

Synchronous Boost Converter with Ultra-Low IQ

General Description

The ET82097 device is a synchronous boost converter with ultra-low quiescent current. The device is designed for products powered by an alkaline battery, lithium battery or rechargeable Li-Ion battery, for which high efficiency under light load condition is critical to achieve long battery life operation.

The ET82097 offers 3.3V fixed output voltage. Hysteric control topology has been employed to obtain maximal efficiency at minimal quiescent current. ET82097 can achieve up to 80% efficiency at 100 μ A load. It can also support up to 300mA output current, and achieve up to 93% at 200mA load.

The ET82097 supplies both Down Mode and Pass-Through operations for different applications. In Down Mode, the output voltage can still be regulated at target value even when input voltage is higher than output voltage. In Pass-Through Mode, the output voltage follows input voltage.

The ET82097 exits Down Mode and enters into Pass-Through Mode when $V_{IN} > V_{OUT} + 0.35V$. The ET82097 supports true shutdown function when it is disabled, which disconnects the load from the input supply to reduce the current consumption.

The ET82097 available in SOT23-5 Package.

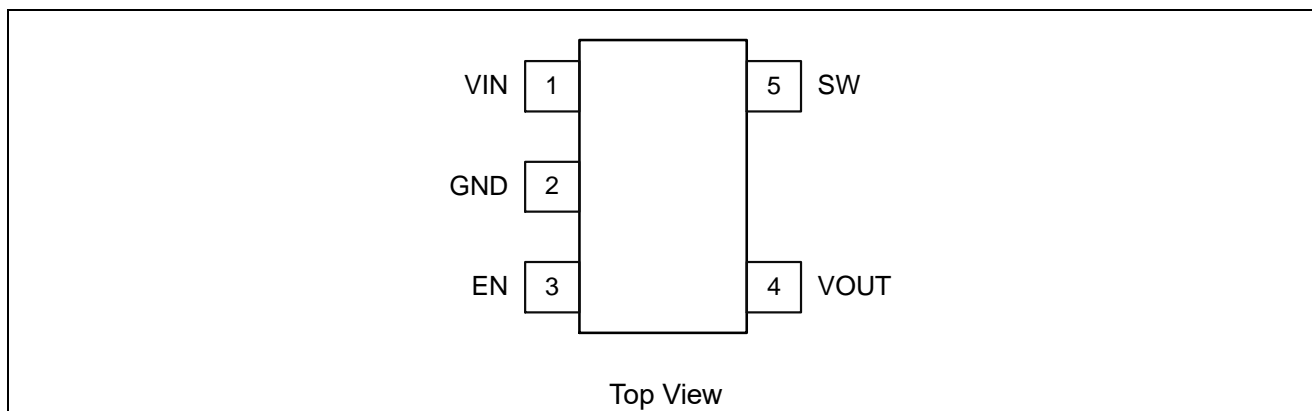
Features

- 250nA Ultra-Low IQ into VIN Pin
- 3.5uA IQ into VOUT Pin
- Operating Input Voltage from 0.7V to 5.5V
- Fixed Output Voltage 3.3V
- Minimum 0.8A Switch Peak Current Limit
- Regulated Output Voltage in Down Mode
- True Disconnection During Shutdown
- Up to 93% Efficiency
- Part No. and Package

