

A stable 5V supply is an integral part of many systems, most notably USB applications. A common solution is to use a boost converter with an LDO as shown in Figure 1. The boost converter is configured to accept voltages ranging from 3V to 6V and to produce an output of 6.25V. The 6.25V is then regulated to 5V by the LDO. Both stages of this solution exhibit some conversion losses. A simpler, one-stage solution with the EL7515 offers higher efficiency. This simple solution with a PFET transistor is presented in detail and compared to the common solution.

When using a boost converter, the output has to be set above the highest voltage to avoid significant losses. Therefore, the output of the EL7515 in Figure 1 has been set to 6.25V. An LP3961 voltage regulator is then used to acquire the desired final voltage of 5V. The efficiency of this set-up can be calculated from the efficiency of each of the components in Equation 1:

$$\eta_{\text{System}} = \eta_{\text{Boost}} * \eta_{\text{LDO}} \quad (\text{EQ. 1})$$

If both components have an efficiency of 80%, the overall efficiency is 64%. The efficiency of the boost circuit is determined by the quality of the design. The efficiency of the LDO is a direct function of the voltage difference between its input and output. That difference is a trade-off among the voltage needed at the output of the boost converter, the drop-out voltage of the LDO, and margin for the system.

To achieve a sizable increase in the efficiency of this system, a single-stage solution is needed. A single-stage boost circuit is given in Figure 2. The Schottky diode in series with the PFET keeps the output of the regulator at a voltage greater than the system output voltage-keeping the boost converter in its high-efficiency operating mode. The voltage

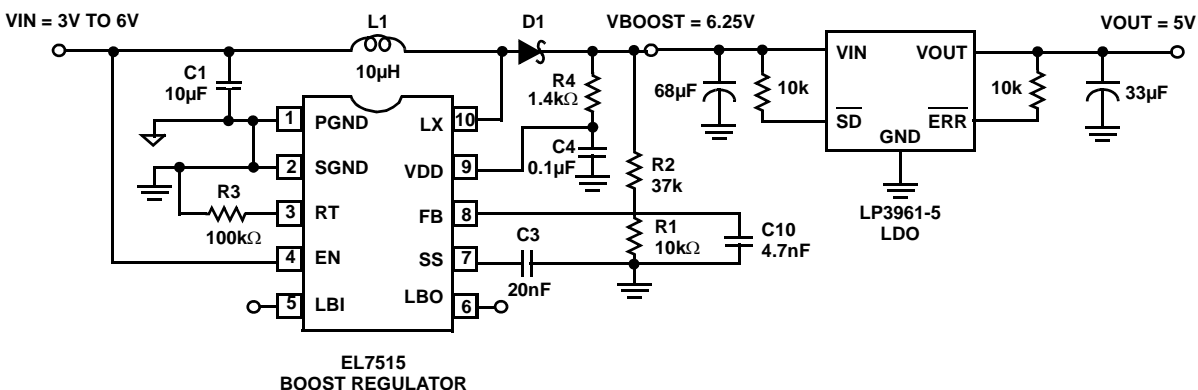
value at the output of the EL7515 boost converter is set by the combination of the turn-on voltage of the PFET and the result of the voltage divider attached to its gate.

The PFET acts like a linear resistor. It is fully on when the input is below 5V. For these voltages, the EL7515 handily boosts the system output to 5V with no loss through the transistor. When the input is greater than 5V, pin 10 of the boost converter needs to raise above the input voltage. Therefore, the voltage divider of R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> begins to turn the transistor off to increase channel resistance. This inserted resistance further isolates the output of the boost regulator from the output of the system and adds the voltage drop of the channel resistance, allowing the boost regulator to remain efficient.

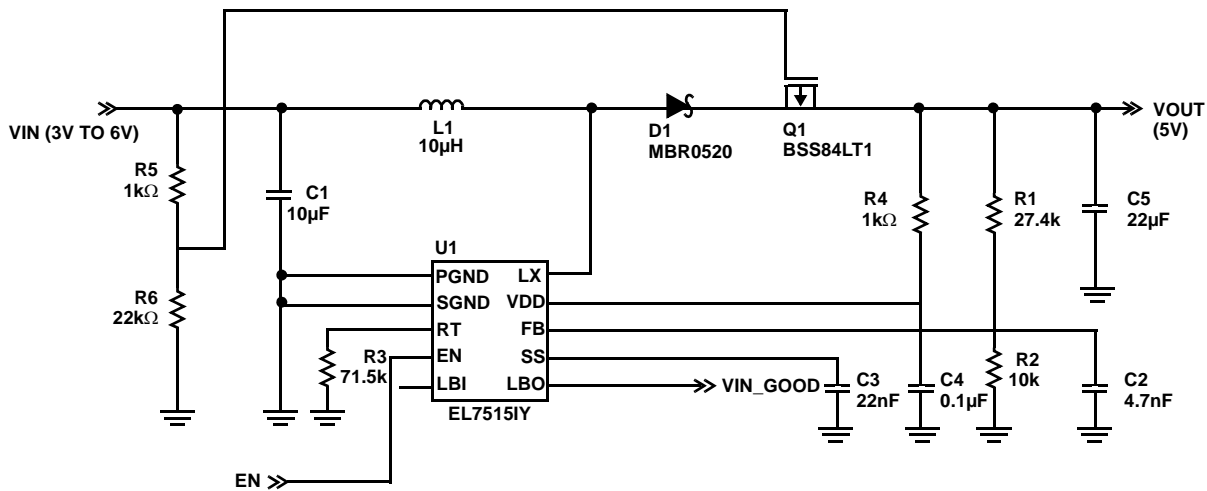
A comparison of the efficiency of each system is presented in Figure 3. With a low voltage input (3.3V) being converted to 5V, the boost converter with PFET consistently provides 8% higher efficiency over the boost/LDO combo shown in Figure 1. With the circuits under greater stress (as with V<sub>IN</sub> = 5V), the boost/FET circuit remains more efficient, about 4% at low current and 2% for high current uses (Figure 4).

