

## DESCRIPTION

The MP3430 is a monolithic step-up converter that integrates a power switch and a biased avalanche photodiode (APD) current monitor. The device can double the output voltage through the APD optical receivers. The MP3430 can provide up to 90V output.

The MP3430 uses a current-mode, fixed-frequency architecture to regulate the output voltage, which provides a fast transient response and cycle-by-cycle current limiting. The MP3430 features two accurate APD current monitoring outputs with 1:10 and 1:2 ratios, respectively. Resistor-adjustable current limiting protects the APD from optical power transients.

The MP3430 includes over-current and thermal-overload protection to prevent damage in the event of an output overload.

The MP3430 is available in a small 3mm×3mm QFN16 package.

## FEATURES

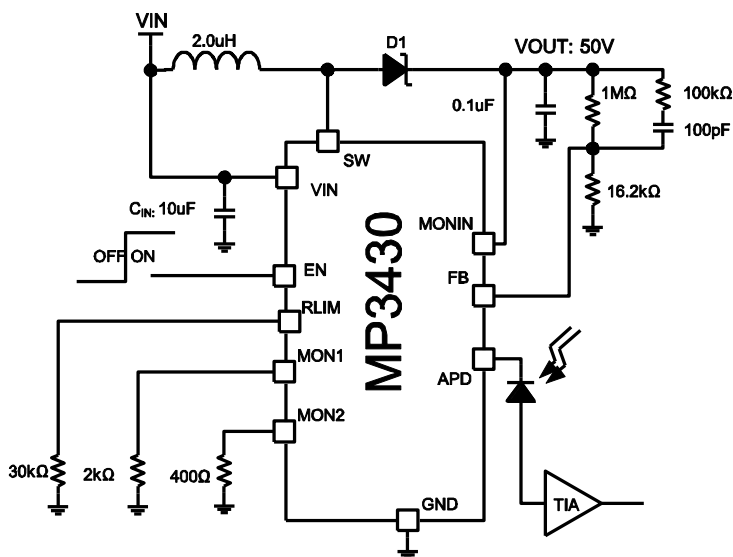
- 2.7V-to-5.5V Input Voltage
- 100V/1Ω NFET with 0.9A Limit
- Up to 90V Output Voltage
- 50ns APD Current Monitoring Response Speed
- 1.3MHz Fixed Switching Frequency
- Internal Compensation and Soft-Start
- High-Side APD Current Monitor with less than ±5% Tolerance.
- 1:10 and 1:2 Ratio Outputs for APD Current Monitoring
- Thermal-Shutdown Protection
- Programmable APD Over-Current Limit and Protection
- 3×3mm QFN16 Package

## APPLICATIONS

- APD Biasing
- PIN Diode Biasing
- Optical Receivers and Modules
- Fiber-Optic–Network Equipment

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## TYPICAL APPLICATION



## \*\*ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number*	Package	Top Marking
MP3430GQ	QFN16 (3x3mm)	ACBY
MP3430HQ	QFN16 (3x3mm)	ACBY

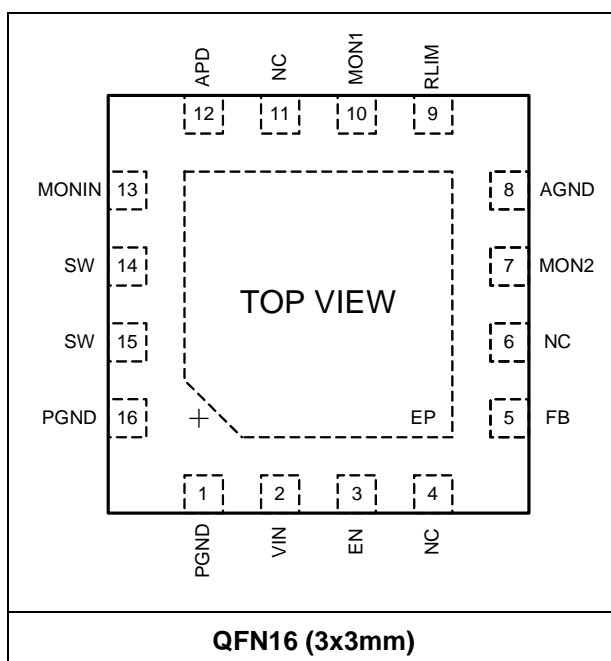
\* For Tape & Reel, add suffix -Z (e.g. MP3430GQ-Z).

For Tape & Reel, add suffix -Z (e.g. MP3430HQ-Z).

For RoHS Compliant Packaging, add suffix -LF (e.g. MP3430HQ-LF-Z)

\*\*MPS is offering two different order codes, for this device we recommend MP3430HQ for our customers, both devices completely meet specifications

## PACKAGE REFERENCE



### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS <sup>(1)</sup>

Input Voltage .....	-0.3V to 6.5V
MONIN, SW, APD Voltage.....	-0.3V to 100V
EN, FB, RLIM .....	-0.3V to 6.5V
MON1, MON2 .....	-0.3V to 4.5V
Continuous Power Dissipation ( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ) <sup>(2)</sup>	.....2.1W

### Recommended Operating Conditions <sup>(3)</sup>

Input Voltage .....	2.7V to 5.5V
MON1, MON2 .....	2.2V
MONIN, SW, APD Voltage.....	2.7V to 90V
Operating Junction Temp. ( $T_J$ )	-40°C to +125°C

### Thermal Resistance <sup>(4)</sup> $\theta_{JA}$ $\theta_{JC}$

QFN16 (3x3mm).....	60	.....12	...°C/W
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#### Notes:

- Exceeding these ratings may damage the device.
- The maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of the maximum junction temperature  $T_J$  (MAX), the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance  $\theta_{JA}$ , and the ambient temperature  $T_A$ . The maximum allowable continuous power dissipation at any ambient temperature is calculated by  $P_D$  (MAX) =  $(T_J$  (MAX) -  $T_A$ ) /  $\theta_{JA}$ . Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation will cause excessive die temperature, and the regulator will go into thermal shutdown. Internal thermal shutdown circuitry protects the device from permanent damage.
- The device is not guaranteed to function outside of its operating conditions.
- Measured on JESD51-7, 4-layer PCB.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS <sup>(5)</sup>