Part No.	Package	MSL
ET82097	SOT23-5	Level 1

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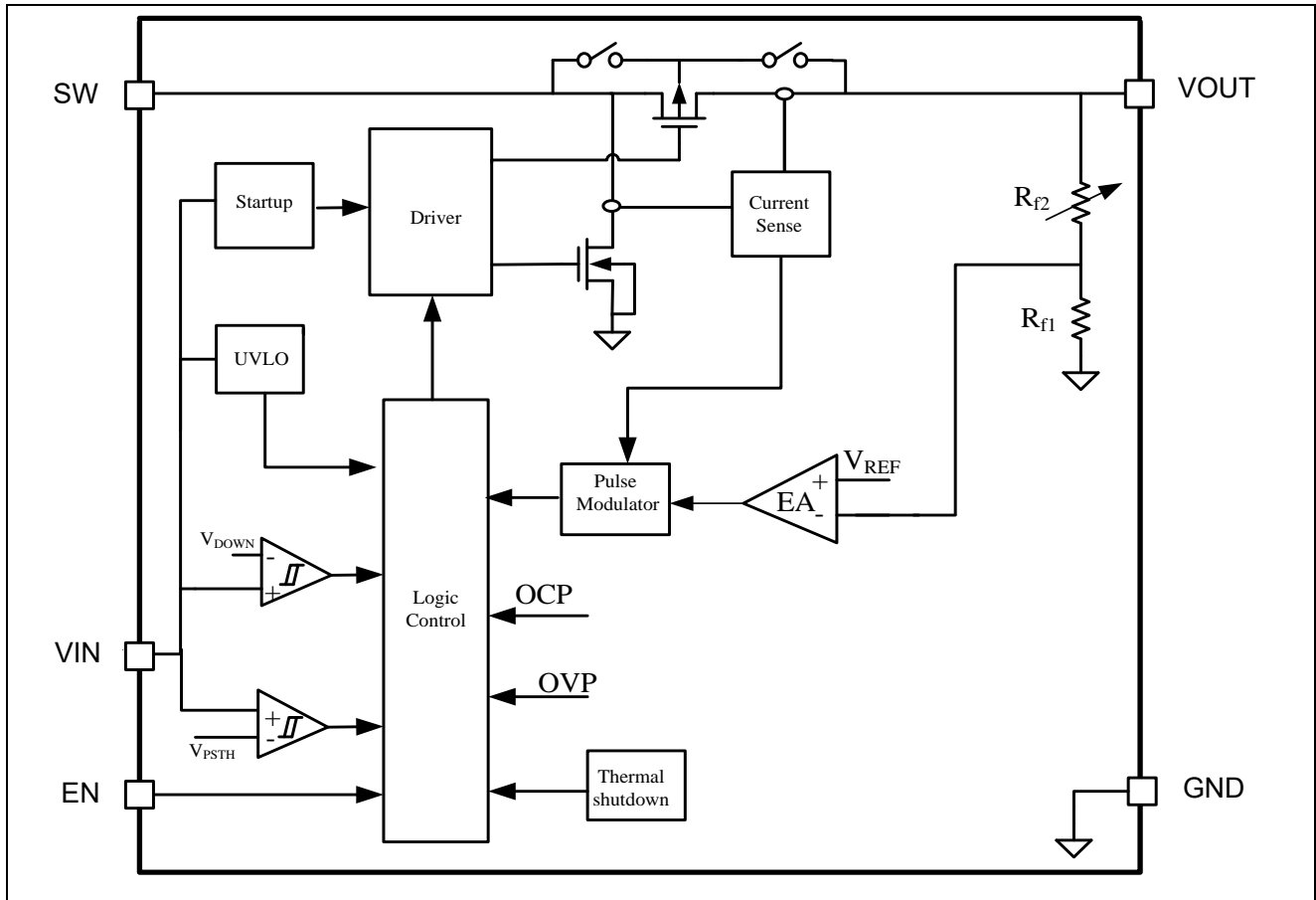
Pin Configuration



Pin Function

Pin Name	Pin No.	Type	Description
VIN	1	IN	IC power supply input
GND	2	PWR	Ground
EN	3	IN	Enable logic input, Logic high voltage enables the device; logic low voltage disables the device. Don't let it floating
VOUT	4	PWR	Boost converter output.
SW	5	PWR	Switch pin of the converter

Block Diagram



Functional Description

Boost Controller Operation

The ET82097 boost converter is controlled by a hysteretic current mode controller. This controller regulates the output voltage by keeping the inductor ripple current constant in the range of 300mA and adjusting the offset of this inductor current depending on the output load. Since the input voltage, output voltage and inductor value all affect the rising and falling slopes of inductor ripple current, the switching frequency is not fixed and is determined by the operation condition. If the required average input current is lower than the average inductor current defined by this constant ripple, the inductor current goes discontinuously to keep the efficiency high under light load condition. If the load current is reduced further, the boost converter enters into Burst mode.

