General Description
The MAX5025-MAX5028 constant-frequency, pulsewidth modulating (PWM), low-noise boost converters are intended for low-voltage systems that often need a locally generated high voltage. These devices are capable of generating low-noise, high output voltages required for varactor diode biasing in TV tuners, set-top boxes, and PCI cable modems. The MAX5025MAX5028 operate from as low as 3 V and switch at 500 kHz .
The constant-frequency, current-mode PWM architecture provides for low output noise that is easy to filter. A 40V lateral DMOS device is used as the internal power switch, making the devices ideal for boost converters up to 36V. The MAX5025/MAX5026 adjustable versions require the use of external feedback resistors to set the output voltage. The MAX5027/MAX5028 offer a fixed 30V output. These devices are available in a small, 6pin SOT23 package.

Applications
TV Tuner Power Supply
Low-Noise Varactor Diode Biasing
Set-Top Box Tuner Power Supply
PCI Cable Modem
Voice-Over-Cable
LCD Power Supply
Avalanche Photodiode Biasing

Typical Operating Circuit


- Input Voltage Range:

3V to 11V (MAX5026/MAX5028)
4.5V to 11V (MAX5025/MAX5027)

- Wide Output Voltage Range: Vcc to 36V
- Output Power: 120mW (max)
- User-Adjustable Output Voltage with MAX5025/MAX5026 Using External Feedback Resistors
- Fixed 30V Output Voltage: MAX5027/MAX5028
- Internal $1.3 \Omega$ (typ), 40V Switch
- Constant PWM Frequency Provides Easy Filtering in Low-Noise Applications
- 500kHz (typ) Switching Frequency
- $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ (max) Shutdown Current
- Small, 6-Pin SOT23 Package

Ordering Information

| PART | TEMP. <br> RANGE | PIN- <br> PACKAGE | TOP <br> MARK |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MAX5025EUT- $T$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 6 SOT23- 6 | AATJ |
| MAX5026EUT- T | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 6 SOT23-6 | AATK |
| MAX5027EUT- T | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 6 SOT23-6 | AATL |
| MAX5028EUT-T | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 6 SOT23-6 | AATM |

Selector Guide appears at end of data sheet.

Pin Configuration


MAXIAV

## 500kHz, 36V Output, SOT23, PWM Step-Up DC-DC Converters

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| VCc to GND | - 3 V to +12V |
| :---: | :---: |
| PGND to GND | -0.1V to +0.1V |
| FB to GND (MAX5025/MAX5026). | .-0.3V to (Vcc + 0.3V) |
| FB to GND (MAX5027/MAX5028). | ..........-0.3V to +40V |
| SHDN to GND. | -0.3V to (Vcc +0.3 V ) |
| LX to GND | -0.3V to +45 |
|  | $600$ |

Operating Temperature Range ......................... $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Continuous Power Dissipation $\left(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ )
6-Pin SOT23 (derate $7.1 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )......... 695.7 mW
Junction Temperature....................................................... $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+165^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Storage Temperature Range ........................... $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$\left(\mathrm{V}_{C C}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \overline{\mathrm{SHDN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. $)($ Note 1$)$

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SUPPLY VOLTAGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input Voltage Range | VCC | MAX5026/MAX5028 | 3.0 |  | 11 | V |
|  |  | MAX5025/MAX5027 | 4.5 |  | 11 |  |
| Undervoltage Lockout | VUVLO | Rise/fall, hysteresis $=3 \mathrm{mV}$ | 2.25 | 2.65 | 2.95 | V |
| Supply Current | IcC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAX5025/MAX5026, FB }=1.4 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { MAX5027/MAX5028, FB }=35 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  | 350 | 1000 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Shutdown Current | ISHDN | $\overline{\text { SHDN }}=$ GND |  | 0.01 | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| BOOST CONVERTER |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Switching Frequency | fsw | MAX5025/MAX5027 | 345 | 500 | 1000 | kHz |
|  |  | MAX5026/MAX5028, VCC $=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | 410 | 500 | 670 |  |
| Line Regulation |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAX5025/MAX5027, } \\ & \text { LOAD }=2 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V} C C=4.5 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 11 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \text { VOUT }=30 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.25 |  | \%/V |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAX5026/MAX5028, } \\ & \text { ILOAD }=0.5 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{VCC}=3 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 11 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \text { VOUT }=30 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.25 |  |  |
| Load Regulation |  | MAX5025/MAX5027, <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$, $\mathrm{ILOAD}=0$ to 4 mA , <br> VOUT $=30 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 2.0 |  | \% |
|  |  | MAX5026/MAX5028, <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$, $\mathrm{ILOAD}=0$ to 1 mA , <br> VOUT $=30 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 1.0 |  |  |
| Thermal Shutdown |  |  |  | 140 |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis |  |  |  | 2 |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## 500kHz, 36V Output, SOT23, PWM Step-Up DC-DC Converters

