



LM2731 0.6/1.6-MHz Boost Converters With 22-V Internal FET Switch in SOT-23

1 Features

- 22-V DMOS FET Switch
- 1.6-MHz (X Option), 0.6-MHz (Y Option) Switching Frequency
- Low $R_{DS(ON)}$ DMOS FET
- Switch Current Up to 1.8 A
- Wide Input Voltage Range (2.7 V to 14 V)
- Low Shutdown Current ($<1\ \mu\text{A}$)
- 5-Lead SOT-23 Package
- Uses Tiny Capacitors and Inductors
- Cycle-by-Cycle Current Limiting
- Internally Compensated

2 Applications

- White LED Current Sources
- PDAs and Palm-Top Computers
- Digital Cameras
- Portable Phones and Games
- Local Boost Regulators

3 Description

The LM2731 switching regulators are current-mode boost converters operating at fixed frequencies of 1.6 MHz (X option) and 600 kHz (Y option).

The use of SOT-23 package, made possible by the minimal power loss of the internal 1.8-A switch, and use of small inductors and capacitors result in the highest power density of the industry. The 22-V internal switch makes these solutions perfect for boosting to voltages up to 20 V.

These parts have a logic-level shutdown pin that can reduce quiescent current and extend battery life.

Protection is provided through cycle-by-cycle current limiting and thermal shutdown. Internal compensation simplifies design and reduces component count.

Device Information⁽¹⁾

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
LM2731	SOT-23 (5)	1.60 mm × 2.90 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.

Block Diagram

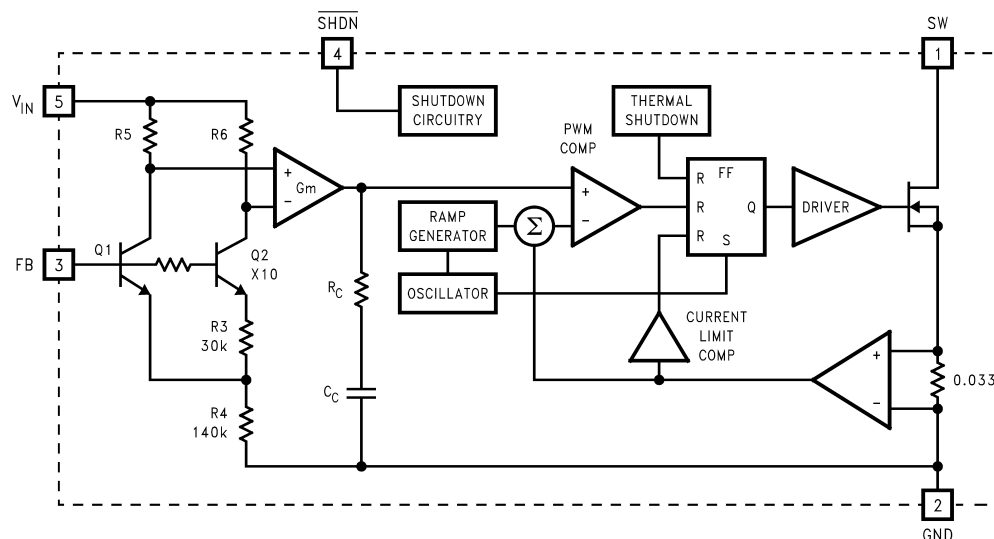


Table of Contents

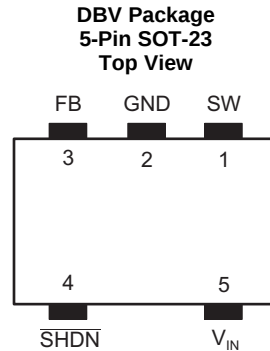
1 Features	1	8 Application and Implementation	13
2 Applications	1	8.1 Application Information.....	13
3 Description	1	8.2 Typical Application	13
4 Revision History	2	8.3 System Examples	18
5 Pin Configuration and Functions	3	9 Power Supply Recommendations	20
6 Specifications	3	10 Layout	20
6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings	3	10.1 Layout Guidelines	20
6.2 ESD Ratings.....	3	10.2 Layout Example	20
6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions.....	4	10.3 Thermal Considerations	21
6.4 Thermal Information	4	11 Device and Documentation Support	22
6.5 Electrical Characteristics.....	5	11.1 Device Support.....	22
6.6 Typical Characteristics	7	11.2 Community Resources.....	22
7 Detailed Description	11	11.3 Trademarks	22
7.1 Overview	11	11.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution.....	22
7.2 Functional Block Diagram	11	11.5 Glossary	22
7.3 Feature Description.....	11	12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable	22
7.4 Device Functional Modes.....	12	Information	22

4 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

Changes from Revision F (November 2012) to Revision G	Page
Added <i>ESD Ratings</i> table, <i>Feature Description</i> section, <i>Device Functional Modes</i>, <i>Application and Implementation</i> section, <i>Power Supply Recommendations</i> section, <i>Layout</i> section, <i>Device and Documentation Support</i> section, and <i>Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information</i> section.	1

5 Pin Configuration and Functions



Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
FB	3	I	Feedback point that connects to external resistive divider.
GND	2	PWR	Analog and power ground
SHDN	4	I	Shutdown control input. Connect to V _{IN} if the feature is not used.
SW	1	O	Drain of the internal FET switch
V _{IN}	5	PWR	Analog and power input

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings⁽¹⁾

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Operating Junction Temperature	–40	125	°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 5 sec.)		300	°C
Power Dissipation ⁽²⁾	Internally Limited		
FB Pin Voltage	–0.4	6	V
SW Pin Voltage	–0.4	22	V
Input Supply Voltage	–0.4	14.5	V
SHDN Pin Voltage	–0.4	V _{IN} + 0.3	V
Storage Temperature, T _{stg}	–65	150	°C

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) The maximum power dissipation which can be safely dissipated for any application is a function of the maximum junction temperature, T_J(MAX) = 125°C, the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance for the SOT-23 package, R_{θJA} = 265°C/W, and the ambient temperature, T_A. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature for designs using this device can be calculated using the

$$P(MAX) = \frac{T_J(MAX) - T_A}{\theta_{J-A}} = \frac{125 - T_A}{265}$$

formula: . If power dissipation exceeds the maximum specified above, the internal thermal protection circuitry will protect the device by reducing the output voltage as required to maintain a safe junction temperature.

6.2 ESD Ratings

	VALUE	UNIT
V _(ESD) Electrostatic discharge Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	±2000	V

- (1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
- (2) The human body model is a 100-pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5-kΩ resistor into each pin.

LM2731

SNVS217G – MAY 2004 – REVISED SEPTEMBER 2015

www.ti.com

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V _{IN} Input Supply Voltage	2.7		14	V
V _{SW} SW Pin Voltage	3		20	V
V _{shdn} Shutdown Supply Voltage ⁽¹⁾	0		V _{IN}	V
T _J Junction Temperature Range	–40		125	°C

(1) This pin should not be allowed to float or be greater than V_{IN} + 0.3 V.

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		LM2731	UNIT
		DBV (SOT-23)	
		5 PINS	
R _{θJA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	209.9	°C/W
R _{θJC(top)}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	122	°C/W
R _{θJB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	38.4	°C/W
ψ _{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	12.8	°C/W
ψ _{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	37.5	°C/W
R _{θJC(bot)}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, [SPRA953](#).

6.5 Electrical Characteristics

Limits are for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$. Unless otherwise specified: $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{SHDN} = 5\text{ V}$, $I_L = 0\text{ A}$.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN ⁽¹⁾	TYP ⁽²⁾	MAX ⁽¹⁾	UNIT
V_{IN} Input Voltage	$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$		2.7		14	V
$V_{OUT (MIN)}$ Minimum Output Voltage Under Load	$R_L = 43\ \Omega$ X Option ⁽³⁾	$V_{IN} = 2.7\text{ V}$		7		V
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	5.4			
		$V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$		10		
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	8			
		$V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$		16		
	$R_L = 43\ \Omega$ Y Option ⁽³⁾	$V_{IN} = 2.7\text{ V}$		7.5		
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	6			
		$V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$		11		
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	8.75			
		$V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$		15		
	$R_L = 15\ \Omega$ X Option ⁽³⁾	$V_{IN} = 2.7\text{ V}$		5		
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	3.75			
		$V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$		6.5		
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	5			
		$V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$		10		
	$R_L = 15\ \Omega$ Y Option ⁽³⁾	$V_{IN} = 2.7\text{ V}$		5		
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	4			
		$V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$		7		
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	5.5			
		$V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$		10		
I_{SW} Switch Current Limit	See ⁽⁴⁾	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	1.8	2		A
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	1.4			
$R_{DS(ON)}$ Switch ON-Resistance	$I_{SW} = 100\text{ mA}$ $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		260	400	m Ω
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$			500	
	$I_{SW} = 100\text{ mA}$ $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		300	450	
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$			550	
$SHDN_{TH}$ Shutdown Threshold	Device ON	$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	1.5			V
	Device OFF	$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$			0.5	
I_{SHDN} Shutdown Pin Bias Current	$V_{SHDN} = 0$			0		μA
	$V_{SHDN} = 5\text{ V}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0		
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$			2	
V_{FB} Feedback Pin Reference Voltage	$V_{IN} = 3\text{ V}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1.230		V
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	1.205		1.255	
I_{FB} Feedback Pin Bias Current	$V_{FB} = 1.23\text{ V}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		60		nA
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$			500	

(1) Limits are ensured by testing, statistical correlation, or design.

(2) Typical values are derived from the mean value of a large quantity of samples tested during characterization and represent the most likely expected value of the parameter at room temperature.

(3) $L = 10\ \mu\text{H}$, $C_{OUT} = 4.7\ \mu\text{F}$, duty cycle = maximum

(4) Switch current limit is dependent on duty cycle (see [Typical Characteristics](#)).

LM2731

SNVS217G – MAY 2004 – REVISED SEPTEMBER 2015

www.ti.com
Electrical Characteristics (continued)

 Limits are for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$. Unless otherwise specified: $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{SHDN} = 5\text{ V}$, $I_L = 0\text{ A}$.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN ⁽¹⁾	TYP ⁽²⁾	MAX ⁽¹⁾	UNIT
I_Q	Quiescent Current	$V_{SHDN} = 5\text{ V}$, Switching "X"	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	2		mA
			$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$		3	
	$V_{SHDN} = 5\text{ V}$, Switching "Y"	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1		
			$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$		2	
	$V_{SHDN} = 5\text{ V}$, Not Switching	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		400		μA
			$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$		500	
		$V_{SHDN} = 0$		0.024	1	
$\Delta V_{FB}/\Delta V_{IN}$	FB Voltage Line Regulation	$2.7\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 14\text{ V}$		0.02		%/V
F_{SW}	Switching Frequency ⁽⁵⁾	"X" Option	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	1.6		MHz
			$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	1	1.85	
	"Y" Option		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.6		
			$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	0.4	0.8	
D_{MAX}	Maximum Duty Cycle ⁽⁵⁾	"X" Option	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	86%		
			$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	78%		
	"Y" Option		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	93%		
			$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$	88%		
I_L	Switch Leakage	Not Switching $V_{SW} = 5\text{ V}$			1	μA

 (5) Specified limits are the same for $V_{IN} = 3.3\text{ V}$ input.