Parameters	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Minimum Operating Voltage	$V_{IN\ MIN}$		2.7			V
Maximum Operating Voltage	$V_{IN\ MAX}$				5.5	V
Under-Voltage Lockout Threshold	$V_{UVLO}$		2.4	2.6	2.7	V
Under-Voltage Lockout Hysteresis	$V_{UVLOH}$			185		mV
EN Threshold		EN Rising	0.8		1.6	V
EN Hysteresis				150		mV
Feedback Voltage	$V_{FB}$		0.77	0.8	0.824	V
Feedback Line Regulator	$R_{FBL}$			0.043	0.12	%/V
FB-Pin Bias Current	$I_{FBB}$	$V_{FB}=0.8V$		30	100	nA
Supply Current	$I_S$	FB=1V, Not switching		0.3	1.0	mA
		$V_{EN}=0$		0.1	0.5	$\mu A$
Switching Frequency	$f_S$		1.0	1.3	1.55	MHz
Maximum Duty Cycle	$D_{MAX}$		76		97	%
Switch Current Limit	$I_{SLMT}$		0.6	0.9	1.3	A
Switch $R_{DSon}$	$V_{CESAT}$	$I_{SW}=150mA$	0.58	0.98	1.3	$\Omega$
Switch Leakage Current	$I_{SL}$	SW=90V, EN=0			1.0	$\mu A$
EN Pin Pull-Down Current	$I_{ENP}$	EN=0V			0.2	$\mu A$
APD-Current-Monitor Output1 Gain	$G_{CM1}$	$I_{APD}=250nA$ $10V \leq MONIN \leq 90V$	0.09	0.10	0.12	mA/mA
		$I_{APD}=2.5mA$ $10V \leq MONIN \leq 90V$	0.095	0.10	0.105	
APD-Current-Monitor Output2 Gain	$G_{CM2}$	$I_{APD}=250nA$ , $10V \leq MONIN \leq 90V$	0.45	0.5	0.6	mA/mA
		$I_{APD}=2.5mA$ , $10V \leq MONIN \leq 90V$	0.475	0.5	0.53	
Monitor-Output1-Voltage Clamp	$V_{MOC}$	$250nA < I_{APD} < 2.5mA$	2.2		3.5	V
Monitor-Output2-Voltage Clamp	$V_{MOC}$	$250nA < I_{APD} < 2.5mA$	2.2		3.5	V
APD-Monitor-Voltage Drop	$V_{ADP}$	MONIN – ADP at $I_{APD}=1mA$ , MONIN=40V	1.0	1.32	2.0	V
APD-Monitor-Current-Response Speed	$t_{delay1}$	10 $\mu A$ to 1mA step APD current input		50		ns
	$t_{delay2}$	250nA to 10 $\mu A$ step APD current input		7		$\mu s$
APD-Pin Current Limit	$I_{MONINLMT}$	APD=0V, MONIN=40V, $R_{LIM}=16.9k\Omega$	2.5		4.3	mA
APD Current-Limit-Adjustment Range		$R_{LIM}=27.2k\Omega$ , MONIN=10V,	2.25		3	mA
		$R_{LIM}=137k\Omega$ , MONIN=10V	0.375		0.625	
		$R_{LIM}=27.2k\Omega$ , MONIN=90V,	1.85		3	mA
		$R_{LIM}=137k\Omega$ , MONIN=90V	0.36		0.72	
Thermal Shutdown				160		$^{\circ}C$
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis				10		$^{\circ}C$

### Notes:

- 5) The \* denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ .  
 $V_{IN}=3.3V$ ,  $V_{EN}=3.3V$  unless otherwise noted.

## PIN FUNCTIONS

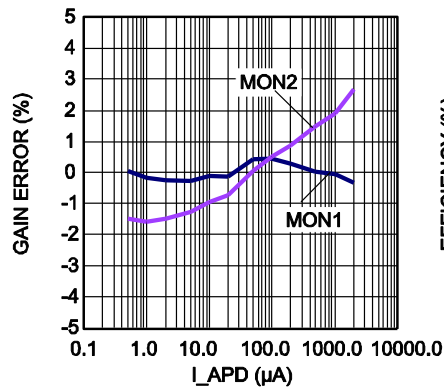
Pin #	Name	Description
1, 16	PGND	Power Ground. Pins connected internally. For best performance, connect both pins to board ground.
2	V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Supply. Locally bypass this pin.
3	EN	Shutdown. Tie to 1.6V or higher to enable device; 0.6V or less to disable device.
4, 6, 11	NC	Not Connected.
5	FB	Feedback. Connect to the output-resistor–divider tap.
7	MON2	Current-Monitor Output. It sources a current equal to 50% of the APD current and converts to a reference voltage through an external resistor.
8	AGND	Analog Ground.
9	RLIM	Current-Limit Resistor. Connect a resistor from RLIM to GND to program the APD current-limit threshold.
10	MON1	Current-Monitor Output. It sources a current equal to 10% of the APD current and converts to a reference voltage through an external resistor.
12	APD	Connect to APD Cathode.
13	MONIN	Current-Monitor Power Supply. Connect an external low-pass filter to further reduce supply voltage ripple.
14, 15	SW	Switch. Minimize the trace length on this pin to reduce EMI.
	Exposed Pad	GND. Solder to a large copper plane on the PCB.

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

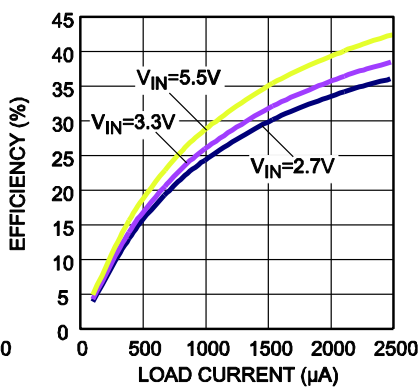
Performance waveforms are tested on the evaluation board in the Design Example section.

$V_{IN} = 3.3V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 50V$ ,  $L = 2.2\mu H$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.

