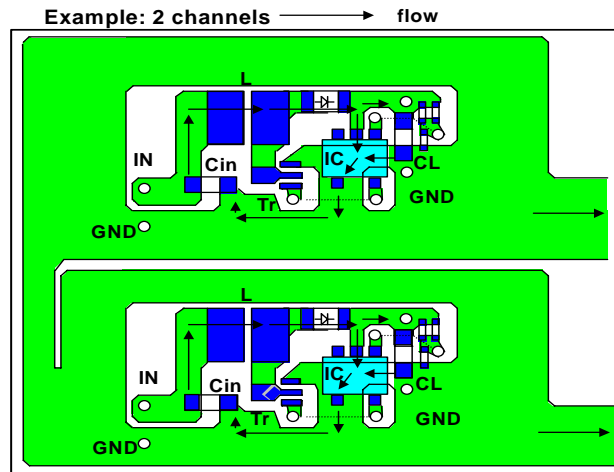
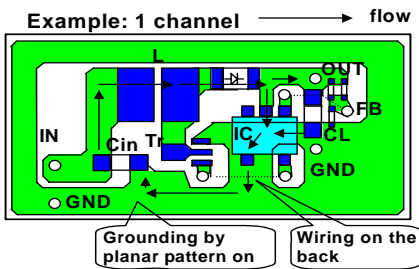


■ Layout

Example 1: Pattern of Step-Up Converter (XC6367/68)

In a step-up converter, the position of the output capacitor (CL) is more significant than that of other components. It is recommended that experiments be performed before designing a copper trace pattern, following the instructions below.

- 1: Place the output capacitor as close as possible to the IC in the pattern. Needless to say, the current loop should be minimized.
- 2: Use a planar pattern for grounding on the back of the board. Needless to say, the grounding on the back should be connected with the grounding on the front via a through hole.



Example 2: Pattern of Step-Down Converter (XC6365/66)

In a step-down converter, the position of the Schottky diode (SD) is more significant than that of other components. It is recommended that experiments be performed before designing a copper trace pattern, following the instructions below.

- 1: The grounding point of the Schottky diode affects output stability.
- 2: Output stability is also influenced by the length of the pattern line on the cathode end ($\overset{K}{\leftarrow} \overset{A}{\rightarrow}$) of the Schottky diode.
- 3: Use a planar pattern for grounding on the back of the board. Needless to say, the grounding on the back should be connected with the grounding on the front via a through hole.

