



**THE DATASHEET OF
BU6651NUX-TR**



CMOS LDO Regulators for Portable Equipments



3ch CMOS LDO Regulators

BU6650NUX, BU6651NUX, BU6652NUX, BU6653NUX, BU6654NUX, BU6655NUX No.11020EFT06

●Description

BU6650NUX, BU6651NUX, BU6652NUX, BU6653NUX, BU6654NUX, BU6655NUX are high-performance 3ch FULL CMOS regulator with 200-mA outputs, which is mounted on small package VSON008X2030(2.0 mm × 3.0 mm × 0.6 mm). It has excellent noise characteristics and load responsiveness characteristics despite its low circuit current consumption of 120 μA. It is most appropriate for various applications such as power supplies for logic IC, RF, and camera modules.

●Features

- 1) High-accuracy output voltage of ±1% (±25 mV on 1.5 V & 1.8 V products)
- 2) High ripple rejection: 70 dB (Typ., 1 kHz, $V_{OUT} \leq 1.8$ V)
- 3) Compatible with small ceramic capacitor ($C_{IN}=2.2\mu F$, $C_o=1.0\mu F$)
- 4) Low current consumption: 120 μA
- 5) ON/OFF control pin (STBY) of output voltage
- 6) With built-in over current protection circuit and thermal shutdown circuit
- 7) With built-in output discharge circuit
- 8) Adopting small package VSON008X2030

●Applications

Battery-powered portable equipment, etc.

●Line up matrix

■ 200 mA BU665□NUX Series

| Product Name | VOUT1 | VOUT2 | VOUT3 | Package |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| BU6650NUX | 2.8V | 2.8V | 1.8V | VSON008X2030 |
| BU6651NUX | 2.8V | 1.8V | 1.5V | |
| BU6652NUX | 2.8V | 2.8V | 1.5V | |
| BU6653NUX | 2.8V | 1.8V | 1.8V | |
| BU6654NUX | 3.3V | 1.8V | 1.5V | |
| BU6655NUX | 3.3V | 2.8V | 1.8V | |

● Absolute maximum rating

| Parameter | Symbol | Ratings | Unit |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------|------|
| Maximum applied power voltage | VMAX | -0.3 ~ +6.0 | V |
| Power dissipation | Pd | 660* ¹ | MW |
| Maximum junction temperature | TjMAX | +125 | °C |
| Operational temperature range | Topr | -40 ~ +85 | °C |
| Storage temperature range | Tstg | -55 ~ +125 | °C |

*1 PCB (70 mm × 70 mm, thickness 1.6-mm glass epoxy) a standard ROHM board is implemented. Reduced to 6.6 mW/°C when used at Ta=25°C or higher.

● Recommended operating range (Do not exceed Pd.)

| Parameter | Symbol | Ratings | Unit |
|----------------------------|--------|-----------|------|
| Input power supply voltage | VIN | 2.5 ~ 5.5 | V |
| Maximum output current | IMAX | 200 | mA |

● Recommended operating conditions

| Parameter | Symbol | Ratings | | | Unit | Conditions |
|------------------|--------|-------------------|------|------|------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | | |
| Input capacitor | CIN | 1.0* ² | 2.2 | — | μF | A ceramic capacitor is recommended. |
| Output capacitor | Co | 0.5* ² | 1.0 | — | μF | A ceramic capacitor is recommended. |

*2 Set the capacity value of the capacitor so that it does not fall below the minimum value, taking temperature characteristics, DC device characteristics, and change with time into consideration.

●Electrical characteristics

(Ta=25°C, VIN=VOUT+1.0 V (VIN=3.5 V on VOUT=1.8 V and 1.5 V products), STBY=1.5 V, CIN=2.2 μF, CO=1.0 μF, unless otherwise specified)

| Parameter | Symbol | Limits | | | Unit | Conditions | |
|--|--------|---------------|------|---------------|------|---|--------------------|
| | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | | | |
| Output voltage | VOUT | VOUT x0.99 | VOUT | VOUT x1.01 | V | IOUT=10 μA, VOUT≥2.5 V | |
| | | VOUT -25mV | | VOUT +25mV | | IOUT=10 μA, VOUT<2.5 V | |
| Operating current | IIN1 | - | 40 | 95 | μA | IOUT=0mA STBYx1=1.5V, STBYx2=0V | |
| | IIN2 | - | 80 | 190 | μA | IOUT=0mA STBYx2=1.5V, STBYx1=0V | |
| | IIN3 | - | 120 | 285 | μA | IOUT=0mA STBYx3=1.5V | |
| Circuit current (at STBY) | ISTBY | - | - | 1 | μA | STBY=0 V | |
| Ripple rejection | RR | 55 | 70 | - | dB | VRR=-20dBv, fRR=1kHz, IOUT=10 mA 1.5 V ≤ VOUT ≤ 1.8 V | |
| | | | 65 | | | VRR=-20dBv, fRR=1 kHz, IOUT=10 mA 2.5 V ≤ VOUT | |
| Input / Output voltage difference | VSAT | - | 360 | 720 | mV | VOUT=2.8V (VIN=0.98*VOUT, IOUT=200 mA) | |
| | | - | 300 | 600 | | VOUT=3.3V (VIN=0.98*VOUT, IOUT=200 mA) | |
| | | - | 220 | 460 | | VOUT=3.3V (VIN=0.98*VOUT, IOUT=150 mA) | |
| Line regulation | VDL | - | 2 | 20 | mV | VIN=VOUT+1.0 V to 5.5 V, IOUT=10 μA | |
| Load regulation | VDLO | - | 10 | 80 | mV | IOUT=0.01 mA to 100 mA | |
| Over current protection detection current | ILMAX | 220 | 350 | 700 | mA | Vo=VOUT*0.8 | |
| Output short-circuit current | ISHORT | 20 | 70 | 150 | mA | Vo=0 V | |
| Output discharge resistance | RDSC | 20 | 50 | 80 | Ω | VIN=4.0 V, STBY=0 V | |
| Standby pull down resistance | RSTB | 500 | 1000 | 2000 | kΩ | | |
| Control Voltage | ON | VSTBH | 1.5 | - | 5.5 | V | Output Voltage ON |
| | OFF | VSTBL | -0.3 | - | 0.3 | V | Output Voltage OFF |

* This product does not have radiation-proof design.

●Block diagram, recommended circuit diagram, and package dimensions (VSON008X2030)

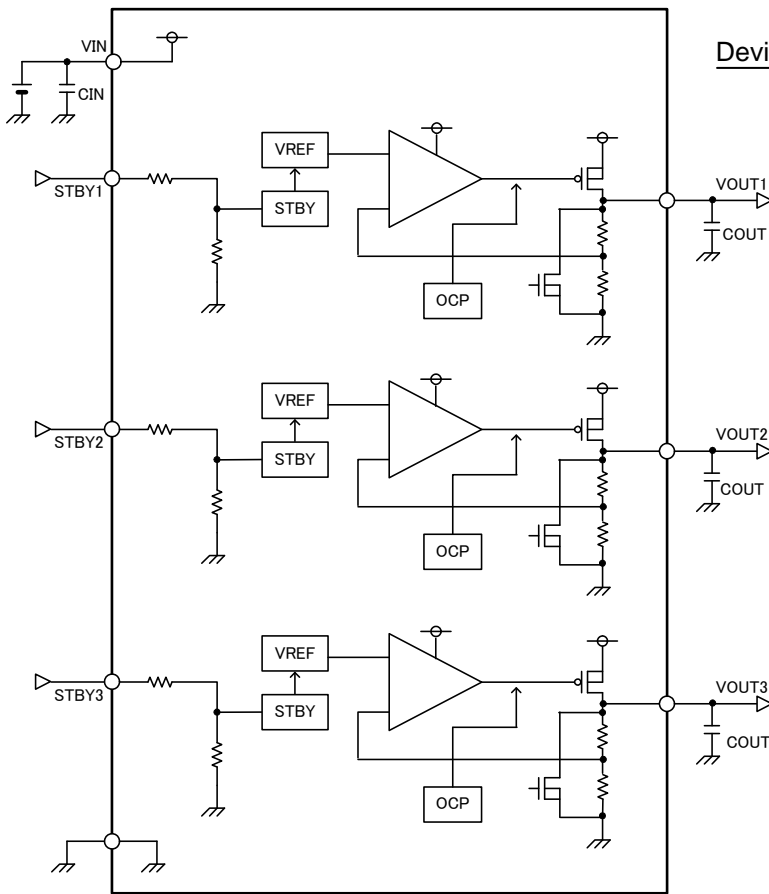


Fig.1 Block diagram

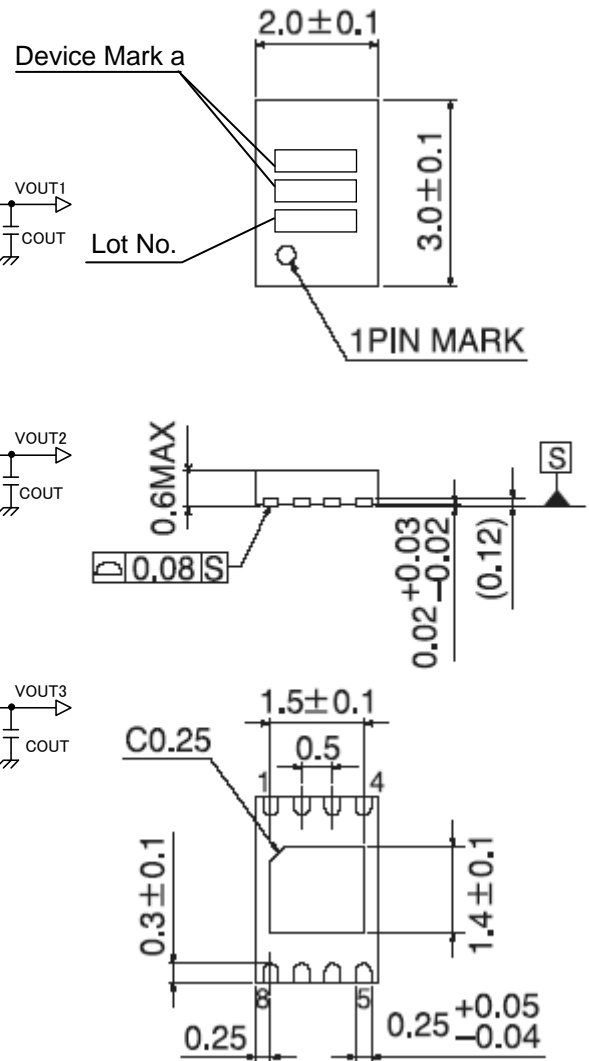


Fig.2 Package dimensions

●Pin configuration diagram

| PIN No. | PIN NAME | DESCRIPTION |
|---------|----------|---|
| 1 | VIN | INPUT Pin |
| 2 | STBY1 | OUTPUT1 CONTROL Pin (High : ON, Low : OFF) |
| 3 | STBY2 | OUTPUT2 CONTROL Pin (High : ON, Low : OFF) |
| 4 | STBY3 | OUTPUT3 CONTROL Pin (High : ON, Low : OFF) |
| 5 | GND | GROUND Pin |
| 6 | VOUT3 | OUTPUT3 Pin |
| 7 | VOUT2 | OUTPUT2 Pin |
| 8 | VOUT1 | OUTPUT1 Pin |

| Device Mark | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Series Name | Device Mark a |
| BU6650NUX | U 6 6 5 0 |
| BU6651NUX | U 6 6 5 1 |
| BU6652NUX | U 6 6 5 2 |
| BU6653NUX | U 6 6 5 3 |
| BU6654NUX | U 6 6 5 4 |
| BU6655NUX | U 6 6 5 5 |