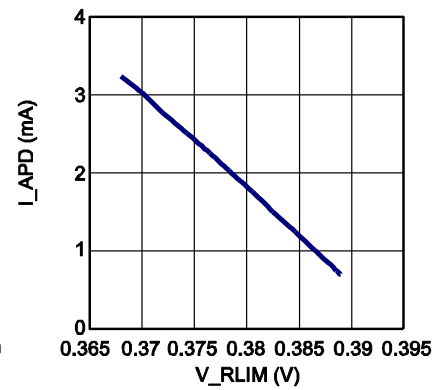
**Gain Error vs. APD Current**



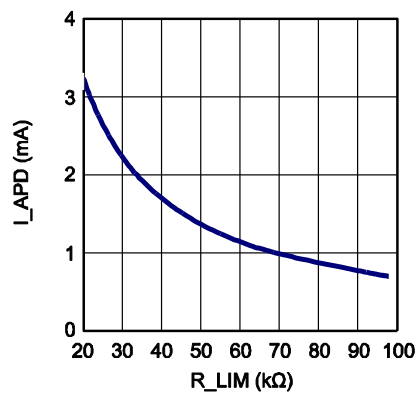
**Efficiency vs. Load Current**



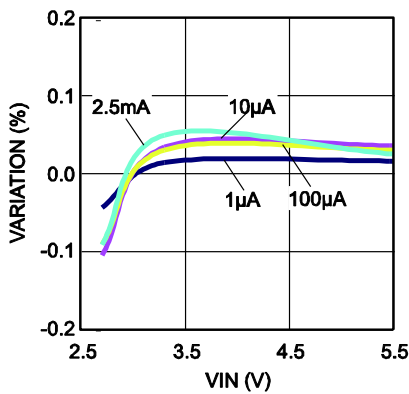
**V-RLIM vs. APD Current Limit**



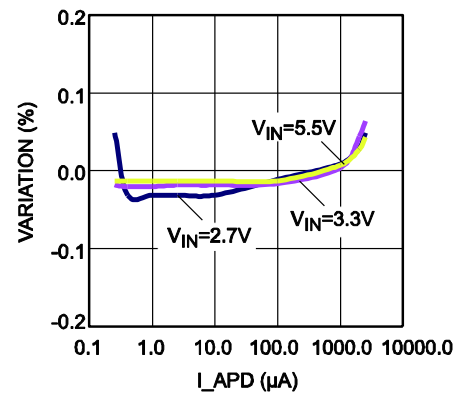
**R\_LIM vs. APD Current Limit**



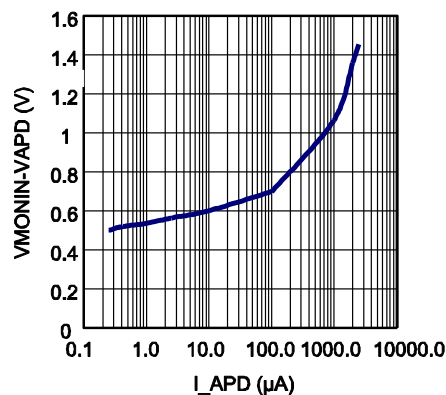
**Line Regulation**



**Load Regulation**



**Voltage Drop - Vmonin to Vapd**

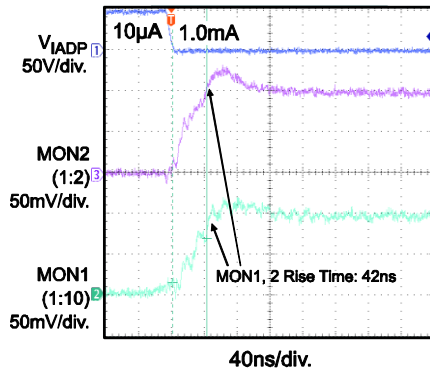


# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS *(continued)*

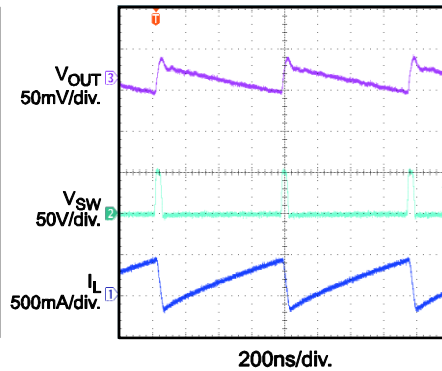
Performance waveforms are tested on the evaluation board in the Design Example section.  
 $V_{IN} = 3.3V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 50V$ ,  $L = 2.2\mu H$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.

