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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**ORDERING INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number*</th>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Top Marking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MP3430GQ</td>
<td>QFN-16 (3mmx3mm)</td>
<td>See Below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP3430HQ</td>
<td>QFN-16 (3mmx3mm)</td>
<td>See Below</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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.**

**TOP MARKING**

**ACBY**

**LLL**

ACB: product code of MP3430GQ and MP3430HQ
Y: year code
LLL: lot number

**PACKAGE REFERENCE**

![TOP VIEW](image-url)
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS  (1)
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 (TA = +25°C)  (2)
.................................................................................. 2.1W

Recommended Operating Conditions  (3)
Input Voltage........................................... 2.7V to 5.5V
MON1, MON2 ........................................... 2.2V
MONIN, SW, APD Voltage...................... 2.7V to 90V
Operating Junction Temp. (TJ) ....... -40°C to +125°C

Thermal Resistance  (4) \( \theta_{JA} \quad \theta_{JC} \)
QFN16 (3x3mm) .......................... 60 ...... 12 ... °C/W

Notes:
1) Exceeding these ratings may damage the device.
2) The maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of the
maximum junction temperature TJ (MAX), the junction-to-
ambient thermal resistance \( \theta_{JA} \), and the ambient temperature
TA. The maximum allowable continuous power dissipation at
any ambient temperature is calculated by \( P_D (MAX) = (T_J (MAX) - TA)/\theta_{JA} \). 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.
3) The device is not guaranteed to function outside of its
operating conditions.
4) Measured on JESD51-7, 4-layer PCB.
### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Operating Voltage</td>
<td>( V_{\text{IN\ MIN}} )</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Operating Voltage</td>
<td>( V_{\text{IN\ MAX}} )</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-Voltage Lockout Threshold</td>
<td>( V_{\text{UVLO}} )</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-Voltage Lockout Hysteresis</td>
<td>( V_{\text{UVLOH}} )</td>
<td></td>
<td>185</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN Threshold</td>
<td>EN Rising</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN Hysteresy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feedback Voltage</td>
<td>( V_{\text{FB}} )</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.824</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feedback Line Regulator</td>
<td>( R_{\text{FBL}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{FB}}=0.8\text{V} )</td>
<td>0.043</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td></td>
<td>%/V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Current</td>
<td>( I_{\text{S}} )</td>
<td>FB=1V, Not switching, ( V_{\text{EN}}=0 )</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switching Frequency</td>
<td>( f_{\text{S}} )</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Duty Cycle</td>
<td>( D_{\text{MAX}} )</td>
<td></td>
<td>76</td>
<td>97</td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switch Current Limit</td>
<td>( I_{\text{SLMT}} )</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switch ( R_{\text{DS\ ON}} )</td>
<td>( V_{\text{CESAT}} )</td>
<td>( I_{\text{SW}}=150\text{mA} )</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switch Leakage Current</td>
<td>( I_{\text{SL}} )</td>
<td>SW=90V, ( V_{\text{EN}}=0 )</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN Pin Pull-Down Current</td>
<td>( I_{\text{ENP}} )</td>
<td>( EN=0\text{V} )</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APD-Current–Monitor Output1 Gain</td>
<td>( G_{\text{CM1}} )</td>
<td>( I_{\text{APD}}=250\text{nA,} )</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>mA/mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( 10\text{V} \leq MONIN \leq 90\text{V} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APD-Current–Monitor Output2 Gain</td>
<td>( G_{\text{CM2}} )</td>
<td>( I_{\text{APD}}=250\text{nA,} )</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>mA/mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( 10\text{V} \leq MONIN \leq 90\text{V} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor-Output1–Voltage Clamp</td>
<td>( V_{\text{MOC}} )</td>
<td>( 250\text{nA}&lt;I_{\text{APD}}&lt;2.5\text{mA} )</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor-Output2–Voltage Clamp</td>
<td>( V_{\text{MOC}} )</td>
<td>( 250\text{nA}&lt;I_{\text{APD}}&lt;2.5\text{mA} )</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APD-Monitor–Voltage Drop</td>
<td>( V_{\text{ADP}} )</td>
<td>MONIN – ADP at ( I_{\text{APD}}=1\text{mA,} )</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MONIN=40V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APD-Monitor-Current–Response Speed</td>
<td>( t_{\text{delay1}} )</td>
<td>10μA to 1mA step APD current input</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( t_{\text{delay2}} )</td>
<td>250nA to 10μA step APD current input</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APD-Pin Current Limit</td>
<td>( I_{\text{MONINLMT}} )</td>
<td>APD=0V, MONIN=40V, ( R_{\text{LIM}}=16.9\text{kΩ} )</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APD Current-Limit–Adjustment Range</td>
<td>( R_{\text{LIM}}=27.2\text{kΩ,} )</td>
<td>MONIN=10V, MONIN=40V, ( R_{\text{LIM}}=137\text{kΩ} )</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MONIN=90V</td>
<td>0.375</td>
<td>0.625</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( R_{\text{LIM}}=27.2\text{kΩ,} )</td>
<td>MONIN=90V, MONIN=90V, ( R_{\text{LIM}}=137\text{kΩ} )</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MONIN=90V</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Shutdown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