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

$\left(\mathrm{VCC}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \overline{\mathrm{SHDN}}=\mathrm{VCC}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.) (Note 1)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS |  | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FB Set Point | $V_{\text {FB }}$ | MAX5027, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 11V |  | 1.19 | 1.25 | 1.31 | V |
|  |  |  |  | 28.5 | 30.0 | 31.5 |  |
|  |  | MAX5026, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 11 V |  | 1.212 | 1.25 | 1.288 |  |
|  |  | MAX5028, VCC $=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ to 11V |  | 29.0 | 30 | 31 |  |
| FB Input Bias Current | IFB | MAX5025/MAX5026, FB = 1V |  |  | 110 | 310 | nA |
|  |  | MAX5027/MAX5028, FB $=30 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | 100 | 170 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Output Voltage Adjustment Range |  | MAX5025/MAX5026 |  | $V_{C C}+1$ |  | 36 | V |
| LX OUTPUT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LX On-Resistance | Ron | I LX $=40 \mathrm{~mA}$ | MAX5026/MAX5028, $V_{C C}=3 V$ |  | 2.0 | 4.0 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  | $V_{C C}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 1.3 | 3.0 |  |
|  |  |  | $V_{C C}=11 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 1.0 | 2.5 |  |
| Switch Current Limit | ILIM | Note 2 |  | 260 |  |  | mA |
| LX Leakage Current |  | $V_{L X}=40 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAX5025/MAX5026, } \\ & V_{F B}=1.4 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.01 | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  |  | MAX5027/MAX5028, $V_{F B}=35 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |  |  |
| LOGIC INPUT: $\overline{\text { SHDN }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input Low Level | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ |  |  |  |  | 0.8 | V |
| Input High Level | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ |  |  | 2.4 |  |  | V |
| Input Bias Current |  |  |  | -1 |  | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |

Note 1: All devices are $100 \%$ production tested at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. All temperature limits are guaranteed by design.
Note 2: Switch current-limit accuracy is typically $\pm 20 \%$ and is a function of the input voltage. $\mathrm{LLIM}=\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}} / 5\right)(260 \mathrm{~mA})$.

## 500kHz, 36V Output, SOT23, PWM Step-Up DC-DC Converters




MAX5026
NO LOAD SUPPLY CURRENT
vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE


EFFICIENCY vs. LOAD CURRENT


MAX5026 MINIMUM STARTUP VOLTAGE vs. LOAD CURRENT



EFFICIENCY vs. LOAD CURRENT


MAX5026/MAX5028 SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE


MAX5026
SWITCHING FREQUENCY vs. TEMPERATURE


## 500kHz, 36V Output, SOT23, PWM Step-Up DC-DC Converters

$\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}=30 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$, unless otherwise noted. $)$


MAX5026, $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}=30 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {LOAD }}=1 \mathrm{~mA}$. CIRCUIT OF FIGURE 3

LIGHT-LOAD SWITCHING WAVEFORM WITHOUT RC FILTER


MAX5026, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}=30 \mathrm{~V}$, LIOAD $=0.1 \mathrm{~mA}$ CIRCUIT OF FIGURE 2

MEDIUM-LOAD SWITCHING WAVEFORM
WITHOUT RC FILTER


MAX5026, $V_{C C}=5 \mathrm{~V}, V_{\text {OUT }}=30 \mathrm{~V}, I_{\text {LOAD }}=2 \mathrm{~mA}$.
CIRCUIT OF FIGURE 2


MAX5026, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}=30 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {LOAD }}=1 \mathrm{~mA}$. CIRCUIT OF FIGURE 3

LIGHT-LOAD SWITCHING WAVEFORM WITH RC FILTER


MAX5026, $V_{C C}=5 \mathrm{~V}, V_{O U T}=30 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {LOAD }}=0.1 \mathrm{~mA}$. CIRCUIT OF FIGURE 3
MEDIUM-LOAD SWITCHING WAVEFORM

$1 \mu \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{div}$
MAX5026, $V_{C C}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}=30 \mathrm{~V}$, LIOAD $=2 \mathrm{~mA}$. CIRCUIT OF FIGURE 3