In Burst mode, the boost converter ramps up the output voltage with several switching cycles. Once the output voltage exceeds a setting threshold, the device stops switching and goes into a sleep status. In sleep status, the device consumes less quiescent current. It resumes switching when the output voltage is below the setting threshold. It exits the Burst mode when the output current can no longer be supported in this mode.

To achieve high efficiency, the power stage is realized as a synchronous boost topology. The output voltage VOUT is monitored via an external or internal feedback network which is connected to the voltage error amplifier. To regulate the output voltage, the voltage error amplifier compares this feedback voltage to the

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internal voltage reference and adjusts the required offset of the inductor current accordingly.

Under-Voltage Lockout

An under-voltage lockout (UVLO) circuit stops the operation of the converter when the input voltage drops below the typical UVLO threshold of 0.4V. A hysteresis of 200mV is added so that the device cannot be enabled again until the input voltage goes up to 0.6V. This function is implemented in order to prevent malfunctioning of the device when the input voltage is between 0.4V and 0.6V.

Enable and Disable

When the input voltage is above UVLO rising threshold and the EN pin is pulled to high voltage, the ET82097 is enabled. When the EN pin is pulled to low voltage, the ET82097 goes into shutdown mode. In shutdown mode, the device stops switching and the rectifying PMOS fully turns off, providing the completed disconnection between input and output. Less than 0.5 μ A input current is consumed in shutdown mode.

Soft Start

After the EN pin is tied to high voltage, the ET82097 begins to startup. At the beginning, the device operates at the boundary of Discontinuous Conduction Mode (DCM) and Continuous Conduction Mode (CCM), and the inductor peak current is limited to around 200mA during this stage. When the output voltage is charged above approximately 1.6V, the device starts the hysteric current mode operation. The soft start function reduces the inrush current during startup. After VOUT reaches the target value, soft start stage ends and the peak current is determined by the output of an internal error amplifier which compares the feedback of the output voltage and the internal reference voltage.

The ET82097 is able to start up with 0.7V input voltage with larger than 3k Ω load. However, if the load during startup is so heavy that the ET82097 fails to charge the output voltage above 1.6V, the ET82097 can't start up successfully until the input voltage is increased or the load current is reduced. The startup time depends on input voltage and load current.

Current Limit Operation

ET82097 features cycle-by-cycle over current protection function. If the inductor peak current reaches the current limit threshold ILIM, the main switch turns off so as to stop further increase of the input current. In this case the output voltage will decrease until the power balance between input and output is achieved. If the output drops below the input voltage, the ET82097 enters into Down Mode. The peak current is still limited by ILIM cycle-by-cycle in Down Mode. If the output drops below 1.6V, the ET82097 enters into startup process again. In Pass-Through operation, current limit function is not enabled.

Output Short-to-Ground Protection

If short to ground condition occurs, the short current is limited at about 85mA. Once the short condition is removed, the ET82097 goes back to soft start again and regulates the output voltage.

Over Voltage Protection

ET82097 has an output over-voltage protection (OVP) to protect the device in case that the external feedback resistor divider is wrongly populated. When the output voltage of the ET82097 exceeds the OVP threshold of 5.8V, the device stops switching. Once the output voltage falls to 0.1V below the OVP threshold, the device starts operating again.

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Down Mode Regulation and Pass-Through Operation

The ET82097 features Down Mode and Pass-Through operation when input voltage is close to or higher than output voltage.