5) The * denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at \( T_{\text{A}} =+25°C \). \( V_{\text{IN}}=3.3\text{V,} \) \( V_{\text{EN}}=3.3\text{V} \) unless otherwise noted.
# PIN FUNCTIONS

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

Performance waveforms are tested on the evaluation board in the Design Example section. \( V_{\text{IN}} = 3.3 \text{V}, \ V_{\text{OUT}} = 50 \text{V}, \ L = 2.2 \mu\text{H}, \ T_{\text{A}} = 25^\circ \text{C}, \) 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

VIN = 5.5V, VIN=3.3V, VIN=2.7V
LOAD CURRENT (µA)
L_APD (mA)
V_RLIM (V)
R_LIM (kΩ)
VIN (V)
L_APD (µA)
I_APD (µA)
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

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

**APD Monitor Current Response Speed — 10\mu\text{A} to 1\text{mA} Step**
\( V_{IN} = 3.3\text{V}, \ V_{OUT} = 50\text{V} \)

**Steady State**
\( I_{APD}=2\text{mA}, \ V_{IN} = 2.7\text{V} \)

**Steady State**
\( I_{APD}=2\text{mA}, \ V_{IN} = 3.3\text{V} \)

**Steady State**
\( I_{APD}=2\text{mA}, \ V_{IN} = 4.5\text{V} \)

**Steady State**
\( I_{APD}=2\text{mA}, \ V_{IN} = 5.5\text{V} \)

**Power Start Up**
\( I_{APD}=2.5\text{mA}, \ V_{IN} = 2.7\text{V} \)

**Power Start Up**
\( I_{APD}=2.5\text{mA}, \ V_{IN} = 3.3\text{V} \)

**Power Start Up**
\( I_{APD}=2.5\text{mA}, \ V_{IN} = 5.5\text{V} \)

**Power Shutdown**
\( I_{APD}=2.5\text{mA}, \ V_{IN} = 2.7\text{V} \)
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**
  - $I_{APD} = 2.5mA$, $V_{IN} = 3.3V$
  - Waveform details: $V_{IN}$, $V_{OUT}$, $V_{SW}$, $I_L$, $100ms/\text{div.}$

- **Power Shutdown**
  - $I_{APD} = 2.5mA$, $V_{IN} = 5.5V$
  - Waveform details: $V_{IN}$, $V_{OUT}$, $V_{SW}$, $I_L$, $100ms/\text{div.}$

- **Enable Startup**
  - $I_{APD} = 2.5mA$, $V_{IN} = 3.3V$
  - Waveform details: $V_{EN}$, $V_{OUT}$, $V_{SW}$, $I_L$, $400\mu s/\text{div.}$

- **Enable Startup**
  - $I_{APD} = 2.5mA$, $V_{IN} = 5.5V$
  - Waveform details: $V_{EN}$, $V_{OUT}$, $V_{SW}$, $I_L$, $400\mu s/\text{div.}$

- **Enable Shutdown**
  - $I_{APD} = 2.5mA$, $V_{IN} = 3.3V$
  - Waveform details: $V_{EN}$, $V_{OUT}$, $V_{SW}$, $I_L$, $200\mu s/\text{div.}$

