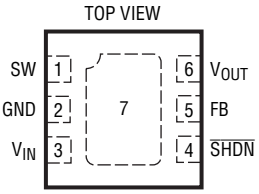
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Note 1)

V_{IN} Voltage ..... –0.3V to 6V
SW Voltage
DC ..... –0.3V to 6V
Pulsed <100ns ..... –0.3V to 7V
$\overline{SHDN}$, FB Voltage ..... –0.3V to 6V
V_{OUT} ..... –0.3V to 6V
Operating Temperature Range
(Notes 2, 5) ..... –40°C to 85°C
Storage Temperature Range ..... –65°C to 150°C

PIN CONFIGURATION



DC PACKAGE
6-LEAD (2mm × 2mm) PLASTIC DFN
T_{JMAX} = 125°C, θ_{JA} = 102°C/W (NOTE 6)
EXPOSED PAD (PIN 7) IS GND, MUST BE SOLDERED TO PC BOARD

ORDER INFORMATION

LEAD FREE FINISH	TAPE AND REEL	PART MARKING	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	TEMPERATURE RANGE
LTC3526LEDC-2#PBF	LTC3526LEDC-2#TRPBF	LFFC	6-Lead (2mm × 2mm) Plastic DFN	–40°C to 85°C
LTC3526LBEDC-2#PBF	LTC3526LBEDC-2#TRPBF	LFFD	6-Lead (2mm × 2mm) Plastic DFN	–40°C to 85°C

Consult LTC Marketing for parts specified with wider operating temperature ranges.
Consult LTC Marketing for information on non-standard lead based finish parts.

For more information on lead free part marking, go to: http://www.linear.com/leadfree/
For more information on tape and reel specifications, go to: http://www.linear.com/tapeandreel/

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the specified operating temperature range of –40°C to 85°C, otherwise specifications are at T_A = 25°C. V_{IN} = 1.2V, V_{OUT} = 3.3V unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Minimum Start-Up Input Voltage	I_{LOAD} = 1mA			0.68	0.8	V
Input Voltage Range	After Start-Up. (Minimum Voltage is Load Dependent)	●	0.5		5	V
Output Voltage Adjust Range		●	1.5		5.25	V
Feedback Pin Voltage		●	1.165	1.195	1.225	V
Feedback Pin Input Current	V_{FB} = 1.30V			1	50	nA
Quiescent Current—Shutdown	$V_{\overline{SHDN}}$ = 0V, Not Including Switch Leakage, V_{OUT} = 0V			0.01	1	µA
Quiescent Current—Active	Measured on V_{OUT}, Nonswitching			250	500	µA
Quiescent Current—Burst	Measured on V_{OUT}, FB > 1.230V (LTC3526L-2 Only)			9	18	µA
N-Channel MOSFET Switch Leakage Current	V_{SW} = 5V			0.1	5	µA
P-Channel MOSFET Switch Leakage Current	V_{SW} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 0V			0.1	10	µA
N-Channel MOSFET Switch On Resistance	V_{OUT} = 3.3V			0.4		Ω
P-Channel MOSFET Switch On Resistance	V_{OUT} = 3.3V			0.6		Ω
N-Channel MOSFET Current Limit		●	550	750		mA
Current Limit Delay to Output	(Note 3)			60		ns
Maximum Duty Cycle	V_{FB} = 1.15V, V_{OUT} = 5V	●	87	90		%
Minimum Duty Cycle	V_{FB} = 1.3V	●			0	%
Switching Frequency		●	1.8	2	2.4	MHz
$\overline{SHDN}$ Pin Input High Voltage			0.8			V
$\overline{SHDN}$ Pin Input Low Voltage					0.3	V

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Note 1: Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to any Absolute Maximum Rating condition for extended periods may affect device reliability and lifetime.

Note 2: The LTC3526LE-2/LTC3526LBE-2 are guaranteed to meet performance specifications from 0°C to 85°C. Specifications over –40°C to 85°C operating temperature range are assured by design, characterization and correlation with statistical process controls.

Note 3: Specification is guaranteed by design and not 100% tested in production.

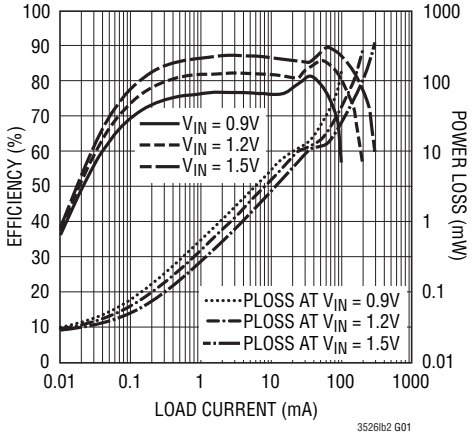
Note 4: Current measurements are made when the output is not switching.

Note 5: This IC includes overtemperature protection that is intended to protect the device during momentary overload conditions. Junction temperature will exceed 125°C when overtemperature protection is active. Continuous operation above the specified maximum operating junction temperature may result in device degradation or failure.

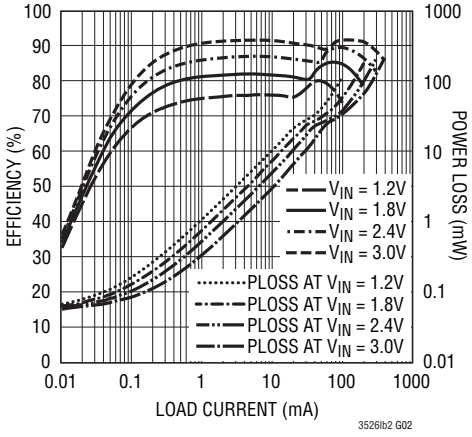
Note 6: Failure to solder the exposed backside of the package to the PC board ground plane will result in a thermal resistance much higher than 102°C/W.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.

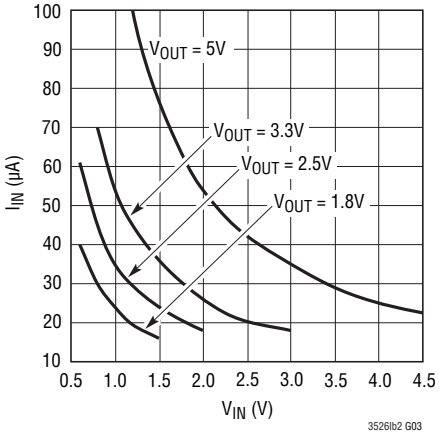
Efficiency vs Load Current and V_{IN} for V_{OUT} = 1.8V (LTC3526L-2)



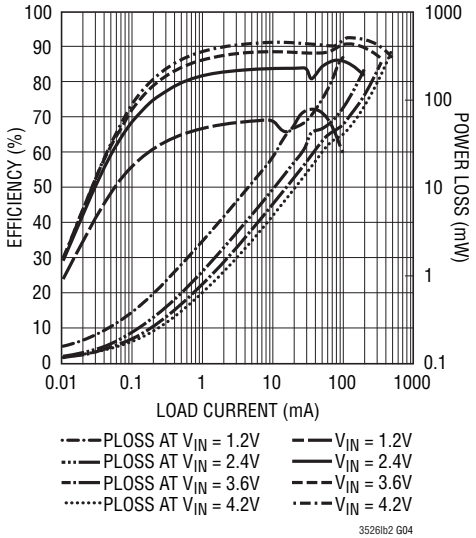
Efficiency vs Load Current and V_{IN} for V_{OUT} = 3.3V (LTC3526L-2)