In the Down Mode, output voltage is regulated at target value even when $V_{IN} > V_{OUT}$. The control circuit changes the behavior of the rectifying PMOS by pulling its gate to input voltage instead of to ground. In this way, the voltage drop across the PMOS is increasing as high as to regulate the output voltage.

The power loss also increases in this mode, which needs to be taken into account for thermal consideration. In the Pass-Through operation, the boost converter stops switching.

The rectifying PMOS constantly turns on and low side switch constantly turns off. The output voltage is the input voltage minus the voltage drop across the dc resistance (DCR) of the inductor and the on-resistance of the rectifying PMOS.

With V_{IN} ramping up, the ET82097 goes into Down Mode first when $V_{IN} > V_{OUT} - 100\text{mV}$. It stays in Down Mode until $V_{IN} > V_{OUT} + 0.35\text{V}$ and then goes automatically into Pass-Through operation. In the Pass-Through operation, output voltage follows input voltage.

The ET82097 exits Pass-Through Mode and goes back to Down Mode when V_{IN} ramps down to 103% of the target output voltage. It stays in Down Mode until input voltage falls to 150mV below the output voltage, returning to normal operation.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) ⁽¹⁾

Symbol	Parameters	Min	Max	Unit
V_{IN} , SW, V_{OUT} , FB, EN	Voltage range at terminals ⁽²⁾	-0.3	6	V
T_J	Operating junction temperature	-40	150	°C
T_A	Operating ambient temperature	-40	85	°C
T_{STG}	Storage temperature range	-65	150	°C

Notes:

(1) 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 under Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

(2) All voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal.

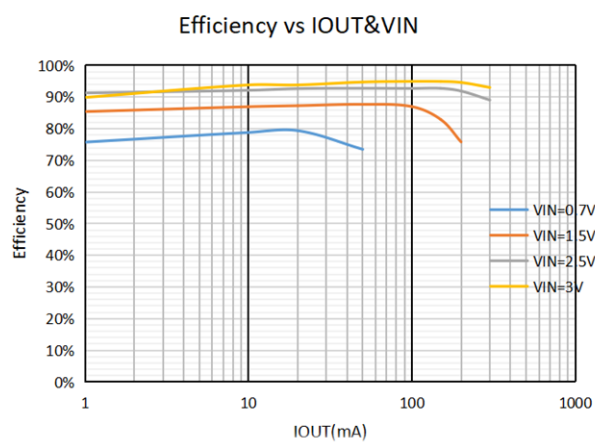
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Electrical Characteristics

