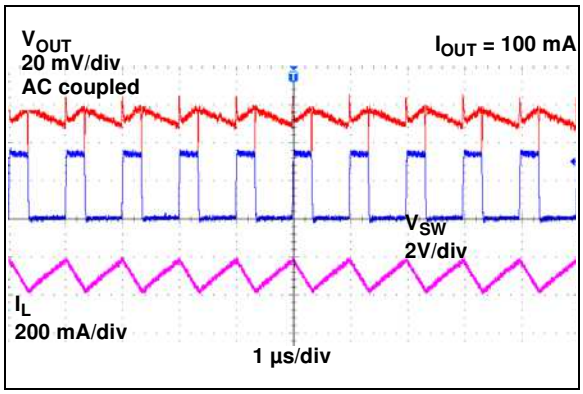


FIGURE 2-16: *MCP1642B/D High Load PWM Mode Waveforms.*

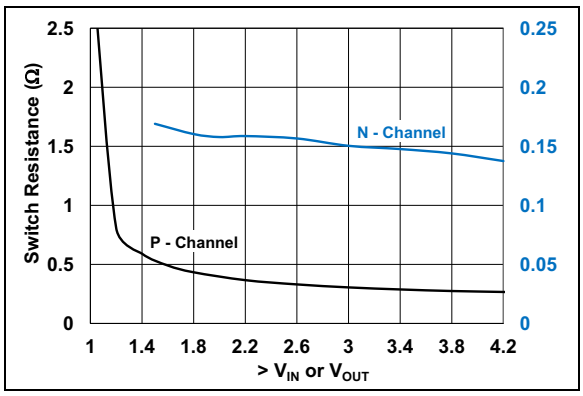


FIGURE 2-14: *N-Channel and P-Channel R_{DSON} vs. > of V_{IN} or V_{OUT}.*

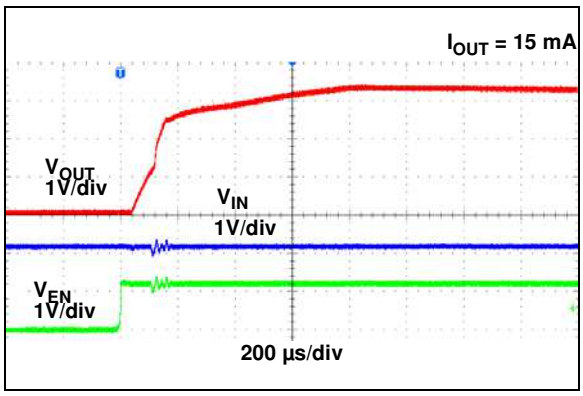


FIGURE 2-17: *3.3V Start-Up After Enable.*

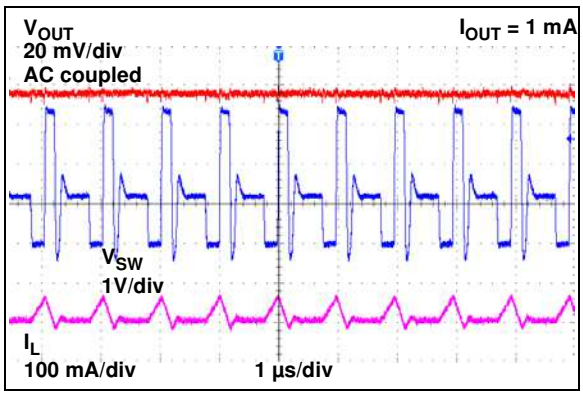


FIGURE 2-15: *MCP1642B/D 3.3V V_{OUT} Light Load PWM Mode Waveforms.*

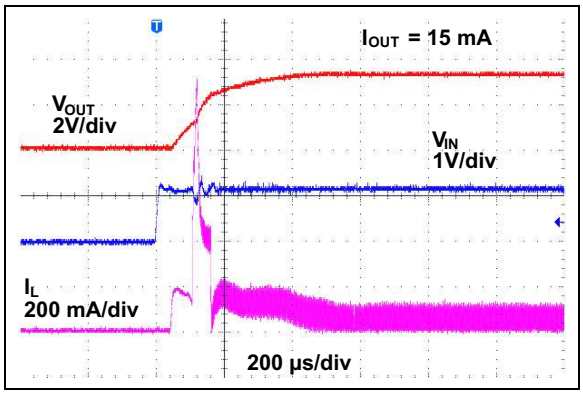


FIGURE 2-18: *3.3V Start-Up When V_{IN} = V_{ENABLE}.*

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, V_{IN} = EN = 1.2V, C_{OUT} = C_{IN} = 10 µF, L = 4.7 µH, V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{LOAD} = 15 mA, T_A = +25°C (MCP1642B/D-ADJ, MSOP-8 package).

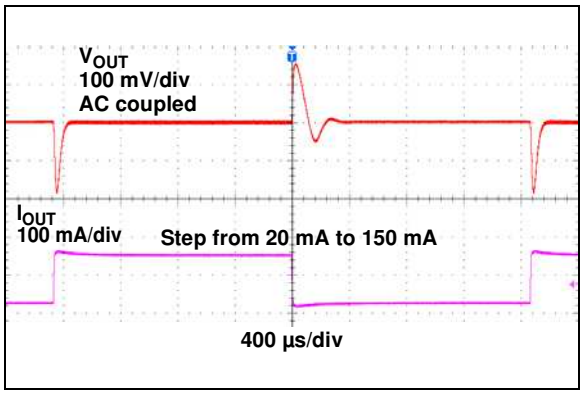


FIGURE 2-19: *MCP1642B 3.3V V_{OUT} Load Transient Waveforms.*

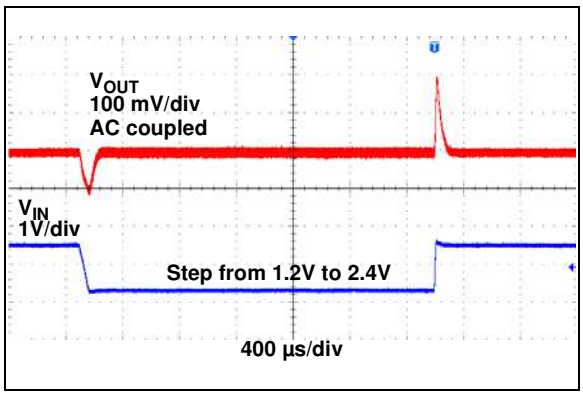


FIGURE 2-20: *3.3V V_{OUT} Line Transient Waveforms.*

3.0 PIN DESCRIPTIONS

The descriptions of the pins are listed in Table 3-1.

TABLE 3-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE

MCP1642B/D-XX MSOP, 2x3 DFN	MCP1642B/D-ADJ MSOP, 2x3 DFN	Symbol	Description
1	1	EN	Enable pin. Logic high enables operation. Do not allow this pin to float.
2	—	NC	Not Connected.
—	2	V_{FB}	Reference Voltage pin. Connect V_{FB} to an external resistor divider to set the output voltage (for fixed V_{OUT} options, this pin is not connected).
3	3	PG	Open-Drain Power Good pin. Indicates when the output voltage is within regulation.
4	4	V_{OUT}	Boost Converter Output.
5	5	SW	Boost and Rectifier Switch input. Connect boost inductor between SW and V_{IN}.
6	6	P_{GND}	Power Ground reference.
7	7	S_{GND}	Signal Ground reference.
8	8	V_{IN}	Input supply voltage. Local bypass capacitor required.
9	9	EP	Exposed Thermal Pad (2x3 DFN only).