## APD Monitor Current Response Steady State Speed – 10 $\mu A$ to 1mA Step

$V_{IN} = 3.3V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 50V$

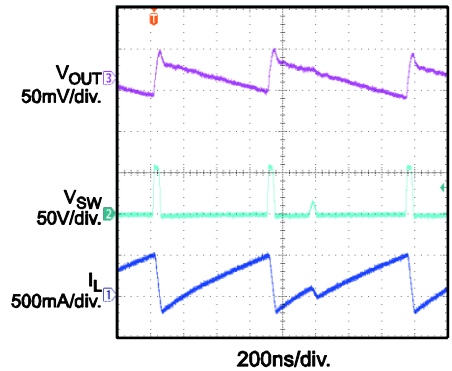


$I_{APD} = 2mA$ ,  $V_{IN} = 2.7V$



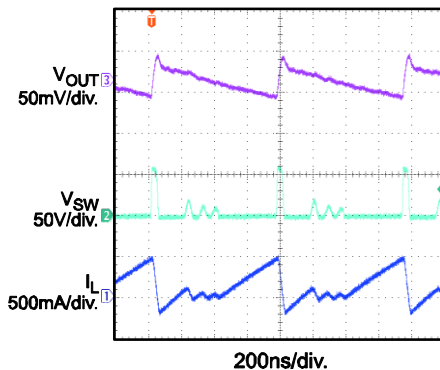
## Steady State

$I_{APD} = 2mA$ ,  $V_{IN} = 3.3V$



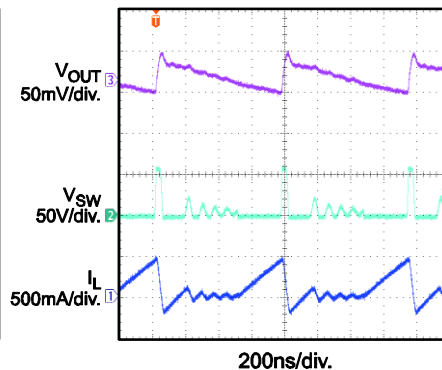
## Steady State

$I_{APD} = 2mA$ ,  $V_{IN} = 4.5V$



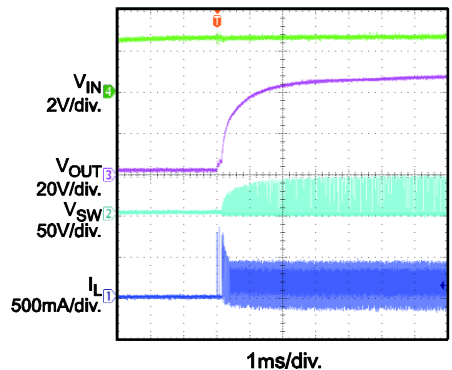
## Steady State

$I_{APD} = 2mA$ ,  $V_{IN} = 5.5V$



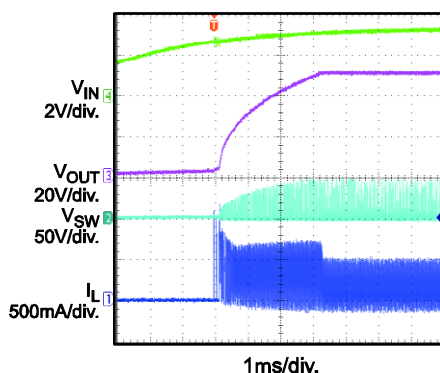
## Power Start Up

$I_{APD} = 2.5mA$ ,  $V_{IN} = 2.7V$



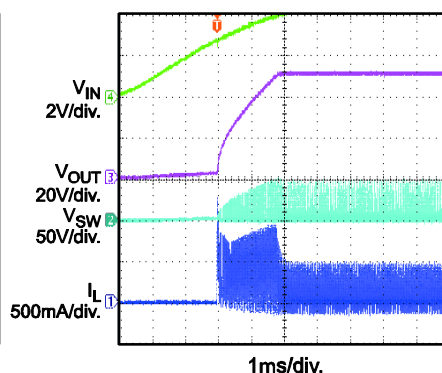
## Power Start Up

$I_{APD} = 2.5mA$ ,  $V_{IN} = 3.3V$



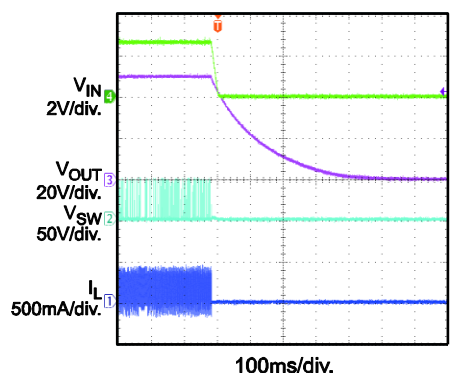
## Power Start Up

$I_{APD} = 2.5mA$ ,  $V_{IN} = 5.5V$



## Power Shutdown

$I_{APD} = 2.5mA$ ,  $V_{IN} = 2.7V$

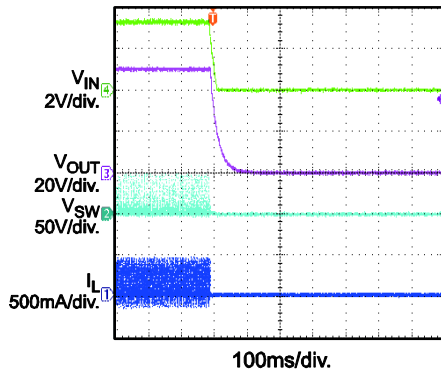


## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS *(continued)*

Performance waveforms are tested on the evaluation board in the Design Example section.  
 $V_{IN} = 3.3V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 50V$ ,  $L = 2.2\mu H$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.