6.6 Typical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified: $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$, $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ pin tied to V_{IN} .

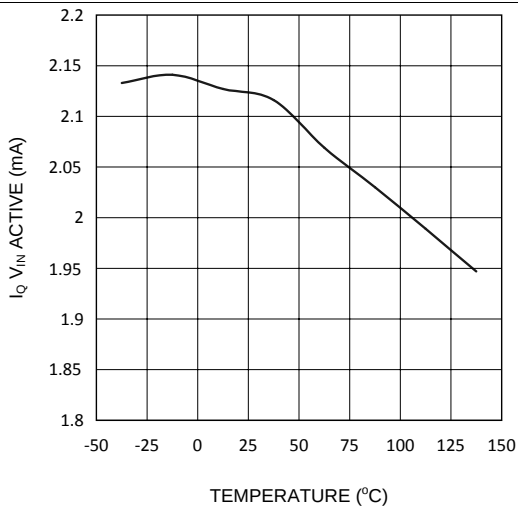


Figure 1. $I_{q\ V_{IN}}$ (Active) vs Temperature - X Option

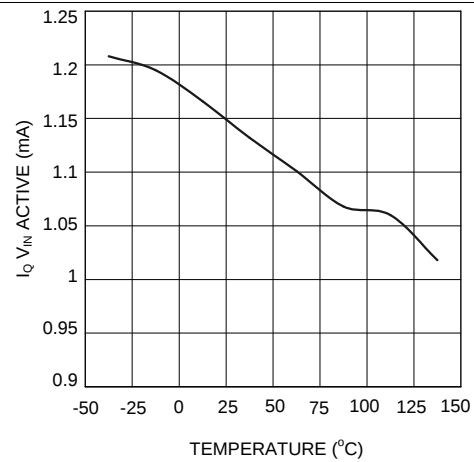


Figure 2. $I_{q\ V_{IN}}$ (Active) vs Temperature - Y Option

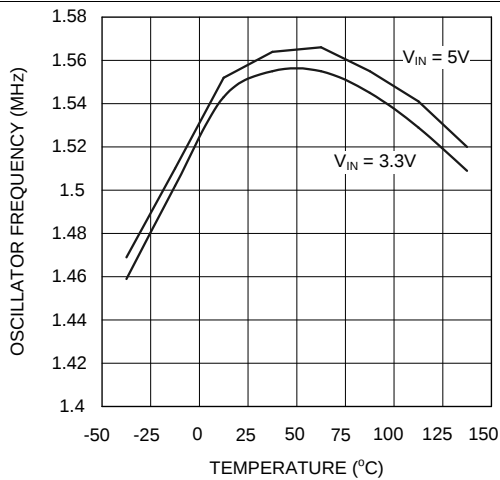


Figure 3. Oscillator Frequency vs Temperature - X Option

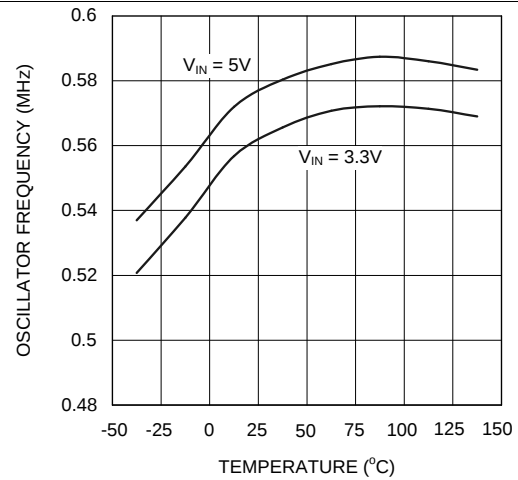


Figure 4. Oscillator Frequency vs Temperature - Y Option

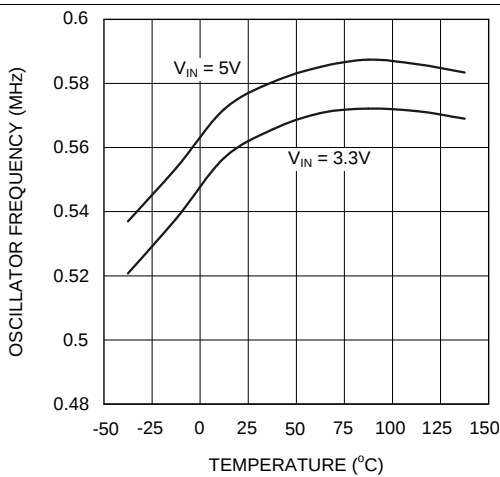


Figure 5. Maximum Duty Cycle vs Temperature - X Option

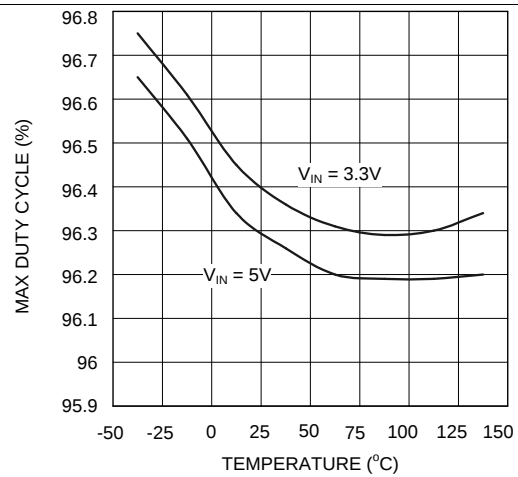


Figure 6. Maximum Duty Cycle vs Temperature - Y Option

Typical Characteristics (continued)

Unless otherwise specified: $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$, $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ pin tied to V_{IN} .

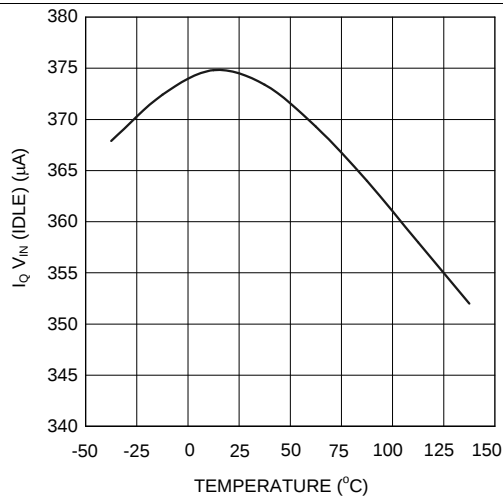


Figure 7. $I_{Q\ V_{IN}}$ (Idle) vs Temperature

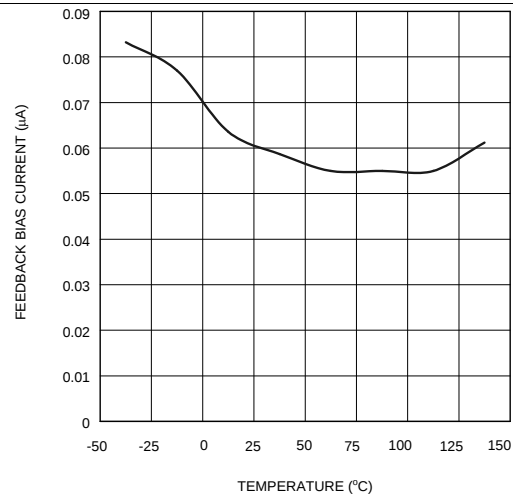


Figure 8. Feedback Bias Current vs Temperature

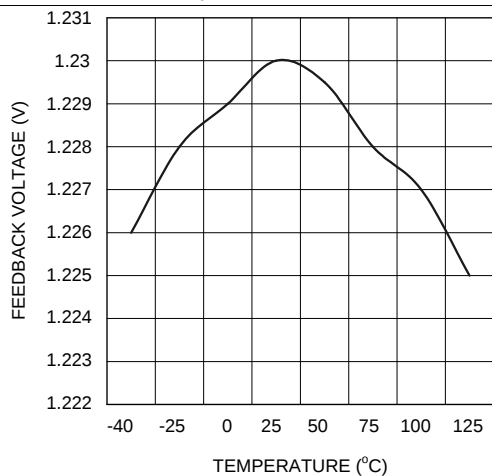


Figure 9. Feedback Voltage vs Temperature

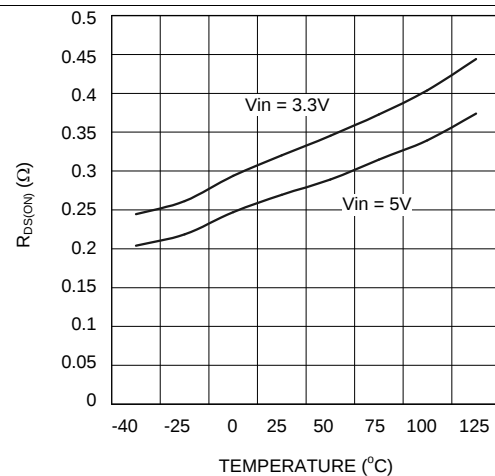


Figure 10. $R_{DS(ON)}$ vs Temperature

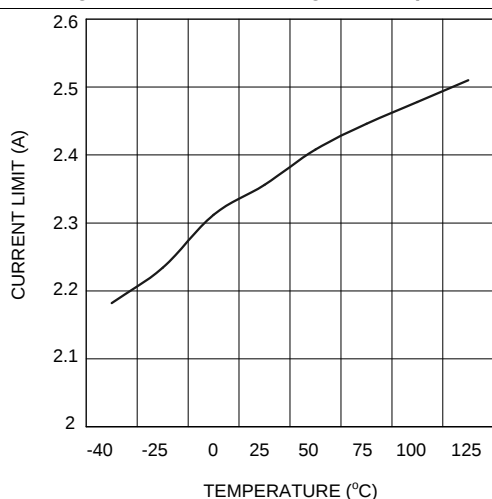


Figure 11. Current Limit vs Temperature

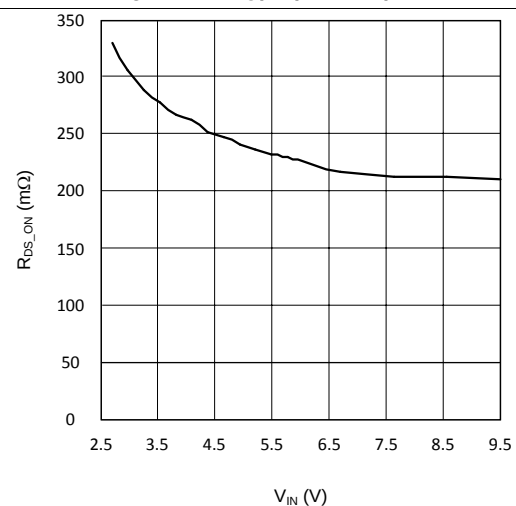


Figure 12. $R_{DS(ON)}$ vs V_{IN}

Typical Characteristics (continued)

Unless otherwise specified: $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$, $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ pin tied to V_{IN} .