3.1 Enable Pin (EN)

The EN pin is a logic-level input used to enable or disable device switching and lower quiescent current while disabled. A logic high (>75% of V_{IN}) will enable the regulator output. A logic low (<20% of V_{IN}) will ensure that the regulator is disabled.

3.2 Feedback Voltage Pin (V_{FB})

The V_{FB} pin is used to provide output voltage regulation by using a resistor divider for the ADJ device option. The typical feedback voltage will be 1.21V, with the output voltage in regulation.

3.3 Power Good Pin (PG)

The Power Good pin is an open-drain output which can be tied to V_{OUT} using a pull-up resistor. It turns low when V_{OUT} drops below 10% of its nominal value.

3.4 Output Voltage Pin (V_{OUT})

The output voltage pin connects the integrated P-Channel MOSFET to the output capacitor. The FB voltage divider is also connected to the V_{OUT} pin for voltage regulation for the “ADJ” option.

3.5 Switch Node Pin (SW)

Connect the inductor from the input voltage to the SW pin. The SW pin carries inductor current and can be as high as 1.8A peak. The integrated N-Channel switch drain and integrated P-Channel switch source are internally connected at the SW node.

3.6 Power Ground Pin (P_{GND})

The power ground pin is used as a return for the high-current N-Channel switch. The P_{GND} and S_{GND} pins are connected externally.

3.7 Signal Ground Pin (S_{GND})

The signal ground pin is used as a return for the integrated V_{REF} and error amplifier. The S_{GND} and power ground (P_{GND}) pins are connected externally.

3.8 Power Supply Input Voltage Pin (V_{IN})

Connect the input voltage source to V_{IN}. The input source should be decoupled to GND with a 4.7 µF minimum capacitor.

3.9 Exposed Thermal Pad (EP)

There is no internal electrical connection between the Exposed Thermal Pad (EP) and the S_{GND} and P_{GND} pins. They must be connected to the same electric potential on the Printed Circuit Board (PCB).

NOTES:

4.0 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

4.1 Device Option Overview

The MCP1642B/D family of devices is capable of low start-up voltage and delivers high efficiency over a wide load range for single-cell, two-cell, three-cell alkaline, Ultimate Lithium, NiMH, NiCd and single-cell Li-Ion battery inputs. A high level of integration lowers total system cost, eases implementation and reduces board area.

The devices feature low start-up voltage, fixed and adjustable output voltage, PWM mode operation, integrated synchronous switch, internal compensation, low noise anti-ringing control, inrush current limit and soft start.

There are two shutdown options for the MCP1642B/D family:

- True Output Disconnect mode (MCP1642B)
- Input-to-Output Bypass mode (MCP1642D)

4.1.1 TRUE OUTPUT DISCONNECT MODE OPTION

The MCP1642B device incorporates a true output disconnect feature. With the EN pin pulled low, the output of the MCP1642B is isolated or disconnected from the input by turning off the integrated P-Channel switch and removing the switch bulk diode connection. This removes the DC path that is typical in boost converters, which allows the output to be disconnected from the input. During this mode, less than 1 µA of current is consumed from the input (battery). True output disconnect does not discharge the output.

4.1.2 INPUT-TO-OUTPUT BYPASS MODE OPTION

The MCP1642D device incorporates the Input-to-Output Bypass shutdown option. With the EN input pulled low, the output is connected to the input using the internal P-Channel MOSFET. In this mode, the current drawn from the input (battery) is less than 1 µA with no load. The Input-to-Output Bypass mode is used when the input voltage is high enough for the load to operate (e.g. PIC MCU operating in sleep mode). When a higher regulated output voltage and load current are necessary, the EN pin must be pulled high, enabling the boost converter.

4.1.3 ADJUSTABLE OUTPUT VOLTAGE OPTION

For the MCP1642B/D ADJ option, the output voltage is adjustable with a resistor divider over a 1.8V minimum to 5.5V maximum range. The middle point of the resistor divider connects to the V_{FB} pin. High-value resistors are recommended to minimize quiescent current to keep efficiency high at light loads. The reference voltage is V_{FB} = 1.21V.

4.1.4 FIXED OUTPUT VOLTAGE OPTION

For the fixed output voltage option of the MCP1642B/D devices, the V_{FB} pin is not connected. There is an internal feedback divider which minimizes quiescent current to keep efficiency high at light loads.

The value of the internal divider is 815 kΩ typical.

The fixed set values are: 1.8V, 3.0V, 3.3V and 5.0V.

TABLE 4-1: PART NUMBER SELECTION BY SHUTDOWN OPTION

Part Number	True Output Disconnect	Input-to-Output Bypass
MCP1642B-ADJ (or -18; 30; 33; 50)	X	—
MCP1642D-ADJ (or -18; 30; 33; 50)	—	X

4.2 Functional Description

The MCP1642B/D devices are compact, high-efficiency, fixed-frequency, step-up DC-DC converters that provide an easy-to-use power supply solution for applications powered by either one-cell, two-cell, or three-cell alkaline, Ultimate Lithium, NiCd, or NiMH, or one-cell Li-Ion or Li-Polymer batteries.

Figure 4-1 depicts the functional block diagram of the MCP1642B/D devices.