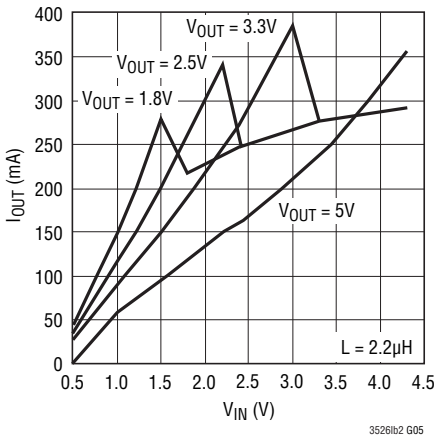
No-Load Input Current vs V_{IN} (LTC3526L-2)



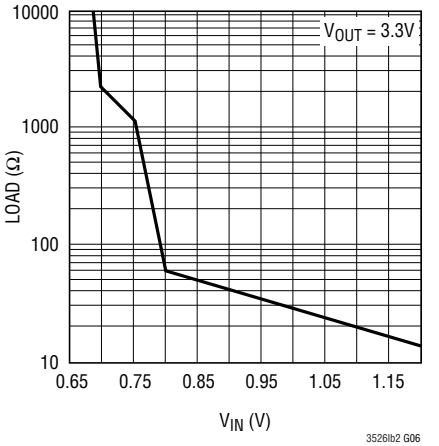
Efficiency vs Load Current and V_{IN} for V_{OUT} = 5V (LTC3526L-2)



Maximum Output Current vs V_{IN}



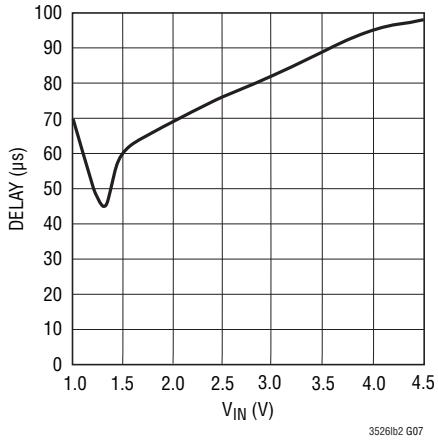
Minimum Load Resistance During Start-Up vs V_{IN}



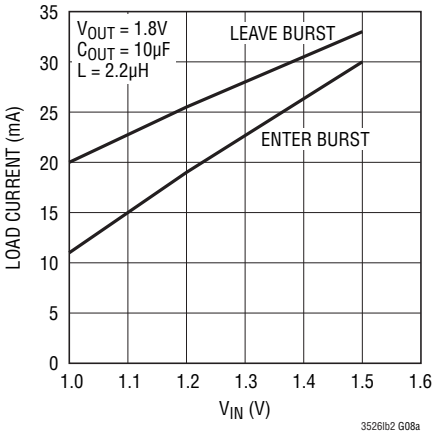
Downloaded from Arrow.com.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.

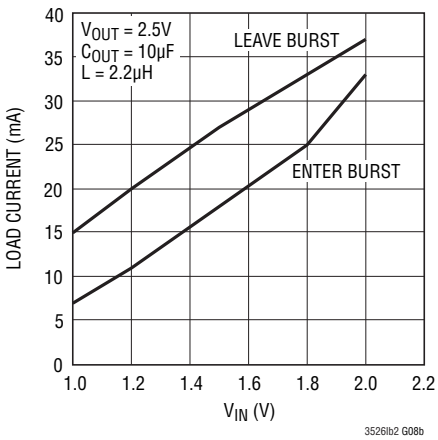
Start-Up Delay Time vs V_{IN}



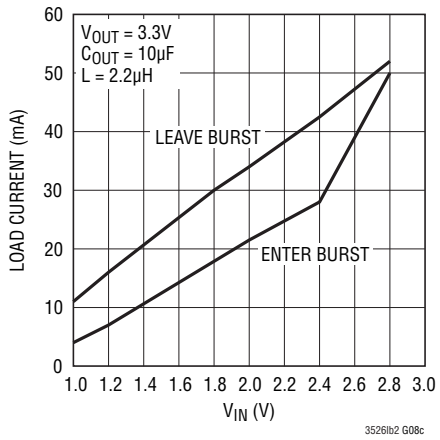
Burst Mode Threshold Current vs V_{IN} (LTC3526L-2)



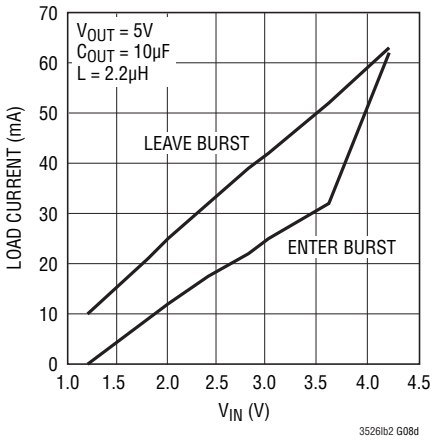
Burst Mode Threshold Current vs V_{IN} (LTC3526L-2)



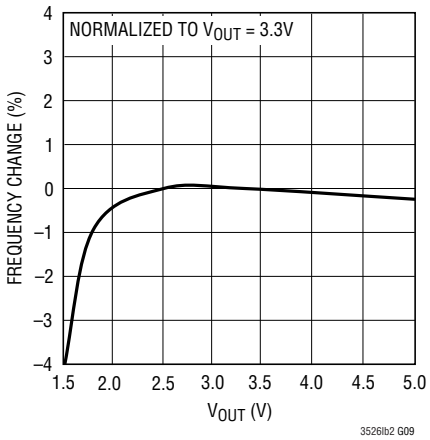
Burst Mode Threshold Current vs V_{IN} (LTC3526L-2)



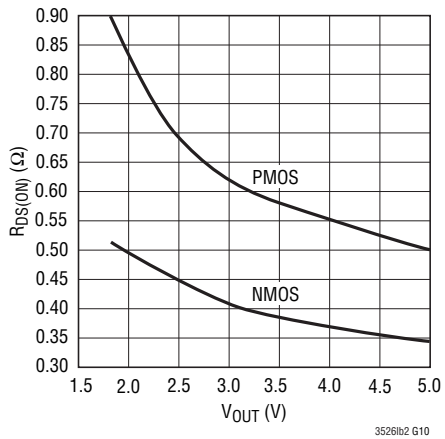
Burst Mode Threshold Current vs V_{IN} (LTC3526L-2)