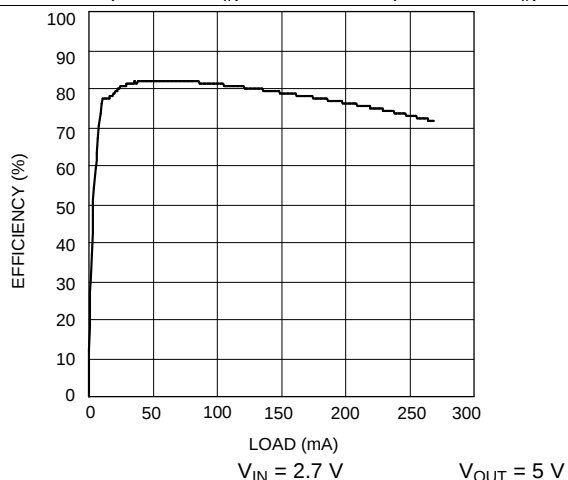


Figure 13. Efficiency vs Load Current - X Option

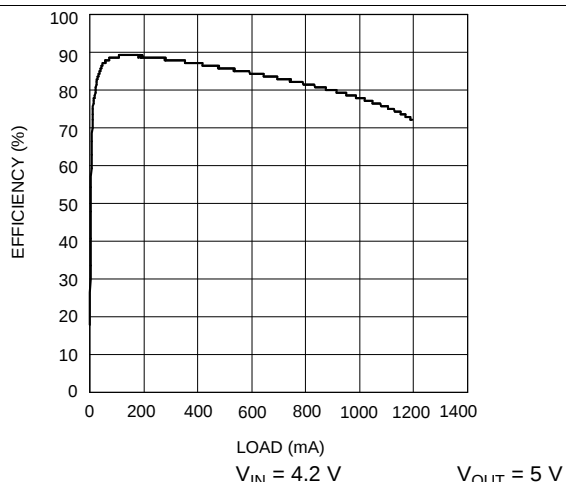


Figure 14. Efficiency vs Load Current - X Option

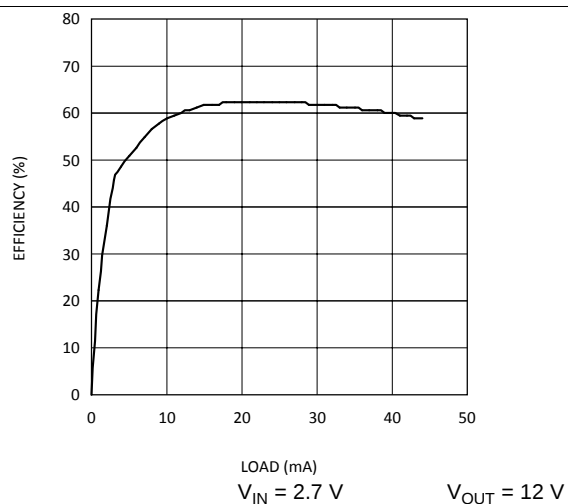


Figure 15. Efficiency vs Load Current - X Option

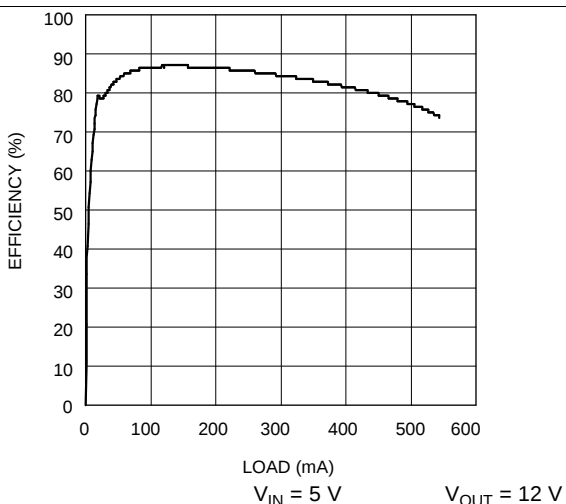


Figure 16. Efficiency vs Load Current - X Option

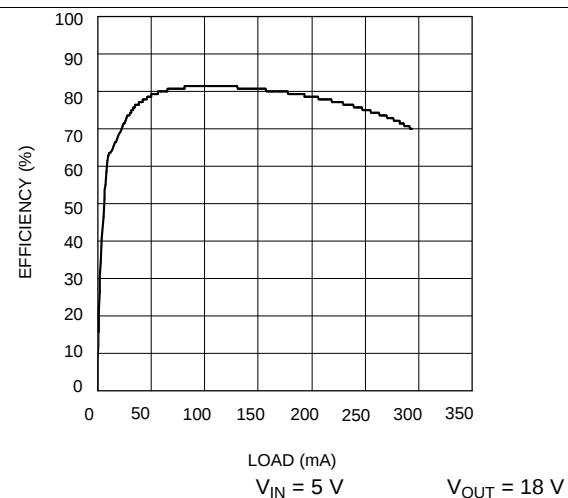


Figure 17. Efficiency vs Load Current - X Option

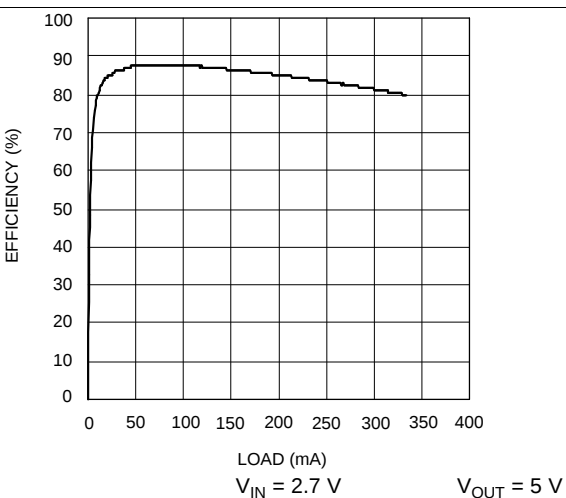


Figure 18. Efficiency vs Load Current - Y Option

Typical Characteristics (continued)

Unless otherwise specified: $V_{IN} = 5\text{ V}$, $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ pin tied to V_{IN} .