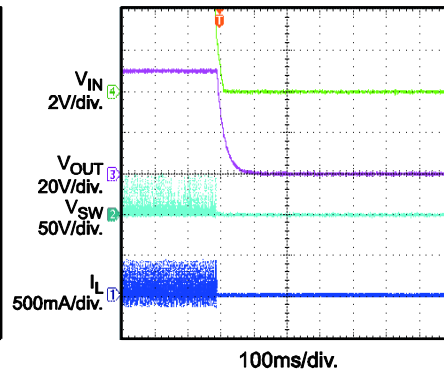
**Power Shutdown**

$I_{APD}=2.5mA$ ,  $V_{IN} = 3.3V$



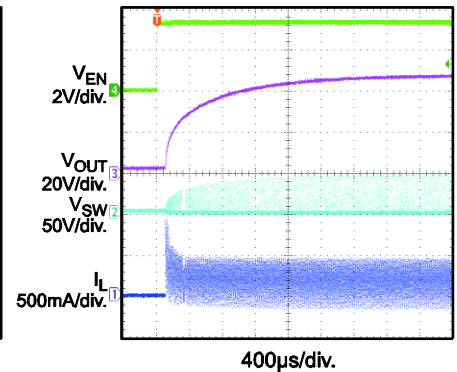
**Power Shutdown**

$I_{APD}=2.5mA$ ,  $V_{IN} = 5.5V$



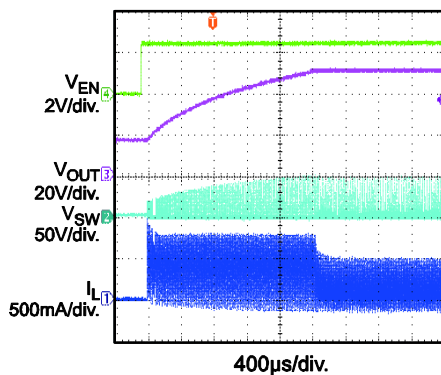
**Enable Startup**

$I_{APD}=2.5mA$ ,  $V_{IN} = 2.7V$



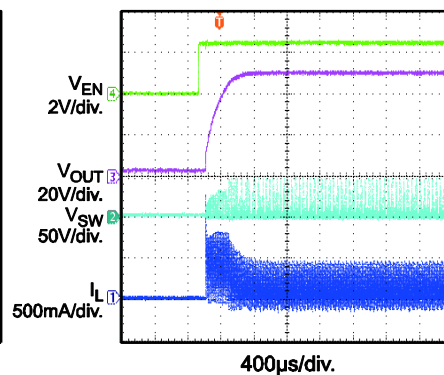
**Enable Startup**

$I_{APD}=2.5mA$ ,  $V_{IN} = 3.3V$



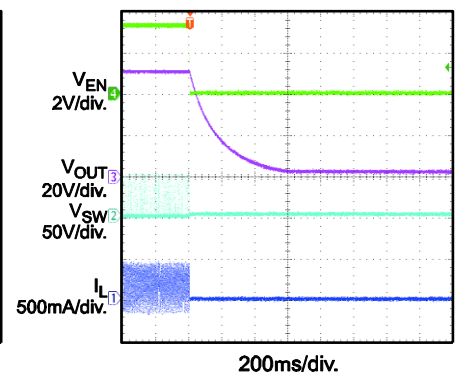
**Enable Startup**

$I_{APD}=2.5mA$ ,  $V_{IN} = 5.5V$



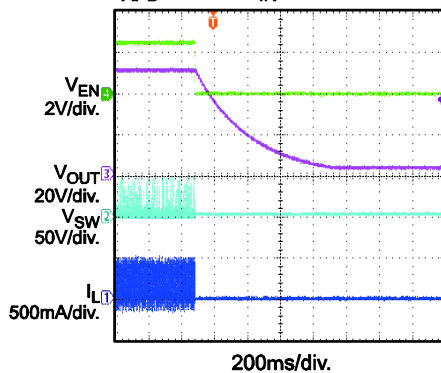
**Enable Shutdown**

$I_{APD}=2.5mA$ ,  $V_{IN} = 2.7V$



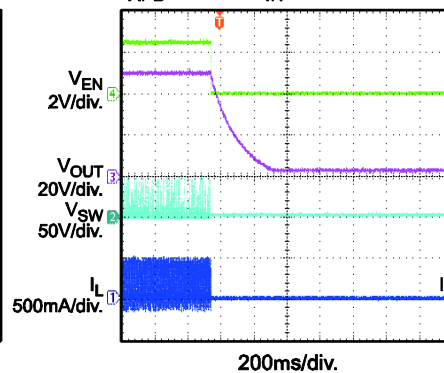
**Enable Shutdown**

$I_{APD}=2.5mA$ ,  $V_{IN} = 3.3V$

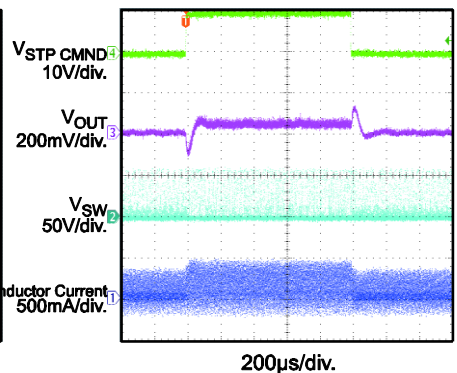


**Enable Shutdown**

$I_{APD}=2.5mA$ ,  $V_{IN} = 5.5V$



**Transient Response  
0.5mA to 2mA**

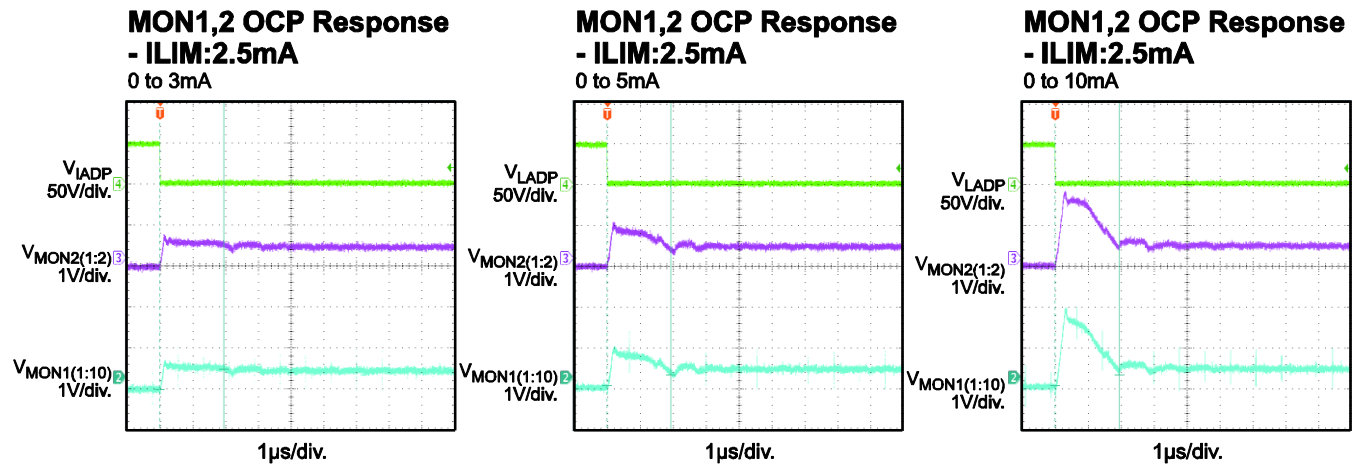




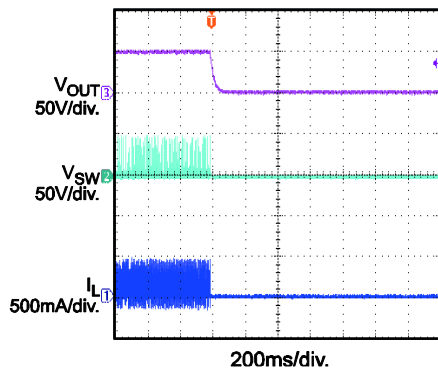
## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS *(continued)*

Performance waveforms are tested on the evaluation board in the Design Example section.

$V_{IN} = 3.3V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 50V$ ,  $L = 2.2\mu H$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.

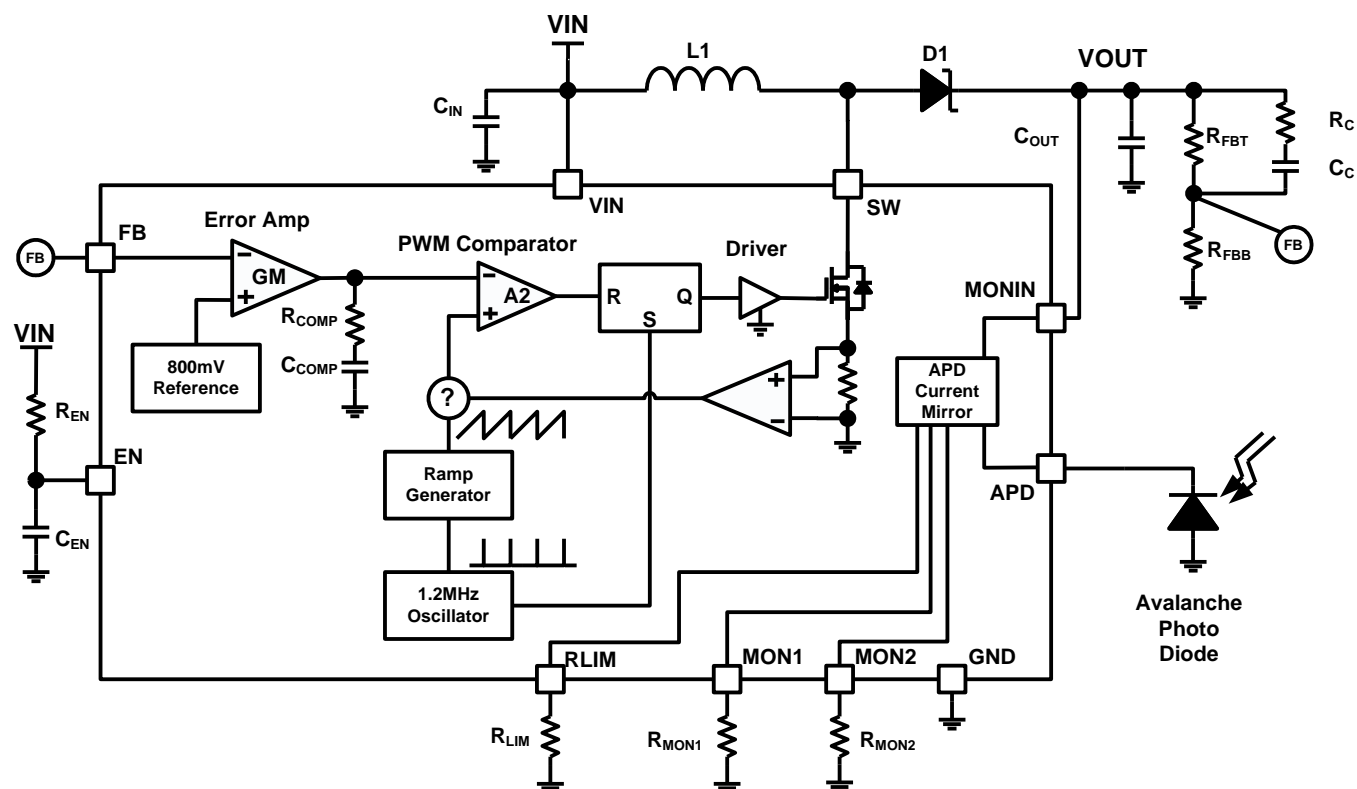


### Temperature Shutdown @ 148°C





## BLOCK DIAGRAM



### Figure 1: Functional Block Diagram

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

The MP3430 step-up converter uses a constant-frequency, current-mode-control scheme to provide excellent line and load regulation.