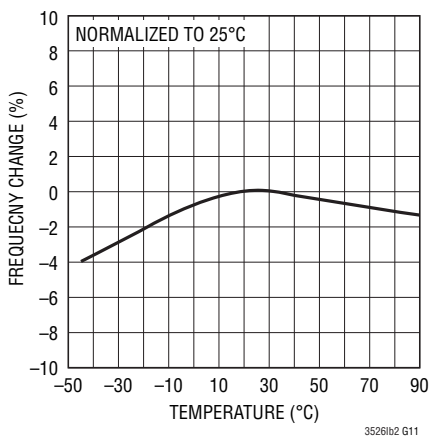
Oscillator Frequency Change vs V_{OUT}



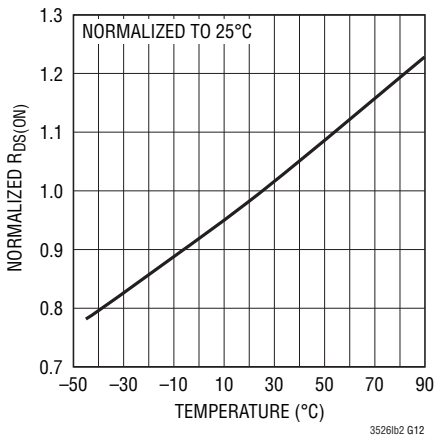
$R_{DS(ON)}$ vs V_{OUT}



Oscillator Frequency Change vs Temperature



$R_{DS(ON)}$ Change vs Temperature



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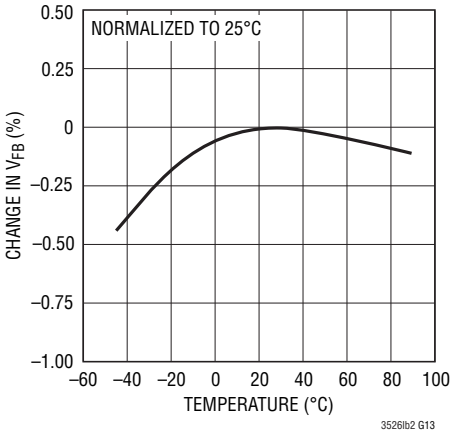
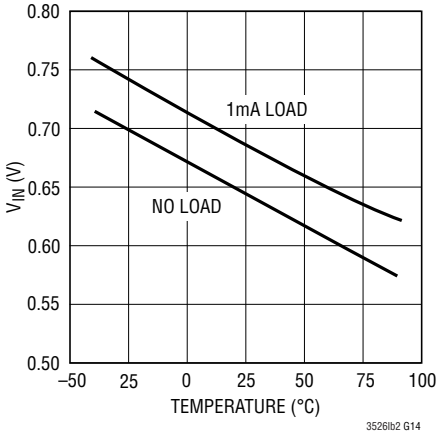
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.

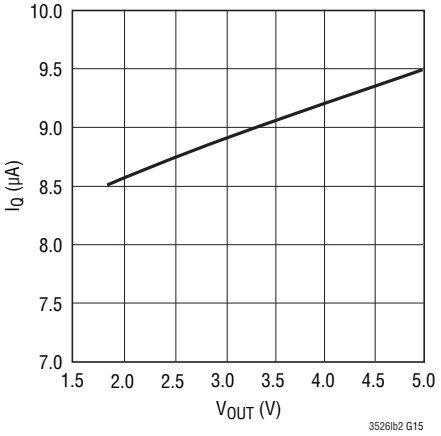
V_{FB} vs Temperature



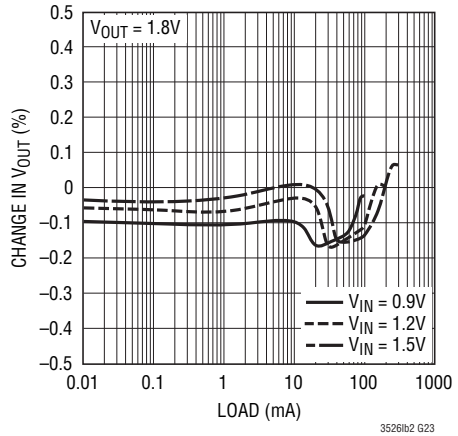
Start-Up Voltage vs Temperature



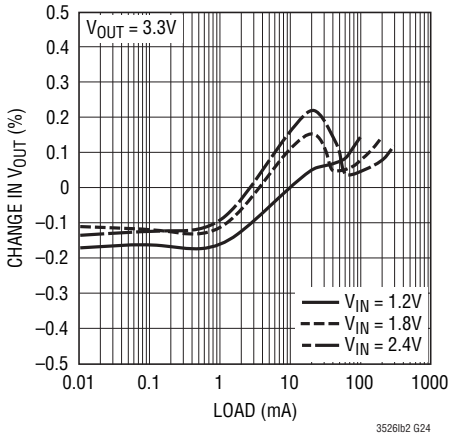
Burst Mode Quiesent Current vs V_{OUT} (LTC3526L-2)



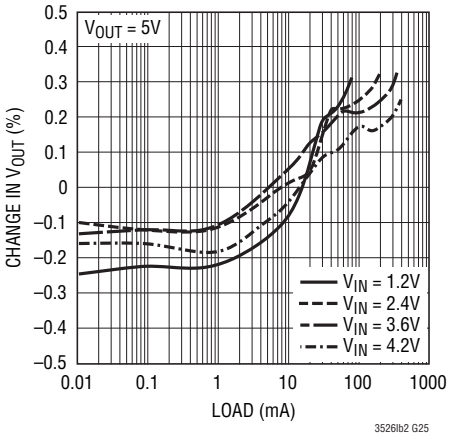
Load Regulation



Load Regulation



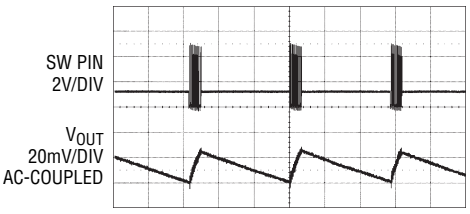
Load Regulation



Fixed Frequency Switching Waveform and V_{OUT} Ripple

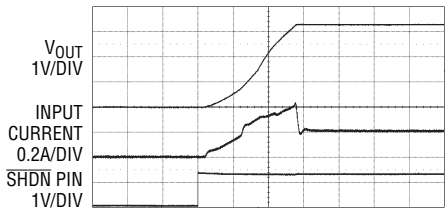
V_{IN} = 1.2V 200ns/DIV
V_{OUT} = 3.3V AT 100mA
C_{OUT} = 4.7µF

Burst Mode Waveforms (LTC3526L-2)



V_{IN} = 1.2V 20µs/DIV
V_{OUT} = 3.3V AT 5mA
C_{OUT} = 10µF

V_{OUT} and I_{IN} During Soft-Start



V_{OUT} = 3.3V 200µs/DIV
C_{OUT} = 4.7µF

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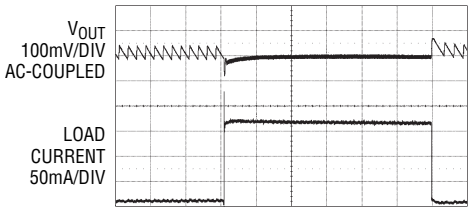
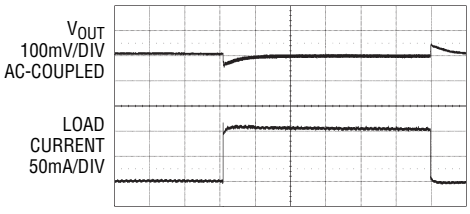
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.