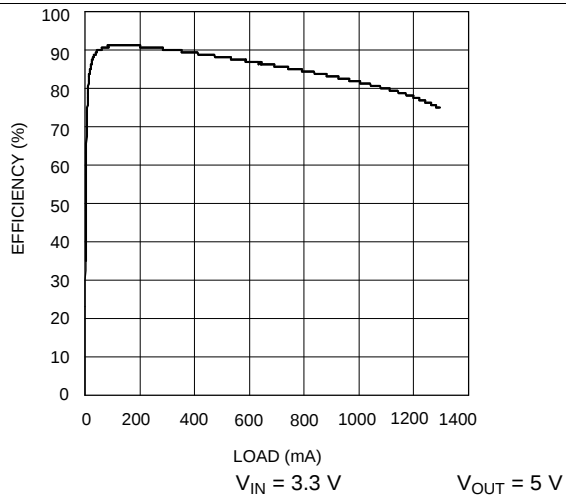


Figure 19. Efficiency vs Load Current - Y Option

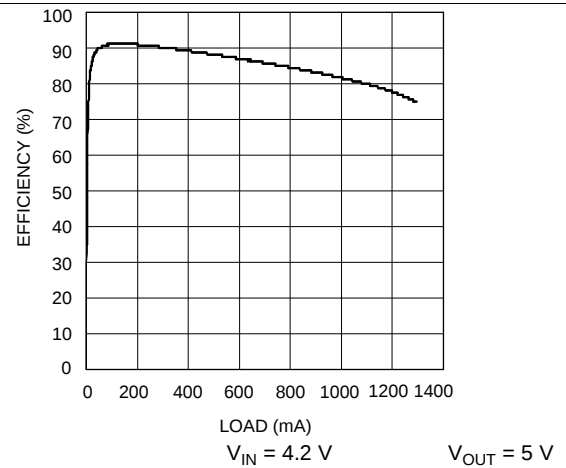


Figure 20. Efficiency vs Load Current - Y Option

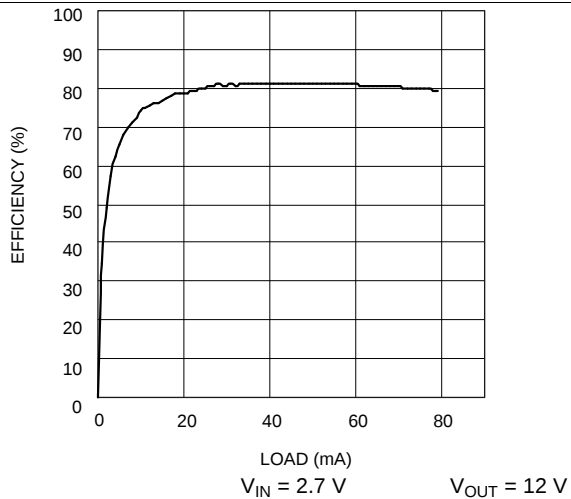


Figure 21. Efficiency vs Load Current - Y Option

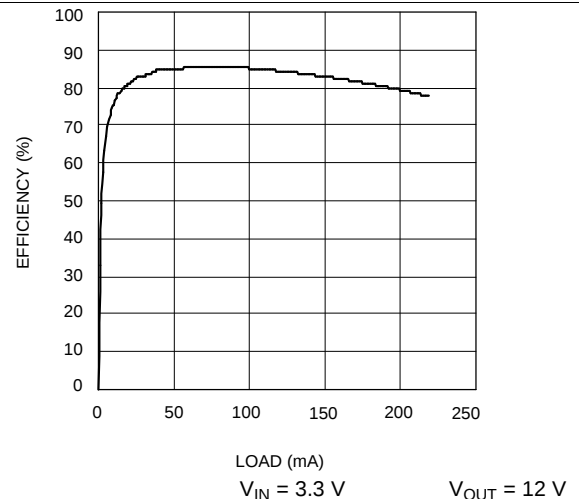


Figure 22. Efficiency vs Load Current - Y Option

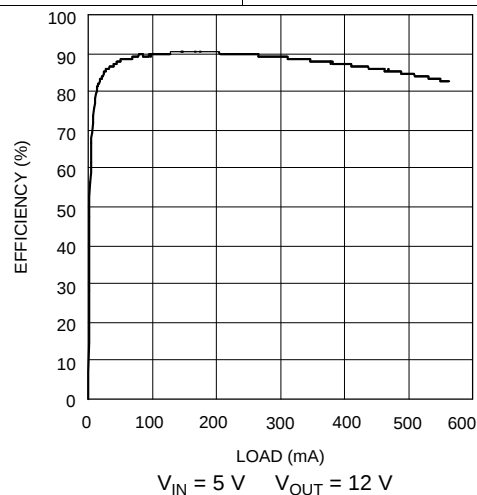


Figure 23. Efficiency vs Load Current - Y Option

7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The LM2731 device is a switching converter IC that operates at a fixed frequency (0.6 or 1.6 MHz) for fast transient response over a wide input voltage range and incorporates pulse-by-pulse current limiting protection. Because this is current mode control, a 33-mΩ sense resistor in series with the switch FET is used to provide a voltage (which is proportional to the FET current) to both the input of the pulse width modulation (PWM) comparator and the current limit amplifier.

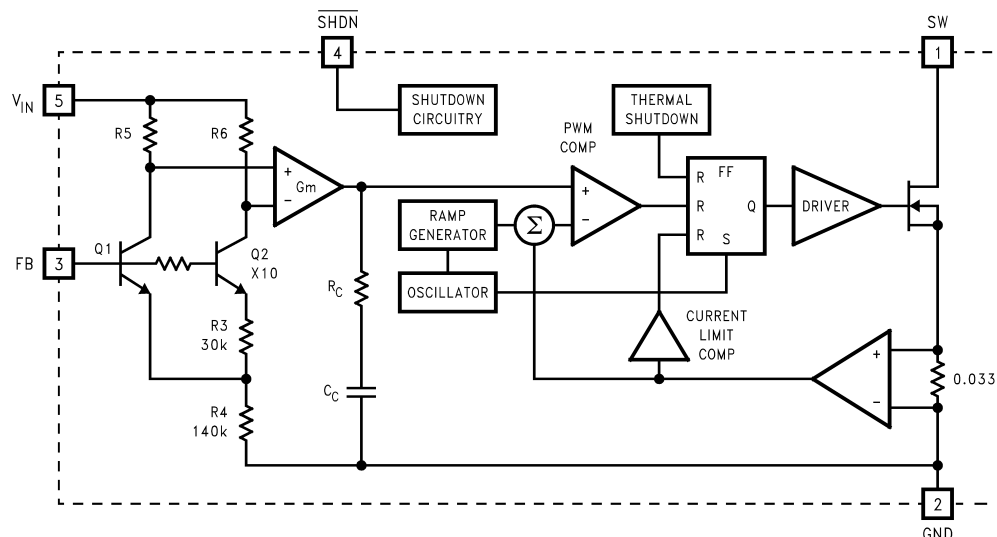
7.1.1 Theory of Operation

At the beginning of each cycle, the S-R latch turns on the FET. As the current through the FET increases, a voltage (proportional to this current) is summed with the ramp coming from the ramp generator and then fed into the input of the PWM comparator. When this voltage exceeds the voltage on the other input (coming from the Gm amplifier), the latch resets and turns the FET off. Because the signal coming from the Gm amplifier is derived from the feedback (which samples the voltage at the output), the action of the PWM comparator constantly sets the correct peak current through the FET to keep the output voltage in regulation.

Q1 and Q2 along with R3 - R6 form a bandgap voltage reference used by the IC to hold the output in regulation. The currents flowing through Q1 and Q2 will be equal, and the feedback loop will adjust the regulated output to maintain this. Because of this, the regulated output is always maintained at a voltage level equal to the voltage at the FB node "multiplied up" by the ratio of the output resistive-divider.

The current limit comparator feeds directly into the flip-flop that drives the switch FET. If the FET current reaches the limit threshold, the FET is turned off and the cycle terminated until the next clock pulse. The current limit input terminates the pulse regardless of the status of the output of the PWM comparator.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram



7.3 Feature Description

The LM2731 is a fixed-frequency boost regulator IC that delivers a minimum 1.8-A peak switch current.

The device provides cycle-by-cycle current limit protection as well as thermal shutdown protection. The device can also be controlled through the shutdown pin.

7.4 Device Functional Modes

7.4.1 Shutdown Pin Operation

The device is turned off by pulling the shutdown pin low. If this function is not going to be used, the pin should be tied directly to V_{IN} . If the SHDN function will be needed, a pullup resistor must be used to V_{IN} (approximately 50 k Ω to 100 k Ω recommended). The SHDN pin must not be left unterminated.

7.4.2 Thermal Shutdown

Thermal shutdown limits total power dissipation by turning off the output switch when the IC junction temperature exceeds 160°C. After thermal shutdown occurs, the output switch doesn't turn on until the junction temperature drops to approximately 150°C.

7.4.3 Current Limit

The LM2731 uses cycle-by-cycle current limiting to protect the internal NMOS switch. It is important to note that this current limit will not protect the output from excessive current during an output short-circuit. The input supply is connected to the output by the series connection of an inductor and a diode. If a short circuit is placed on the output, excessive current can damage both the inductor and diode.

8 Application and Implementation

NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

8.1 Application Information

The device will operate with input voltage range from 2.7 V to 14 V and provide a regulated output voltage. This device is optimized for high-efficiency operation with minimum number of external components. For component selection, see [Detailed Design Procedure](#).

8.2 Typical Application

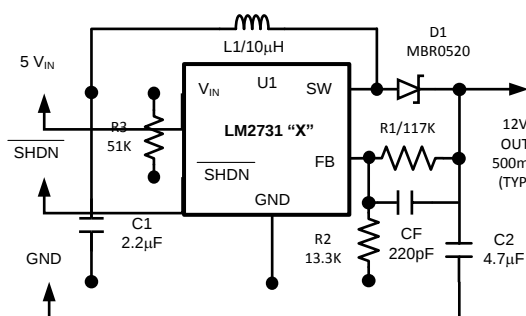


Figure 24. Application Schematic

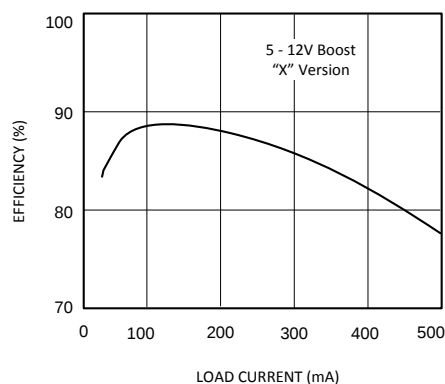


Figure 25. Efficiency vs Load Current

8.2.1 Design Requirements

The device must be able to operate at any voltage within the recommended operating range. The load current must be defined in order to properly size the inductor, input, and output capacitors. The inductor must be able to handle full expected load current as well as the peak current generated during load transients and start-up. Inrush current at start-up will depend on the output capacitor selection. More details are provided in [Detailed Design Procedure](#).

The device has a shutdown pin which is used to disable the device. This pin is active-LOW and care must be taken that the voltage on this pin does not exceed $V_{IN} + 0.3$ V. This pin must also not be left floating.

8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

8.2.2.1 Selecting the External Capacitors

The best capacitors for use with the LM2731 are multi-layer ceramic capacitors. These capacitors have the lowest ESR (equivalent series resistance) and highest resonance frequency which makes them optimum for use with high-frequency switching converters.

When selecting a ceramic capacitor, only X5R and X7R dielectric types should be used. Other types such as Z5U and Y5F have such severe loss of capacitance due to effects of temperature variation and applied voltage, they may provide as little as 20% of rated capacitance in many typical applications. Always consult capacitor manufacturer's data curves before selecting a capacitor. High-quality ceramic capacitors can be obtained from Taiyo-Yuden, AVX, and Murata.

8.2.2.2 Selecting the Output Capacitor

A single ceramic capacitor of value 4.7 μF to 10 μF will provide sufficient output capacitance for most applications. If larger amounts of capacitance are desired for improved line support and transient response, tantalum capacitors can be used. Aluminum electrolytics with ultra low ESR such as Sanyo Oscon can be used, but are usually prohibitively expensive. Typical Al electrolytic capacitors are not suitable for switching frequencies above 500 kHz due to significant ringing and temperature rise due to self-heating from ripple current. An output capacitor with excessive ESR can also reduce phase margin and cause instability.

In general, if electrolytics are used, TI recommends that they be paralleled with ceramic capacitors to reduce ringing, switching losses, and output voltage ripple.

8.2.2.3 Selecting the Input Capacitor

An input capacitor is required to serve as an energy reservoir for the current which must flow into the coil each time the switch turns ON. This capacitor must have extremely low ESR, so ceramic is the best choice. TI recommends a nominal value of 2.2 μF , but larger values can be used. Since this capacitor reduces the amount of voltage ripple seen at the input pin, it also reduces the amount of EMI passed back along that line to other circuitry.

8.2.2.4 Feedforward Compensation

Although internally compensated, the feedforward capacitor C_f is required for stability (see [Figure 26](#)). Adding this capacitor puts a zero in the loop response of the converter. The recommended frequency for the zero f_z should be approximately 6 kHz. C_f can be calculated using the formula:

$$C_f = 1 / (2 \times \pi \times R_1 \times f_z) \quad (1)$$

8.2.2.5 Selecting Diodes

The external diode used in the typical application should be a Schottky diode. TI recommends a 20-V diode such as the MBR0520.

The MBR05XX series of diodes are designed to handle a maximum average current of 0.5 A. For applications exceeding 0.5-A average but less than 1 A, a Microsemi UPS5817 can be used.