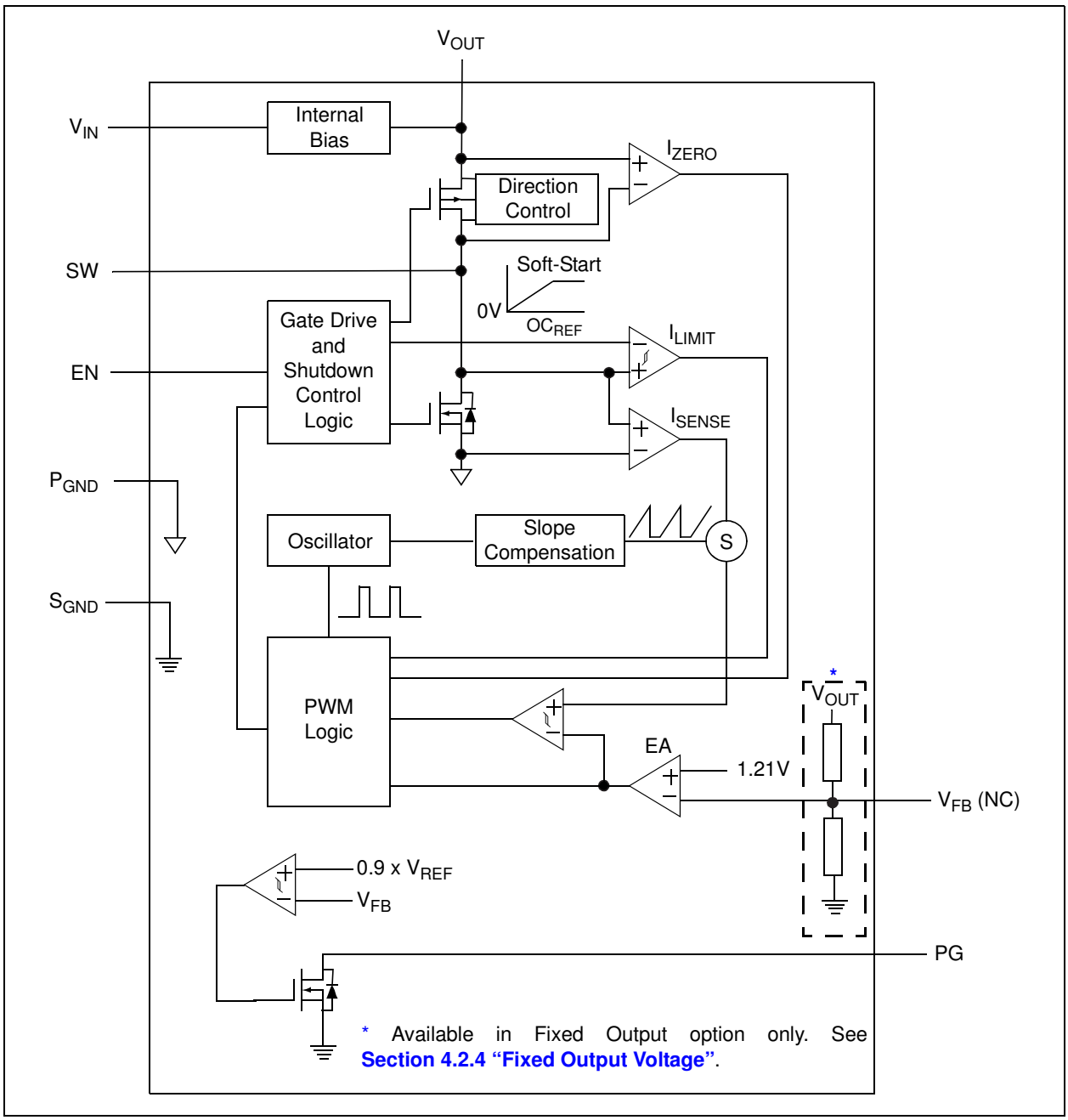


FIGURE 4-1: *MCP1642B/D Block Diagram.*

4.2.1 LOW-VOLTAGE START-UP

The MCP1642B/D devices are capable of starting from a low input voltage. Start-up voltage is typically 0.65V for a 3.3V output and 1 mA resistive load.

When enabled, the internal start-up logic turns the rectifying P-Channel switch on until the output capacitor is charged to a value close to the input voltage. During this period, the rectifying switch is current-limited at approximately 125 mA, which limits the start-up under heavy resistive load condition. After charging the output capacitor to the input voltage, the device starts switching. A ring oscillator is only used until the main RC oscillator has enough bias and is ready. The device runs open-loop until the output rises enough to start the RC oscillator. During this time, the boost switch current is limited to 50% of its nominal value. Once the output voltage reaches a high value, normal closed-loop PWM operation is initiated.

Then, during the end sequence of the start-up, the MCP1642B/D devices charge an internal capacitor with a very weak current source. The voltage on this capacitor, in turn, slowly ramps the current limit of the boost switch to its nominal value (1.8A typical). The soft-start capacitor is completely discharged in the event of a commanded shutdown or a thermal shutdown.

There is no undervoltage lockout feature for the MCP1642B/D devices. The devices will start up at the lowest possible voltage and run down to the lowest possible voltage. For typical battery applications, deeply discharged batteries may result in "motor-boating" (emission of a low-frequency tone).

4.2.2 PWM MODE OPERATION

In normal PWM operation, the MCP1642B/D devices operate as fixed-frequency, synchronous boost converters. The switching frequency is internally maintained with a precision oscillator typically set to 1 MHz. At light loads, the MCP1642B/D devices begin to skip pulses. Figure 2-12 represents the input voltage versus load current for the pulse-skipping threshold in PWM mode. By operating in PWM-only mode, the output ripple remains low and the frequency is constant. Operating in fixed PWM mode results in low efficiency during light load operation but has low output ripple and noise for the supplied load.

Lossless current sensing converts the peak current signal to a voltage to sum with the internal slope compensation. This summed signal is compared to the voltage error amplifier output to provide a peak current control command for the PWM signal. The slope compensation is adaptive to the input and output voltage. Therefore, the converter provides the proper amount of slope compensation to ensure stability, but is not excessive, which causes a loss of phase margin. The peak current limit is set to 1.8A typical.

4.2.3 ADJUSTABLE OUTPUT VOLTAGE

The MCP1642B/D-ADJ output voltage is adjustable with a resistor divider over a 1.8V minimum to 5.5V maximum range. High-value resistors are recommended to minimize quiescent current to keep efficiency high at light loads.

4.2.4 FIXED OUTPUT VOLTAGE

MCP1642B/D-XX has the feedback divider included. Four output values are available: 1.8V, 3.0V, 3.3V and 5.0V. For this option, pin 2 remains unconnected.

The value of the internal divider is 815 kΩ typical.

4.2.5 MAXIMUM OUTPUT VOLTAGE

The maximum output current of the devices is dependent upon the input and output voltage. For example, to ensure a 200 mA load current for V_{OUT} = 3.3V, a typical value of 1.3V input voltage is necessary. If an application is powered by one Li-Ion battery (V_{IN} from 3.0V to 4.2V), the typical load current the MCP1642B/D devices can deliver is close to 800 mA at 5.0V output (see Figure 2-7).

4.2.6 ENABLE PIN

The enable pin is used to turn the boost converter on and off. The enable threshold voltage varies with input voltage. To enable the boost converter, the EN voltage level must be greater than 75% of the V_{IN} voltage. To disable the boost converter, the EN voltage must be less than 20% of the V_{IN} voltage.

4.2.7 POWER GOOD OUTPUT PIN

The MCP1642B/D devices have an internal comparator which is triggered when V_{OUT} reaches 90% of regulation. An open-drain transistor allows interfacing with an MCU. It can sink up to a few mA from the power line at which the pull-up resistor is connected. See the **DC Characteristics** table for details.

4.2.8 INTERNAL BIAS

The MCP1642B/D devices get their start-up bias from V_{IN}. Once the output exceeds the input, bias comes from the output. Therefore, once started, operation is completely independent of V_{IN}. Operation is only limited by the output power level and the input source series resistance. When started, the output will remain in regulation down to 0.35V typical with 1 mA output current for low source impedance inputs.

4.2.9 INTERNAL COMPENSATION

The error amplifier, with its associated compensation network, completes the closed-loop system by comparing the output voltage to a reference at the input of the error amplifier, and feeding the amplified and inverted signal to the control input of the inner current loop. The compensation network provides phase leads and lags at appropriate frequencies to cancel excessive phase lags and leads of the power circuit. All necessary compensation components and slope compensation are integrated.

4.2.10 SHORT-CIRCUIT PROTECTION

Unlike most boost converters, the MCP1642B/D devices allow their output to be shorted during normal operation. The internal current limit and overtemperature protection limit excessive stress and protect the device during periods of short circuit, overcurrent and overtemperature. While operating in the Input-to-Output Bypass mode, the P-Channel current limit is inhibited to minimize quiescent current.

4.2.11 LOW NOISE OPERATION

The MCP1642B/D devices integrate a low-noise anti-ring switch that damps the oscillations typically observed at the switch node of a boost converter when operating in the Discontinuous Inductor Current mode. This removes the high-frequency radiated noise.

4.2.12 OVERTEMPERATURE PROTECTION

Overtemperature protection circuitry is integrated into the MCP1642B/D devices. This circuitry monitors the device junction temperature and shuts the device off if the junction temperature exceeds the typical +150°C threshold. If this threshold is exceeded, the device will automatically restart when the junction temperature drops by 35°C. The soft start is reset during an overtemperature condition.

5.0 APPLICATION INFORMATION

5.1 Typical Applications

The MCP1642B/D synchronous boost regulators operate over a wide input and output voltage range. The power efficiency is high for several decades of load range. Output current capability increases with the input voltage and decreases with the increasing output voltage. The maximum output current is based on the N-Channel peak current limit. Typical characterization curves in this data sheet are presented to display the typical output current capability.