● Input/Output terminal equivalent circuit schematic

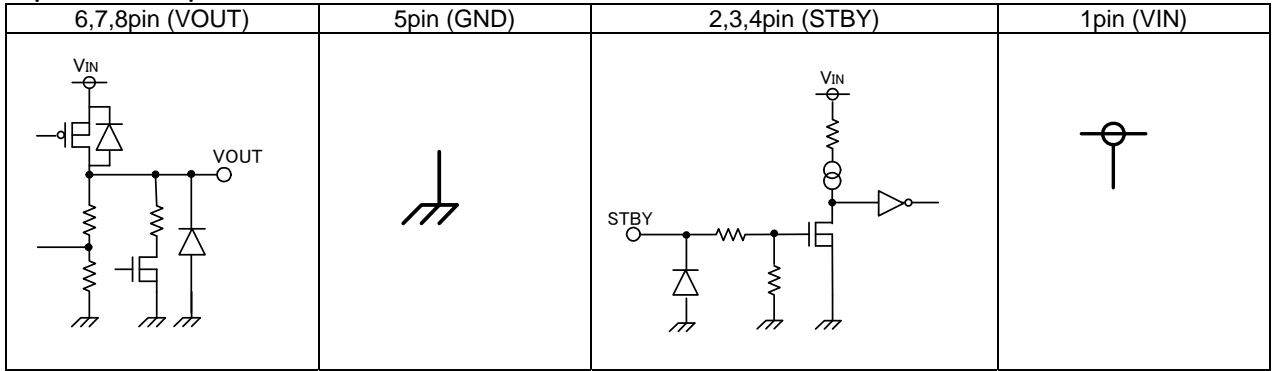


Fig.3 Input / Output equivalent circuit

● About input/output capacitor

It is recommended to place a capacitor as close as possible to the pins between the input terminal and GND or between the output terminal and GND.

The capacitor between the input terminal and GND becomes valid when source impedance increases or when wiring is long. The larger the capacity of the output capacitor between the output terminal and GND is, the better the stability and characteristics in output load fluctuation become. However, please check the status of actual implementation. Ceramic capacitors generally have variation, temperature characteristics, and direct current bias characteristics and the capacity value also decreases with time depending on the usage conditions. It is recommended to select a ceramic capacitor upon inquiring about detailed data of the related manufacturer.

Capacity value of ceramic capacitor - DC bias characteristics (Example)

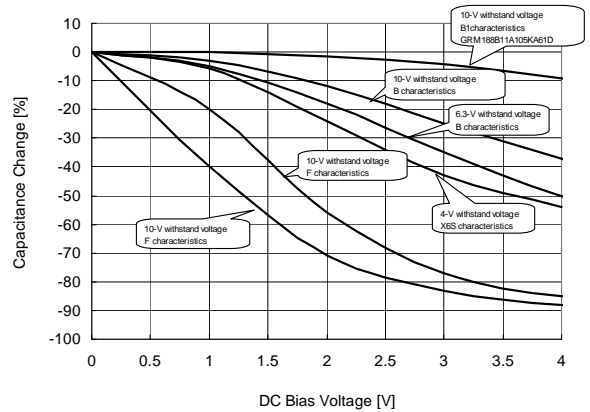


Fig.4 Capacity – bias characteristics

● About the equivalent series resistance (ESR) of a ceramic capacitor

Capacitors generally have ESR (equivalent series resistance) and it operates stably in the ESR-IOUT area shown on the right. Since ceramic capacitors, tantalum capacitors, electrolytic capacitors, etc. generally have different ESR, please check the ESR of the capacitor to be used and use it within the stability area range shown in the right graph for evaluation of the actual application.

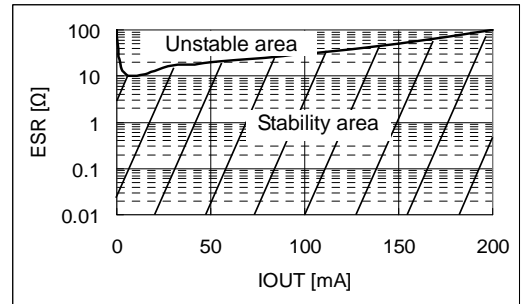


Fig.5 Stability area characteristics (Example)

●Reference data total device (Ta=25°C unless otherwise specified.)

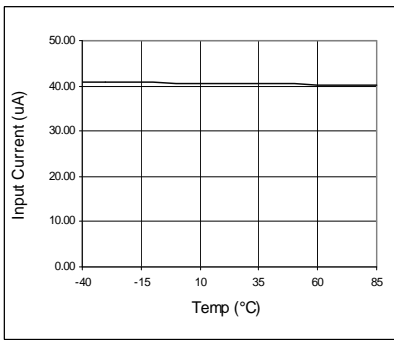


Fig. 6 lin1 vs. Temp

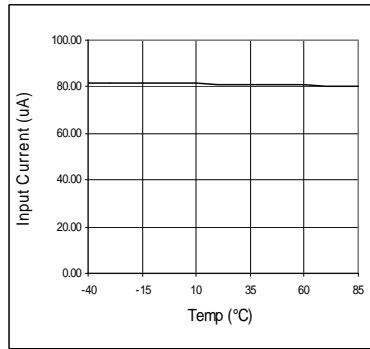


Fig. 7 lin2 vs. Temp

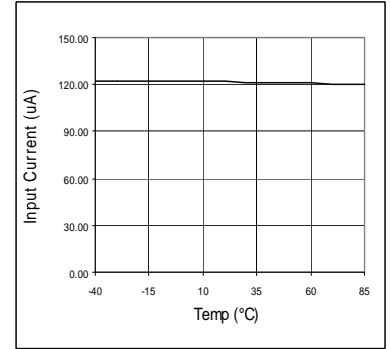


Fig. 8 lin3 vs. Temp

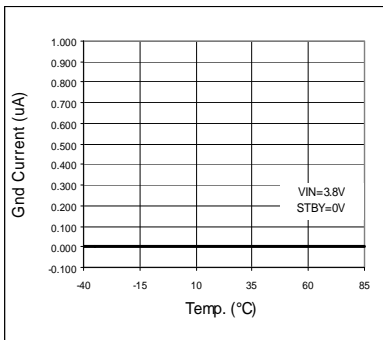


Fig. 9 Istby vs Temp (STBY)

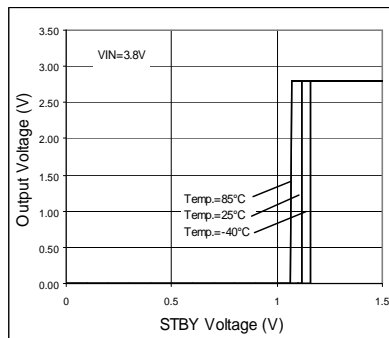


Fig. 10 STBY Threshold

●Reference data Vo=3.3V (Ta=25°C unless otherwise specified.)

