

POLOLU ADJUSTABLE 4-12V STEP-UP VOLTAGE

REGULATOR U3V50ALV

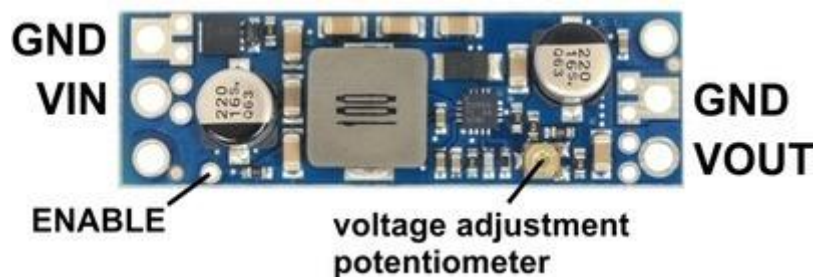
/POLOLU ADJUSTABLE 9-30V STEP-UP

VOLTAGE REGULATOR U3V50AHV

USER'S GUIDE

CONNECTIONS

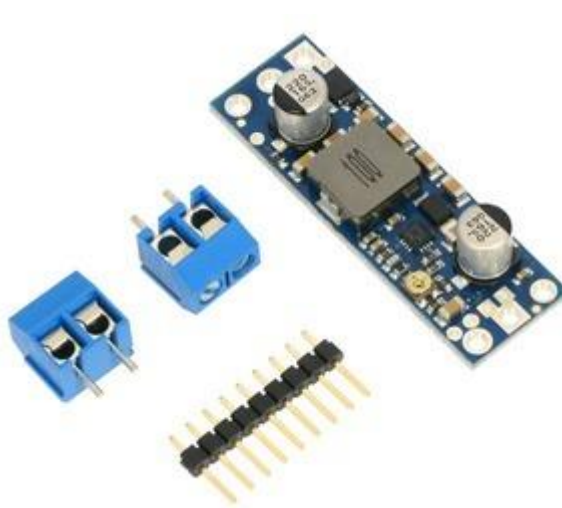
This boost regulator has four connections: input voltage (VIN), ground (GND), and output voltage (VOUT), and ENABLE.



The input voltage, VIN, must be at least 2.9 V and should not exceed the output voltage, VOUT. (If VIN is higher than VOUT, the higher input voltage will show up on the output, which is potentially dangerous for your connected load and could also damage the regulator.)

The regulator is enabled by default: a 100 k Ω pull-up resistor on the board connects the ENABLE pin to reverse-protected VIN. The ENABLE pin can be driven low (under 0.7 V) to put the board into a low-power state. The quiescent current draw in this sleep mode is dominated by the current in the pull-up resistor from ENABLE to VIN and by the reverse-voltage protection circuit, which will draw between 10 μ A and 20 μ A per volt on VIN when ENABLE is held low. If you do not need this feature, you should leave

the ENABLE pin disconnected. Note that like most boost regulators, the input power will pass through to the output when the board is disabled, so the ENABLE pin cannot be used to turn off power to the load.



Pololu adjustable step-up voltage regulator U3V50Ax with included optional terminal blocks and header pins.



Pololu adjustable 9-30V step-up voltage regulator U3V50AHV, assembled with included terminal blocks.

The connections are labeled on the back side of the PCB, and the board offers several options for making electrical connections. The eight smaller through-holes on the ends of the board are arranged with a 0.1" spacing for compatibility with solderless breadboards, connectors, and other prototyping arrangements that use a 0.1" grid; you can solder pieces of the included 9x1 [straight male header strip](#) into these smaller holes. Alternatively, you can solder the included 2-pin 5mm-pitch terminal blocks to the two pairs of larger holes on the ends of the board. For the most compact installation, you can solder wires directly to the board.

Note that this regulator has a thick PCB (0.093"), so terminal block and header pins will not protrude as far through the holes as they would with typical 0.062"-thick PCBs.



Pololu step-up voltage regulator U3V50x with included terminal blocks installed, side view.