## 500kHz, 36V Output, SOT23, PWM Step-Up DC-DC Converters




MAX5026, $V_{C C}=5 \mathrm{~V}, V_{\text {OUT }}=30 \mathrm{~V}$, $\mathrm{L}_{\text {LOAD }}=0$ TO 4mA. CIRCUIT OF FIGURE 2

MAX5026
FB PIN VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



MAX5026, $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}=30 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {LOAD }}=4 \mathrm{~mA}$. CIRCUIT OF FIGURE 3


MAX5026, $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ TO 5.2V, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=30 \mathrm{~V}$, LIOAD $=1 \mathrm{~mA}$. CIRCUIT OF FIGURE 2

MAX5028
FB PIN VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE

$\qquad$

## 500kHz, 36V Output, SOT23, PWM Step-Up DC-DC Converters

## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

$\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}=30 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$, unless otherwise noted. $)$





## 500kHz, 36V Output, SOT23, PWM Step-Up DC-DC Converters

| PIN |  | FUME |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| MAX5025/ <br> MAX5026 | MAX5027I <br> MAX5028 |  |  |
| 1 | 1 | PGND | Power Ground. Connect directly to local ground plane. Use a star ground configuration <br> for low noise. |
| 2 | 2 | GND | Ground. Connect directly to local ground plane. |
| 3 | - | FB | Feedback Pin. Reference voltage is approximately 1.25V. Connect resistive-divider tap <br> here. Minimize trace area at FB. See Setting the Output Voltage section. |
| - | 3 | FB | Feedback Pin. Connect Vout to FB for +30V. Internal resistors divide down the output <br> voltage. |
| 4 | 4 | $\overline{\text { SHDN }}$ | Shutdown Pin. Connect to VCC to enable device. Connect to GND to shut down. <br> 5 |
| 6 | 6 | VCC | Input Supply Voltage. Bypass with a 4.7 F ceramic capacitor. |
| 6 | LX | Drain of Internal 40V N-Channel DMOS. Connect inductor/diode to LX. Minimize trace <br> area at this pin to keep EMI down. |  |

## Detailed Description

The MAX5025-MAX5028 current-mode PWM controllers operate in a wide range of DC-DC conversion applications including boost, flyback, and isolated output configurations. These converters provide lownoise, high output voltages making them ideal for varactor diode tuning applications as well as TFT LCD bias. Other features include shutdown, fixed 500 kHz PWM oscillator, and a wide input range: 3 V to 11 V for MAX5026/MAX5028 and 4.5V to 11V for MAX5025/ MAX5027.
The MAX5025-MAX5028 operate in discontinuous mode in order to reduce the switching noise at the output. Other continuous mode boost converters generate a large voltage spike at the output when the LX switch turns on because there is a conduction path between the output, diode, and switch to ground during the time needed for the diode to turn off.
To reduce the output noise even further, the LX switch turns off by taking 40 ns typically to transition from "ON" to "OFF." As a consequence, the positive slew rate of the LX node is reduced and the current from the inductor does not "force" the output voltage as hard as would be the case if the LX switch were to turn off more quickly.

PWM Controller
The heart of the MAX5025-MAX5028 current-mode PWM controllers is a BiCMOS multi-input comparator that simultaneously processes the output-error signal and switch current signal. The main PWM comparator
is direct summing, lacking a traditional error amplifier and its associated phase shift. The direct summing configuration approaches ideal cycle-by-cycle control over the output voltage since there is no conventional error amp in the feedback path.
The device operates in PWM mode using a fixed-frequency, current-mode operation. The current-mode feedback loop regulates peak inductor current as a function of the output error signal.

## $\overline{\text { SHDN Input }}$

The $\overline{\text { SHDN }}$ pin provides shutdown control. Connect $\overline{\text { SHDN }}$ to VCC for normal operation. To disable the device, connect SHDN to GND.

## Design Procedure

The MAX5025-MAX5028 can operate in a number of DC-DC converter configurations including step-up, sin-gle-ended primary inductance converter (SEPIC), and flyback. The following design discussions are limited to step-up, with a complete circuit shown in the Application Circuits section.