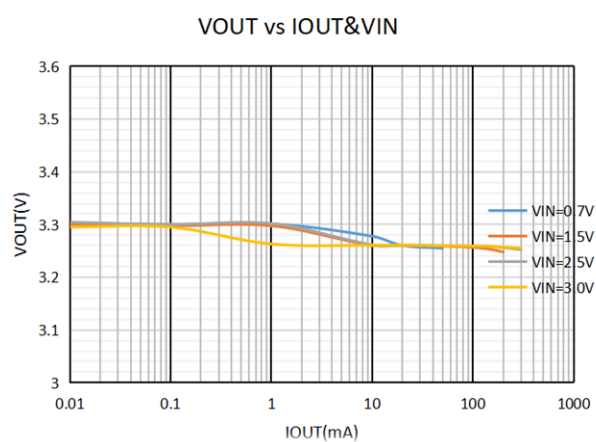
$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 85°C and $V_{IN} = 0.7\text{V}$ to 5.5V . Typical values are at $V_{IN} = 3.7\text{V}$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Parameters	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power Supply						
V_{IN}	Input voltage range		0.7		5.5	V
V_{UVLO}	Input under voltage lockout threshold	V_{IN} rising		0.6	0.7	V
I_Q	Quiescent current into VIN pin	EN = H, no Load, no Switching $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 85°C		0.25	1.1	μA
	Quiescent current into VOUT pin	EN = H, no Load, no Switching, Boost or Down Mode $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 85°C	3	3.5	4.5	μA
I_{SD}	Shutdown current into VIN pin	EN = L, $V_{IN} = 2.7\text{V}$, $V_{OUT} = 0\text{V}$, $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 85°C		0.5	1.4	μA
Output						
V_{OUT}	Output voltage Accuracy	$V_{IN} < V_{OUT}$, PWM mode	3.23	3.3	3.37	V
		$V_{IN} < V_{OUT}$, PFM mode		3.4		V
V_{OVP}	Output over-voltage protection threshold	V_{OUT} rising	5.6	5.8	6	V
Power Switch						
$R_{DS(on)_LS}$	Low side switch on resistance	$V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{V}$		300		$\text{m}\Omega$
$R_{DS(on)_HS}$	Rectifier on resistance	$V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{V}$		350		$\text{m}\Omega$
I_{LH}	Inductor current ripple	$V_{OUT} = 3.3\text{V}$		300		mA
I_{LIM}	Current limit threshold	$V_{OUT} \geq 2.5\text{V}$, boost operation		1		A
I_{SW_LKG}	Leakage into SW Pin (No switching)	$V_{SW} = 5.0\text{V}$, no switch, $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 85°C			200	nA
Control Logic						
V_{IL}	EN input low voltage threshold	$V_{IN} \leq 1.5\text{V}$	$0.2 \times V_{IN}$			V
V_{IH}	EN input high voltage threshold	$V_{IN} \leq 1.5\text{V}$			$0.8 \times V_{IN}$	V
V_{IL}	EN input low voltage threshold	$V_{IN} > 1.5\text{V}$	0.4			V
V_{IH}	EN input high voltage threshold	$V_{IN} > 1.5\text{V}$			1.2	V
I_{EN_LKG}		$V_{EN} = 5.0\text{V}$			50	nA
T_{OTP}	Over temperature protection			150		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
T_{OTP_HYS}	Over temperature hysteresis			25		$^{\circ}\text{C}$

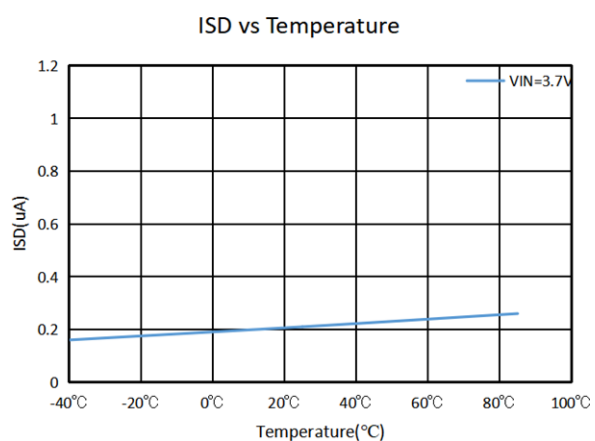
Typical Characteristics



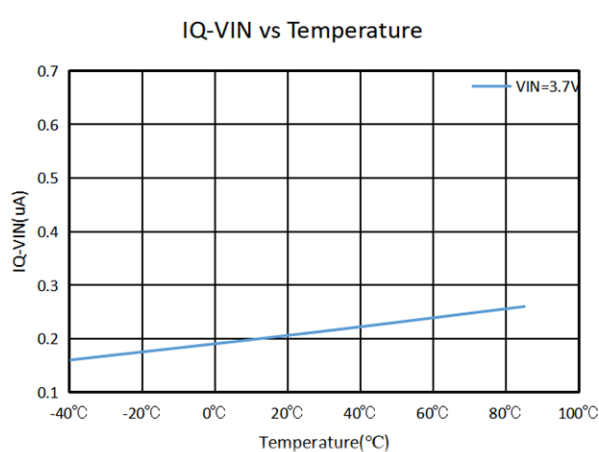
$V_{IN}=0.7V, 1.5V, 2.5V, 3.0V, V_{OUT}=3.3V$
Figure1.Load Efficiency with Different Input