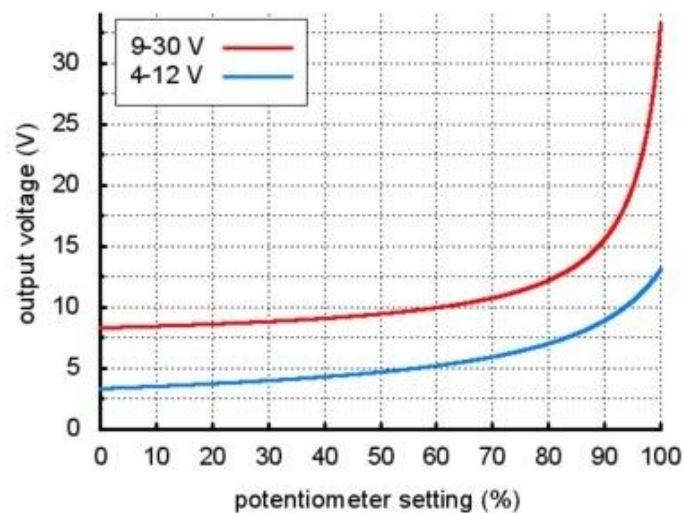
The board has two mounting holes intended for #2 or M2 screws. The mounting holes are at opposite corners of the board, separated by 1.7" horizontally and 0.4" vertically.

SETTING THE OUTPUT VOLTAGE

The output voltage can be adjusted using a multimeter and a light load (e.g. a 10 k Ω to 100 k Ω resistor). Turning the potentiometer clockwise increases the output voltage. The output voltage can be affected by a screwdriver touching the potentiometer, so the output measurement should be done with nothing touching the potentiometer (also, note that touching parts of the board with your finger can affect the output voltage).

Warning: You should be careful not to use an input voltage that exceeds the output voltage setting, so we recommend setting the output voltage with an input voltage that is below anything in the possible output range. Note that the potentiometer has no physical end stops, which means that the wiper can be turned 360 degrees and into an invalid region in which the output voltage is set to approximately 3.9 V for the U3V50ALV and 8.3 V for the U3V50AHV. We do not ship these with any particular default voltage setting.

The following graph shows the approximate output voltage as a function of the potentiometer position:



Output voltage settings for Pololu adjustable step-up voltage regulators U3V50ALV (blue line) and U3V50AHV (red line).

The **absolute limit** for the input voltage is approximately double the output voltage setting. For example, if the output is set to 10 V, exceeding 20 V on the input could permanently damage the regulator. Once the input exceeds the output set point, the output voltage will rise with the input voltage since the input is connected to the output through an inductor and a diode.

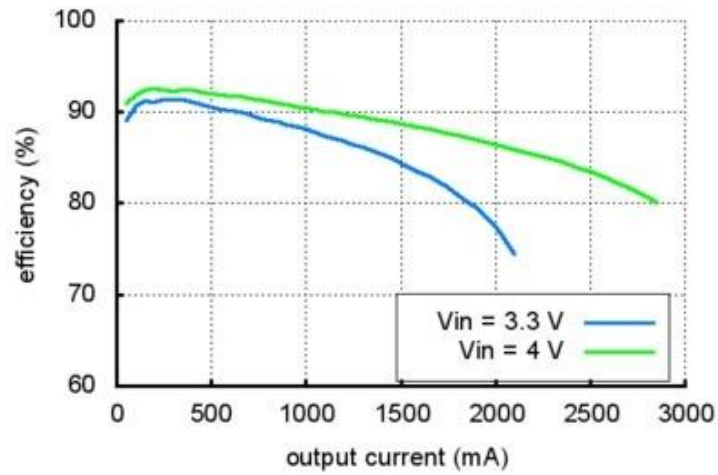
Note: The trimmer potentiometer is not rated for continual adjustment back and forth; the intended application is to set the output voltage a few times in its life.

TYPICAL EFFICIENCY AND OUTPUT CURRENT

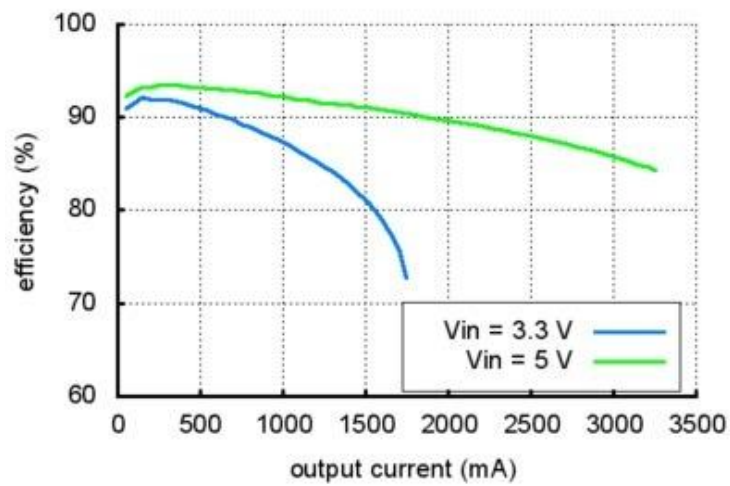
The efficiency of a voltage regulator, defined as (Power out)/(Power in), is an important measure of its performance, especially when battery life or heat are concerns. As shown in the graphs below, these switching regulators have an efficiency of 80% to 95% for most combinations of input voltage, output voltage, and load.