Load Step Response (from Burst Mode Operation) (LTC3526L-2)



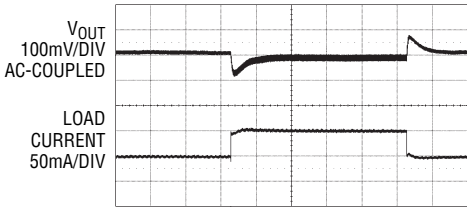
V_{IN} = 3.6V 100µs/DIV
V_{OUT} = 5V
20mA TO 170mA STEP
C_{OUT} = 10µF

Load Step Response (Fixed Frequency)



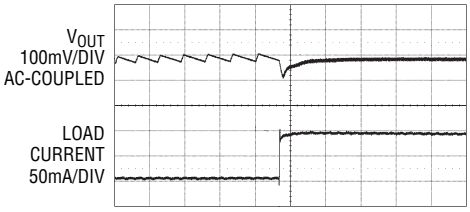
V_{IN} = 3.6V 100µs/DIV
V_{OUT} = 5V
50mA TO 150mA STEP
C_{OUT} = 4.7µF

Load Step Response (Fixed Frequency)



V_{IN} = 1.2V 100µs/DIV
V_{OUT} = 3.3V
50mA TO 100mA STEP
C_{OUT} = 4.7µF

Load Step Response (from Burst Mode Operation) (LTC3526L-2)



V_{IN} = 1.2V 50µs/DIV
V_{OUT} = 3.3V
5mA TO 100mA STEP
C_{OUT} = 10µF

PIN FUNCTIONS

SW (Pin 1): Switch Pin. Connect inductor between SW and V_{IN}. Keep PCB trace lengths as short and wide as possible to reduce EMI. If the inductor current falls to zero or $\overline{SHDN}$ is low, an internal anti-ringing switch is connected from SW to V_{IN} to minimize EMI.

GND (Pin 2, Exposed Pad Pin 7): Signal and Power Ground. Provide a short direct PCB path between GND and the (–) side of the input and output capacitors. *The Exposed Pad must be soldered to the PCB ground plane*. It serves as an additional ground connection and as a means of conducting heat away from the package.

V_{IN} (Pin 3): Input Supply Pin. Connect a minimum of 1µF ceramic decoupling capacitor from this pin to ground using short direct PCB traces.

SHDN (Pin 4): Logic Controlled Shutdown Input. There is an internal 4MΩ pull-down on this pin.

- $\overline{SHDN}$ = High: Normal operation
- $\overline{SHDN}$ = Low: Shutdown, quiescent current < 1µA

FB (Pin 5): Feedback Input to the g_m Error Amplifier. Connect resistor divider tap to this pin. The top of the divider connects to the output capacitor, the bottom of the divider connects to GND. Referring to the Block Diagram, the output voltage can be adjusted from 1.5V to 5.25V by:

$$V_{OUT} = 1.195V \bullet \left(1 + \frac{R2}{R1}\right)$$

V_{OUT} (Pin 6): Output voltage sense and drain of the internal synchronous rectifier. PCB trace from V_{OUT} to the output filter capacitor (4.7µF minimum) should be as short and wide as possible.

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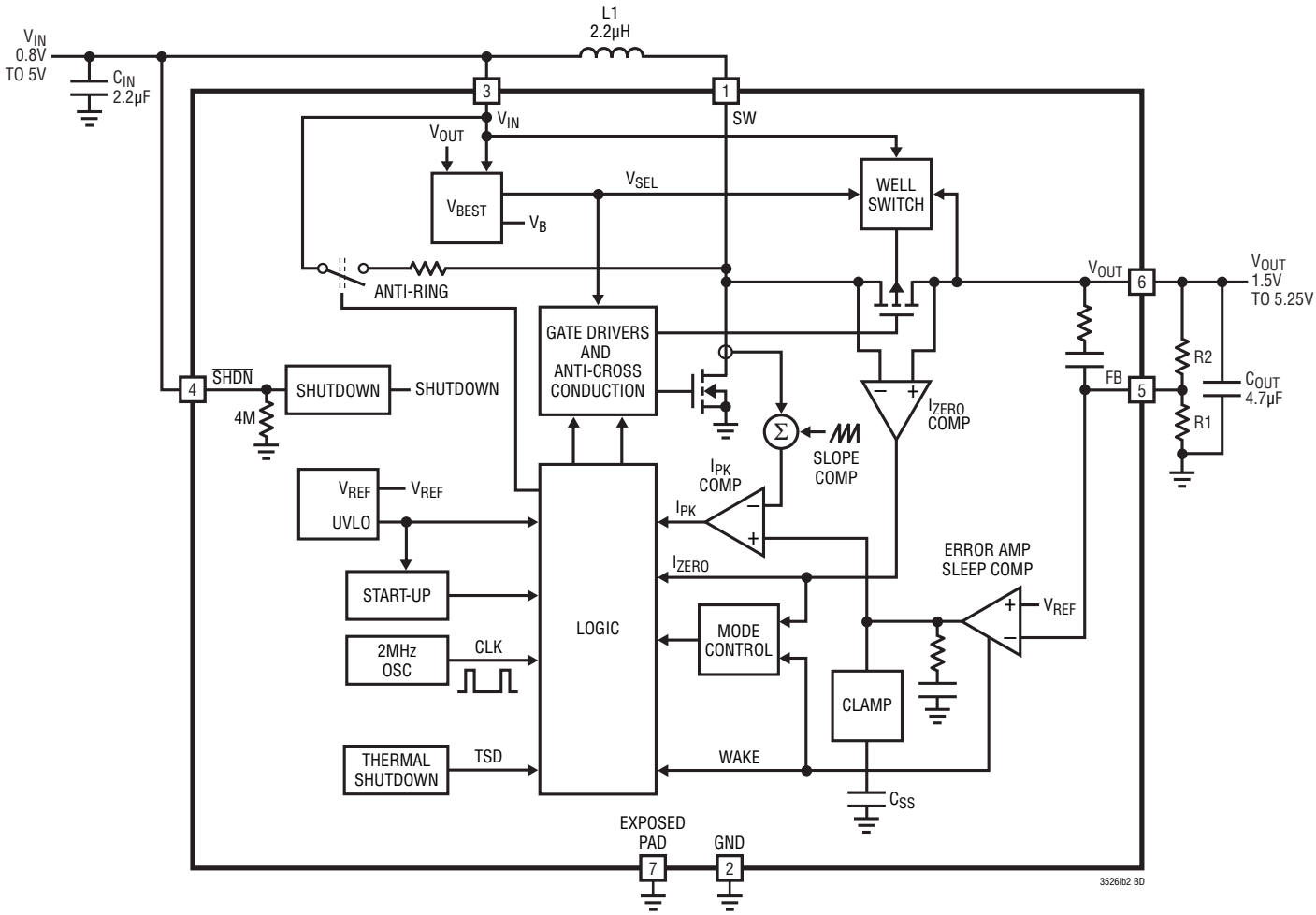
BLOCK DIAGRAM



OPERATION (Refer to Block Diagram)

The LTC3526L-2/LTC3526LB-2 are 2MHz synchronous boost converters housed in a 6-lead 2mm × 2mm DFN package. With a guaranteed ability to start up and operate from inputs less than 0.8V, this device features fixed frequency, current mode PWM control for exceptional line and load regulation. The current mode architecture with adaptive slope compensation provides excellent transient load response, requiring minimal output filtering. Internal soft-start and internal loop compensation simplifies the design process while minimizing the number of external components.