5.2 Adjustable Output Voltage Calculations

To calculate the resistor divider values for the MCP1642B/D, the following equation can be used. Where R_{TOP} is connected to V_{OUT}, R_{BOT} is connected to GND and both are connected to the V_{FB} input pin:

EQUATION 5-1:

$$R_{TOP} = R_{BOT} \times \left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{FB}} - 1 \right)$$

EXAMPLE 1:

V_{OUT} = 3.3V
V_{FB} = 1.21V
R_{BOT} = 309 kΩ
R_{TOP} = 533.7 kΩ (standard value = 536 kΩ)

EXAMPLE 2:

V_{OUT} = 5.0V
V_{FB} = 1.21V
R_{BOT} = 309 kΩ
R_{TOP} = 967.9 kΩ (standard value = 976 kΩ)

There are some potential issues with higher-value resistors. For small surface-mount resistors, environment contamination can create leakage paths that significantly change the resistive divider ratio, which in turn affects the output voltage. The FB input leakage current can also impact the divider and change the output voltage tolerance.

For boost converters, the removal of the feedback resistors during operation must be avoided. In this case, the output voltage will increase above the absolute maximum output limits of the MCP1642B/D and damage the device (for additional information, see Application Note AN1337).

Overshoots and undershoots on pulsed load applications are reduced by adding a zero in the compensation loop. A small capacitance (for example, 27 or 33 pF) in parallel with an upper feedback resistor will reduce output spikes. This small capacitance also attenuates the low-frequency component on the output ripple that might appear when the device supplies light loads (ranging from 75 to 150 mA) and on condition that ($V_{OUT} - V_{IN}$) < 0.6V (see the application example in Figure 6-1).

5.2.1 $V_{IN} > V_{OUT}$ SITUATION

For $V_{IN} > V_{OUT}$, the output voltage will not remain in regulation. $V_{IN} > V_{OUT}$ is an unusual situation for a boost converter, and there is a common issue when two alkaline cells (2 x 1.6V typical) are used to boost to 3.0V output. A minimum headroom of approximately 200 to 300 mV between V_{OUT} and V_{IN} must be ensured, unless a low frequency higher than the PWM output ripple on V_{OUT} is expected. This ripple and its frequency are V_{IN} dependent.

5.3 Power Good Output

The Power Good output is meant to provide a method that gives information about the output state of the device. The Power Good comparator is triggered when V_{OUT} reaches approximately 90% of regulation (on the falling edge).

The PG pin is an open-drain output, which should be connected to V_{OUT} through an external pull-up resistor. It is recommended to use a high-value resistor (to sink µA from output) in order to use less power while interfacing with an I/O PIC MCU port.

The Power Good block is internally supplied by the maximum between the input and output voltage, and the minimum voltage necessary is 0.9V. This is important for applications in which the Power Good pin is pulled-up to an external supply. If the output voltage is less than 0.9V (e.g., due to an overcurrent situation or an output short circuit, and also if the device is in Shutdown - EN = GND), the input voltage has to be high enough to drive the Power Good circuitry.

Power Good delay time is measured between the time when V_{OUT} starts to regulate and the time when there is a response from Power Good output. Power Good response time is measured between the time when V_{OUT} goes out of regulation with a 10% drop, and the time when Power Good output gets to a low level. Both Power Good delay time and Power Good response time are specified in the **DC Characteristics** table. Additionally, there are no blanking time or delays; there is only a 3% hysteresis of the Power Good comparator. Due to the dynamic response, MCU must interpret longer transients.

When V_{OUT} resumes to a value higher than 93%, the PG pin switches to high level.

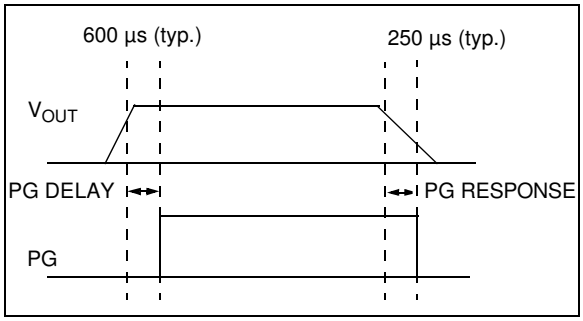


FIGURE 5-1: *Power Good Timing Diagram.*

5.4 Input Capacitor Selection

The boost input current is smoothed by the boost inductor, reducing the amount of filtering necessary at the input. Some capacitance is recommended to provide decoupling from the source. Low ESR X5R or X7R are well suited, since they have a low temperature coefficient and small size. For light-load applications, 4.7 µF of capacitance is sufficient at the input. For high-power applications that have high source impedance or long leads which connect the battery to the input, 10 µF of capacitance is recommended. Additional input capacitance can be added to provide a stable input voltage.

Table 5-1 contains the recommended range for the input capacitor value.

5.5 Output Capacitor Selection

The output capacitor helps provide a stable output voltage during sudden load transients and reduces the output voltage ripple. As with the input capacitor, X5R and X7R ceramic capacitors are well suited for this application. Using other capacitor types (aluminum or tantalum) with large ESR has impact on the converter's efficiency (see AN1337) and maximum output power.

The MCP1642B/D devices are internally compensated, so output capacitance range is limited. See Table 5-1 for the recommended output capacitor range.

An output capacitance higher than 10 µF adds a better load step response and high-frequency noise attenuation, especially while stepping from light current loads to heavy current loads. In addition, 2 x 10 µF output capacitors ensure a better recovery of the output after a short period of overloading.

While the N-Channel switch is on, the output current is supplied by the output capacitor C_{OUT}. The amount of output capacitance and equivalent series resistance will have a significant effect on the output ripple voltage. While C_{OUT} provides load current, a voltage drop also appears across its internal ESR that results in ripple voltage.

EQUATION 5-2:

$$I_{OUT} = C_{OUT} \times \left(\frac{dV}{dt}\right)$$

Where:

dV = Ripple voltage

dt = ON time of the N-Channel switch (DC x $1/F_{SW}$)

Table 5-1 contains the recommended range for the input and output capacitor value.

TABLE 5-1: CAPACITOR VALUE RANGE

	C_{IN}	C_{OUT}
Minimum	4.7 µF	10 µF
Maximum	—	100 µF

5.6 Inductor Selection

The MCP1642B/D devices are designed to be used with small surface-mount inductors; the inductance value can range from 2.2 µH to 6.8 µH. An inductance value of 4.7 µH is recommended to achieve a good balance between the inductor size, the converter load transient response and the minimized noise.

TABLE 5-2: MCP1642B/D RECOMMENDED INDUCTORS

Part Number	Value (µH)	DCR Ω (typ.)	I_{SAT} (A)	Size WxLxH (mm)
Coilcraft				
LPS4018-472	4.7	0.125	1.9	4.1x4.1x1.8
XFL4020-472	4.7	0.057	2.7	4.2x4.2x2.1
LPS5030-472	4.7	0.083	2	5x5x3
LPS6225-472	4.7	0.065	3.2	6.2x6.2x2.5
MSS6132-472	4.7	0.043	2.84	6.1x6.1x3.2
Würth Elektronik				
744025004 Type WE-TPC	4.7	0.1	1.7	2.8x2.8x2.8
744042004 WE-TPC	4.7	0.07	1.65	4.8x4.8x1.8
744052005 WE-TPC	5	0.047	1.8	5.8x5.8x1.8
7447785004 WE-PD	4.7	0.06	2.5	6.2x5.9x3.3
TDK/EPCOS				
B82462A2472M000	4.7	0.084	2.00	6.0x6.0x2.5
B82462G4472M	4.7	0.04	1.8	6.3x6.3x3.0

Several parameters are used to select the correct inductor: maximum rated current, saturation current and copper resistance (ESR). For boost converters, the inductor current can be much higher than the output current. The lower the inductor ESR, the higher the efficiency of the converter: a common trade-off in size versus efficiency.