At the start of each oscillator cycle, the RS latch is set, which turns on the power switch. The output of current sense amplifier—which is proportional to the switching current—is added to a generated ramp. The resulting sum is fed into the positive terminal of the PWM comparator. The RS latch resets, turning off the power switch as soon as the positive terminal exceeds the level of negative input of PWM comparator—which is proportional to the difference between the feedback voltage and the reference voltage. As the load varies, the error amplifier sets the switching peak current necessary to supply the load and regulate the output voltage.

MP3430 has an integrated high-side APD current monitor. The MON pin has an open-circuit protection feature and is internally clamped to 3V. MON1 and MON2 mirror the load current on the APD pin, and convert the currents to voltage signals through resistors  $R_{MON1}$  and  $R_{MON2}$ . The current mirror ratios are set to be 1:10 and 1:2. The APD output current has over-current protection with a threshold programmed by an external resistor at the RLIM pin.

### APD Current-Limit Design

The current limit can be adjusted from 0.5mA to 2.5mA. The current limit is linear with respect to the voltage applied to the RLIM pin, where:

$$I_{RLIM} \text{ (mA)} = -122 \times V_{RLIM} + 48$$

To program the voltage, connect a resistor from the RLIM pin to ground, where

$$R_{RLIM} = \frac{68}{I_{APD,MAX}}$$

$R_{RLIM}$  units: k $\Omega$

$I_{RLIM}$  units: mA

### EN Design

Add a delay (typ. 1ms) to the EN pin so  $V_{IN}$  can increase well beyond the UVLO value (typ. 2.6V) before the MP3430 turns on. For most applications, connect a 100k $\Omega$  resistor from  $V_{IN}$  to EN and a 10nF capacitor from EN to GND.

### Soft-Start

There is no need for a soft-start because  $V_{OUT}$  rises very slowly—on the order of ms. The portion of the inductor current that actually drives up the output voltage is small due to the high conversion ratio. The inductor current limit (typ. 900mA), the output capacitor (typ. 0.1 $\mu$ F), and  $V_{IN}$  limit the  $V_{OUT}$  rise time.

### Component Design

#### $V_{OUT}$ Programming

A resistor feedback network programs the output voltage. Typically, the top resistor—from  $V_{OUT}$  to  $V_{FB}$ —is 1M $\Omega$ . The bottom resistor—from  $V_{FB}$  to GND—is:

$$R_{BOTTOM} = R_{TOP} \times \frac{V_{FB}}{V_{OUT} - V_{FB}}$$

$R_{TOP}$ : k $\Omega$

$R_{BOTTOM}$ : k $\Omega$

In addition, place a series resistor and capacitor of 100k $\Omega$  and 100pF, respectively, in parallel with  $R_{TOP}$ . This gives a phase boost for good phase margin as well as decreases the gain for good gain margin in the extreme cases of  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_{OUT}$ .

### Inductor Design

There are three main considerations in inductor design:

1. Design “ $D3 \times t_s$ ” to be long enough for the reverse-inductor current to stop
2. Must always stay in discontinuous conduction mode (DCM)
3. The peak inductor current must be less than the current limit of the MP3430 and the saturation current of the inductor.

### Design $D3 \times t_s$ to be Long Enough for the Reverse-Inductor Current to Stop

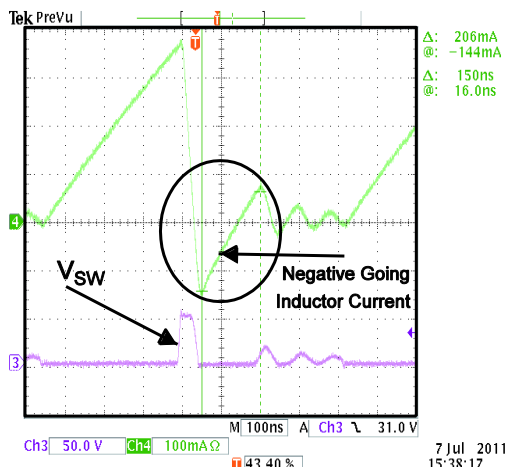
In DCM mode there are three modes:

$D_1 \times t_s$ : the switch is closed and current builds in the inductor,

$D_2 \times t_s$ : when the built-up current transfers to  $C_{OUT}$

$D_3 \times t_s$ : the L current reverses due to energy in the SW MOSFET capacitor followed by LC ringing.

There is a “reverse current” – current going from the SW node back into  $V_{IN}$  – during  $D_3$ .



Due to the applied high-output voltage on the switch node combined with the  $C_{DS}$  capacitive coupling of the MP3430 FET, a significant reverse current flows through the inductor during the  $D_3$  period.

The energy stored in  $C_{DS}$  transfers to the inductor. This negative inductor current turns the FET body diode on.  $V_{IN}$  (combined with the negative voltage applied by the conducting body diode to the SW node) causes the inductor current to ramp up from the maximum negative going current to about 60% of that magnitude in the positive direction—where the positive current goes from  $V_{IN}$  to the SW node, and the negative current feeds back into  $V_{IN}$  through the inductor.