With its low $R_{DS(ON)}$ and low gate charge internal N-channel MOSFET switch and P-channel MOSFET synchronous rectifier, the LTC3526L-2 achieves high efficiency over a wide range of load currents. Burst Mode operation maintains high efficiency at very light loads, reducing the quiescent current to just 9µA. Operation can be best understood by referring to the Block Diagram.

LOW VOLTAGE START-UP

The LTC3526L-2/LTC3526LB-2 include an independent start-up oscillator designed to start up at an input voltage of 0.68V (typical). Soft-start and inrush current limiting are provided during start-up, as well as normal mode.

When either V_{IN} or V_{OUT} exceeds 1.3V typical, the IC enters normal operating mode. When the output voltage

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OPERATION (Refer to Block Diagram)

exceeds the input by 0.24V, the IC powers itself from V_{OUT} instead of V_{IN}. At this point the internal circuitry has no dependency on the V_{IN} input voltage, eliminating the requirement for a large input capacitor. The input voltage can drop as low as 0.5V. The limiting factor for the application becomes the availability of the power source to supply sufficient energy to the output at low voltages, and maximum duty cycle, which is clamped at 90% typical. Note that at low input voltages, small voltage drops due to series resistance become critical, and greatly limit the power delivery capability of the converter.

LOW NOISE FIXED FREQUENCY OPERATION

Soft-Start

The LTC3526L-2/LTC3526LB-2 contain internal circuitry to provide soft-start operation. The soft-start circuitry slowly ramps the peak inductor current from zero to its peak value of 750mA (typical) in approximately 0.5ms, allowing start-up into heavy loads. The soft-start circuitry is reset in the event of a shutdown command or a thermal shutdown.

Oscillator

An internal oscillator sets the switching frequency to 2MHz.

Shutdown

Shutdown is accomplished by pulling the $\overline{SHDN}$ pin below 0.3V and enabled by pulling the $\overline{SHDN}$ pin above 0.8V. Although $\overline{SHDN}$ can be driven above V_{IN} or V_{OUT} (up to the absolute maximum rating) without damage, the LTC3526L-2/LTC3526LB-2 have a proprietary test mode that may be engaged if $\overline{SHDN}$ is held in the range of 0.5V to 1V higher than the greater of V_{IN} or V_{OUT}. If the test mode is engaged, normal PWM switching action is interrupted, which can cause undesirable operation in some applications. Therefore, in applications where $\overline{SHDN}$ may be driven above V_{IN}, a resistor divider or other means must be employed to keep the $\overline{SHDN}$ voltage below (V_{IN} + 0.4V) to prevent the possibility of the test mode being engaged. Please refer to Figure 1 for two possible implementations.

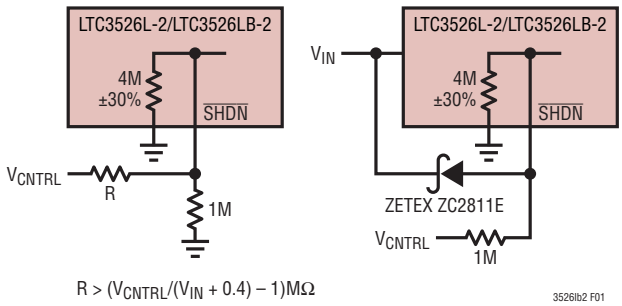

Figure 1. Recommended Shutdown Circuits when Driving $\overline{SHDN}$ above V_{IN}

Error Amplifier

The positive input of the transconductance error amplifier is internally connected to the 1.195V reference and the negative input is connected to FB. Clamps limit the minimum and maximum error amp output voltage for improved large-signal transient response. Power converter control loop compensation is provided internally. An external resistive voltage divider from V_{OUT} to ground programs the output voltage via FB from 1.5V to 5.25V.

$$V_{OUT} = 1.195V \bullet \left(1 + \frac{R2}{R1}\right)$$

Current Sensing

Lossless current sensing converts the peak current signal of the N-channel MOSFET switch into a voltage that is summed with the internal slope compensation. The summed signal is compared to the error amplifier output to provide a peak current control command for the PWM.

Current Limit

The current limit comparator shuts off the N-channel MOSFET switch once its threshold is reached. The current limit comparator delay to output is typically 60ns. Peak switch current is limited to approximately 750mA, independent of input or output voltage, unless V_{OUT} falls below 0.7V, in which case the current limit is cut in half.

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OPERATION (Refer to Block Diagram)

Zero Current Comparator

The zero current comparator monitors the inductor current to the output and shuts off the synchronous rectifier when this current reduces to approximately 30mA. This prevents the inductor current from reversing in polarity, improving efficiency at light loads.

Synchronous Rectifier

To control inrush current and to prevent the inductor current from running away when V_{OUT} is close to V_{IN}, the P-channel MOSFET synchronous rectifier is only enabled when $V_{OUT} > (V_{IN} + 0.24V)$.

Anti-Ringing Control

The anti-ring circuit connects a resistor across the inductor to prevent high frequency ringing on the SW pin during discontinuous current mode operation. Although the ringing of the resonant circuit formed by L and C_{SW} (capacitance on SW pin) is low energy, it can cause EMI radiation.

Output Disconnect

The LTC3526L-2/LTC3526LB-2 are designed to allow true output disconnect by eliminating body diode conduction of the internal P-channel MOSFET rectifier. This allows for V_{OUT} to go to zero volts during shutdown, drawing no current from the input source. It also allows for inrush current limiting at turn-on, minimizing surge currents seen by the input supply. Note that to obtain the advantages of output disconnect, there must not be an external Schottky diode connected between SW and V_{OUT}. The output disconnect feature also allows V_{OUT} to be pulled high, without any reverse current into a battery connected to V_{IN}.

Thermal Shutdown

If the die temperature exceeds 160°C, the LTC3526L-2/LTC3526LB-2 will go into thermal shutdown. All switches will be off and the soft-start capacitor will be discharged. The device will be enabled again when the die temperature drops by about 15°C.

Burst Mode OPERATION

The LTC3526L-2 will enter Burst Mode operation at light load current and return to fixed frequency PWM mode when the load increases. Refer to the Typical Performance Characteristics to see the output load Burst Mode threshold current vs V_{IN}. The load current at which Burst Mode operation is entered can be changed by adjusting the inductor value. Raising the inductor value will lower the load current at which Burst Mode operation is entered.

In Burst Mode operation, the LTC3526L-2 still switches at a fixed frequency of 2MHz, using the same error amplifier and loop compensation for peak current mode control. This control method eliminates any output transient when switching between modes. In Burst Mode operation, energy is delivered to the output until it reaches the nominal regulation value, then the LTC3526L-2 transitions to sleep mode where the outputs are off and the LTC3526L-2 consumes only 9µA of quiescent current from V_{OUT}. When the output voltage droops slightly, switching resumes. This maximizes efficiency at very light loads by minimizing switching and quiescent losses. Burst Mode output voltage ripple, which is typically 1% peak-to-peak, can be reduced by using more output capacitance (10µF or greater), or with a small capacitor (10pF to 50pF) connected between V_{OUT} and FB.