U3V50ALV (4-12 V) efficiencies for various combinations of VIN and VOUT:

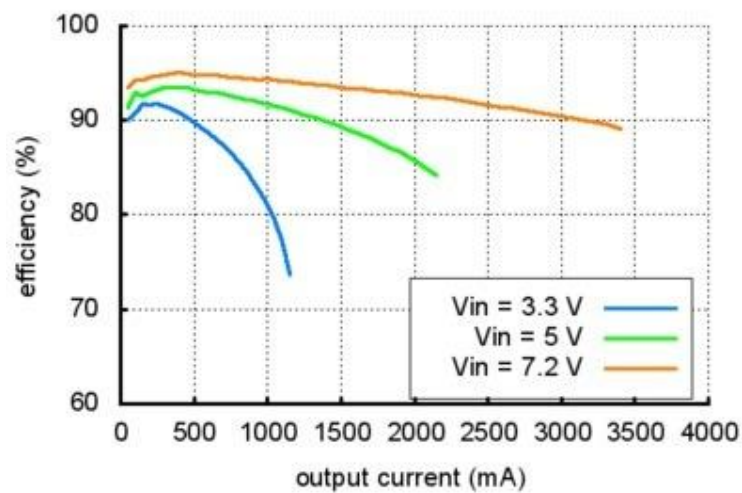
Pololu U3V50ALV Regulator Efficiency, Vout = 5 V