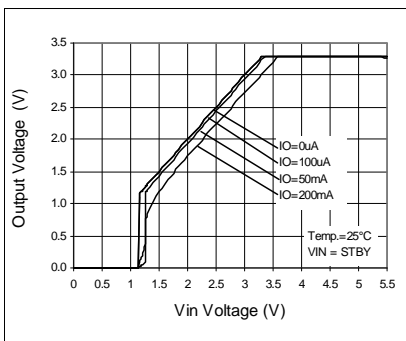


Fig. 11 Output Voltage

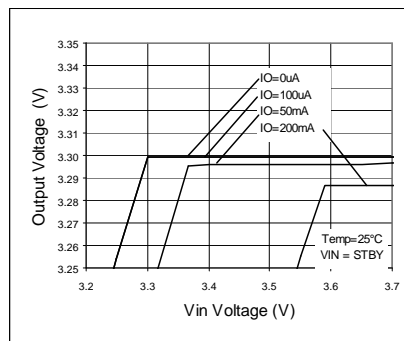


Fig. 12 Line Regulation

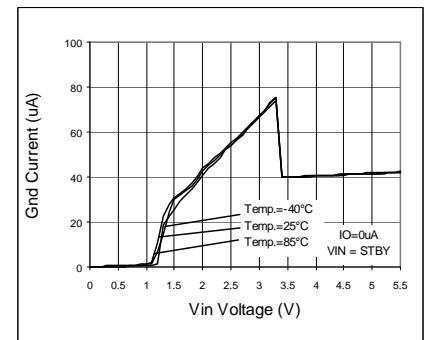


Fig. 13 Circuit Current IGND

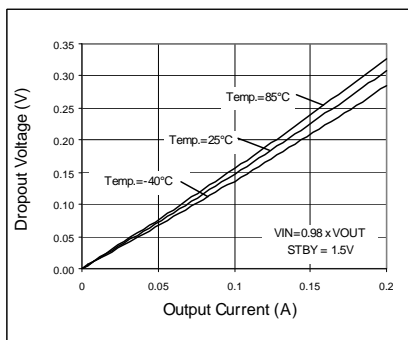


Fig. 14 Dropout Voltage

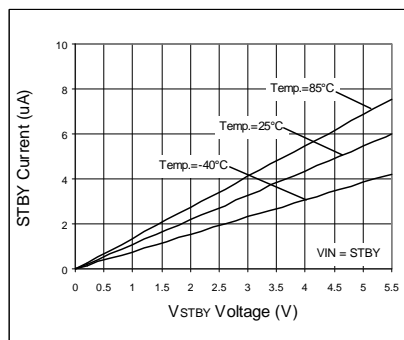


Fig. 15 STBY Input Current

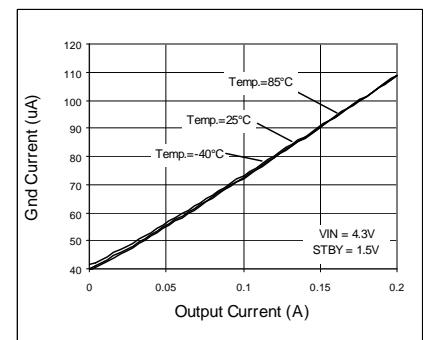


Fig. 16 IOUT - IIGND

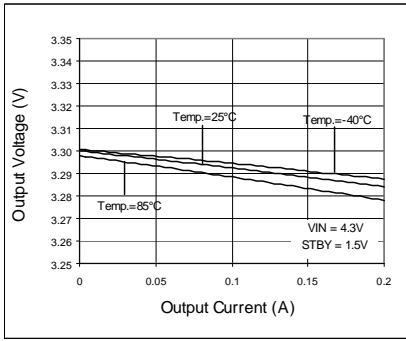


Fig. 17 Load Regulation

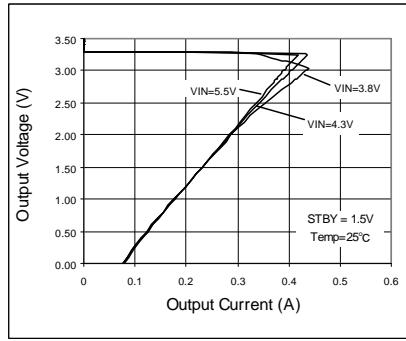


Fig. 18 OCP Threshold

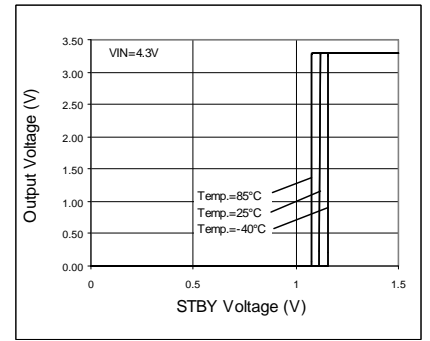


Fig. 19 STBY Threshold

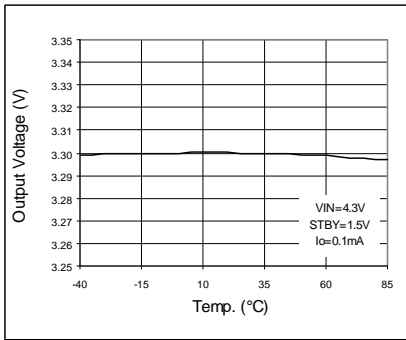


Fig. 20 VOUT vs Temp

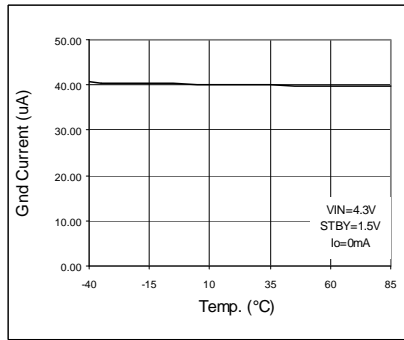


Fig. 21 IGND vs Temp

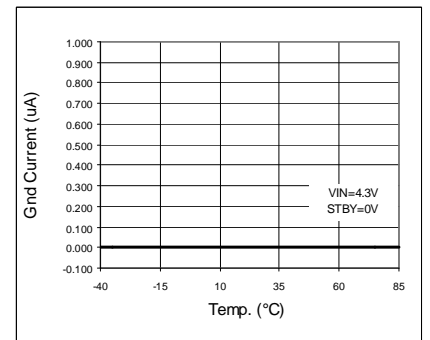


Fig. 22 IGND vs Temp (STBY)

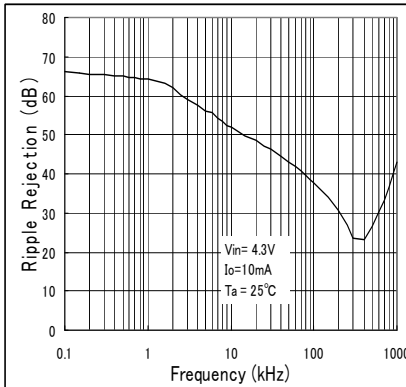


Fig. 23 Ripple Rejection VS Freq.

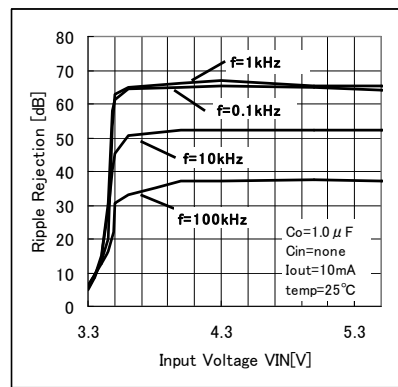


Fig. 24 Ripple Rejection VS VIN

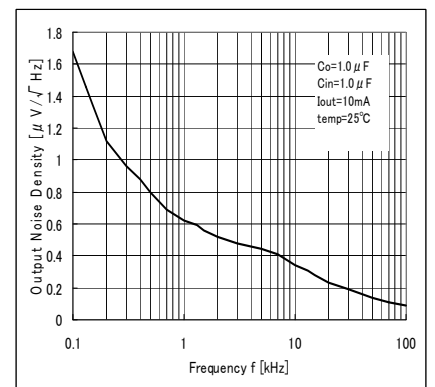


Fig. 25 Output Noise Spectral Density VS Freq.