Ringing current occurs after the current turns off the body diode.  $D_3$  is always greater than the time for the current to turn off the FET body diode and to start ringing. Determine  $D_3$  as per the following equations:

$$I_{MAX, REVERSE} = V_{OUT} \times \sqrt{\frac{40pF}{L}}$$

$$t_{ReverseCurrent} \cong \frac{1.6 \cdot L \cdot I_{MAX, REVERSE}}{V_{IN, MIN} + 1}$$

$$D_1 = 2.2 \sqrt{\frac{K}{4} \left[ \left( \frac{2V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} - 1 \right)^2 - 1 \right]}$$

$$D_2 = \frac{D_1 \times V_{IN}}{V_{OUT} - V_{IN}}$$

$$D_3 = 1 - D_1 - D_2$$

$$D_3 \times t_s \geq t_{ReverseCurrent}$$

$$\text{Where, } K = \frac{2 \times L \times f_s \times I_{OUT}}{V_{OUT} \times 1000},$$

$V_{OUT}$ : V, L:  $\mu H$ ,  $f_s$ : MHz,  $I_{OUT}$ : mA

### Staying in Discontinuous Conduction Mode (DCM)

The system must operate in discontinuous conduction mode (DCM) to maintain stability due to the high conversion ratio from  $V_{IN}$  to  $V_{OUT}$ . A boost converter has a right-hand zero that can cause system instability if that zero moves into the system's operational-frequency range. Furthermore the right hand zero moves into lower frequencies—where the system operates—as the conversion ratio increases. This right-hand zero does not exist when operating in DCM

Stability therefore requires that the system operates in DCM under all conditions. To this end, a dimensionless parameter called K measures a system's tendency to operate in DCM mode. The other parameter is  $K_{CRIT}$  which is the DCM, CCM (continuous conduction mode) system boundary. If  $K < K_{CRIT}$ , then the system is in DCM mode operation.

$$K_{CRIT} = D_{CCM} \times (D'_{CCM})^2 = \left( 1 - \frac{V_{IN}}{V_{OUT}} \right) \times \left( \frac{V_{IN}}{V_{OUT}} \right)^2$$

$$K = \frac{2 \times L \times f_s \times I_{OUT}}{V_{OUT} \times 1000}$$

DCM Mode:  $K < K_{CRIT}$ :

$$L \leq \frac{K_{CRIT} \times V_{OUT} \times 1000}{2 \times f_s \times I_{OUT}}$$

$V_{IN}$ ,  $V_{OUT}$ : V

L:  $\mu H$

$f_s$ : MHz

$I_{OUT}$ : mA

There is a size limit to the inductor that can cause the system to enter CCM mode and risk instability.

The peak inductor current must always be less than the MP3430 current limit and the inductor saturation current.

In addition, choose an inductor such that the saturation current is greater than either the IC current limit (900mA, typ.) or the worst-case calculated peak current—whichever is smaller. Generally, pick an inductor with at least 20% greater saturation current than the IC current limit, so that the minimum saturation current would be 1.08A (900mA + 180mA). To ensure that the calculated maximum current does not exceed the maximum current allowed by the MP3430.

$$I_{L,PEAK} = \frac{V_{IN} \times D_1}{L \times f_s} < 900\text{mA, typical}$$

### Diode Design

Due to the high-output voltage combined with the diode capacitive coupling, there is a significant reverse current through the inductor. Generally, a low reverse bias capacitance equates to a low reverse inductor current. However, this is not always true though; so test the diodes prior to final selection. Two recommended diodes with relatively small reverse currents are the DFLS1150-7 (Diodes Inc, Schottky, 1A (avg), 150V) and the BAT46ZFILM (STMicroelectronics, Schottky, 150mA (avg), 100V)

Also, select a diode with an RMS current rating greater than the actual RMS current. The maximum RMS current occurs when  $V_{IN}$  is minimal (2.7V). The RMS current equation is:

$$I_{DIODE,RMS} \geq I_{RMS} = I_{PK} \times \sqrt{\frac{D_2}{3}}$$

$D_2$  = fractional diode conduction period:

$$D_2 = \frac{D_1 \times V_{IN}}{V_{OUT} - V_{IN}}$$

$I_{DIODE}$ ,  $I_{PK}$ : mA

### $R_{MON1}$ , $R_{MON2}$ Design

The maximum allowed voltage on either  $R_{MON1}$  or  $R_{MON2}$  is 2.5V (typ). The maximum allowed current is 2.5mA (typ). For faster response, choose the maximum output less than the maximum allowed voltage.

$$I_{MON1,MAX} = \frac{I_{APD,MAX}}{10}$$

$$I_{MON2,MAX} = \frac{I_{APD,MAX}}{2}$$

$$R_{MON1} = \frac{V_{MON1,MAX}}{I_{MON1,MAX}}$$

$$R_{MON2} = \frac{V_{MON2,MAX}}{I_{MON2,MAX}}$$

Where:

$V_{MON1,MAX}$ ,  $V_{MON2,MAX} < 2.5\text{V}$

$R_{MON1,2}$ : k $\Omega$

$I_{MON1,2}$ : mA

### $C_{OUT}$ Design

The output ripple is typically 0.1%. Use 0.1 $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor for most cases. Make sure that the capacitor voltage rating is at least 50% more than  $V_{OUT}$ . The ripple equation is:

$$V_{OUT,RIPPLE} = \frac{I_{APD} \times (1 - D_2)}{f_s \times C_{OUT}} \times 0.001$$

$I_{APD}$ : mA

$f_s$ : MHz

$C_{OUT}$   $\mu\text{F}$

### $C_{IN}$ Design

If the  $C_{IN}$  is not big enough, the initial current pulses will pull  $V_{IN}$  down below UVLO during power start-up. This may cause false starts. Select a  $C_{IN}$  of at least 10 $\mu\text{F}$ .

Recommended Values ( $V_{IN}$ : 2.7V to 5.5V)

$V_{OUT}$ (V)	$I_{OUT,MAX}$ (mA)	L ( $\mu$ H)	$R_{FB, TOP}$ (M $\Omega$ ) ( $V_{OUT}$ to FB)	$R_{FB, BOTTOM}$ (k $\Omega$ ) (FB to GND)	Diode (Schottky Small Signal)	$C_{OUT}$ ( $\mu$ F 100V)	$C_{IN}$ ( $\mu$ F)
30	2.5	3.3	1.0	27.4	BAT46W	0.1	10
40	2.5	2.7		20.5			
50	2.5	2.0		16.2			
60	2.0	1.5		13.3			
70	0.9	1.5		11.5			
80	0.5	1.2		10.0			
90	0.5	1.0		8.87			

## Design Example:

## Desired Parameters:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{IN} &= 2.7V \text{ to } 5.5V & I_{APD,MAX} &= 2.5mA \\
 V_{IN,TYP} &= 3.3V & V_{MON1,MAX} &= 0.5V \\
 V_{OUT} &= 50V & V_{MON2,MAX} &= 0.5V \\
 V_{FB} &= 0.8V & R_{TOP} &= 1M\Omega \\
 f_s &= 1.3MHz; & t_s &= 769ns
 \end{aligned}$$