8.2.2.6 Setting the Output Voltage

The output voltage is set using the external resistors R_1 and R_2 (see [Figure 26](#)). A minimum value of 13.3 k Ω is recommended for R_2 to establish a divider current of approximately 92 μA . R_1 is calculated using the formula:

$$R_1 = R_2 \times (V_{\text{OUT}}/1.23 - 1) \quad (2)$$

8.2.2.7 Switching Frequency

The LM2731 is provided with two switching frequencies: the “X” version is typically 1.6 MHz, while the “Y” version is typically 600 kHz. The best frequency for a specific application must be determined based on the trade-offs involved:

Higher switching frequency means the inductors and capacitors can be made smaller and cheaper for a given output voltage and current. The down side is that efficiency is slightly lower because the fixed switching losses occur more frequently and become a larger percentage of total power loss. EMI is typically worse at higher switching frequencies because more EMI energy will be seen in the higher frequency spectrum where most circuits are more sensitive to such interference.

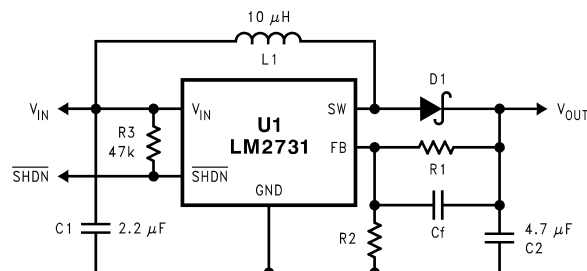


Figure 26. Basic Application Circuit

8.2.2.8 Duty Cycle

The maximum duty cycle of the switching regulator determines the maximum boost ratio of output-to-input voltage that the converter can attain in continuous mode of operation. The duty cycle for a given boost application is defined as:

$$\text{Duty Cycle} = \frac{V_{\text{OUT}} + V_{\text{DIODE}} - V_{\text{IN}}}{V_{\text{OUT}} + V_{\text{DIODE}} - V_{\text{SW}}} \quad (3)$$

This applies for continuous mode operation.

8.2.2.9 Inductance Value

The first question that is usually asked is: “How small can I make the inductor?” (because they are the largest sized component and usually the most costly). The answer is not simple and involves trade-offs in performance. Larger inductors mean less inductor ripple current, which typically means less output voltage ripple (for a given size of output capacitor). Larger inductors also mean more load power can be delivered because the energy stored during each switching cycle is:

$$E = L/2 \times (I_p)^2 \quad (4)$$

Where “Ip” is the peak inductor current. An important point to observe is that the LM2731 will limit its switch current based on peak current. This means that since Ip(max) is fixed, increasing L will increase the maximum amount of power available to the load. Conversely, using too little inductance may limit the amount of load current which can be drawn from the output.

Best performance is usually obtained when the converter is operated in “continuous” mode at the load current range of interest, typically giving better load regulation and less output ripple. Continuous operation is defined as not allowing the inductor current to drop to zero during the cycle. All boost converters shift over to discontinuous operation as the output load is reduced far enough, but a larger inductor stays “continuous” over a wider load current range.

To better understand these trade-offs, a typical application circuit (5-V to 12-V boost with a 10-μH inductor) will be analyzed. We will assume:

$$V_{\text{IN}} = 5 \text{ V}, V_{\text{OUT}} = 12 \text{ V}, V_{\text{DIODE}} = 0.5 \text{ V}, V_{\text{SW}} = 0.5 \text{ V} \quad (5)$$

Because the frequency is 1.6 MHz (nominal), the period is approximately 0.625 μs. The duty cycle will be 62.5%, which means the ON-time of the switch is 0.390 μs. When the switch is ON, the voltage across the inductor is approximately 4.5 V.

Using the equation:

$$V = L (di/dt) \quad (6)$$

The di/dt rate of the inductor can then be calculated, which is found to be 0.45 A/μs during the ON time. Using these facts, what the inductor current will look like during operation can be shown:

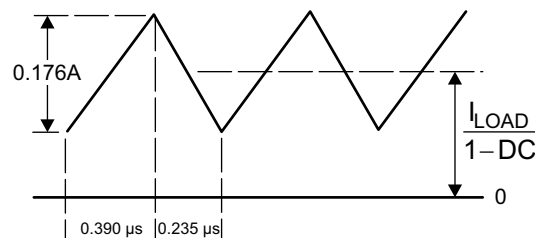
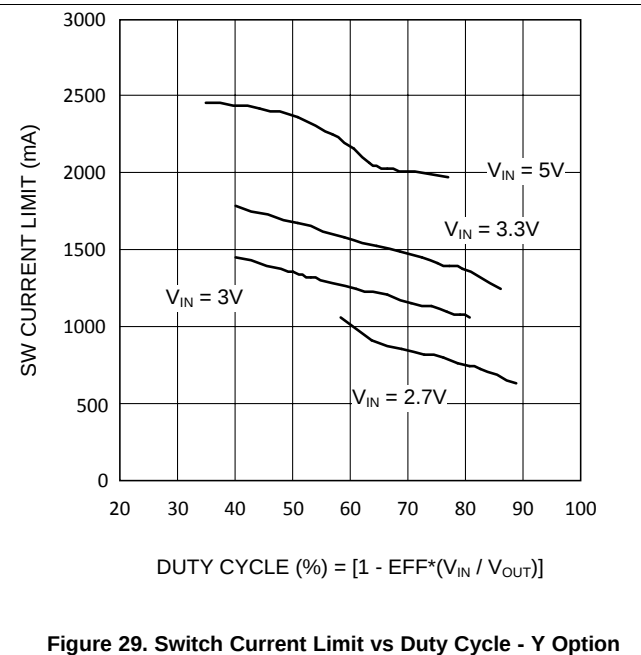
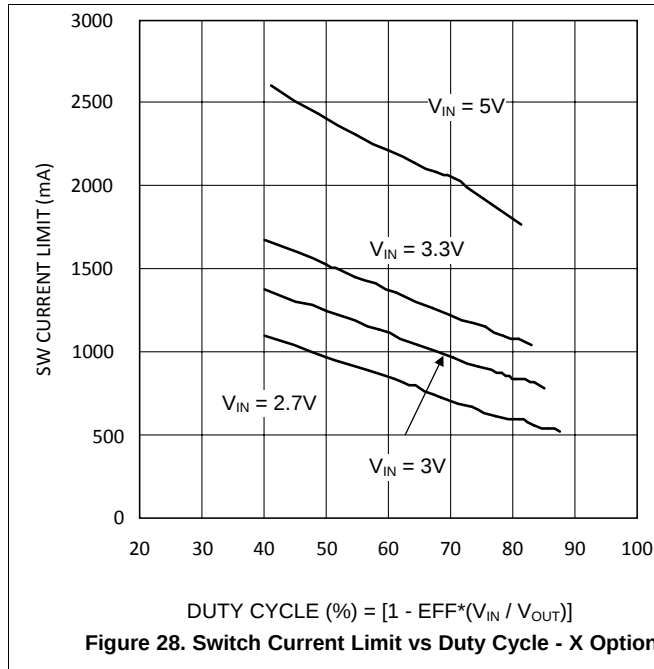


Figure 27. 10 μH Inductor Current, 5 V–12 V Boost (LM2731X)

During the 0.390-μs ON-time, the inductor current ramps up 0.176 A and ramps down an equal amount during the OFF-time. This is defined as the inductor “ripple current”. If the load current drops to about 33 mA, the inductor current will begin touching the zero axis which means it will be in discontinuous mode. A similar analysis can be performed on any boost converter, to make sure the ripple current is reasonable and continuous operation will be maintained at the typical load current values.

8.2.2.10 Maximum Switch Current

The maximum FET switch current available before the current limiter cuts in is dependent on duty cycle of the application. This is illustrated in the graphs below which show typical values of switch current for both the "X" and "Y" versions as a function of effective (actual) duty cycle:



8.2.2.11 Calculating Load Current

As shown in the figure which depicts inductor current, the load current is related to the average inductor current by the relation:

$$I_{LOAD} = I_{IND}(AVG) \times (1 - DC) \quad (7)$$

Where "DC" is the duty cycle of the application. The switch current can be found by:

$$I_{SW} = I_{IND}(AVG) + \frac{1}{2} (I_{RIPPLE}) \quad (8)$$

Inductor ripple current is dependent on inductance, duty cycle, input voltage and frequency:

$$I_{RIPPLE} = DC \times (V_{IN} - V_{SW}) / (f \times L) \quad (9)$$

Combining all terms, an expression can be developed which allows the maximum available load current to be calculated:

$$I_{LOAD}(\max) = (1 - DC) \times \left(I_{SW}(\max) - \frac{DC(V_{IN} - V_{SW})}{2fL} \right) \quad (10)$$

The equation shown to calculate maximum load current takes into account the losses in the inductor or turn-OFF switching losses of the FET and diode. For actual load current in typical applications, we took bench data for various input and output voltages for both the "X" and "Y" versions of the LM2731 and displayed the maximum load current available for a typical device in graph form:

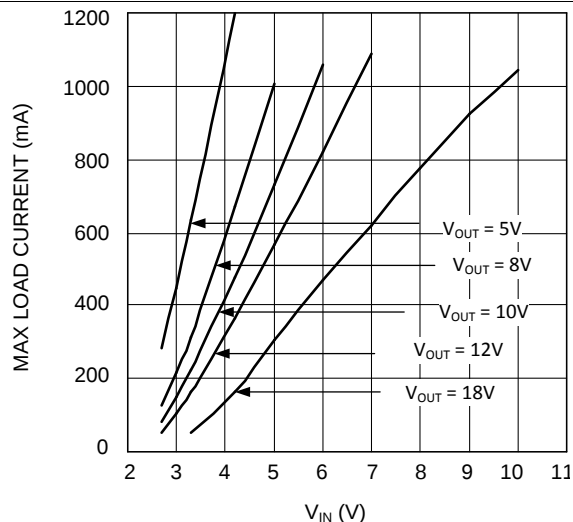


Figure 30. Maximum Load Current (Typical) vs V_{IN} - X Option

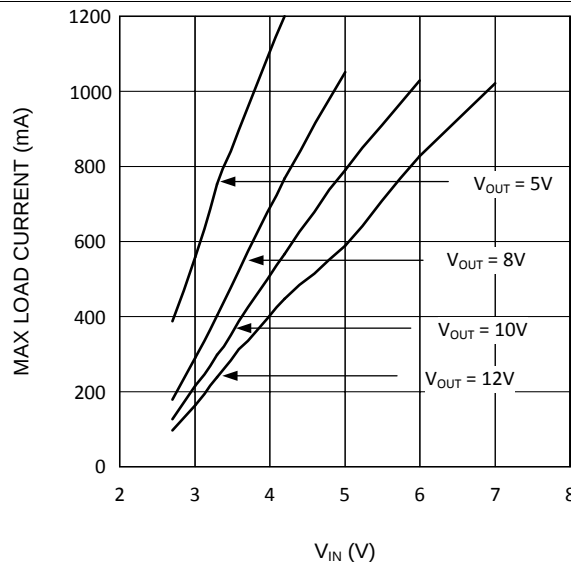


Figure 31. Maximum Load Current (Typical) vs V_{IN} - Y Option

8.2.2.12 Design Parameters V_{SW} and I_{SW}

The value of the FET "ON" voltage (referred to as V_{SW} in the equations) is dependent on load current. A good approximation can be obtained by multiplying the "ON-Resistance" of the FET times the average inductor current.

