## QUICK START GUIDE FOR DEMONSTRATION CIRCUIT 912 BOOST AND INVERTING DC/DC CONVERTERS

LT3487EDD

## DESCRIPTION

Demonstration circuit 912 features the $\mathrm{LT}{ }^{\circledR} 3487 E D D$. The demo circuit demonstrates small size and low component count in a Boost Circuit and an Inverting Circuit. The Boost Converter is designed to convert a $3 \mathrm{~V}-5 \mathrm{~V}$ input to 15 V output at $45 \mathrm{~mA}-90 \mathrm{~mA}$ maximum load. The Inverting Circuit generates a -8V output at $90 \mathrm{~mA}-150 \mathrm{~mA}$ maximum load from the same input. Since the maximum Vin of the LT3487EDD is 16V, this Demo circuit will work well at higher inputs. The only limitation is that the input has to be lower than the Boost converter output ( 15 V ) in order to stay in regulation. If Vin and VBAT will be powered separately, cut trace as indicated on farside of board and use "VBAT" pad on top.

The LT3487EDD features integrated Schottky diodes for both outputs and requires only one resistor (per
output) to set the output voltage. Internal sequencing disables switching on the negative supply until the positive has reached $87 \%$ of its final value. Both circuits are designed to demonstrate the capacitor programmable Soft-Start feature with a single capacitor, advantages of the 2 MHz constant switching frequency and the internal 32V switches. Both outputs on this demo circuit can be modified for higher voltages. These circuits are intended for space-conscious applications such as CCD Bias, TFT LCD Bias, OLED Bias and +/- Rail Generation for Op Amps.
Design files for this circuit board are available. Call the LTC factory.

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Table 1. Performance Summary ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

| PARAMETERS FOR 15V BOOST CIRCUIT | CONDITION | VALUE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minimum Input Voltage |  | 3V |
| Maximum Input Voltage |  | 5 V |
| Output Voltage V ${ }_{\text {OUT }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=3 \mathrm{~V}$, $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=0 \mathrm{~mA}$ to 45 mA | $15 \mathrm{~V} \pm 5 \%$ |
| Output Voltage V ${ }_{\text {OUT }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=5 \mathrm{~V}$, I OUT $=0 \mathrm{~mA}$ to 90 mA | $15 \mathrm{~V} \pm 5 \%$ |
| Maximum Output Current | $\mathrm{Vin}=3 \mathrm{~V}$ | 45 mA |
| Maximum Output Current | $\mathrm{Vin}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ | 90 mA |
| Typical Output Ripple V OUT $^{\text {a }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=45 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 20 mV P-P |
| Typical Efficiency | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$, Vout $=15 \mathrm{~V} @ 45 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 77\% |
| PARAMETERS FOR -8V INVERTING CIRCUIT |  | VALUE |
| Output Voltage $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=0 \mathrm{~mA}$ to 90 mA | $-8 \mathrm{~V} \pm 5 \%$ |
| Output Voltage V ${ }_{\text {OUT }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=5 \mathrm{~V}$, I OUT $=0 \mathrm{~mA}$ to 150 mA | $-8 \mathrm{~V} \pm 5 \%$ |
| Maximum Output Current | Vin $=3 \mathrm{~V}$ | 90 mA |
| Maximum Output Current | $\mathrm{Vin}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ | 150 mA |
| Typical Output Ripple V ${ }_{\text {OUT }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=100 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 10 mV P-P |
| Typical Efficiency | V IN $=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$, Vout $=-8 \mathrm{~V} @ 100 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 70\% |

## QUICK START PROCEDURE

Demonstration circuit 912 is easy to set up to evaluate the performance of the LT3487EDD. Refer to Figure 1 for proper measurement equipment setup and follow the procedure below:
NOTE: When measuring the input or output voltage ripple, care must be taken to avoid a long ground lead on the oscilloscope probe. Measure the input or output voltage ripple by touching the probe tip directly across the Vin or Vout and GND terminals. See Figure 2 for proper scope probe technique.

1. Place jumpers in the following positions:

## JP1 On

2. With power off, connect the input power supply to Vin and GND.
3. Turn on the power at the input.
4. Check for the proper output voltages.

NOTE: If there is no output, temporarily disconnect the load to make sure that the load is not set too high.
5. Once the proper output voltages are established, adjust the loads within the operating range and observe the output voltage regulation, ripple voltage, efficiency and other parameters.


Figure 1. Proper Measurement Equipment Setup


Figure 2. Measuring Input or Output Ripple

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