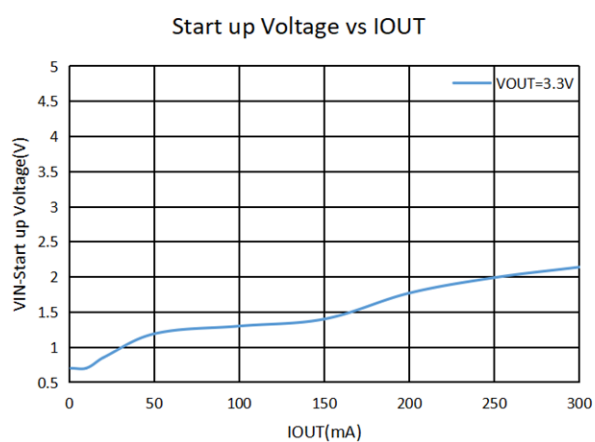
$V_{IN}=0.7V, 1.5V, 2.5V, 3.0V, V_{OUT}=3.3V$
Figure2.Load Regulation



$V_{IN}=3.7V$, Into V_{IN} and SW
Figure3.Shutdown Current vs Temperature



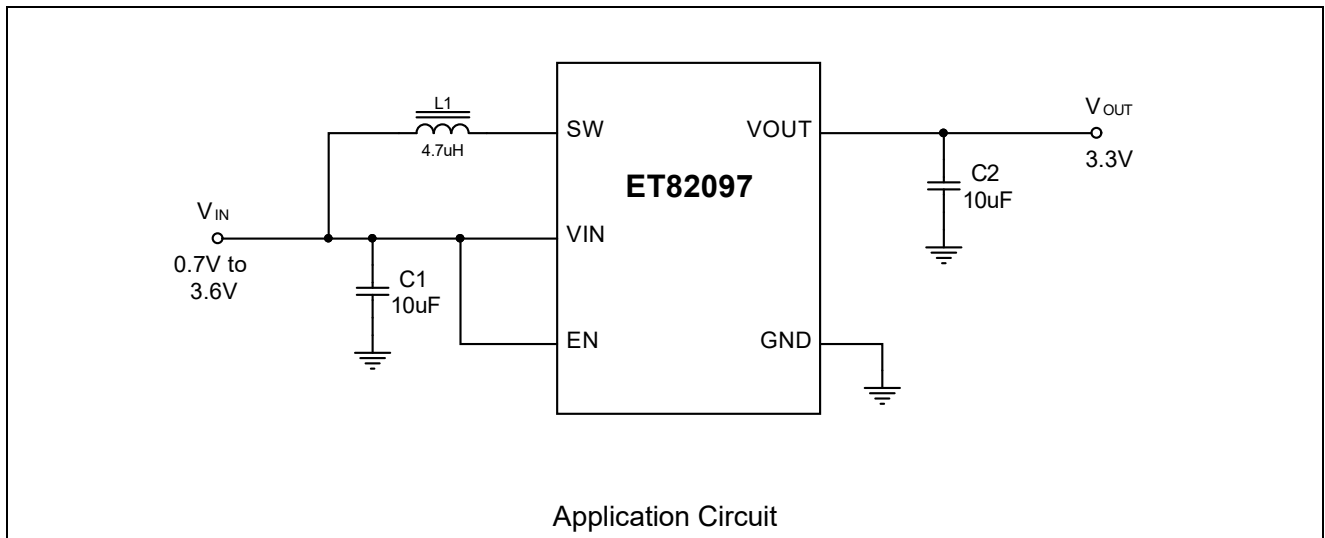
$V_{IN}=3.7V$, No Switching
Figure4.Quiescent Current into V_{IN} vs Temperature



$V_{OUT}=3.3V, V_{EN}=3.0V, V_{IN}$ Start up
Figure5. V_{IN} Start up Voltage vs Different I_{OUT}