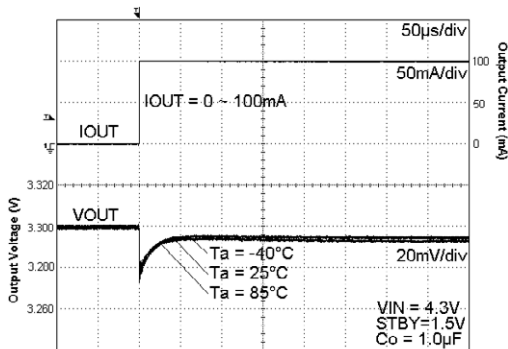


Fig. 26 Load Response

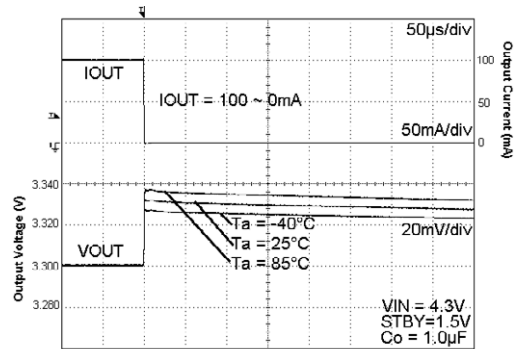


Fig. 27 Load Response

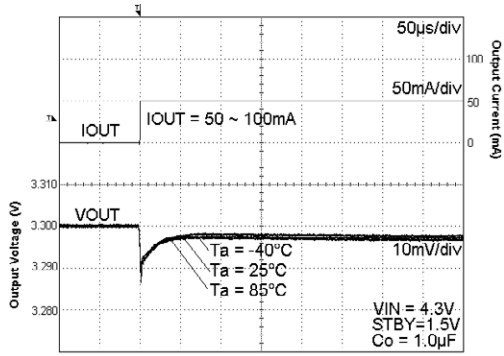


Fig. 28 Load Response

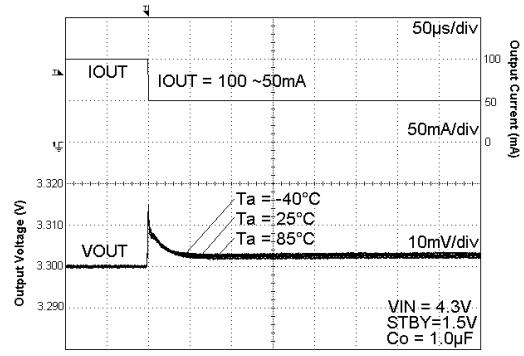


Fig. 29 Load Response

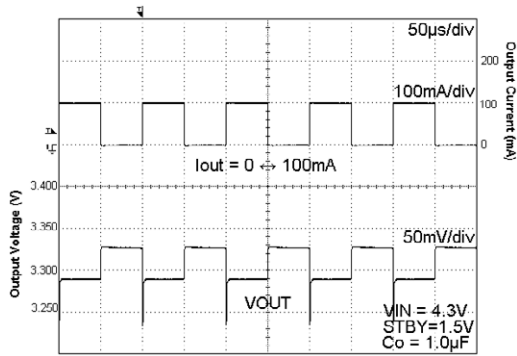


Fig. 30 Load Response
Current Pulse=10kHz

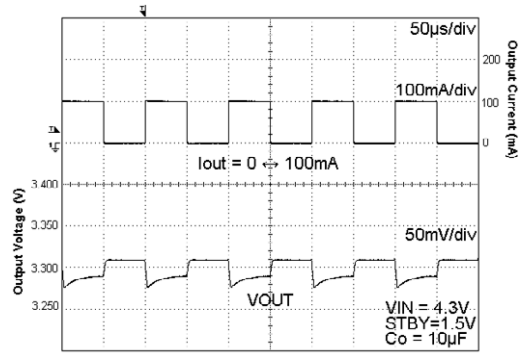


Fig. 31 Load Response
Current Pulse=10kHz

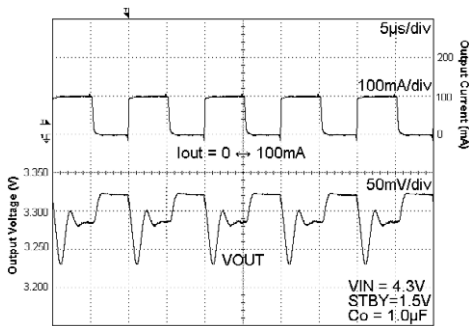


Fig. 32 Load Response
Current Pulse=100kHz

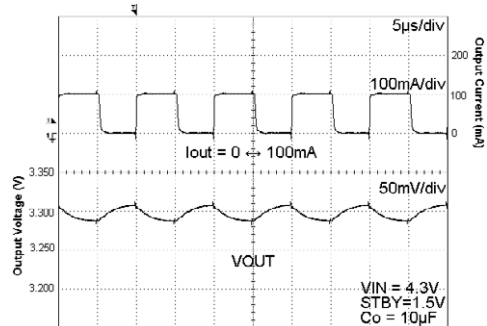


Fig. 33 Load Response
Current Pulse=100kHz

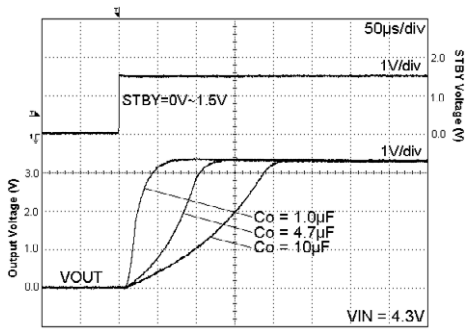


Fig. 34 Start Up Time
Iout = 0mA

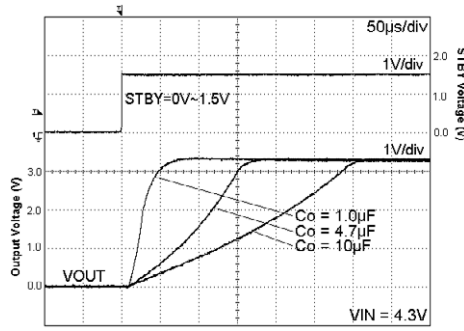


Fig. 35 Start Up Time
Iout = 200mA

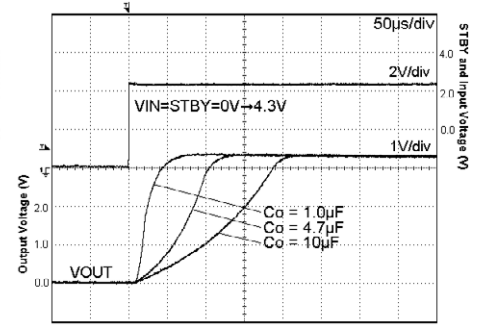


Fig. 36 Start Up Time (STBY=VIN)
Iout = 0mA

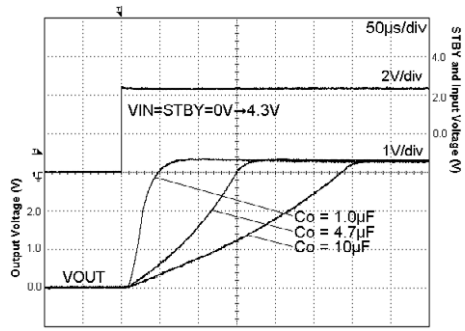


Fig. 37 Start Up Time(STBY=VIN)
Iout = 200mA

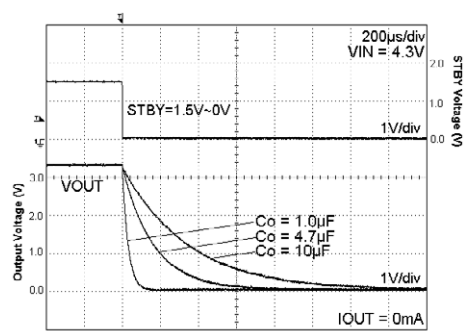


Fig. 38 Discharge Time
Iout = 0mA

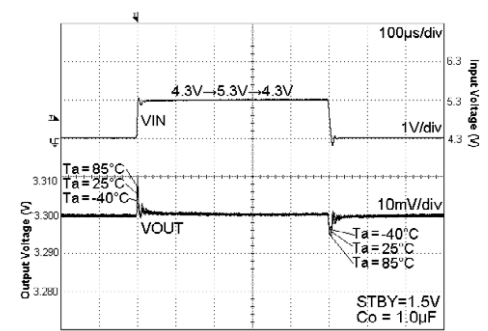


Fig. 39 VIN Response
Iout = 10mA

●Reference data $V_o=2.8V$ ($T_a=25^\circ C$ unless otherwise specified.)

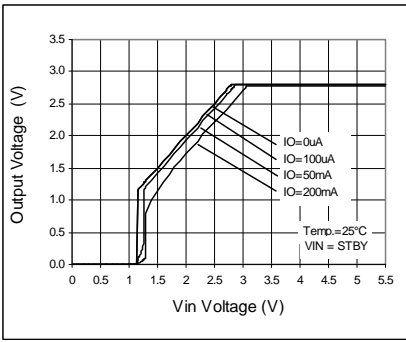


Fig. 40 Output Voltage

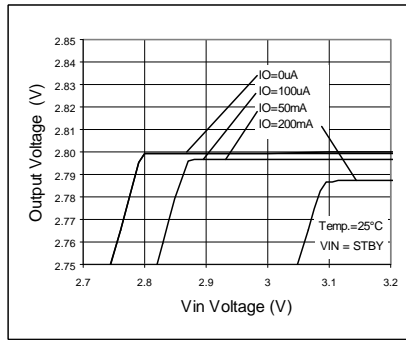


Fig. 41 Line Regulation

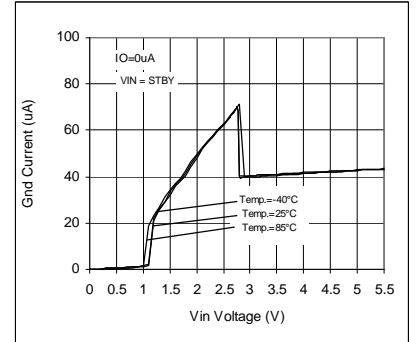


Fig. 42 Circuit Current IGND

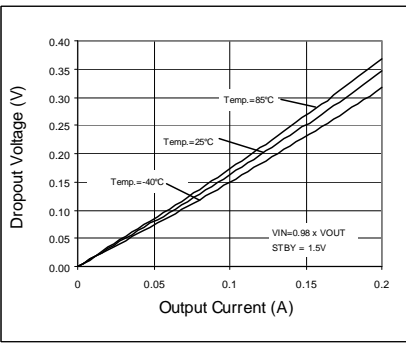


Fig. 43 Dropout Voltage

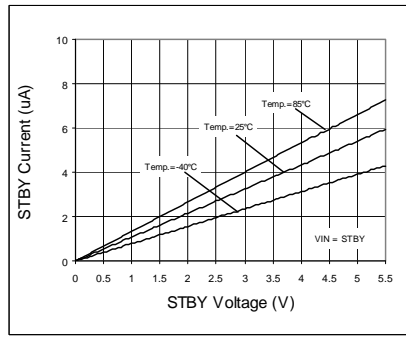


Fig. 44 STBY Input Current

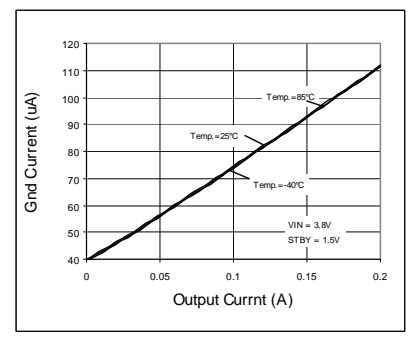


Fig. 45 IOU - IGND

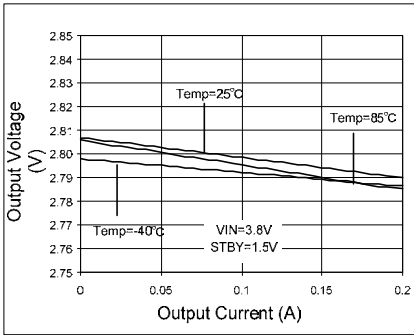


Fig. 46 Load Regulation

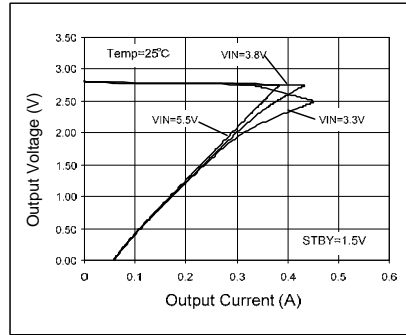


Fig. 47 OCP Threshold

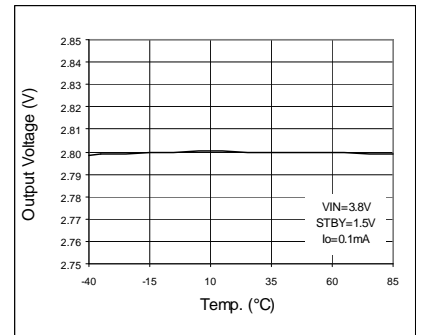


Fig. 48 VOUT vs Temp

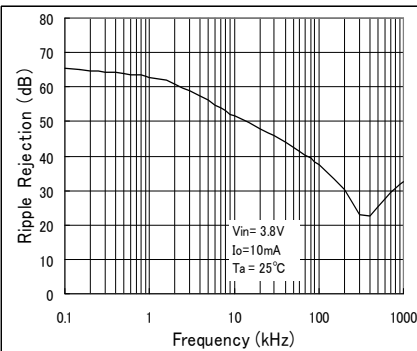


Fig. 49 Ripple Rejection VS Freq.

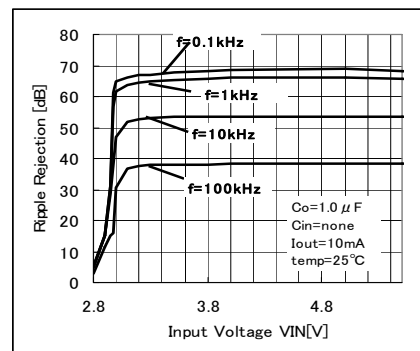


Fig. 50 Ripple Rejection VS VIN

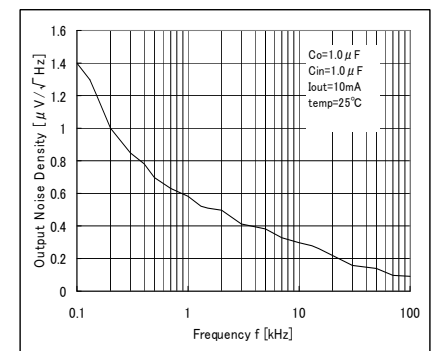


Fig. 51 Output Noise Spectral Density VS Freq.