- **Enable Shutdown**
  - $I_{APD} = 2.5mA$, $V_{IN} = 5.5V$
  - Waveform details: $V_{EN}$, $V_{OUT}$, $V_{SW}$, $I_L$, $200\mu s/\text{div.}$

- **Transient Response**
  - $0.5mA$ to $2mA$
  - Waveform details: $V_{STP CMND}$, $V_{OUT}$, $V_{SW}$, $I_L$, $200\mu s/\text{div.}$
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)
Performance waveforms are tested on the evaluation board in the Design Example section. 
\( V_{\text{IN}} = 3.3 \text{V}, V_{\text{OUT}} = 50 \text{V}, L = 2.2 \mu \text{H}, T_{A} = 25^\circ \text{C}, \) unless otherwise noted.

**MON1,2 OCP Response**
- **ILIM:** 2.5mA
  - 0 to 3mA

**MON1,2 OCP Response**
- **ILIM:** 2.5mA
  - 0 to 5mA

**MON1,2 OCP Response**
- **ILIM:** 2.5mA
  - 0 to 10mA

Temperature Shutdown @ 148°C
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 RMON1 and RMON2. 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:

\[ I_{RLIM} (mA) = -122 \times V_{RLIM} + 48 \]

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

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

R_{RLIM} units: kΩ
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 100kΩ 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. 0.1µF), 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 1MΩ. The bottom resistor—from V_{FB} to GND—is:

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

R_{TOP}: kΩ
R_{BOTTOM}: kΩ

In addition, place a series resistor and capacitor of 100kΩ 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×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×t_s to be Long Enough for the Reverse-Inductor Current to Stop

In DCM mode there are three modes:

D1×t_s: the switch is closed and current builds in the inductor,
D2×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:

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

$$t_{\text{ReverseCurrent}} \approx \frac{1.6 \cdot L \cdot I_{\text{MAX,REVERSE}}}{V_{IN_{\text{MIN}}} + 1}$$

$$D_1 = \frac{2.2}{L} \left( \frac{2V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} - 1 \right)^2 - 1$$

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

$$D_3 = 1 - D_1 - D_2$$

$$D_3 \times t_S \geq t_{\text{ReverseCurrent}}$$

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 $K_{\text{CRIT}}$ which is the DCM, CCM (continuous conduction mode) system boundary. If $K < K_{\text{CRIT}}$, then the system is in DCM mode operation.

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

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

DCM Mode: $K < K_{\text{CRIT}}$.

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

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

$L$: $\mu$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.

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

### 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 \( V_{\text{IN}} \) is minimal (2.7V). The RMS current equation is:

\[
I_{\text{DIODE,RMS}} \geq I_{\text{RMS}} = I_{\text{PK}} \times \sqrt{\frac{D_2}{3}}
\]

\( D_2 = \frac{D_1 \times V_{\text{IN}}}{V_{\text{OUT}} - V_{\text{IN}}} \)

**R\text{MON1}, R\text{MON2 Design}**

The maximum allowed voltage on either \( R_{\text{MON1}} \) or \( R_{\text{MON2}} \) 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.

\[
R_{\text{MON1}} = \frac{V_{\text{MON1,MAX}}}{I_{\text{MON1,MAX}}}
\]

\[
R_{\text{MON2}} = \frac{V_{\text{MON2,MAX}}}{I_{\text{MON2,MAX}}}
\]

Where:

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

\( I_{\text{MON1,2}}: \text{mA} \)

**C\text{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 \( V_{\text{OUT}} \). The ripple equation is:

\[
V_{\text{OUT,ripples}} = \frac{I_{\text{APD}} \times (1-D_2)}{f_s \times C_{\text{OUT}}} \times 0.001
\]

\( I_{\text{APD}}: \text{mA} \)

\( f_s: \text{MHz} \)

\( C_{\text{OUT}}: \mu\text{F} \)