## Calculations:

 $V_{OUT}$ 

$$R_{BOTTOM} = R_{TOP} \times \frac{V_{FB}}{V_{OUT} - V_{FB}} = 1M\Omega \times \frac{0.8}{50 - 0.8} = 16.2k\Omega$$

$$R_{RLIM} = 68 / I_{APD,MAX} = 68 / 2.5 = 27.2k\Omega$$

## Inductor

Choose L = 2.0 $\mu$ H

## First Consideration (most important)

$$I_{MAX, REVERSE} = V_{OUT} \times \sqrt{40pF/L} = 50 \times \sqrt{40pF/2\mu H} = 224mA$$

$$t_{ReverseCurrent} = \frac{1.6 \cdot L \cdot I_{MAX, REVERSE}}{V_{IN, MIN} + 1} = \frac{1.6 \times 2\mu H \times 224mA}{2.7 + 1} = 194ns$$

$$K = \frac{2 \times L \times f_s \times I_{OUT}}{V_{OUT} \times 1000} = \frac{2 \times 2 \times 1.3 \times 2.5}{50 \times 1000} = 0.00026$$

$$D_1 = 2.2 \sqrt{\frac{K}{4} \left[ \left( \frac{2V_{OUT}}{V_{IN, MIN}} - 1 \right)^2 - 1 \right]} = 2.2 \sqrt{\frac{0.00026}{4} \left[ \left( \frac{2 \times 50}{2.7} - 1 \right)^2 - 1 \right]} = 0.639$$

$$D_2 = D_1 \frac{V_{IN}}{V_{OUT} - V_{IN, MIN}} = 0.639 \times \frac{2.7}{50 - 2.7} = 0.0365$$

$$D_3 = 1 - D_1 - D_2 = 1 - 0.639 - 0.0365 = 0.325$$

$$D_3 \times t_s = 250ns > t_{ReverseCurrent} = 194ns$$

So 2.0 $\mu$ H is good.

## Second Consideration

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{CRIT} &= D \times D^2 = \left( 1 - \frac{V_{IN, MIN}}{V_{OUT}} \right) \times \left( \frac{V_{IN, MIN}}{V_{OUT}} \right)^2 \\
 &= \left( 1 - \frac{2.7}{50} \right) \times \left( \frac{2.7}{50} \right)^2 = 0.00276 \\
 L &< \frac{K_{CRIT, MIN} \times V_{OUT} \times 1000}{2f_s \times I_{OUT}} = \frac{0.00276 \times 50 \times 1000}{2 \times 1.3 \times 2.5} = 21\mu H
 \end{aligned}$$

$$K_{CRIT} > K : 0.00276 > 0.00026.$$

## Third Consideration:

$$I_{L, PEAK} = \frac{V_{IN, MIN} \times D_1}{L \times f_s} = \frac{2.7 \times 0.639}{2.0 \times 1.3} = 664mA < 900mA$$

Make sure the inductor has at least 20% more capability than the saturation current

## DIODE

$$D_2 = \text{diode conduction fraction of period} = 0.0365$$

$$I_{DIODE, RMS} > I_{RMS} = I_{PK} \sqrt{\frac{D_2}{3}} = 664 \times \sqrt{\frac{0.0365}{3}} = 73mA$$

Make sure diode average current rating is above this value

## Output Capacitor

Choose  $C_{OUT} = 0.1\mu F$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{OUT, RIPPLE} &= \frac{I_{APD} \times (1 - D_2)}{f_s \times C_{OUT}} \times 0.001 \\
 &= \frac{2.5 \times (1 - 0.0365)}{1.3 \times 0.1} \times 0.001 = 19mV \\
 &= 0.04\% \text{ of } V_{OUT}, < 0.1\%
 \end{aligned}$$

### Monitor Resistors

Select  $V_{\text{MON1}} = V_{\text{MON2}} = 0.5\text{V} < 2.5\text{V}$

$R_{\text{MON1}} = V_{\text{MON1}} / I_{\text{MON1,MAX}} = 0.5/0.25 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$

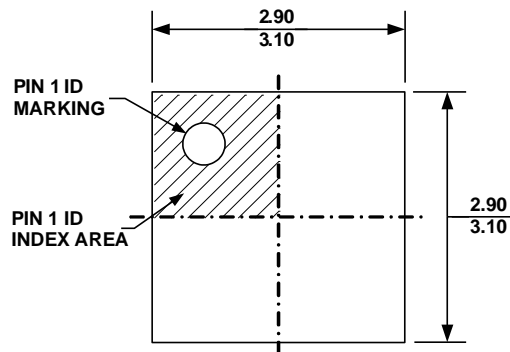
$R_{\text{MON2}} = V_{\text{MON2}} / I_{\text{MON2,MAX}} = 0.5/1.25 = 400 \Omega$

### Input Capacitors

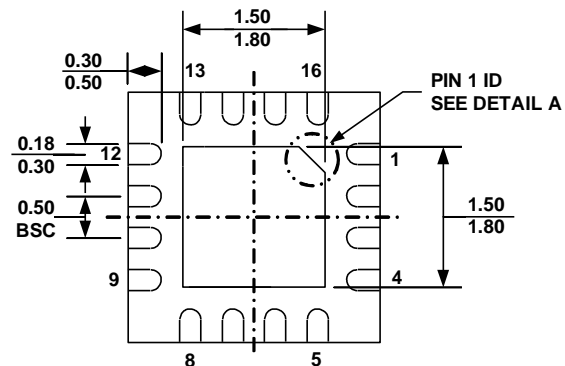
Choose  $C_{\text{IN}} = 10\mu\text{F}$

# PACKAGE INFORMATION

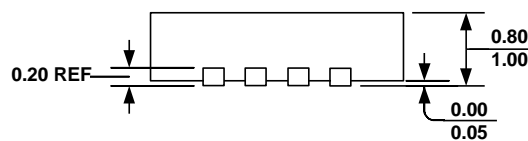
QFN16 (3X3mm)



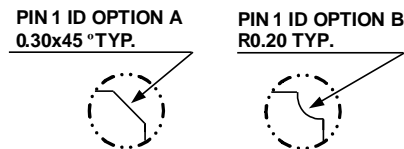
TOP VIEW



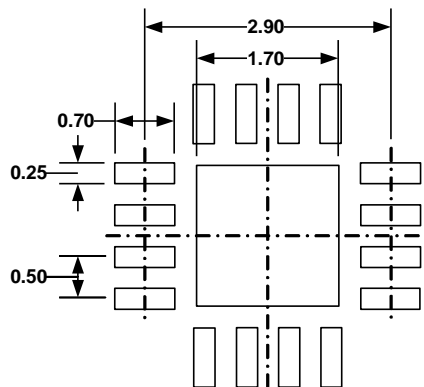
BOTTOM VIEW



SIDE VIEW



DETAIL A



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

## NOTE:

- 1) ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS
- 2) EXPOSED PADDLE SIZE DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH
- 3) LEAD COPLANARITY SHALL BE 0.10 MILLIMETER MAX
- 4) DRAWING CONFORMS TO JEDEC MO-220, VARIATION VEEED-4.
- 5) DRAWING IS NOT TO SCALE

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