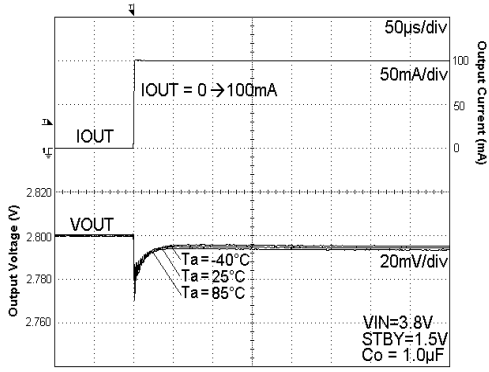


Fig. 52 Load Response

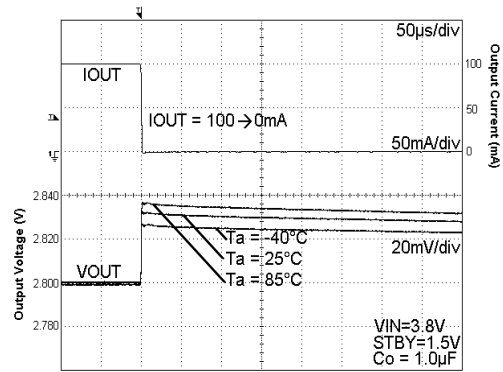


Fig. 53 Load Response

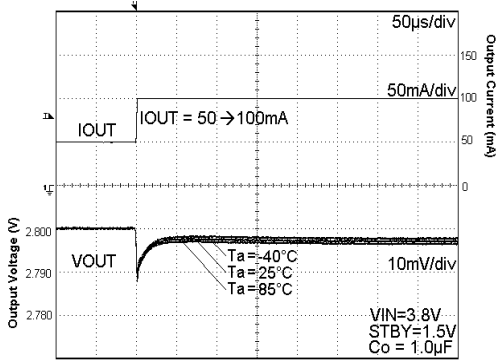


Fig. 54 Load Response

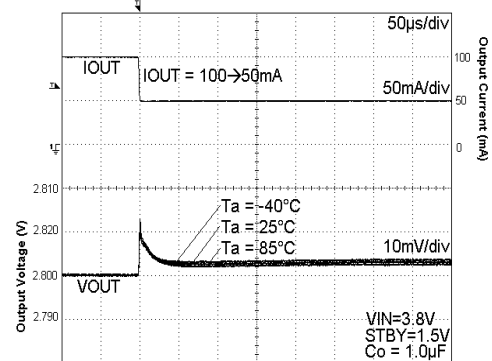


Fig. 55 Load Response

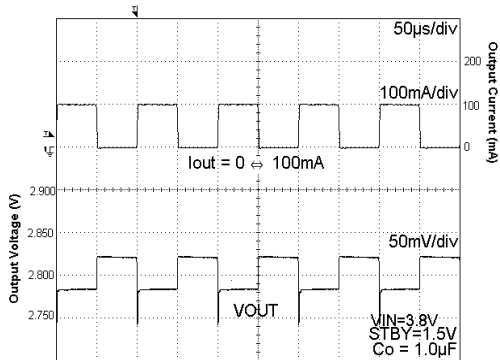


Fig. 56 Load Response
Current Pulse=10kHz

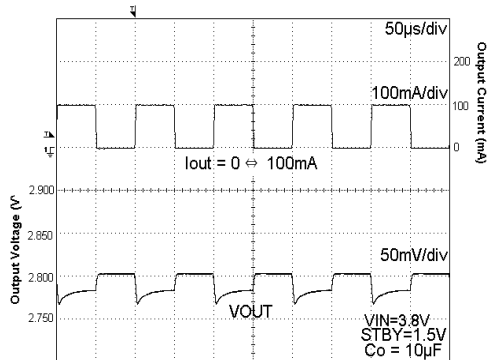


Fig. 57 Load Response
Current Pulse=10kHz

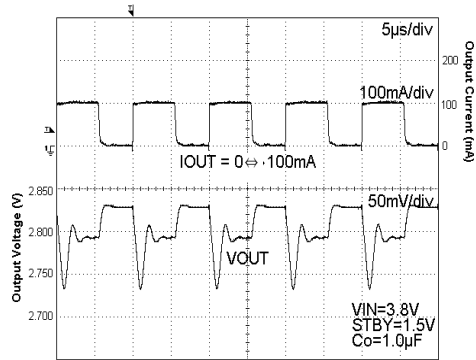


Fig. 58 Load Response
Current Pulse=100kHz

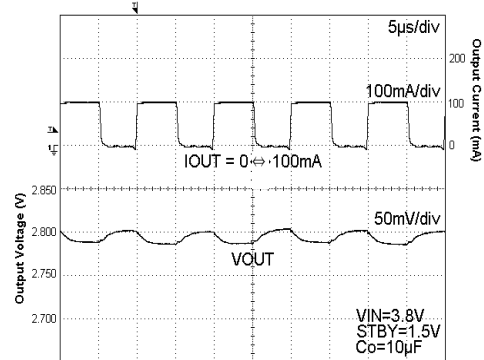


Fig. 59 Load Response
Current Pulse=100kHz

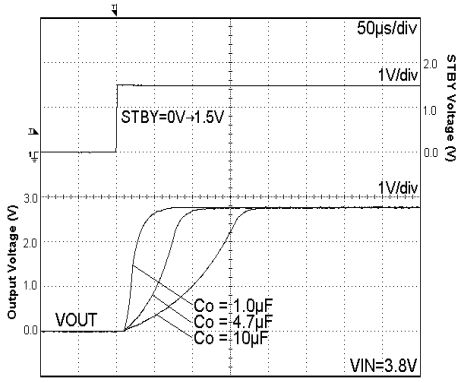


Fig. 60 Start Up Time
Iout = 0mA

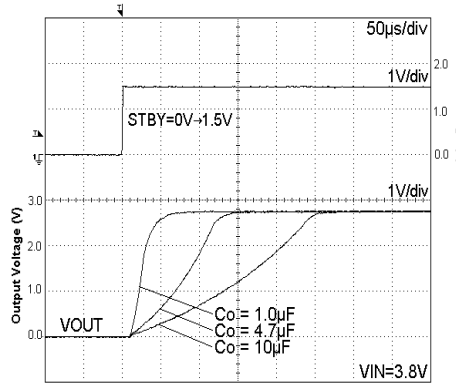


Fig. 61 Start Up Time
Iout = 200mA

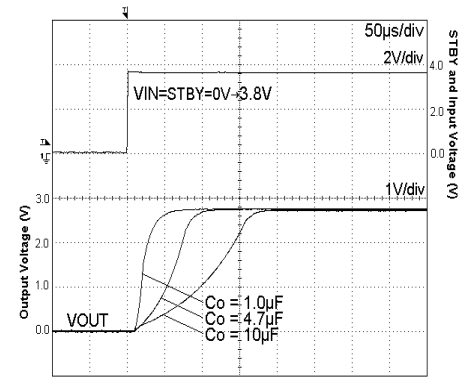


Fig. 62 Start Up Time (STBY=VIN)
Iout = 0mA

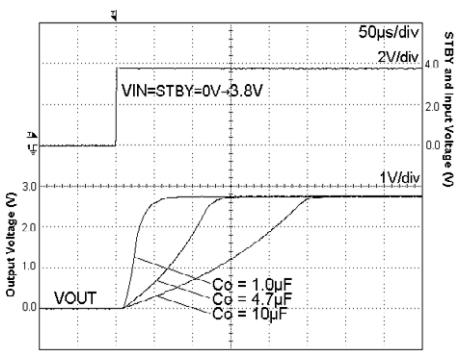


Fig. 63 Start Up Time (STBY=VIN)
Iout = 200mA

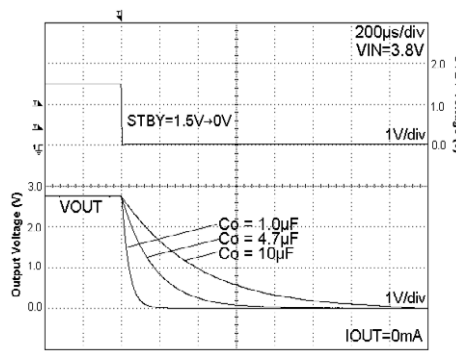


Fig. 64 Discharge Time
Iout = 0mA

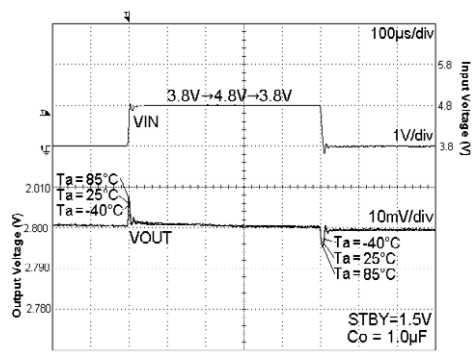


Fig. 65 VIN Response
Iout = 10mA

●Reference data $V_o=1.8V$ ($T_a=25^\circ C$ unless otherwise specified.)