**C\text{IN Design}**

If the \( C_{\text{IN}} \) is not big enough, the initial current pulses will pull \( V_{\text{IN}} \) down below UVLO during power start-up. This may cause false starts. Select a \( C_{\text{IN}} \) of at least 10\( \mu \text{F} \).
### Recommended Values (V\text{IN}: 2.7V to 5.5V)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V\text{OUT} (V)</th>
<th>I\text{OUT,MAX} (mA)</th>
<th>L (µH)</th>
<th>R\text{FB,TOP} (MΩ)</th>
<th>R\text{FB,BOTTOM} (kΩ)</th>
<th>Diode (Schottky Small Signal)</th>
<th>C\text{OUT} (μF 100V)</th>
<th>C\text{IN} (μF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>BAT46W</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Design Example:

**Desired Parameters:**
- V\text{IN} = 2.7V to 5.5V
- I\text{APD,MAX} = 2.5mA
- V\text{IN-TYP} = 3.3V
- V\text{OUT} = 50V
- V\text{FB} = 0.8V
- f\text{s} = 1.3MHz; t\text{s} = 769ns

**Calculations:**

**V\text{OUT}**

\[
R_{\text{BOTTOM}} = R_{\text{TOP}} \times \frac{V_{\text{FB}}}{V_{\text{OUT}} - V_{\text{FB}}} = 1 \text{MΩ} \times \frac{0.8}{50 - 0.8} = 16.2 \text{kΩ}
\]

\[
R_{\text{RLIM}} = \frac{68}{I_{\text{APD,MAX}}} = \frac{68}{2.5} = 27.2 \text{kΩ}
\]

Choose L = 2.0µH

**First Consideration (most important)**

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

\[
t_{\text{ReverseCurrent}} = \frac{1.6 \cdot L \cdot I_{\text{MAX,REVERSE}}}{V_{\text{INMIN}} + 1} = \frac{1.6 \cdot 2\mu H \times 224mA}{2.7 + 1} = 194\text{ns}
\]

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

\[
D_1 = 2.2 \sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{2V_{\text{OUT}}}{V_{\text{INMIN}}} - 1\right)^2}{4 \times \left(\frac{2 \times 50}{2.7} - 1\right)^2}} = 0.639
\]

\[
D_2 = \frac{V_{\text{IN}}}{V_{\text{OUT}} - V_{\text{INMIN}}} = 0.639 \times \frac{2.7}{50 - 2.7} = 0.0365
\]

\[
D_3 = 1 - D_1 - D_2 = 1 - 0.639 - 0.0365 = 0.325
\]

\[
D_3 \times t_s = 250\text{ns} \times t_{\text{ReverseCurrent}} = 194\text{ns}
\]

So 2.0µH is good.

**Second Consideration**

\[
K_{\text{CRIT}} = D \times D^2 = \left(1 - \frac{V_{\text{INMIN}}}{V_{\text{OUT}}}\right) \times \left(\frac{V_{\text{INMIN}}}{V_{\text{OUT}}}\right)^2
\]

\[
= \left(1 - \frac{2.7}{50}\right) \times \left(\frac{2.7}{50}\right)^2 = 0.00276
\]

\[
L < \frac{K_{\text{CRIT,MIN}} \times V_{\text{OUT}} \times 1000}{2I_s \times I_{\text{OUT}}} = \frac{0.00276 \times 50 \times 1000}{2 \times 1.3 \times 2.5} = 21\mu H
\]

K_{\text{CRIT}}>K : 0.00276>0.00026.

**Third Consideration:**

\[
I_{\text{L,PEAK}} = \frac{V_{\text{INMIN}} \times D_1}{L \times f_s} = \frac{2.7 \times 0.639}{2.0 \times 1.3} = 664mA < 900mA
\]

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

**DIODE**

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

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

Make sure diode average current rating is above this value

**Output Capacitor**

Choose C\text{OUT} = 0.1µF

\[
V_{\text{OUT,RIPPLE}} = I_{\text{APD}} \times (1 - D_2) \times 0.001
\]

\[
= \frac{2.5 \times (1 - 0.0365) \times 0.001}{1.3 \times 0.1} = 19mV
\]

\[
= 0.04\% \text{ of } V_{\text{OUT}}, <0.1\%
\]
Monitor Resistors

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

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

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

Input Capacitors

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

QFN-16 (3mmX3mm)

TOP VIEW

BOTTOM VIEW

SIDE VIEW

DETAIL A

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 VEED-4.
5) DRAWING IS NOT TO SCALE

RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

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