FET on resistance increases at V_{IN} values less than 5 V, since the internal N-FET has less gate voltage in this input voltage range (see [Typical Characteristics](#) curves). Above $V_{IN} = 5V$, the FET gate voltage is internally clamped to 5V.

The maximum peak switch current the device can deliver is dependent on duty cycle. For higher duty cycles, see [Typical Characteristics](#).

8.2.2.13 Inductor Suppliers

Recommended suppliers of inductors for this product include, but are not limited to Sumida, Coilcraft, Panasonic, TDK, and Murata. When selecting an inductor, make certain that the continuous current rating is high enough to avoid saturation at peak currents. A suitable core type must be used to minimize core (switching) losses, and wire power losses must be considered when selecting the current rating.

LM2731

SNVS217G – MAY 2004 – REVISED SEPTEMBER 2015

www.ti.com

8.2.3 Application Curves

See [Typical Characteristics](#).

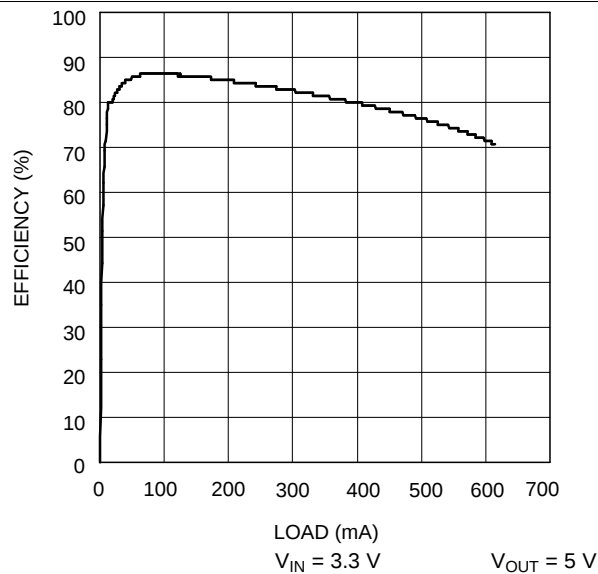


Figure 32. Efficiency vs Load Current - X Option

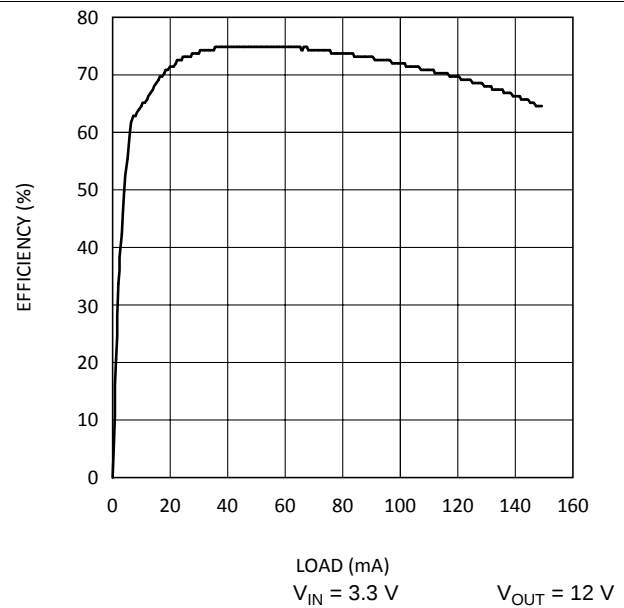


Figure 33. Efficiency vs Load Current - X Option

8.3 System Examples

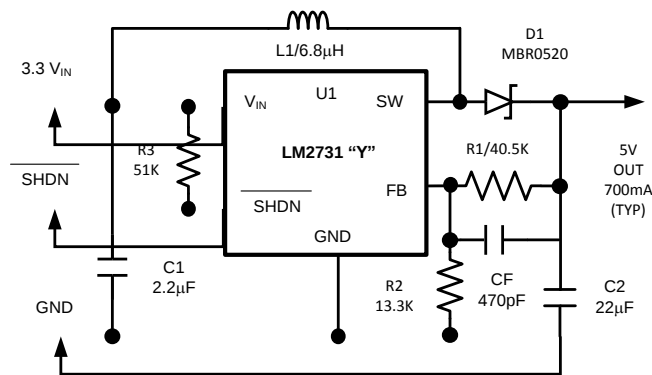


Figure 34. VIN = 3.3 V, VOUT = 5 V at 700 mA

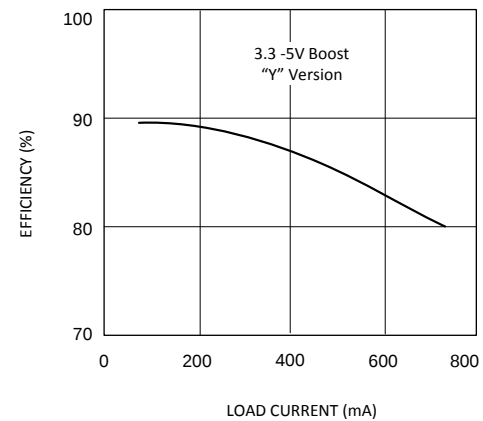


Figure 35. Efficiency vs Load Current

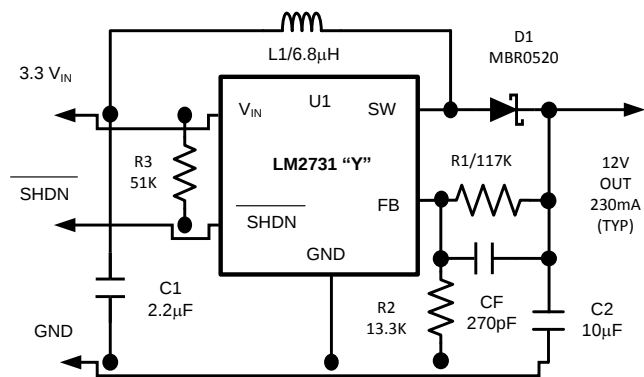


Figure 36. VIN = 3.3 V, VOUT = 12 V at 230 mA

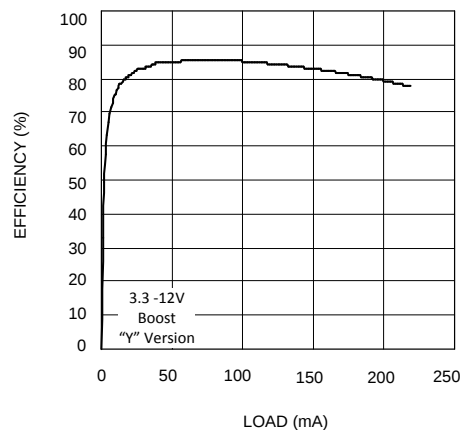


Figure 37. Efficiency vs Load Current

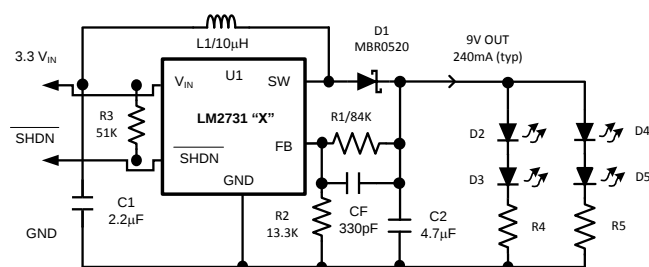


Figure 38. VIN = 3.3 V, VOUT = 9 V at 240 mA

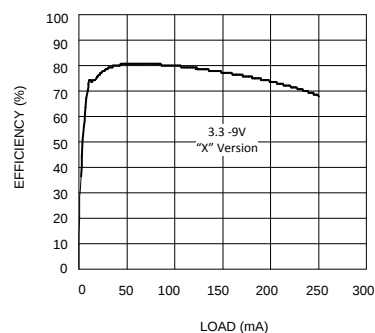


Figure 39. Efficiency vs Load Current

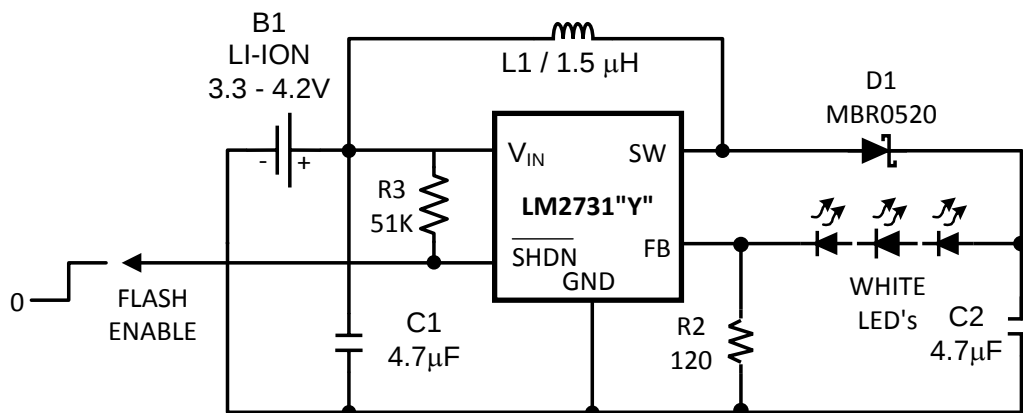


Figure 40. White LED Flash Application

9 Power Supply Recommendations

The LM2731 device is designed to operate from various DC power supplies. The impedance of the input supply rail should be low enough that the input current transient does not cause a drop below SHUTDOWN level. If the input supply is connected by using long wires, additional bulk capacitance may be required in addition to normal input capacitor.

10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

High-frequency switching regulators require very careful layout of components to get stable operation and low noise. All components must be as close as possible to the LM2731 device. TI recommends that a 4-layer PCB be used so that internal ground planes are available.

As an example, a recommended layout of components is shown in [Figure 41](#).