## Setting the Output Voltage

The output voltage of the MAX5027/MAX5028 is fixed at 30 V . The output voltage of the MAX5025/MAX5026 is set by two external resistors (R1 and R2, Figure 2 and Figure 3). First select the value of R2 in the $5 k \Omega$ to $50 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ range. R1 is then given by:

# 500kHz, 36V Output, SOT23, PWM Step-Up DC-DC Converters 



Figure 1. Functional Diagram

$$
\mathrm{R} 1=\mathrm{R} 2\left(\frac{\mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}}{V_{\text {REF }}}-1\right)
$$

where $V_{\text {REF }}$ is 1.25 V

## Determining Peak Inductor Current

If the boost converter remains in the discontinuous mode of operation, then the approximate peak inductor current, ILPEAK, is represented by the formula below:

$$
I_{\text {LPEAK }}=\sqrt{\frac{2 T_{S}\left(V_{O U T}-V_{\mathbb{I N}}\right) I_{\mathrm{OUT}}}{\eta L}}
$$

where TS is the period, VOUT is the output voltage, VIN is the input voltage, IOUT is the output current, and $\eta$ is the efficiency of the boost converter.

Determining the Inductor Value
$47 \mu \mathrm{H}$ is the recommended inductor value when the output voltage is 30 V and the input voltage is 5 V . In general, the inductor should have a current rating greater than the current-limit value. For example, the inductor's current rating should be greater than 150 mA to support a 4 mA output current. Equivalent series resistance (ESR) should be below $1 \Omega$ for reasonable efficiency. Due to the MAX5025-MAX5028's high switching frequency, inductors with a ferrite core or equivalent are recommended. Powdered iron cores are not recommended due to their high losses at frequencies over 500 kHz . Table 1 shows a list of vendors and $47 \mu \mathrm{H}$ inductor parts.
For 4 mA output current and output voltages other than 30 V , the inductor can be simply scaled in value according to the following formula:

$$
\mathrm{L}=\frac{(47 \mu \mathrm{H})\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}\right)}{(25 \mathrm{~V})}
$$

Use the following formula to calculate the upper bound of the inductor value at different output voltages and output currents. This is the maximum inductance value for discontinuous mode operation.

$$
L_{\text {UPPER }}=\frac{V_{\text {IN }}^{2}\left(V_{\text {OUT }}-V_{\text {IN }}\right) T_{S} \eta}{2 I_{\text {OUT }} V_{\text {OUT }}^{2}}
$$

Calculate the lower bound, LLOWER, for the acceptable inductance value using the following formula, which will allow the maximum output current to be delivered without reaching the peak current limit:

$$
L_{\text {LOWER }}=\frac{2 T_{S}\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I}}\right) I_{\mathrm{OUT}}}{\eta\left(\frac{\mathrm{~V}_{I N}}{5}(260 \mathrm{~mA})\right)^{2}}
$$

Notice that the switch current limit, $(\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{N} / 5)(260 \mathrm{~mA})$, is a function of the input voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$. The current rating of the inductor should be greater than the switch current limit.

## Table 1. Inductor Vendors

| VENDOR | PHONE | FAX | PART NUMBER OF 47 $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ H INDUCTOR |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Coilcraft | $847-639-6400$ | $847-639-1469$ | DT1608C-473 |
| Sumida | $847-545-6700$ | $847-545-6720$ | CDRH4D28-470 |
| Toko | $847-297-0070$ | $847-699-7864$ | A915BY-470M |

# 500kHz, 36V Output, SOT23, PWM Step-Up DC-DC Converters 

For a design in which V IN $=5 \mathrm{~V}$, VOUT $=30 \mathrm{~V}$, IOUT $=$
$4 \mathrm{~mA}, \eta=0.5$, and $\mathrm{T}=2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$,
LUPPER $=87 \mu \mathrm{H}$
and
LLOWER $=12 \mu \mathrm{H}$.
For a worst-case scenario in which $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=4.75 \mathrm{~V}$, VOUT $=29 \mathrm{~V}$, IOUT $=4.4 \mathrm{~mA}, \eta=0.5$, and $\mathrm{TS}=1.25 \mu \mathrm{~s}$,
LUPPER $=46 \mu \mathrm{H}$
and
LLOWER $=9 \mu \mathrm{H}$.
The choice of $47 \mu \mathrm{H}$ as the recommended inductance value is reasonable given the worst-case scenario above. In general, the higher the inductance, the lower the switching noise. Load regulation is also better with higher inductance.

## Diode Selection

The MAX5025-MAX5028's high switching frequency demands a high-speed rectifier. Schottky diodes are recommended for most applications because of their fast recovery time and low forward-voltage drop. Ensure that the diode's peak current rating is greater than or equal to the peak inductor current. Also, the diode reverse breakdown voltage must be greater than Vout. Table 2 lists diode vendors.