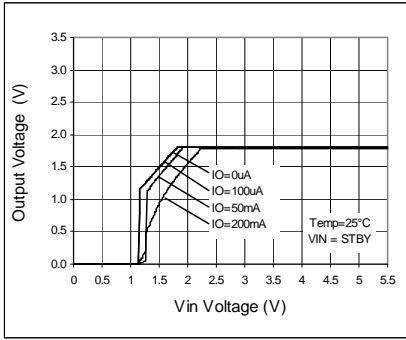


Fig. 66 Output Voltage

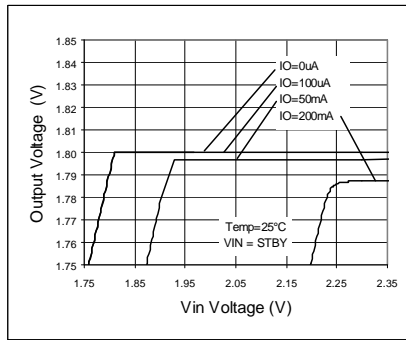


Fig. 67 Line Regulation

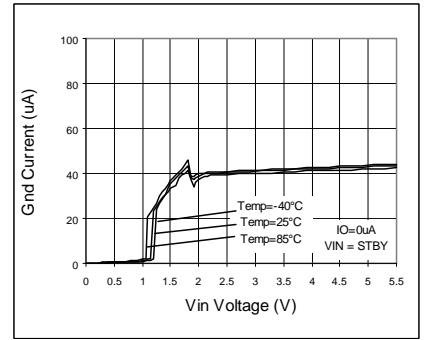


Fig. 68 Circuit Current IGND

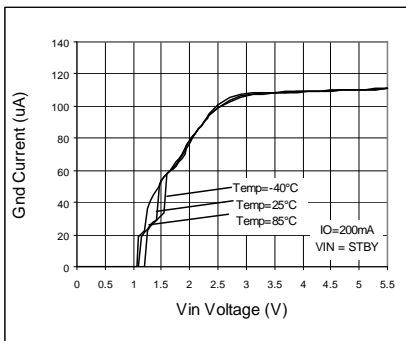


Fig. 69 Circuit Current IGND

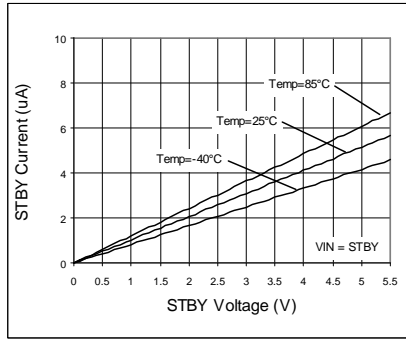


Fig. 70 STBY Input Current

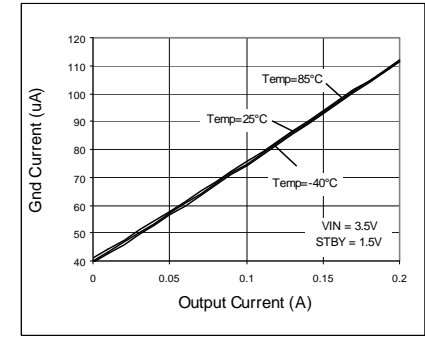


Fig. 71 IOU - IGND

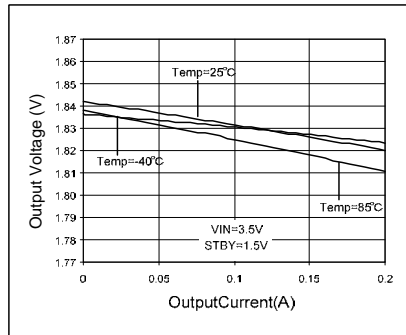


Fig. 72 Load Regulation

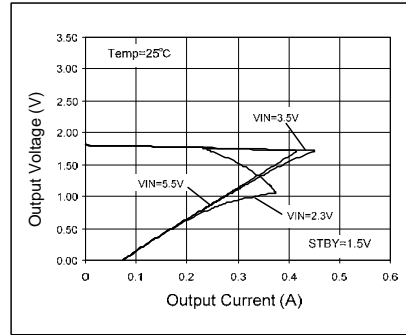


Fig. 73 OCP Threshold

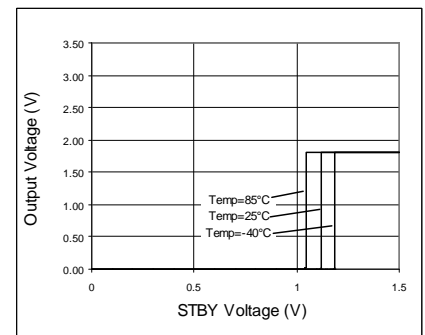


Fig. 74 STBY Threshold

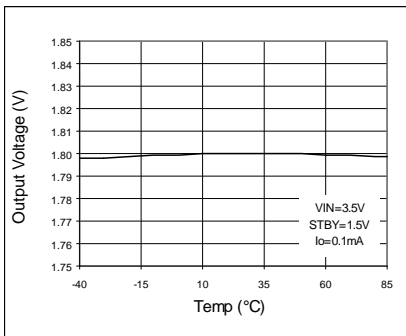


Fig. 75 VOUT vs. Temp

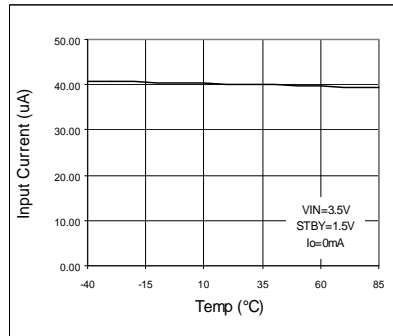


Fig. 76 IGND vs. Temp

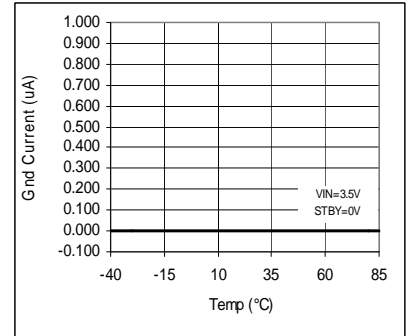


Fig. 77 IGND vs. Temp (STBY)

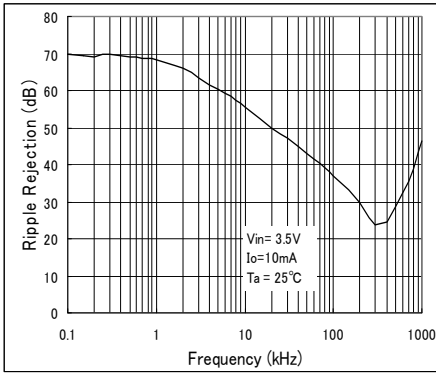


Fig. 78 Ripple Rejection VS Freq.

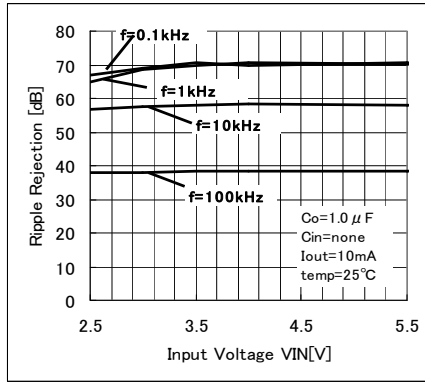


Fig. 79 Ripple Rejection VS VIN

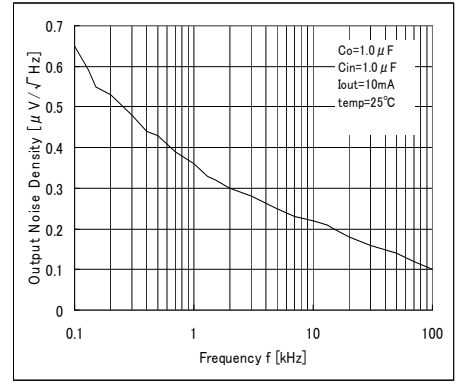


Fig. 80 Output Noise Spectral Density VS Freq.