The saturation current typically specifies a point at which the inductance has rolled off a percentage of the rated value. This can range from a 20% to 40% reduction in inductance. As inductance rolls off, the inductor ripple current increases, as does the peak switch current. It is important to keep the inductance from rolling off too much, causing switch current to reach the peak limit.

5.7 Thermal Calculations

The MCP1642B/D devices are available in two different packages (MSOP-8 and 2 x 3 DFN-8). By calculating the power dissipation and applying the package thermal resistance (θ_{JA}), the junction temperature is estimated. The maximum continuous junction temperature rating for the MCP1642B/D family of devices is +125°C.

To quickly estimate the internal power dissipation for the switching boost regulator, an empirical calculation using measured efficiency can be used. Given the measured efficiency, the internal power dissipation is estimated by Equation 5-3.

EQUATION 5-3:

$$\left(\frac{V_{OUT} \times I_{OUT}}{Efficiency}\right) - (V_{OUT} \times I_{OUT}) = P_{Dis}$$

The difference between the first term, input power, and the second term, power delivered, is the power dissipation of the MCP1642B/D devices. This is an estimate assuming that most of the power lost is internal to the MCP1642B/D and not C_{IN}, C_{OUT} and the inductor. There is some percentage of power lost in the boost inductor, with very little loss in the input and output capacitors. For a more accurate estimation of internal power dissipation, subtract the I_{INRMS}^2 x L_{ESR} power dissipation.

5.8 PCB Layout Information

Good printed circuit board layout techniques are important to any switching circuitry, and switching power supplies are no different. When wiring the switching high-current paths, short and wide traces should be used. Therefore, it is important that the input and output capacitors be placed as close as possible to the MCP1642B/D to minimize the loop area.

The feedback resistors and feedback signal should be routed away from the switching node and the switching current loop. When possible, ground planes and traces should be used to help shield the feedback signal and minimize noise and magnetic interference.