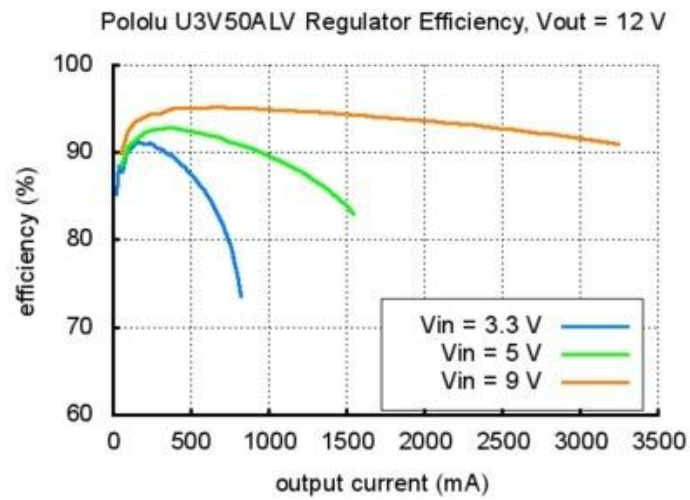


Pololu U3V50ALV Regulator Efficiency, Vout = 6 V

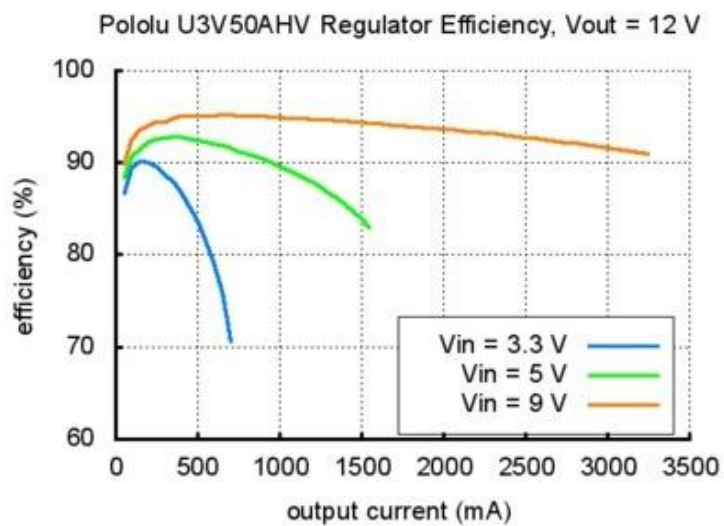
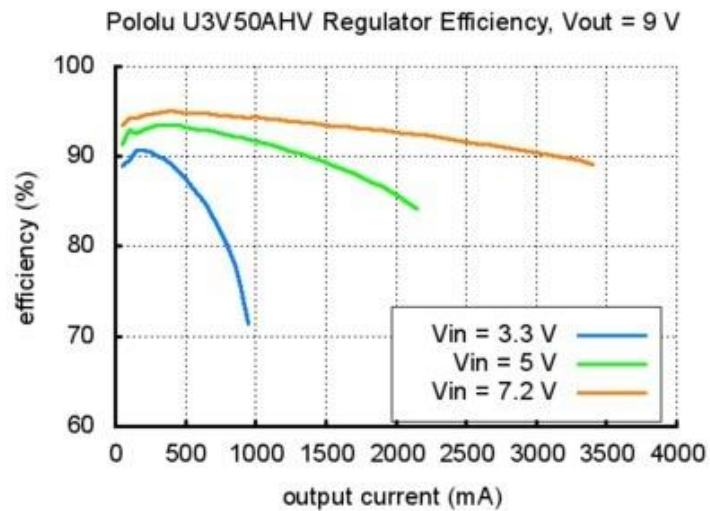


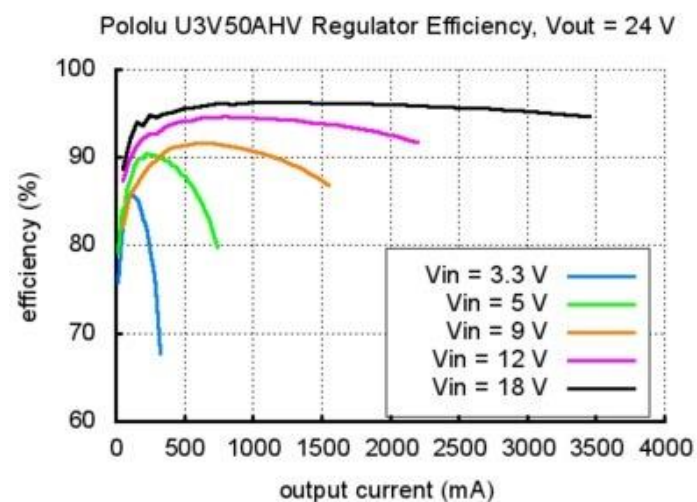
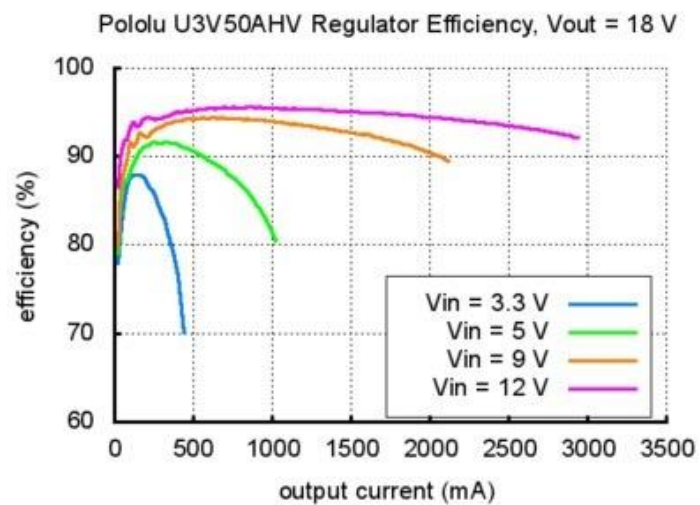
Pololu U3V50ALV Regulator Efficiency, Vout = 9 V





U3V50AHV (9-30 V) efficiencies for various combinations of V_{IN} and V_{OUT} :





The maximum achievable output current is approximately proportional to the ratio of the input voltage to the output voltage. If the *input* current exceeds the 5 A switch current limit, the output voltage will begin to drop. Additionally, the maximum output current can depend on other factors, including the ambient temperature, air flow, and heat sinking.

During normal operation, this product can get hot enough to burn you. Take care when handling this product or other components connected to it.