Some additional guidelines to be observed:

- Keep the path between L1, D1, and C2 extremely short. Parasitic trace inductance in series with D1 and C2 will increase noise and ringing.
- The feedback components R1, R2 and CF must be kept close to the FB pin of U1 to prevent noise injection on the FB pin trace.
- If internal ground planes are available (recommended), use vias to connect directly to ground at pin 2 of U1, as well as the negative sides of capacitors C1 and C2.

10.2 Layout Example

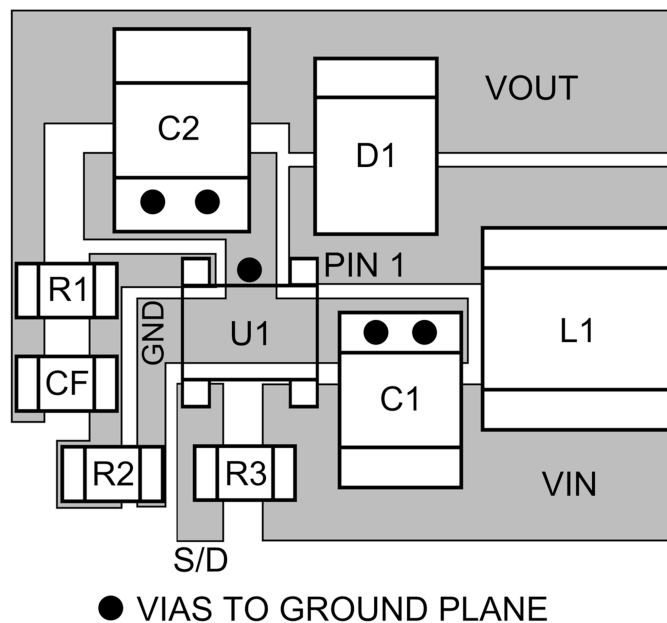


Figure 41. Recommended PCB Component Layout

10.3 Thermal Considerations

At higher duty cycles, the increased ON-time of the FET means the maximum output current will be determined by power dissipation within the LM2731 FET switch. The switch power dissipation from ON-state conduction is calculated by:

$$P_{(SW)} = DC \times I_{IND(AVE)}^2 \times R_{DS(ON)} \quad (11)$$

There will be some switching losses as well, so some derating needs to be applied when calculating IC power dissipation.

11 Device and Documentation Support

11.1 Device Support

11.1.1 Third-Party Products Disclaimer

TI'S PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION REGARDING THIRD-PARTY PRODUCTS OR SERVICES DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN ENDORSEMENT REGARDING THE SUITABILITY OF SUCH PRODUCTS OR SERVICES OR A WARRANTY, REPRESENTATION OR ENDORSEMENT OF SUCH PRODUCTS OR SERVICES, EITHER ALONE OR IN COMBINATION WITH ANY TI PRODUCT OR SERVICE.

11.2 Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's [Terms of Use](#).

TI E2E™ Online Community *TI's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community*. Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At e2e.ti.com, you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

Design Support *TI's Design Support* Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

11.3 Trademarks

E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

11.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

11.5 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
LM2731XMF	NRND	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	S51A	
LM2731XMF/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	S51A	Samples
LM2731XMF/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	S51A	Samples
LM2731YMF	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	S51B	Samples
LM2731YMF/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	S51B	Samples
LM2731YMF/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	S51B	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

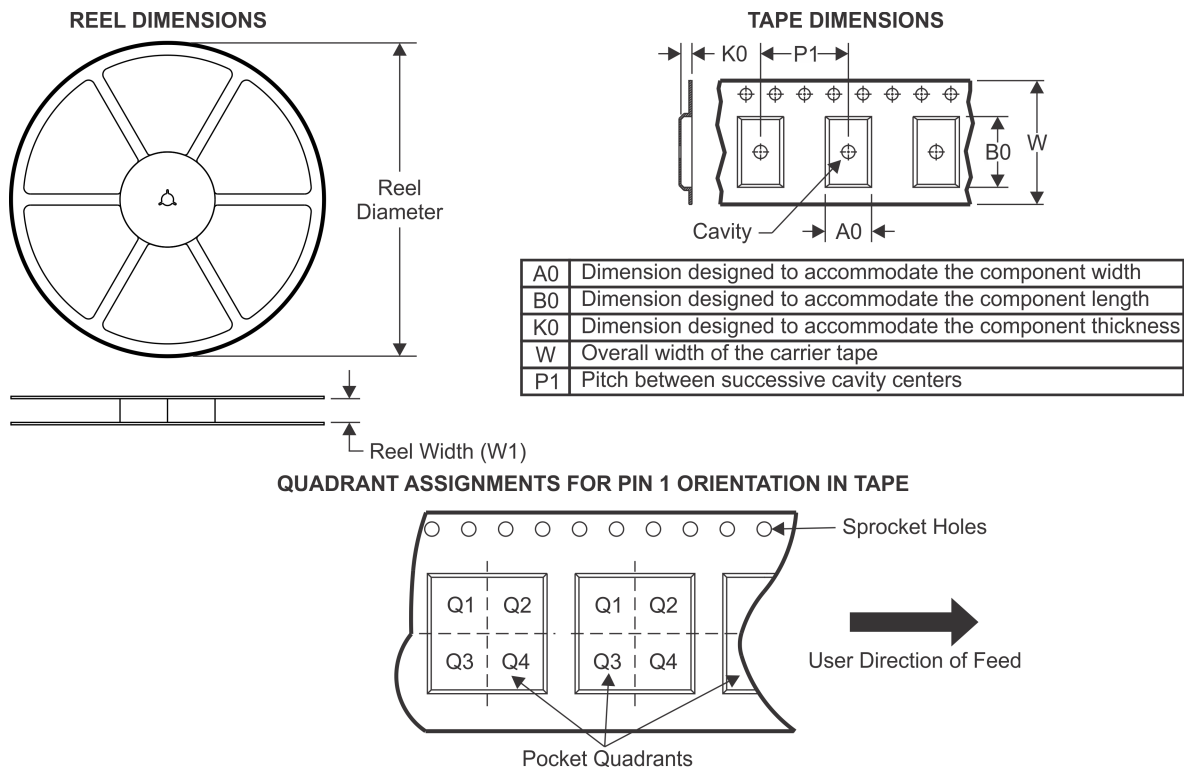
(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

⁽⁶⁾ Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

Important Information and Disclaimer: The information provided on this page represents TI's knowledge and belief as of the date that it is provided. TI bases its knowledge and belief on information provided by third parties, and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such information. Efforts are underway to better integrate information from third parties. TI has taken and continues to take reasonable steps to provide representative and accurate information but may not have conducted destructive testing or chemical analysis on incoming materials and chemicals. TI and TI suppliers consider certain information to be proprietary, and thus CAS numbers and other limited information may not be available for release.

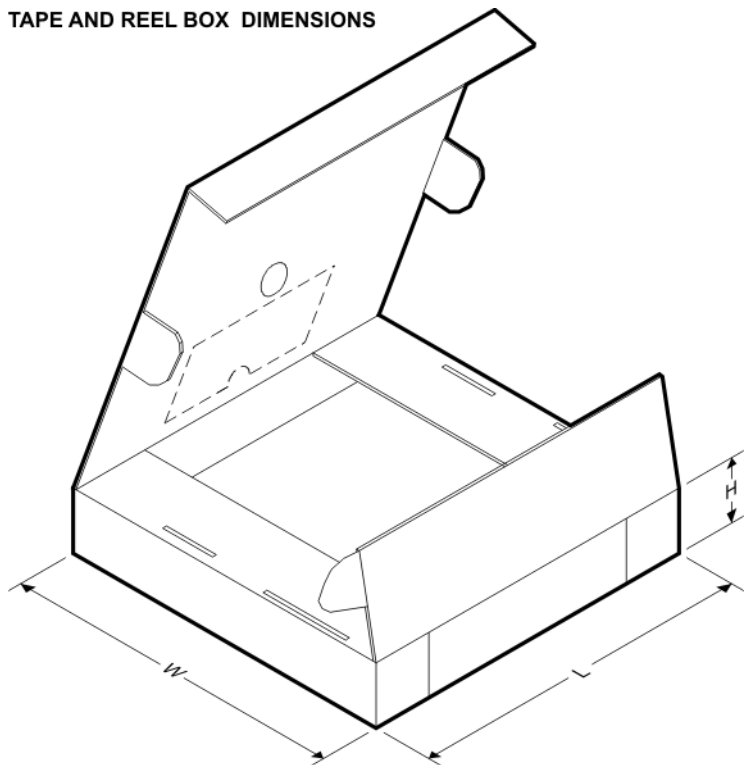
In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
LM2731XMF	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
LM2731XMF/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
LM2731XMF/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
LM2731YMF	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
LM2731YMF/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
LM2731YMF/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