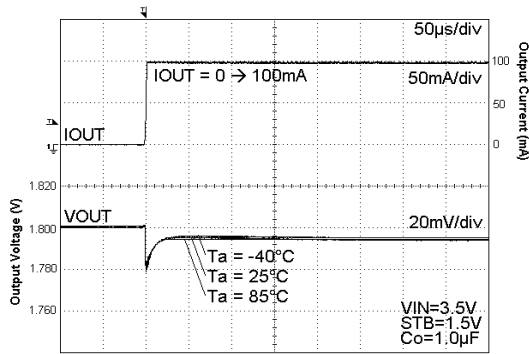


Fig. 81 Load Response

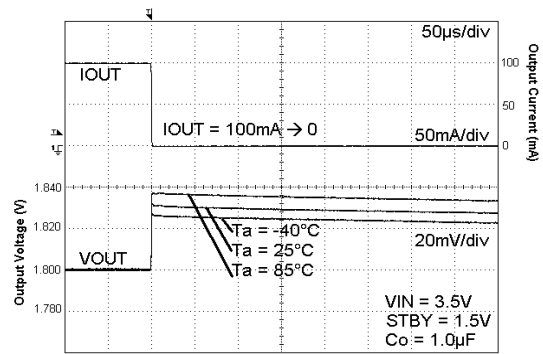


Fig. 82 Load Response

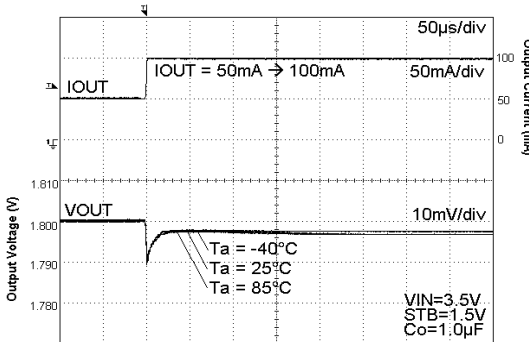


Fig. 83 Load Response

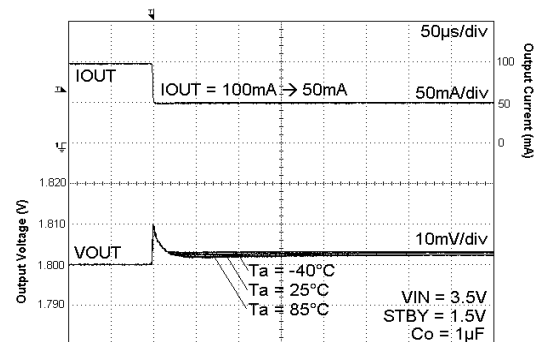


Fig. 84 Load Response

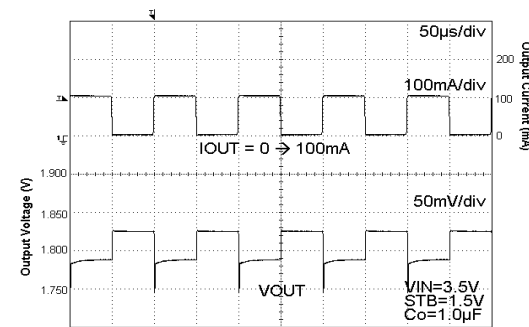


Fig. 85 Load Response
Current Pulse=10kHz

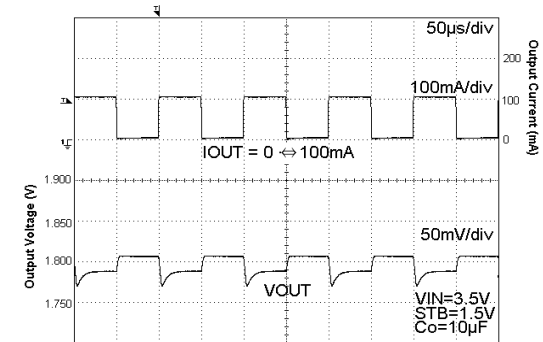


Fig. 86 Load Response
Current Pulse=10kHz

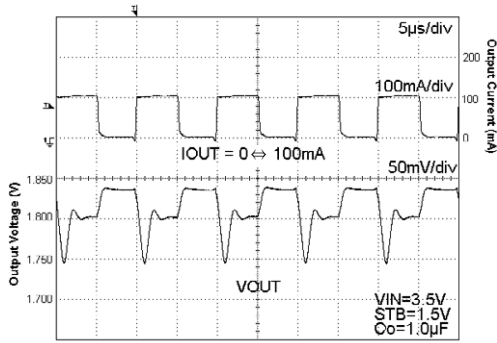


Fig. 87 Load Response
Current Pulse=100kHz

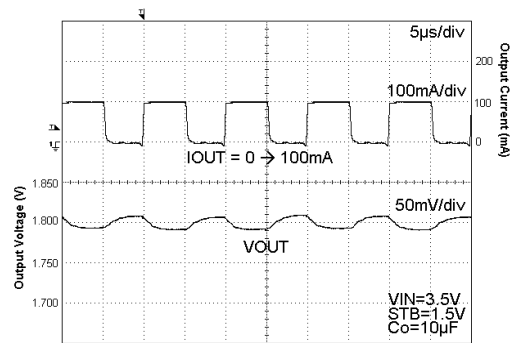


Fig. 88 Load Response
Current Pulse=100kHz

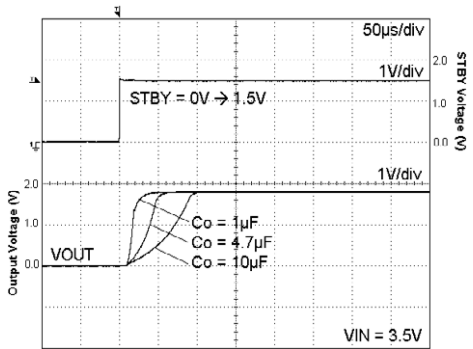


Fig. 89 Start Up Time
Iout = 0mA

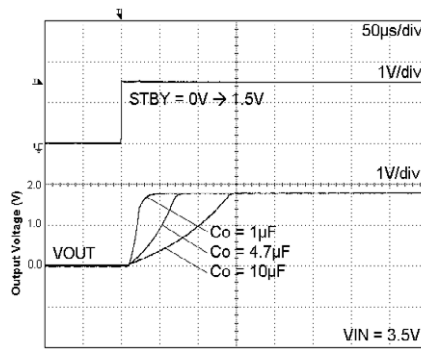


Fig. 90 Start Up Time
Iout = 200mA

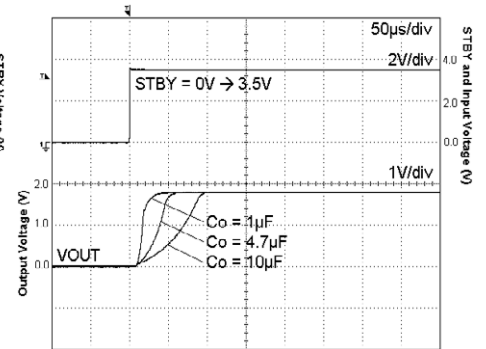


Fig. 91 Start Up Time (STBY=VIN)
Iout = 0mA

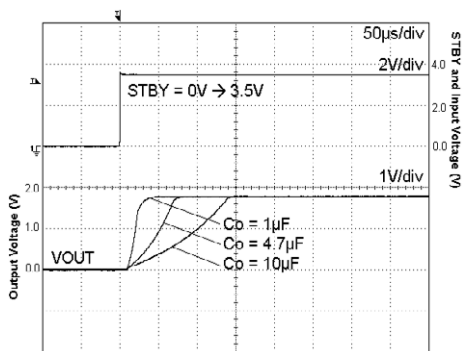


Fig. 92 Start Up Time (STBY=VIN)
Iout = 200mA

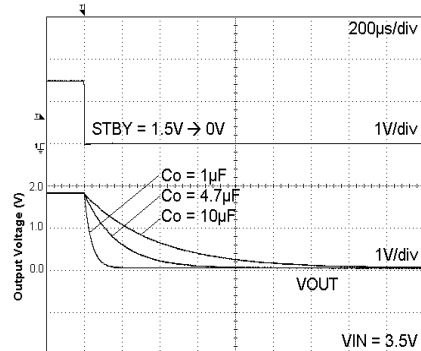


Fig. 93 Discharge Time
Iout = 0mA

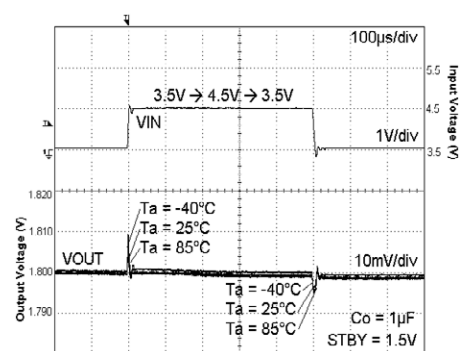


Fig. 94 VIN Response
Iout = 10mA

●Reference data $V_o=1.5V$ ($T_a=25^\circ C$ unless otherwise specified.)

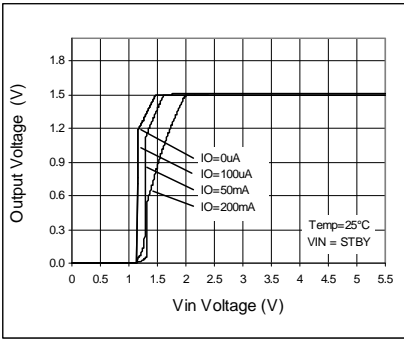


Fig. 95 Output Voltage

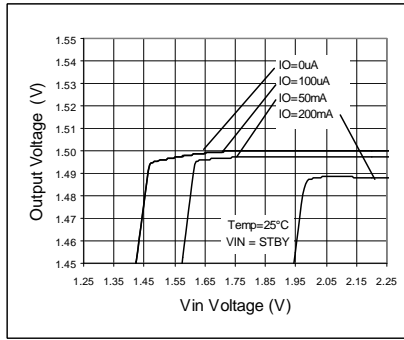


Fig. 96 Line Regulation

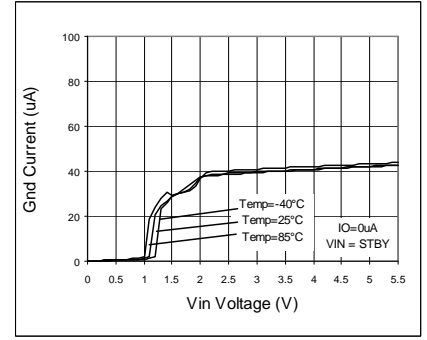


Fig. 97 Circuit Current IGND

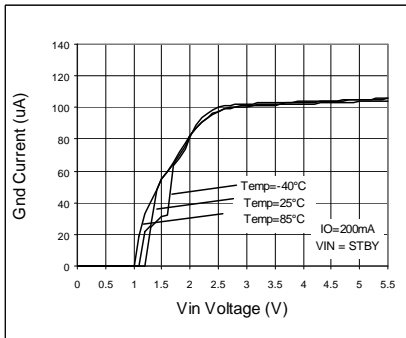


Fig. 98 Circuit Current IGND

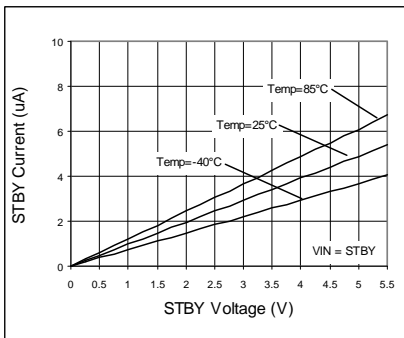


Fig. 99 STBY Input Current

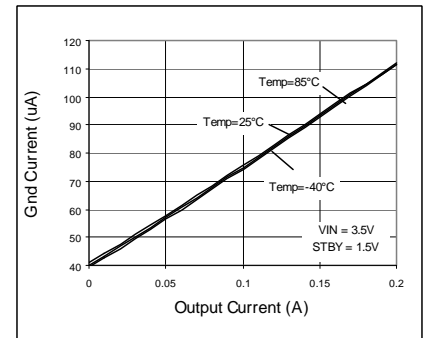


Fig. 100 IOOUT - IGND

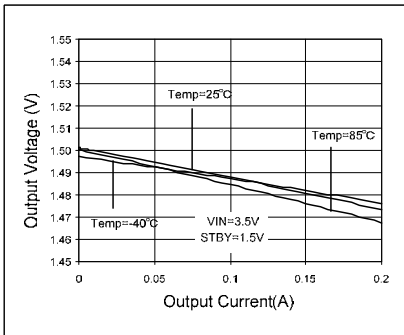


Fig. 101 Load Regulation

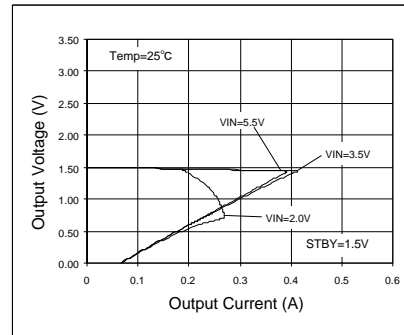


Fig. 102 OCP Threshold

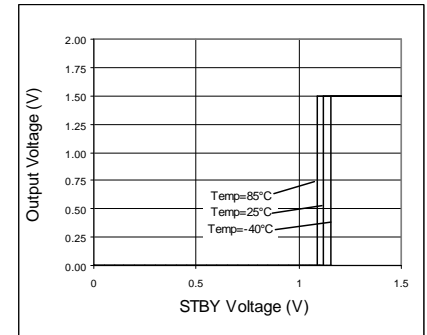


Fig. 103 STBY Threshold

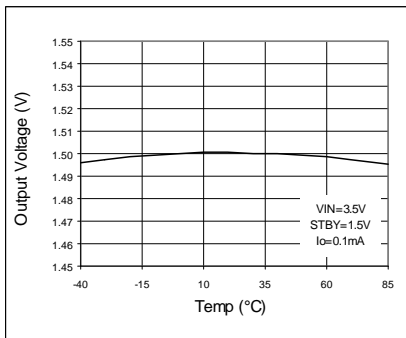


Fig. 104 VOUT vs. Temp

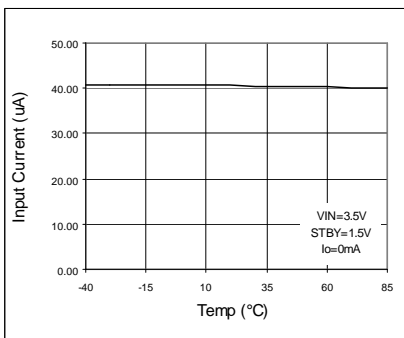


Fig. 105 IGND vs. Temp

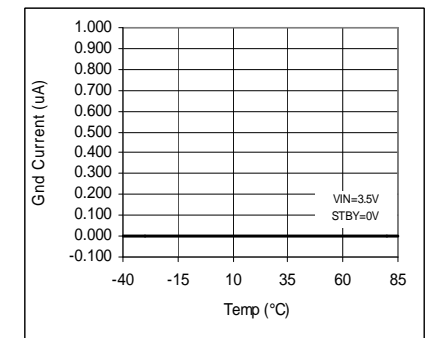


Fig. 106 IGND vs. Temp (STBY)