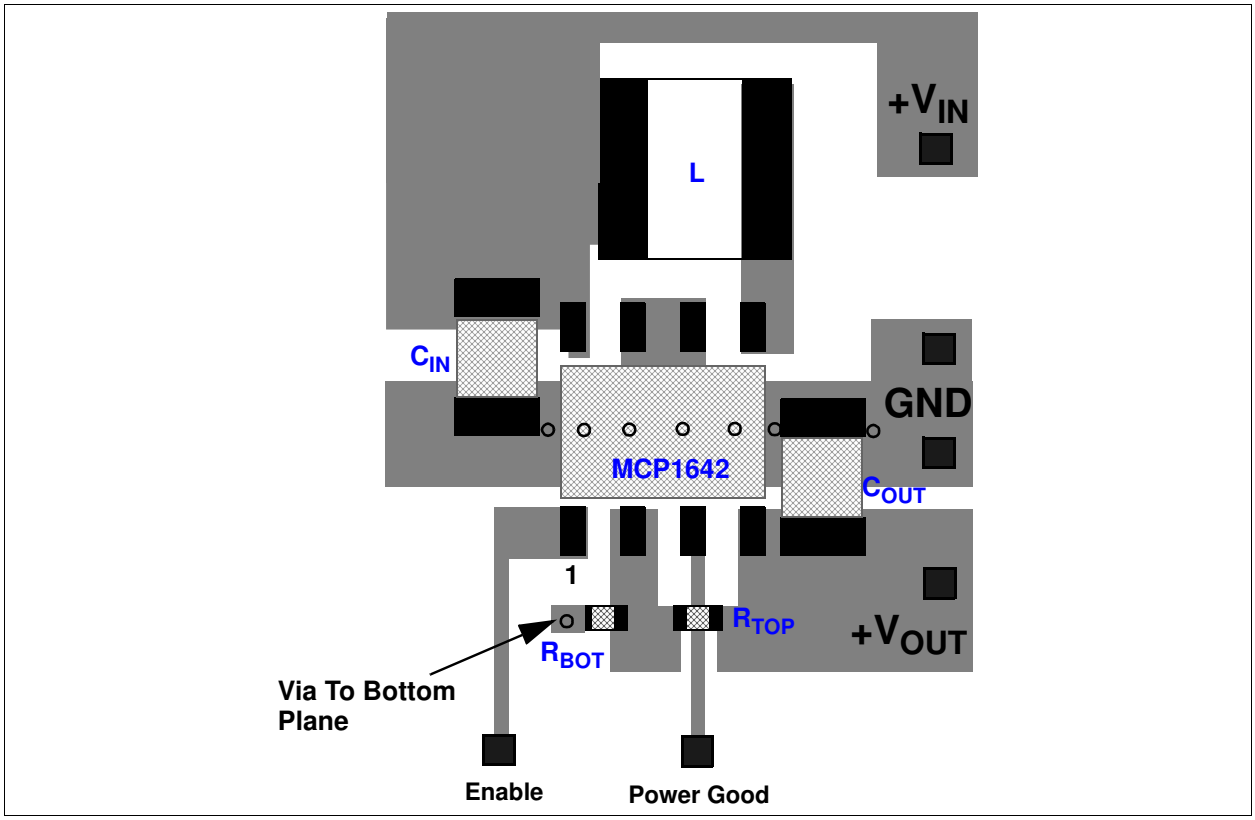


FIGURE 5-2: *MCP1642B/D Recommended Layout, Applicable to Both Packages.*

6.0 TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS

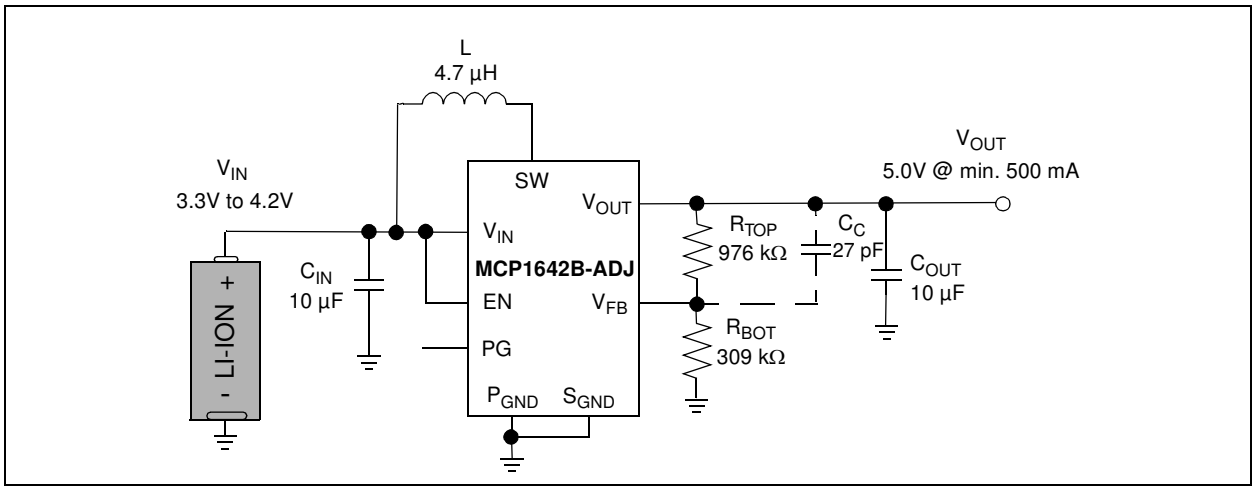
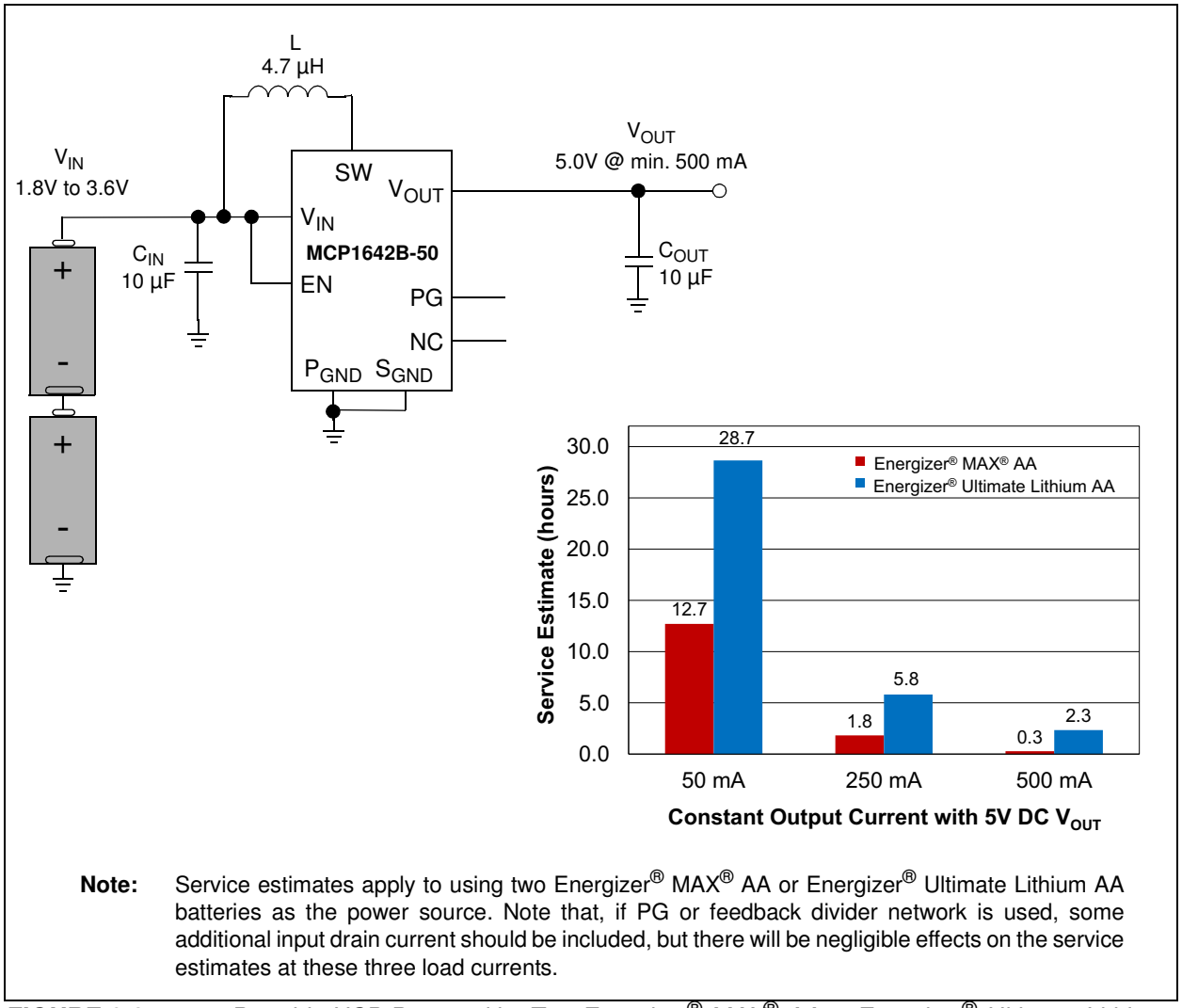


FIGURE 6-1: *Portable USB Powered by Li-Ion.*



Note: Service estimates apply to using two Energizer® MAX® AA or Energizer® Ultimate Lithium AA batteries as the power source. Note that, if PG or feedback divider network is used, some additional input drain current should be included, but there will be negligible effects on the service estimates at these three load currents.

FIGURE 6-2: *Portable USB Powered by Two Energizer® MAX® AA or Energizer® Ultimate Lithium AA Batteries with the 5.0V Fixed Option of the MCP1642B.*

7.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

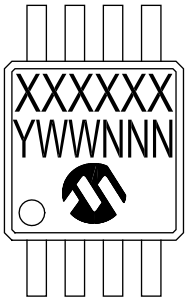
7.1 Package Marking Information

8-Lead DFN (2x3x0.9 mm)

Part Number	Code
MCP1642B-18I/MC	AJY
MCP1642BT-18I/MC	AJY
MCP1642B-30I/MC	AJU
MCP1642BT-30I/MC	AJU
MCP1642B-33I/MC	AJQ
MCP1642BT-33I/MC	AJQ
MCP1642B-50I/MC	AJL
MCP1642BT-50I/MC	AJL
MCP1642B-ADJI/MC	AKC
MCP1642BT-ADJI/MC	AKC
MCP1642D-18I/MC	AKA
MCP1642DT-18I/MC	AKA
MCP1642D-30I/MC	AJW
MCP1642DT-30I/MC	AJW
MCP1642D-33I/MC	AJS
MCP1642DT-33I/MC	AJS
MCP1642D-50I/MC	AJN
MCP1642DT-50I/MC	AJN
MCP1642D-ADJI/MC	AKE
MCP1642DT-ADJI/MC	AKE

Example

8-Lead MSOP (3x3 mm)



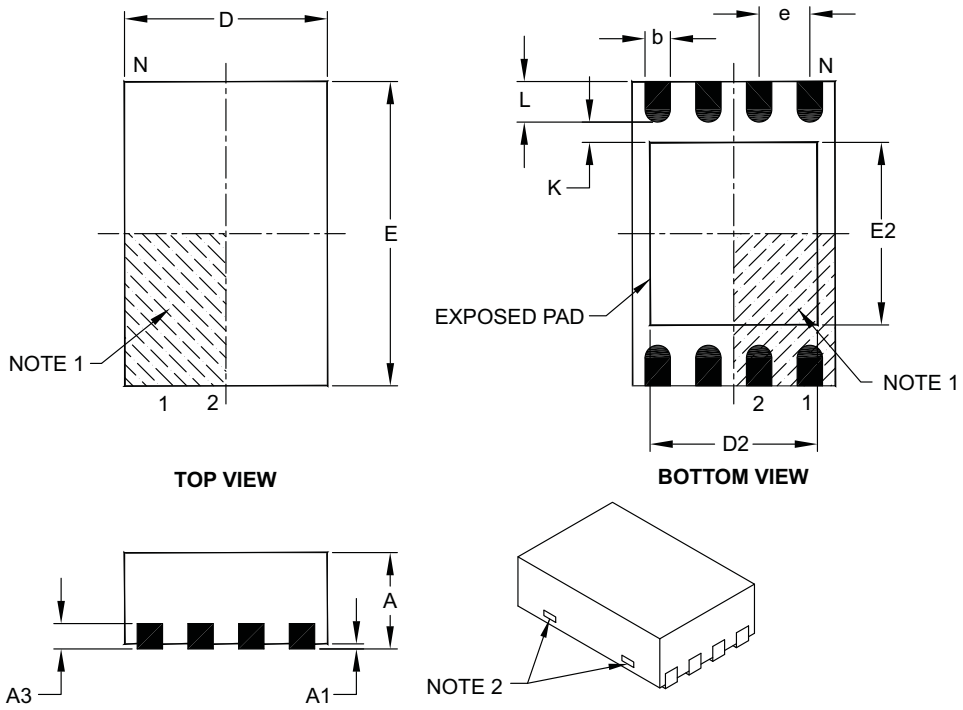
Example

Legend:	XX...X	Customer-specific information
	Y	Year code (last digit of calendar year)
	YY	Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
	WW	Week code (week of January 1 is week ‘01’)
	NNN	Alphanumeric traceability code
	(e3)	Pb-free JEDEC® designator for Matte Tin (Sn)
	*	This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator ((e3)) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.