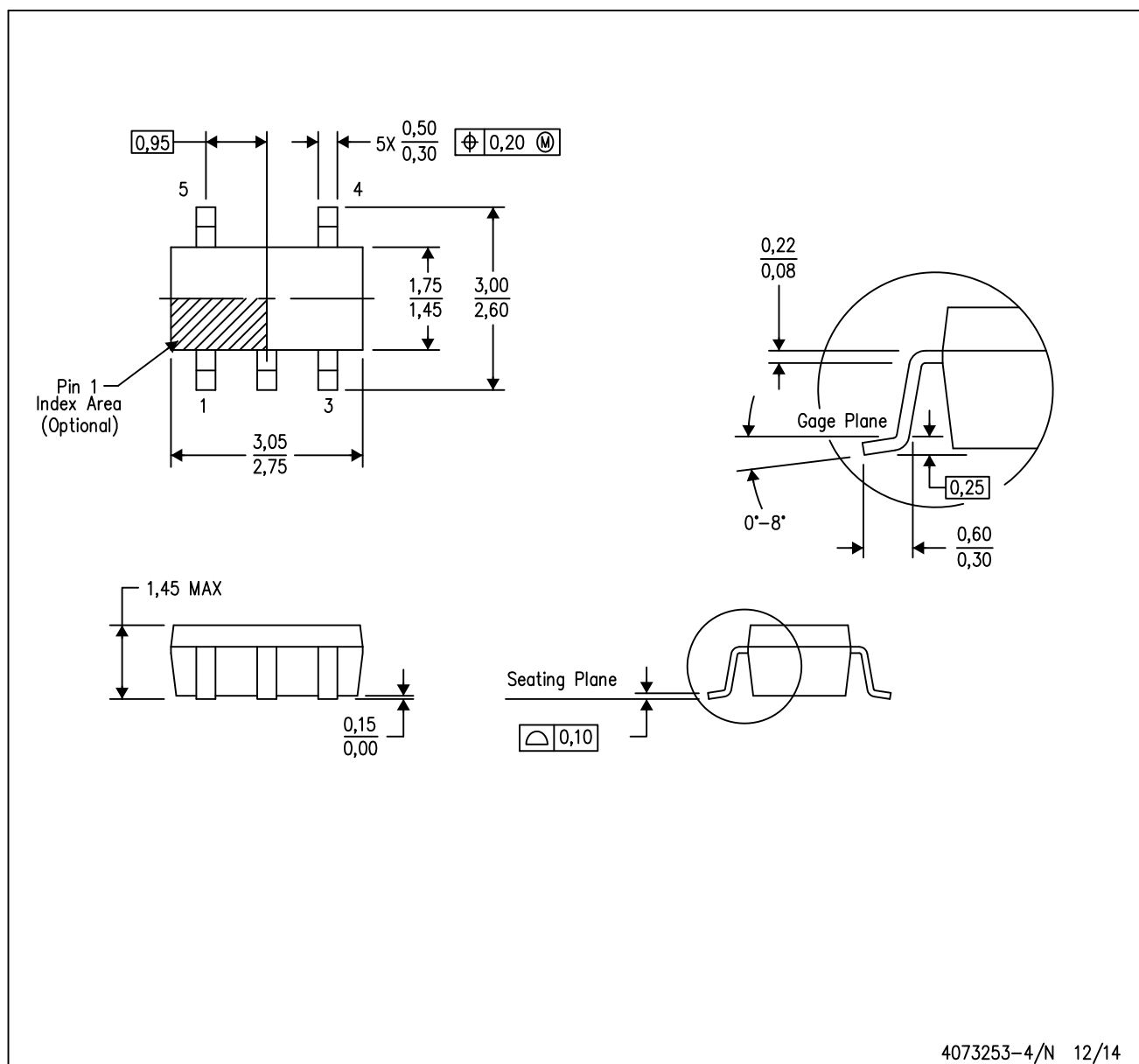


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LM2731XMF	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	210.0	185.0	35.0
LM2731XMF/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	210.0	185.0	35.0
LM2731XMF/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
LM2731YMF	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	210.0	185.0	35.0
LM2731YMF/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	210.0	185.0	35.0
LM2731YMF/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0

DBV (R-PDSO-G5)

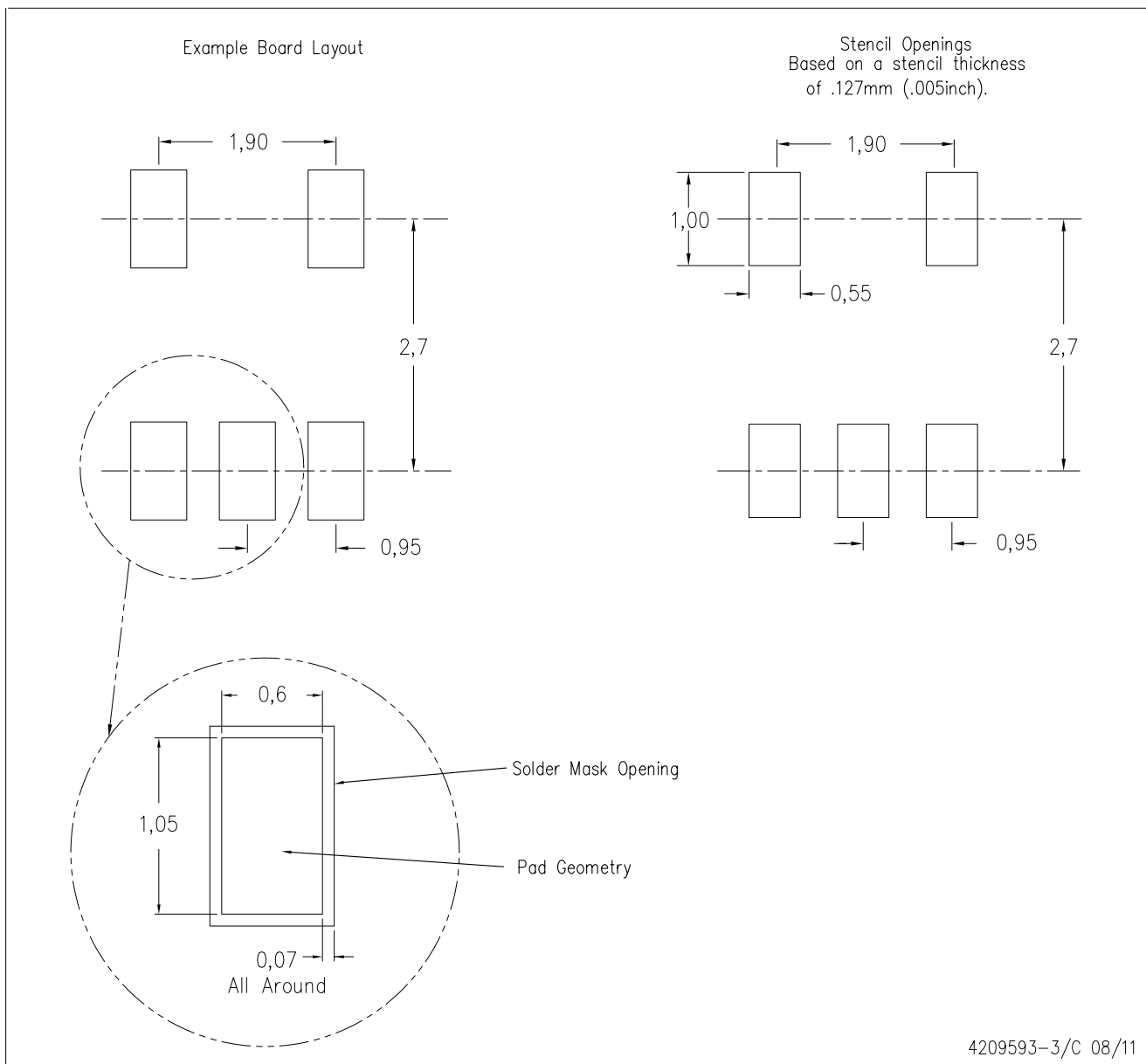
PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
 - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
 - Falls within JEDEC MO-178 Variation AA.

DBV (R-PDSO-G5)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. Customers should place a note on the circuit board fabrication drawing not to alter the center solder mask defined pad.
 - D. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
 - E. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Example stencil design based on a 50% volumetric metal load solder paste. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Texas Instruments Incorporated and its subsidiaries (TI) reserve the right to make corrections, enhancements, improvements and other changes to its semiconductor products and services per JESD46, latest issue, and to discontinue any product or service per JESD48, latest issue. Buyers should obtain the latest relevant information before placing orders and should verify that such information is current and complete. All semiconductor products (also referred to herein as "components") are sold subject to TI's terms and conditions of sale supplied at the time of order acknowledgment.

TI warrants performance of its components to the specifications applicable at the time of sale, in accordance with the warranty in TI's terms and conditions of sale of semiconductor products. Testing and other quality control techniques are used to the extent TI deems necessary to support this warranty. Except where mandated by applicable law, testing of all parameters of each component is not necessarily performed.

TI assumes no liability for applications assistance or the design of Buyers' products. Buyers are responsible for their products and applications using TI components. To minimize the risks associated with Buyers' products and applications, Buyers should provide adequate design and operating safeguards.

TI does not warrant or represent that any license, either express or implied, is granted under any patent right, copyright, mask work right, or other intellectual property right relating to any combination, machine, or process in which TI components or services are used. Information published by TI regarding third-party products or services does not constitute a license to use such products or services or a warranty or endorsement thereof. Use of such information may require a license from a third party under the patents or other intellectual property of the third party, or a license from TI under the patents or other intellectual property of TI.

Reproduction of significant portions of TI information in TI data books or data sheets is permissible only if reproduction is without alteration and is accompanied by all associated warranties, conditions, limitations, and notices. TI is not responsible or liable for such altered documentation. Information of third parties may be subject to additional restrictions.

Resale of TI components or services with statements different from or beyond the parameters stated by TI for that component or service voids all express and any implied warranties for the associated TI component or service and is an unfair and deceptive business practice. TI is not responsible or liable for any such statements.

Buyer acknowledges and agrees that it is solely responsible for compliance with all legal, regulatory and safety-related requirements concerning its products, and any use of TI components in its applications, notwithstanding any applications-related information or support that may be provided by TI. Buyer represents and agrees that it has all the necessary expertise to create and implement safeguards which anticipate dangerous consequences of failures, monitor failures and their consequences, lessen the likelihood of failures that might cause harm and take appropriate remedial actions. Buyer will fully indemnify TI and its representatives against any damages arising out of the use of any TI components in safety-critical applications.

In some cases, TI components may be promoted specifically to facilitate safety-related applications. With such components, TI's goal is to help enable customers to design and create their own end-product solutions that meet applicable functional safety standards and requirements. Nonetheless, such components are subject to these terms.

No TI components are authorized for use in FDA Class III (or similar life-critical medical equipment) unless authorized officers of the parties have executed a special agreement specifically governing such use.

Only those TI components which TI has specifically designated as military grade or "enhanced plastic" are designed and intended for use in military/aerospace applications or environments. Buyer acknowledges and agrees that any military or aerospace use of TI components which have **not** been so designated is solely at the Buyer's risk, and that Buyer is solely responsible for compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements in connection with such use.

TI has specifically designated certain components as meeting ISO/TS16949 requirements, mainly for automotive use. In any case of use of non-designated products, TI will not be responsible for any failure to meet ISO/TS16949.

Products

Audio	www.ti.com/audio
Amplifiers	amplifier.ti.com
Data Converters	dataconverter.ti.com
DLP® Products	www.dlp.com
DSP	dsp.ti.com
Clocks and Timers	www.ti.com/clocks
Interface	interface.ti.com
Logic	logic.ti.com
Power Mgmt	power.ti.com
Microcontrollers	microcontroller.ti.com
RFID	www.ti-rfid.com
OMAP Applications Processors	www.ti.com/omap
Wireless Connectivity	www.ti.com/wirelessconnectivity

Applications

Automotive and Transportation	www.ti.com/automotive
Communications and Telecom	www.ti.com/communications
Computers and Peripherals	www.ti.com/computers
Consumer Electronics	www.ti.com/consumer-apps
Energy and Lighting	www.ti.com/energy
Industrial	www.ti.com/industrial
Medical	www.ti.com/medical
Security	www.ti.com/security
Space, Avionics and Defense	www.ti.com/space-avionics-defense
Video and Imaging	www.ti.com/video

TI E2E Community

e2e.ti.com