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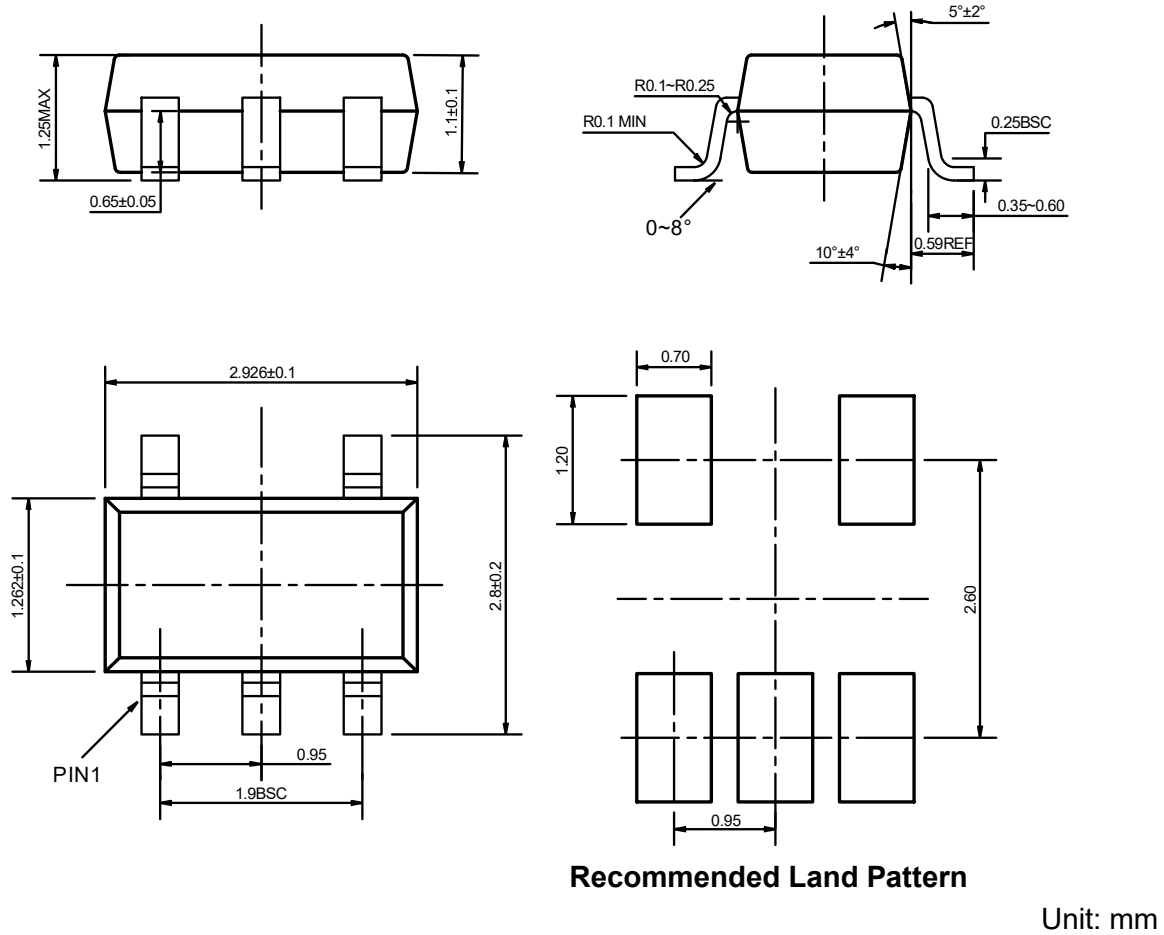
Application Circuits



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Package Dimension

SOT23-5



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Revision History and Checking Table

Version	Date	Revision Item	Modifier	Function & Spec Checking	Package & Tape Checking
1.0	2021-11-26	Initial Version	Xielh	Xielh	Liujoy
1.1	2022-3-4	Update Application Circuit	Xielh	Xielh	Liujoy
1.2	2022-6-24	Update Typesetting	Shibo	Xielh	Liujoy