

QUICK START GUIDE FOR DEMONSTRATION CIRCUIT 1053A-A through 1053A-D SYNCHRONOUS BOOST DC/DC CONVERTER

LTC3526/3526B/3526-2/3526B-2

DESCRIPTION

Demonstration circuits 1053A-A through 1053A-D are high efficiency synchronous boost converters capable of operating with an input voltage range from 0.9V to 5.5V. The 2X2 mm DFN thermally enhanced package with a 1MHz switching frequency (2MHz for LTC3526-2) and the 500mA internal switches provide a very tiny solution. The LTC3526 also features output disconnect and the input voltage can be greater or less than the output voltage.

This demonstration circuit allows the user to quickly evaluate the LTC3526 performance. Individual jumpers are provided for selecting several regulated output voltages and a low quiescent current shutdown. Terminals on the board allow easy hookup to an input supply and output load.

Design files for this circuit board are available. Call the LTC factory.

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Table 1. Typical Specifications (25 °C)

Input Voltage Range V_{IN}		1V to 5V
1.8V V_{OUT}	$V_{IN} = 1V, I_{OUT} = 100mA$	$1.8V \pm 2.5\%$
3.3V V_{OUT}	$V_{IN} = 1.5V, I_{OUT} = 100mA$	$3.3V \pm 2.5\%$
5V V_{OUT}	$V_{IN} = 1.5V, I_{OUT} = 100mA$	$5.0V \pm 2.5\%$
Output Ripple Voltage (burst mode)	$V_{IN} = 1.2V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V, I_{OUT} = 1mA$	45mV p-p
Output Ripple Voltage (fixed frequency)	$V_{IN} = 1.2V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V, I_{OUT} = 100mA$	10mV p-p
Efficiency	$V_{IN} = 1.2V, V_{OUT} = 1.8V, I_{OUT} = 50mA$	85%
Efficiency	$V_{IN} = 2.5V, V_{OUT} = 3.3V, I_{OUT} = 50mA$	92%

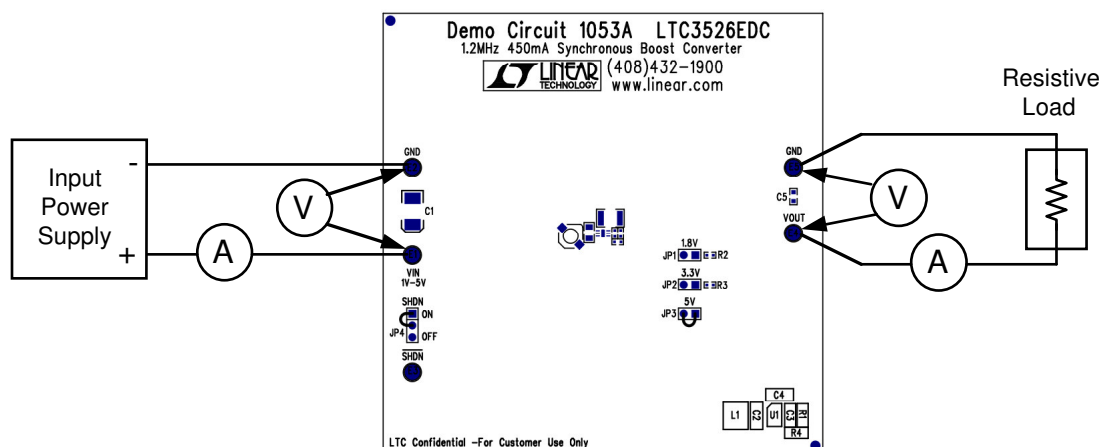


Figure 1. Demonstration Circuit Test Setup

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Table 2. Demonstration Circuit Board Information

Board Number	LTC Part	Part Marking	Frequency	Mode
1053A-A	LTC3526EDC	LCHW	1MHz	Burst
1053A-B	LTC3526BEDC	LCNN	1MHz	No Burst
1053A-C	LTC3526-2EDC	LCNM	2MHz	Burst
1053A-D	LTC3526B-2EDC	LCNP	2MHz	No Burst

QUICK START PROCEDURE

There is one demonstration circuit board for all four LTC3526 versions. The boards are identified by the handwritten information on the top of the pc board.

The boost converter can be evaluated using the setup shown in Figure 1. Select one of the three output voltages using jumpers JP1 through JP3. (With no jumpers installed, the output voltage is 5V.) Set jumper JP4 in the ON position and connect voltmeters and ammeters as shown on the test setup. Connect a power supply to the V_{IN} and GND terminals and a suitable load resistor between VOUT and GND.

With a light load (1k resistor) at the output, begin increasing the input power supply voltage. At approximately 850mV, the output will rise to the selected regulated voltage. Increase the input voltage to approximately 1.5V and increase the load current.

Note the excellent load regulation when going from a light load current to a heavier load, but it is important to monitor the input voltage directly at the input terminals of the circuit

board. At very low input voltages, voltage drops in the power supply wire, connections and Ammeter will result in the input voltage at the input terminals dropping below the minimum voltage required for operation.

Additional pc board pads are provided for an optional input bypass capacitor (C1). It may be necessary when using long wires between the power supply and circuit board, or for adding a tantalum capacitor to minimize input voltage transients that may occur when the input is hot-switched. Also, pads on the board backside are provided for adding a small Schottky diode (D1) which can increase the efficiency slightly under some conditions. But adding a diode defeats the output disconnect and short circuit protection features.

When verifying output ripple, it is important to use the scope probe connection as shown in Figure 3.

In Burst mode with light load current, the output ripple voltage is higher than in non-burst mode.

See LTC3526 Data Sheet for additional information

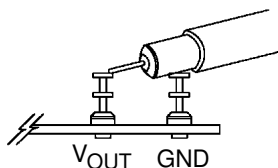


Figure 3. Scope Probe Placement for Measuring Output Ripple Voltage