As the load current increases, the LTC3526L-2 will automatically leave Burst Mode operation. Note that larger output capacitor values may cause this transition to occur at lighter loads. Once the LTC3526L-2 has left Burst Mode operation and returned to normal operation, it will remain there until the output load is reduced below the burst threshold current.

Burst Mode operation is inhibited during start-up and soft-start and until V_{OUT} is at least 0.24V greater than V_{IN}.

The LTC3526LB-2 features continuous PWM operation at 2MHz. At very light loads, the LTC3526LB-2 will exhibit pulse-skipping operation.

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APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

V_{IN} > V_{OUT} OPERATION

The LTC3526L-2/LTC3526LB-2 will maintain voltage regulation even when the input voltage is above the desired output voltage. Note that the efficiency is much lower in this mode, and the maximum output current capability will be less. Refer to the Typical Performance Characteristics.

SHORT-CIRCUIT PROTECTION

The LTC3526L-2/LTC3526LB-2 output disconnect feature allows output short circuit while maintaining a maximum internally set current limit. To reduce power dissipation under short-circuit conditions, the peak switch current limit is reduced to 400mA (typical).

SCHOTTKY DIODE

Although not recommended, adding a Schottky diode from SW to V_{OUT} will improve efficiency by about 2%. Note that this defeats the output disconnect and short-circuit protection features.

PCB LAYOUT GUIDELINES

The high speed operation of the LTC3526L-2/LTC3526LB-2 demands careful attention to board layout. A careless layout will result in reduced performance. Figure 2 shows the recommended component placement. A large ground pin copper area will help to lower the die temperature. A multilayer board with a separate ground plane is ideal, but not absolutely necessary.

COMPONENT SELECTION

Inductor Selection

The LTC3526L-2/LTC3526LB-2 can utilize small surface mount chip inductors due to their fast 2MHz switching frequency. Inductor values between 1.5µH and 4.7µH are suitable for most applications. Larger values of inductance will allow slightly greater output current capability (and lower the Burst Mode threshold) by reducing the inductor ripple current. Increasing the inductance above 6.8µH will increase component size while providing little improvement in output current capability.

The minimum inductance value is given by:

$$L > \frac{V_{IN(MIN)} \bullet \left(V_{OUT(MAX)} - V_{IN(MIN)}\right)}{2 \bullet Ripple \bullet V_{OUT(MAX)}}$$

where:

Ripple = Allowable inductor current ripple (amps peak-peak)

$V_{IN(MIN)}$ = Minimum input voltage

$V_{OUT(MAX)}$ = Maximum output voltage

The inductor current ripple is typically set for 20% to 40% of the maximum inductor current. High frequency ferrite core inductor materials reduce frequency dependent power losses compared to cheaper powdered iron types, improving efficiency. The inductor should have low ESR (series resistance of the windings) to reduce the I^2R power losses, and must be able to support the peak

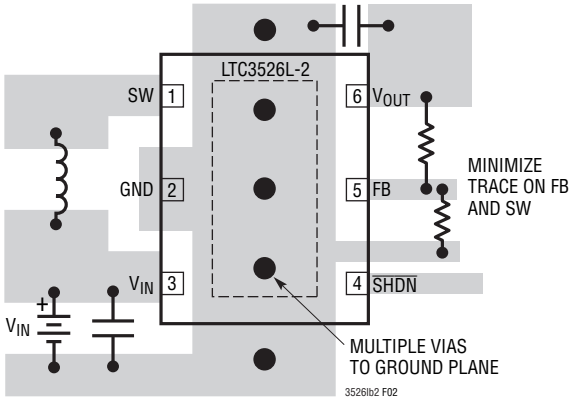

Figure 2. Recommended Component Placement for Single Layer Board

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APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

inductor current without saturating. Molded chokes and some chip inductors usually do not have enough core area to support the peak inductor current of 750mA seen on the LTC3526L-2/LTC3526LB-2. To minimize radiated noise, use a shielded inductor. See Table 1 for suggested components and suppliers.

Table 1. Recommended Inductors

VENDOR	PART/STYLE
Coilcraft (847) 639-6400 www.coilcraft.com	LPO4815 LPS4012, LPS3314 MSS4020 ME3220
Coiltronics www.cooperet.com	SD10, SD12, SD3114, SD3118
FDK (408) 432-8331 www.fdk.com	MIP3226D MIPF2520D MIPWT3226D MIPSZ2012D MIPS2520D
Murata (714) 852-2001 www.murata.com	LQH3NP LQH32P LQM2MPN
Sumida (847) 956-0666 www.sumida.com	CDRH2D14 CDRH2D11 CDRH3D11
Taiyo-Yuden www.t-yuden.com	NR3010T NR3015T NR3012T
TDK (847) 803-6100 www.component.tdk.com	VLP VLF, VLCF
Toko (408) 432-8282 www.tokoam.com	D412C
Würth (201) 785-8800 www.we-online.com	WE-TPC type S, M, TH, XS

Output and Input Capacitor Selection

Low ESR (equivalent series resistance) capacitors should be used to minimize the output voltage ripple. Multilayer ceramic capacitors are an excellent choice as they have extremely low ESR and are available in small footprints. A 4.7µF to 10µF output capacitor is sufficient for most applications. Larger values may be used to obtain extremely low output voltage ripple and improve transient response. X5R and X7R dielectric materials are preferred for their ability to maintain capacitance over wide voltage and temperature ranges. Y5V types should not be used.

The internal loop compensation of the LTC3526L-2/LTC3526LB-2 are designed to be stable with output capacitor values of 4.7µF or greater (without the need for any external series resistor). Although ceramic capacitors are recommended, low ESR tantalum capacitors may be used as well.

A small ceramic capacitor in parallel with a larger tantalum capacitor may be used in demanding applications that have large load transients. Another method of improving the transient response is to add a small feed-forward capacitor across the top resistor of the feedback divider (from V_{OUT} to FB). A typical value of 22pF will generally suffice.

Low ESR input capacitors reduce input switching noise and reduce the peak current drawn from the battery. It follows that ceramic capacitors are also a good choice for input decoupling and should be located as close as possible to the device. A 2.2µF input capacitor is sufficient for most applications, although larger values may be used without limitations. Table 2 shows a list of several ceramic capacitor manufacturers. Consult the manufacturers directly for detailed information on their selection of ceramic capacitors.