## Capacitor Selection

Output Filter Capacitor
The output filter capacitor should be $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ or greater. To achieve low output ripple, a capacitor with low ESR, low ESL, and high capacitance value should be selected.
For very low output ripple applications, the output of the boost converter can be followed by an RC filter to further reduce the ripple. Figure 3 shows a $100 \Omega$, $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ filter used to reduce the switching output ripple to 1 mVp -p.
X7R ceramic capacitors are better for this boost application because of their low ESR and tighter tolerance over temperature than the Y5V ceramic capacitors. Table 3 below lists manufacturers of recommended capacitors.

## Input Capacitor

Bypass VCC with a $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ceramic capacitor as close to the IC as is practical.

## Applications Information

## Layout Considerations

The MAX5025-MAX5028 switch at high speed, mandating careful attention to layout for optimum performance. Protect sensitive analog grounds by using a star ground configuration. Minimize ground noise by connecting GND, PGND, the input bypass-capacitor ground lead, and the output-filter ground lead to a single point (star ground configuration). Also, minimize

## Table 2. Schottky Diode Vendors

| VENDOR | PHONE | FAX | PART NUMBERS |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Comchip | $510-657-8671$ | $510-657-8921$ | CDBS1045 |
| Panasonic | $408-942-2912$ | $408-946-9063$ | MA2Z785 |
| ST-Microelectronics | $602-485-6100$ | $602-486-6102$ | TMMBAT48 |
| Vishay-Telefunken | $402-563-6866$ | $402-563-6296$ | BAS382 |
| Zetex | $631-360-2222$ | $631-360-8222$ | ZHCS500 |

## Table 3. Capacitor Table

| COMPANY | PHONE | FAX | PART NUMBERS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Murata | 814-237-1431 | 814-238-0490 | GRM42-2X7R105K050AD ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor) |
|  |  |  | GRM32-1210R71C475R (4.7 F capacitor) |
| Taiyo Yuden | 408-573-4150 | 408-573-4159 | UMK325BJ105KH (1 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ capacitor) |
|  |  |  | EMK316BJ475ML (4.7 $\mu$ F capacitor) |
| TDK | 847-803-6100 | 847-803-6296 | C3225X7R1H155K (1.5 5 F capacitor) |
|  |  |  | C3225X7R1H105K (1 1 F capacitor) |

## 500kHz, 36V Output, SOT23, PWM Step-Up DC-DC Converters

trace lengths to reduce stray capacitance, trace resistance, and radiated noise. The trace between the output voltage-divider (MAX5025/MAX5026) and the FB pin must be kept short, as well as the trace between GND and PGND.

Inductor Layout
The shielded drum type inductors have a small air gap around the top and bottom periphery. The incident fringing magnetic field from this air gap to the copper plane on the PC board tends to reduce efficiency. This is a result of the induced eddy currents on the copper plane. To minimize this effect, avoid laying out any copper planes under the mounting area of these inductors.

30V Boost Application Circuit
Figures 2 and 3 show the MAX5025/MAX5026 operating in a 30V boost application. Figure 3 has an RC filter to reduce noise at the output. These circuits provide output currents greater than 4 mA with an input voltage of 5 V or greater. They are designed by following the Design Procedure section. Operating characteristics of these circuits are shown in the Typical Operating Characteristics section.

Chip Information
TRANSISTOR COUNT: 365
PROCESS: BiCMOS


Figure 2. Adjustable 30V Output Circuit


Figure 3. Adjustable 30V Output Circuit with RC Filter

## 500kHz, 36V Output, SOT23, PWM Step-Up DC-DC Converters

| PART | OUTPUT | FREQUENCY <br> TOLERANCE | FB SET POINT <br> TOLERANCE | INPUT VOLTAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MAX5025 | Adjustable | $-31 \%$ to $+100 \%$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 4.5 V to 11 V |
| MAX5026 | Adjustable | $-18 \%$ to $+34 \%$ | $\pm 3 \%$ | 3 V to 11 V |
| MAX5027 | Fixed 30 V | $-31 \%$ to $+100 \%$ | $\pm 5 \%$ | 4.5 V to 11 V |
| MAX5028 | Fixed 30 V | $-18 \%$ to $+34 \%$ | $\pm 3 \%$ | 3 V to 11 V |

## 500kHz, 36V Output, SOT23, PWM Step-Up DC-DC Converters

Package Information