Note: In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information.

8-Lead Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package (MC) – 2x3x0.9 mm Body [DFN]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		8	
Pitch	e		0.50 BSC	
Overall Height	A	0.80	0.90	1.00
Standoff	A1	0.00	0.02	0.05
Contact Thickness	A3		0.20 REF	
Overall Length	D		2.00 BSC	
Overall Width	E		3.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Length	D2	1.30	–	1.55
Exposed Pad Width	E2	1.50	–	1.75
Contact Width	b	0.20	0.25	0.30
Contact Length	L	0.30	0.40	0.50
Contact-to-Exposed Pad	K	0.20	–	–

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Package may have one or more exposed tie bars at ends.
3. Package is saw singulated.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

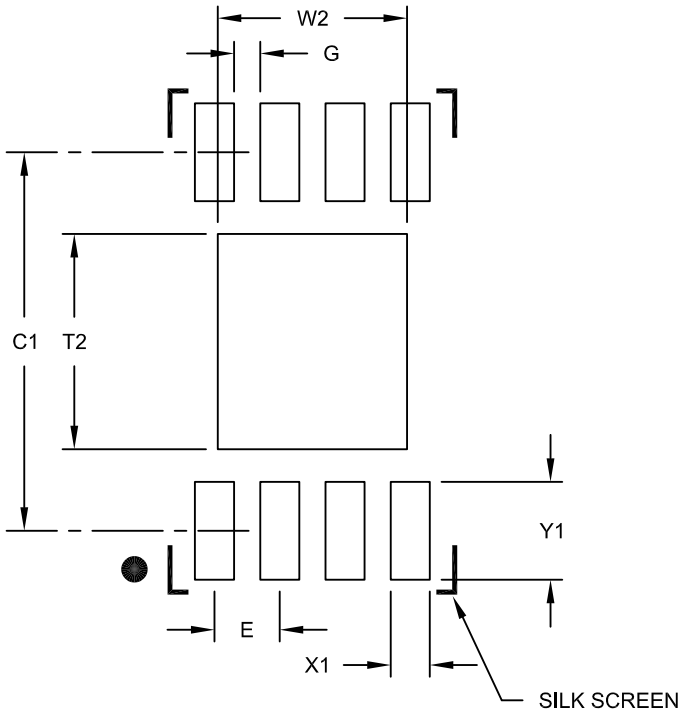
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-123C

8-Lead Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package (MC) - 2x3x0.9mm Body [DFN]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	0.50 BSC		
Optional Center Pad Width	W2			1.45
Optional Center Pad Length	T2			1.75
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		2.90	
Contact Pad Width (X8)	X1			0.30
Contact Pad Length (X8)	Y1			0.75
Distance Between Pads	G	0.20		

Notes:

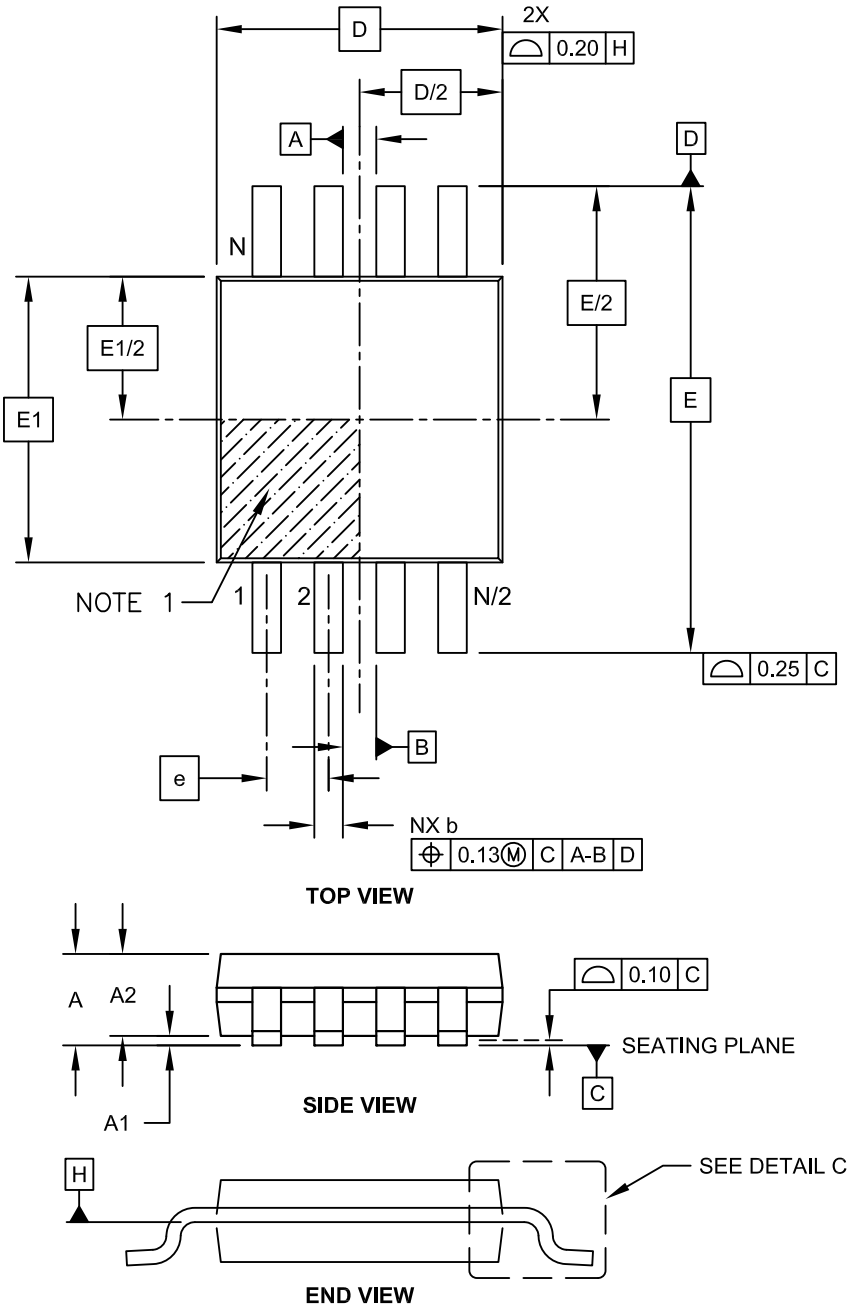
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2123B

8-Lead Plastic Micro Small Outline Package (MS) [MSOP]