Table 2. Capacitor Vendor Information

SUPPLIER	PHONE	WEBSITE
AVX	(803) 448-9411	www.avxcorp.com
Murata	(714) 852-2001	www.murata.com
Taiyo-Yuden	(408) 573-4150	www.t-yuden.com
TDK	(847) 803-6100	www.component.tdk.com
Samsung	(408) 544-5200	www.sem.samsung.com

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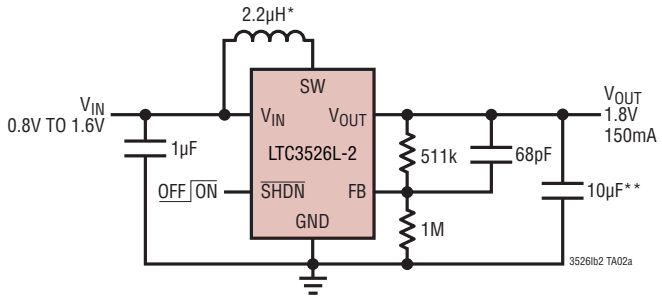
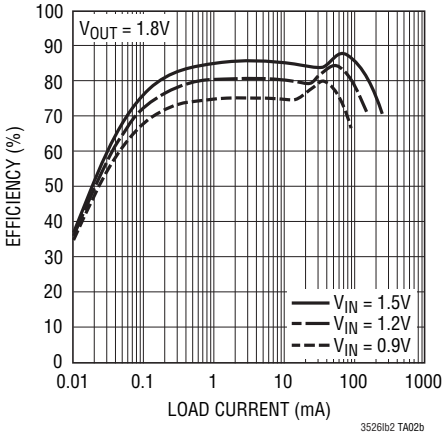
TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

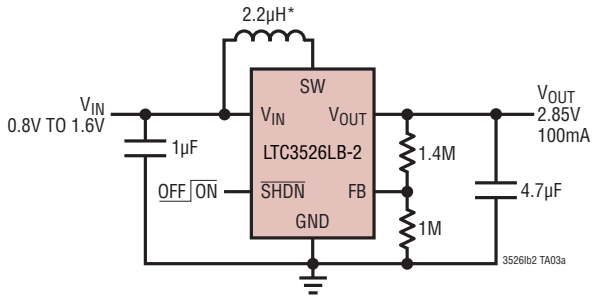
1-Cell to 1.8V Converter with <1mm Maximum Height



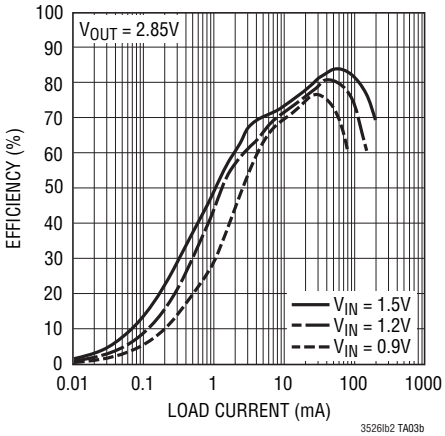
*FDK MIPWT3226D2R2
**MURATA GRM219R60J106KE19D



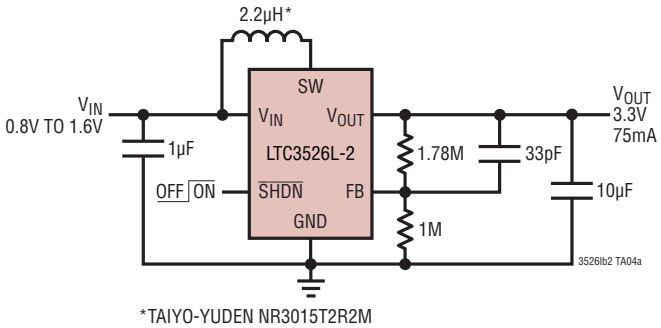
Fixed Frequency 1-Cell to 2.85V Low Noise Converter



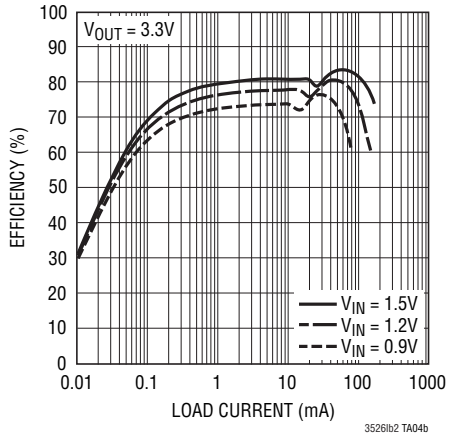
*SUMIDA CDRH2D11NP-2R2N



1-Cell to 3.3V



*TAIYO-YUDEN NR3015T2R2M



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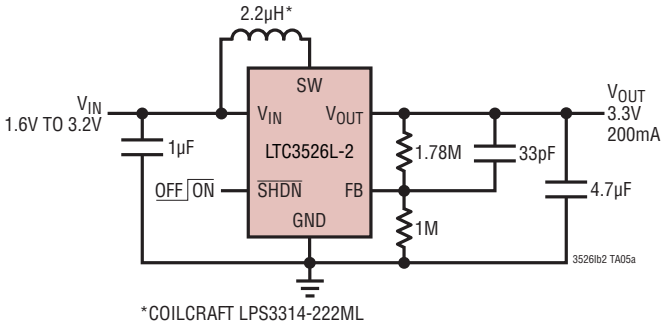
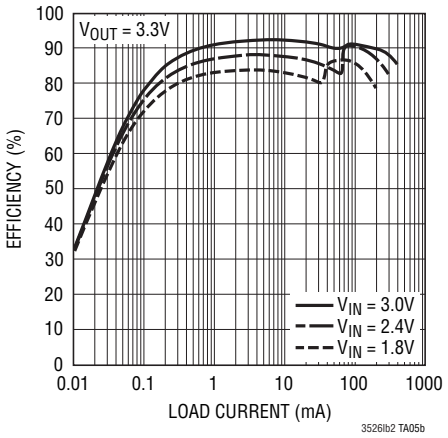
TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