To examine the efficiency for the spectrum of input voltages, Figure 5 is provided. The efficiency of the system is well above 80% for input voltages less than or equal to the output voltage. When the input voltage is increased, the efficiency drops by about 1% per 100mV.

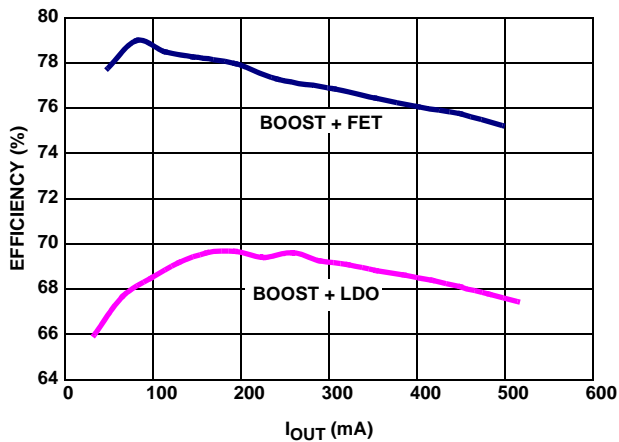
A load regulation curve (Figure 6) is included to show the precision of the output voltage versus current. The EL7515 has been optimized for currents up to 500mA, with no point exceeding 0.22%.



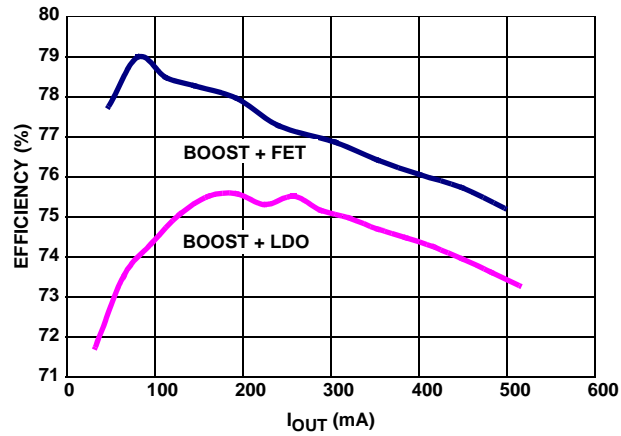
**FIGURE 1. TYPICAL 5V REGULATION WITH BOOST CONVERTER AND LDO**



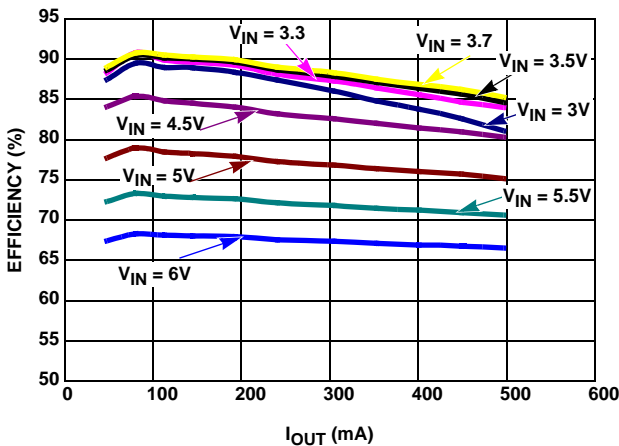
### FIGURE 2. 5V REGULATION WITH BOOST CONVERTER AND FET



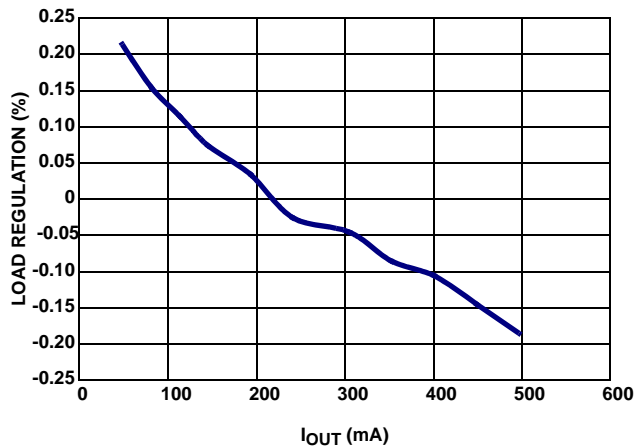
**FIGURE 3. EFFICIENCY OF BOOST/LDO COMBO AND BOOST/FET COMBO FOR  $V_{IN} = 3.3V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 5V$**



**FIGURE 4. EFFICIENCY OF BOOST/LDO COMBO AND BOOST/FET COMBO FOR  $V_{IN} = 5V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 5V$**



**FIGURE 5. EFFICIENCY OF BOOST/FET COMBO FOR  $V_{OUT} = 5V$ ,  $V_{IN}$  VARIED**



### FIGURE 6. LOAD REGULATION OF BOOST/FET COMBO

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