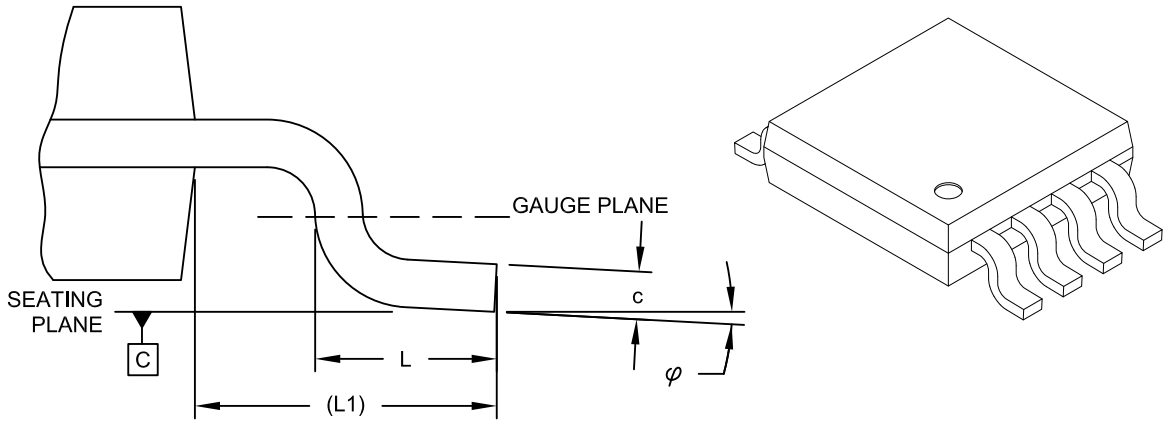
Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Microchip Technology Drawing C04-111C Sheet 1 of 2

8-Lead Plastic Micro Small Outline Package (MS) [MSOP]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



DETAIL C

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		8	
Pitch	e		0.65 BSC	
Overall Height	A	-	-	1.10
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.75	0.85	0.95
Standoff	A1	0.00	-	0.15
Overall Width	E		4.90 BSC	
Molded Package Width	E1		3.00 BSC	
Overall Length	D		3.00 BSC	
Foot Length	L	0.40	0.60	0.80
Footprint	L1		0.95 REF	
Foot Angle	φ	0°	-	8°
Lead Thickness	c	0.08	-	0.23
Lead Width	b	0.22	-	0.40

Notes:

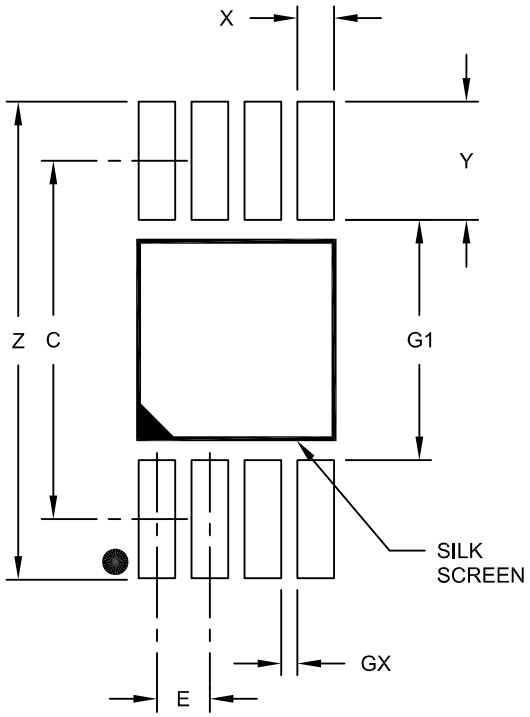
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15mm per side.
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-111C Sheet 2 of 2

8-Lead Plastic Micro Small Outline Package (MS) [MSOP]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E		0.65 BSC	
Contact Pad Spacing	C		4.40	
Overall Width	Z			5.85
Contact Pad Width (X8)	X1			0.45
Contact Pad Length (X8)	Y1			1.45
Distance Between Pads	G1	2.95		
Distance Between Pads	GX	0.20		

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2111A

APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision A (December 2014)

- Original Release of this Document.

NOTES:

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, contact your local Microchip representative or sales office.

PART NO.	[X](1)	X	X	/XX
Device	Tape and Reel	Output Voltage	Temperature Range	Package

Device:	MCP1642B:	1A, 1 MHz Low Voltage Start-up Synchronous Boost Regulator With True Disconnect Output	
	MCP1642D:	1A, 1 MHz Low Voltage Start-up Synchronous Boost Regulator With Input to Output Bypass	
Output Voltage:	18	=	1.8V
	30	=	3.0V
	33	=	3.3V
	50	=	5.0V
	ADJ	=	Adjustable Output Voltage
Temperature Range:	I	=	-40°C to +85°C (Industrial)
Package:	MC	=	Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead – 2x3x0.9 mm Body (DFN)
	MS	=	Plastic Micro Small Outline (MSOP)

Examples:

a)	MCP1642B-18I/MC:	Industrial temperature, 8LD 2x3 DFN package
b)	MCP1642BT-18I/MC:	Tape and Reel, Industrial temperature, 8LD 2x3 DFN package
c)	MCP1642B-ADJI/MC:	Industrial temperature, 8LD 2x3 DFN package
d)	MCP1642BT-ADJI/MC:	Tape and Reel, Industrial temperature, 8LD 2x3 DFN package
e)	MCP1642B-18I/MS:	Industrial temperature, 8LD MSOP package
f)	MCP1642BT-18I/MS:	Tape and Reel, Industrial temperature, 8LD MSOP package
g)	MCP1642B-ADJI/MS:	Industrial temperature, 8LD MSOP package
h)	MCP1642BT-ADJI/MS:	Tape and Reel, Industrial temperature, 8LD MSOP package
a)	MCP1642D-18I/MC:	Industrial temperature, 8LD 2x3 DFN package
b)	MCP1642DT-18I/MC:	Tape and Reel, Industrial temperature, 8LD 2x3 DFN package
c)	MCP1642D-ADJI/MC:	Industrial temperature, 8LD 2x3 DFN package
d)	MCP1642DT-ADJI/MC:	Tape and Reel, Industrial temperature, 8LD 2x3 DFN package
e)	MCP1642D-18I/MS:	Industrial temperature, 8LD MSOP package
f)	MCP1642DT-18I/MS:	Tape and Reel, Industrial temperature, 8LD MSOP package
g)	MCP1642D-ADJI/MS:	Industrial temperature, 8LD MSOP package
h)	MCP1642DT-ADJI/MS:	Tape and Reel, Industrial temperature, 8LD 2x3 MSOP package

Note 1: Tape and Reel identifier only appears in the catalog part number description. This identifier is used for ordering purposes and is not printed on the device package. Check with your Microchip Sales Office for package availability with the Tape and Reel option.

NOTES:

Note the following details of the code protection feature on Microchip devices:

- Microchip products meet the specification contained in their particular Microchip Data Sheet.
- Microchip believes that its family of products is one of the most secure families of its kind on the market today, when used in the intended manner and under normal conditions.
- There are dishonest and possibly illegal methods used to breach the code protection feature. All of these methods, to our knowledge, require using the Microchip products in a manner outside the operating specifications contained in Microchip's Data Sheets. Most likely, the person doing so is engaged in theft of intellectual property.
- Microchip is willing to work with the customer who is concerned about the integrity of their code.
- Neither Microchip nor any other semiconductor manufacturer can guarantee the security of their code. Code protection does not mean that we are guaranteeing the product as "unbreakable."

Code protection is constantly evolving. We at Microchip are committed to continuously improving the code protection features of our products. Attempts to break Microchip's code protection feature may be a violation of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act. If such acts allow unauthorized access to your software or other copyrighted work, you may have a right to sue for relief under that Act.

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