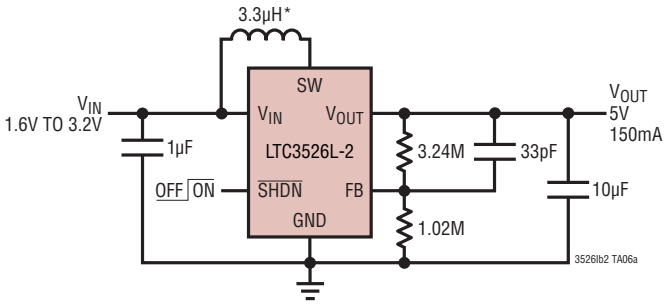
2-Cell to 3.3V



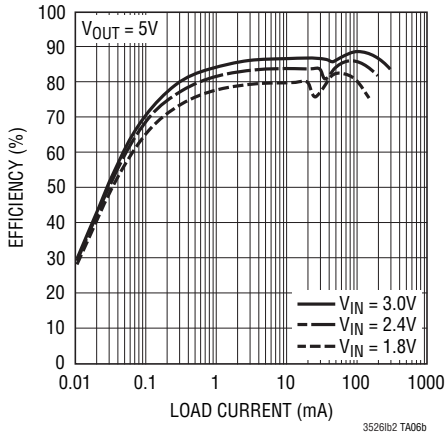
*COILCRAFT LPS3314-222ML



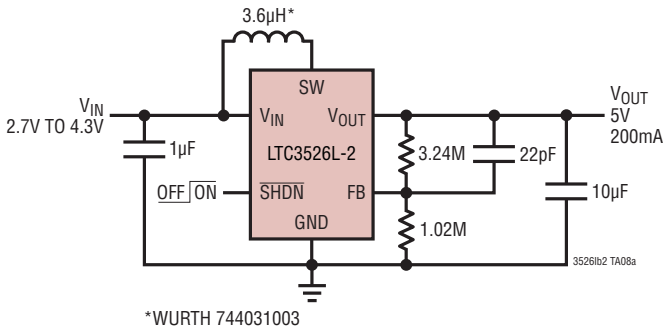
2-Cell to 5V



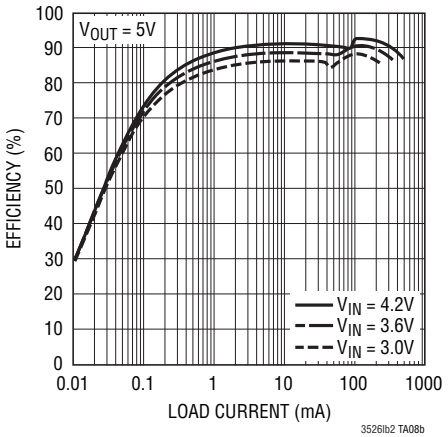
*COILCRAFT LPS4018-332ML



Li-Ion to 5V



*WURTH 744031003



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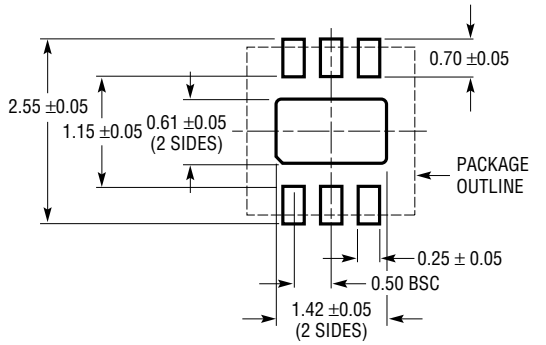
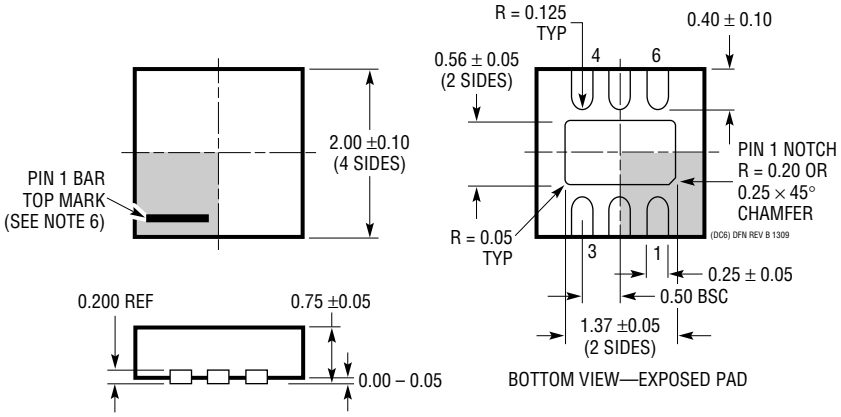
PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

DC Package
6-Lead Plastic DFN (2mm × 2mm)
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1703 Rev B)



RECOMMENDED SOLDER PAD PITCH AND DIMENSIONS



BOTTOM VIEW—EXPOSED PAD

NOTE:
1. DRAWING TO BE MADE A JEDEC PACKAGE OUTLINE M0-229 VARIATION OF (WCCD-2)
2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
3. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS
4. DIMENSIONS OF EXPOSED PAD ON BOTTOM OF PACKAGE DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH, IF PRESENT, SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15mm ON ANY SIDE
5. EXPOSED PAD SHALL BE SOLDER PLATED
6. SHADED AREA IS ONLY A REFERENCE FOR PIN 1 LOCATION ON THE TOP AND BOTTOM OF PACKAGE

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REVISION HISTORY

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NUMBER
A	9/10	Changed 60°C/W to 102°C/W in Note 6	3
		Updated Pin 2 text in Pin Functions	6
		Updated Shutdown section	8
		Updated Related Parts	16

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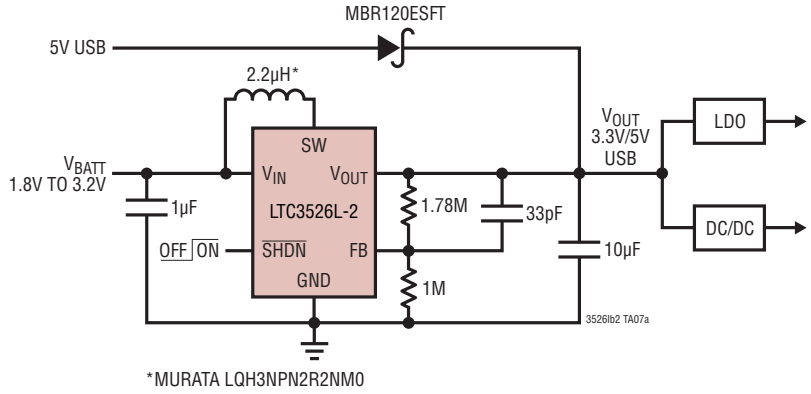
TYPICAL APPLICATION

3.3V Converter with Output OR'd with 5V USB Input



*MURATA LQH3NPN2R2NM0

RELATED PARTS

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
LTC3526/LTC3526B LTC3526-2/LTC3526B-2 LTC3526L/LTC3526LB	500mA, 1MHz/2.2MHz, Synchronous Step-Up DC/DC Converters with Output Disconnect	94% Efficiency V_{IN}: 0.85V to 5V, $V_{OUT(MAX)}$ = 5.25V, I_Q = 9µA, I_{SD} < 1µA, 2mm × 2mm DFN-6 Package
LTC3525L-3	400mA Micropower Synchronous Step-Up DC/DC Converter with Output Disconnect	93% Efficiency V_{IN}: 0.88V to 4.5V, V_{OUT} = 3V, I_Q = 7µA, I_{SD} < 1µA, SC-70 Package
LTC3525-3 LTC3525-3.3 LTC3525-5	400mA Micropower Synchronous Step-Up DC/DC Converter with Output Disconnect	95% Efficiency V_{IN}: 1V to 4.5V, $V_{OUT(MAX)}$ = 3.3V or 5V, I_Q = 7µA, I_{SD} < 1µA, SC-70 Package
LTC3427	500mA I_{SW}, 1.2MHZ, Synchronous Step-Up DC/DC Converter with Output Disconnect	93% Efficiency V_{IN}: 1.8V to 4.5V, $V_{OUT(MAX)}$ = 5V, 2mm × 2mm DFN Package
LTC3400/LTC3400B	600mA I_{SW}, 1.2MHz, Synchronous Step-Up DC/DC Converters	92% Efficiency V_{IN}: 1V to 5V, $V_{OUT(MAX)}$ = 5V, I_Q = 19µA/300µA, I_{SD} < 1µA, ThinSOT™ Package
LTC3527/LTC3527-1	Dual 600mA/400mA I_{SW}, 1.2MHz/2.2MHz Synchronous Step-Up DC/DC Converters	94% Efficiency V_{IN}: 0.7V to 5V, $V_{OUT(MAX)}$ = 5.25V, I_Q = 12µA, I_{SD} < 1µA, 3mm × 3mm QFN-16 Package

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