

# **GS5581** Application Note

## **Typical Application Circuit**



## **Table 1 recommended Component Selection**

Vout	R2	<b>R</b> 1	C2	L1	C1	C3
3.3V	540K	120K	20~220pF	$4.7\mu\mathrm{H}$	<b>22</b> μ F	<b>22</b> μ F
2.5V	380K	120K	20~220pF	<b>4.7</b> μ Η	<b>22</b> μ F	<b>22</b> µ F
1.8V	200K	100K	20~220pF	<b>2.2</b> μ Η	<b>22</b> µ F	<b>22</b> µ F
1.5V	150K	100K	20~220pF	<b>2.2</b> μ Η	<b>22</b> µ F	<b>22</b> µ F
1.2V	100K	100K	20~220pF	<b>2.2</b> μ Η	<b>22</b> µ F	<b>22</b> µ F
1.0V	100K	150K	20~220pF	$2.2\mu\mathrm{H}$	<b>22</b> µ F	<b>22</b> µ F

#### Setting the Output Voltage

The internal reference  $V_{REF}$  is 0.6V(Typical). The output voltage is divided by a resistor, R1 and R2 to the FB pin. The output voltage is given by:

$$V_{OUT} = 0.6Vx(1 + \frac{R2}{R1})$$

### Globaltech (Asia) Semiconductor Co., Ltd.

4F.,No.43-1,Lane 11,Sec.6,Minquan E.Rd,Neihu District,Taipei City 114,Taiwan Tel:886-2-26579980 Fax:886-2-26573630



#### **Inductor Selection**

For most designs, the GS5581 operates with inductors of  $1\mu$ H to  $4.7\mu$ H. Low inductance values are physically smaller but require faster switching, which results in some efficiency loss. The inductor value can be derived from the following equation:

$$L = \frac{V_{OUT} \times (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})}{V_{IN} \times \Delta I_L \times f_{OSC}}$$

Where  $\Delta I_{L}$  is inductor Ripple Current. Large value inductors result in lower ripple current and small value inductors result in high ripple current. For optimum voltage-positioning load transients, choose an inductor with DC series resistance in the 50m $\Omega$  to 150m $\Omega$  range.

#### **Input Capacitor Selection**

With the maximum load current at 1.0A, the maximum ripple current through input capacitor is about 0.6Arms. A typical X7R or better grade ceramic capacitor with 6V rating and greater than 10uF capacitance can handle this ripple current well. To minimize the potential noise problem, place this ceramic capacitor really close to the IN and

GND pins. Care should be taken to minimize the loop area formed by C<sub>IN</sub>, and IN/GND pins.

#### **Output Capacitor Selection**

The output capacitor is required to keep the output voltage ripple small and to ensure regulation loop stability. The output capacitor must have low impedance at the switching frequency. Ceramic capacitors with X5R or X7R dielectrics are recommended due to their low ESR and high ripple current ratings. The output ripple  $\Delta V_{OUT}$  is determined by:

$$\Delta V_{\text{OUT}} \leq \frac{V_{\text{OUT}} x (V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}})}{V_{\text{IN}} x f_{\text{OSC}} x L} x \left( \text{ESR} + \frac{1}{8 x f_{\text{OSC}} x C3} \right)$$

A 10µF ceramic Capacitor can satisfy most applications.

#### **PC Board Layout Checklist**

When laying out the printed circuit board, the following checking should be used to ensure proper operation of the GS5581. Check the following in your layout:

- 1. The power traces, consisting of the GND trace, the SW trace and the V<sub>IN</sub> trace should be kept short, direct and wide.
- Does the (+) plates of C<sub>IN</sub> connect to V<sub>IN</sub> as closely as possible. This capacitor provides the AC current to the internal power MOSFET.
- 3. Keep the switching node, SW, away from the sensitive  $V_{OUT}$  node.
- 4. Keep the (-) plates of C<sub>IN</sub> and C<sub>OUT</sub> as close as possible.

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# **Bottom Layout**



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