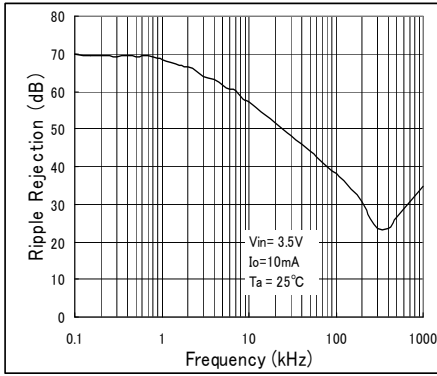


Fig. 107 Ripple Rejection vs. Freq.

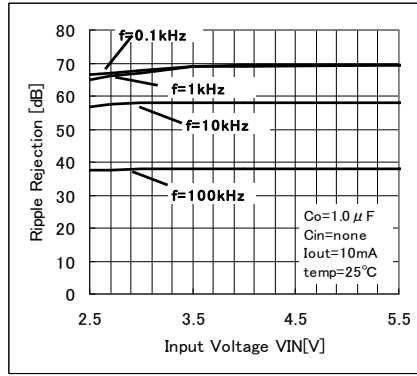


Fig. 108 Ripple Rejection vs. VIN (Iout=10 mA)

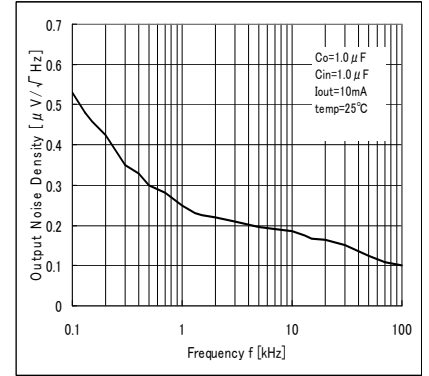


Fig. 109 Output Noise Spectral Density vs. Freq.

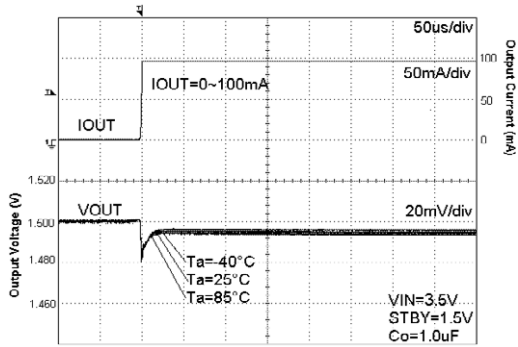


Fig. 110 Load Response

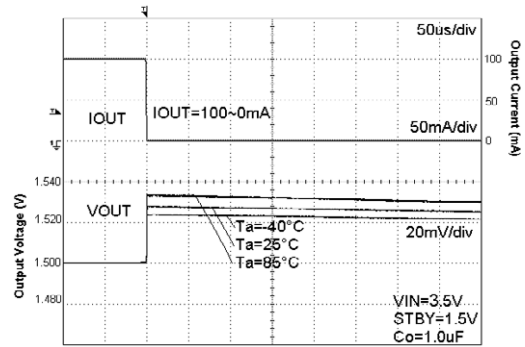


Fig. 111 Load Response

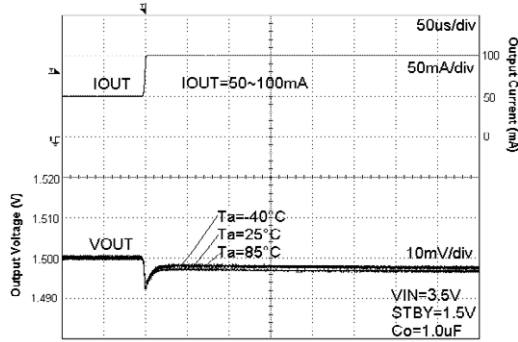


Fig. 112 Load Response

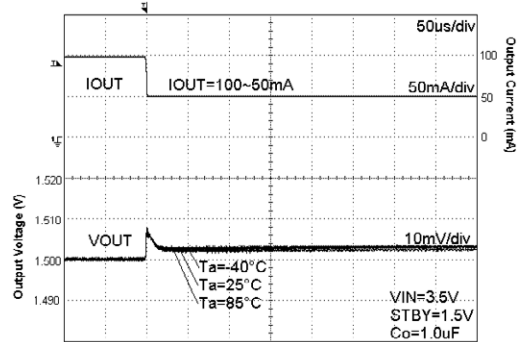


Fig. 113 Load Response

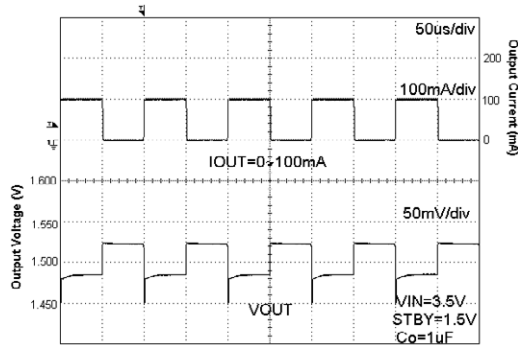


Fig. 114 Load Response Current Pulse=10 kHz

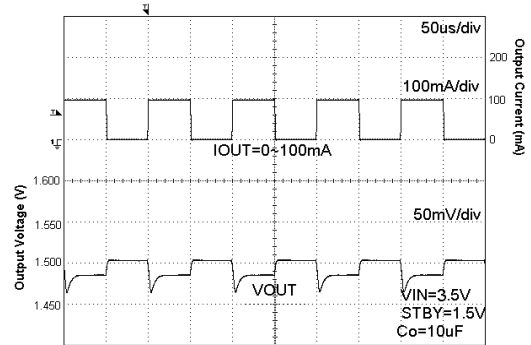


Fig. 115 Load Response Current Pulse=10 kHz

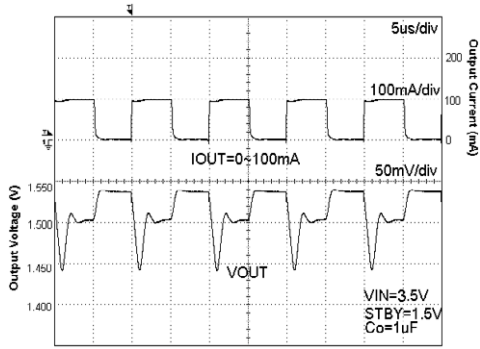


Fig. 116 Load Response
Current Pulse=100 kHz

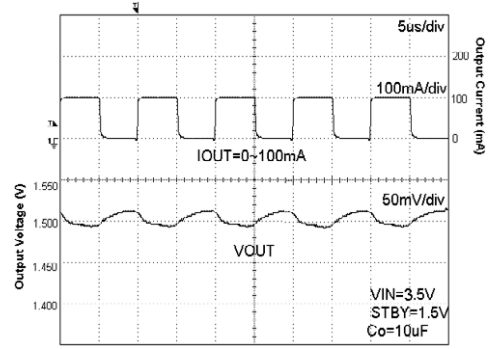


Fig. 117 Load Response
Current Pulse=100 kHz

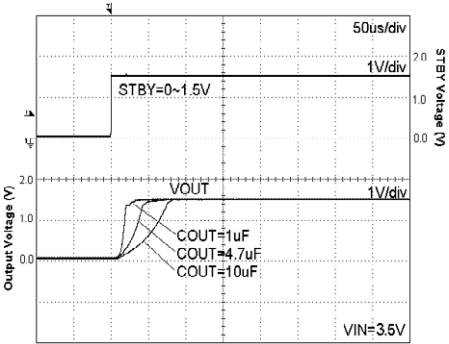


Fig. 118 Start-up Time
Iout = 0 mA

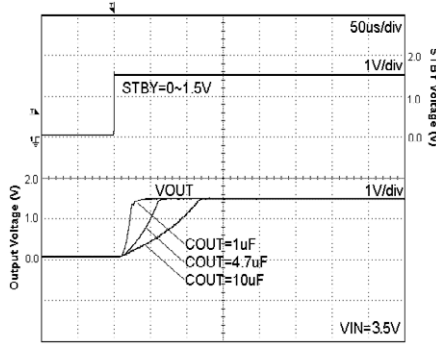


Fig. 119 Start-up Time
Iout = 200 mA

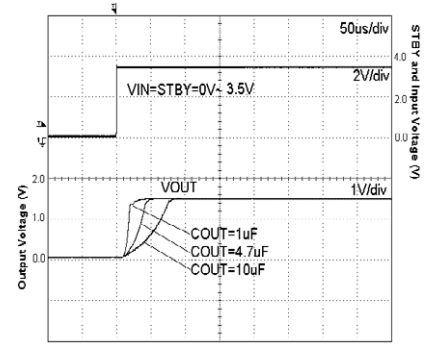


Fig. 120 Start-up Time (STBY=VIN)
Iout = 0 mA

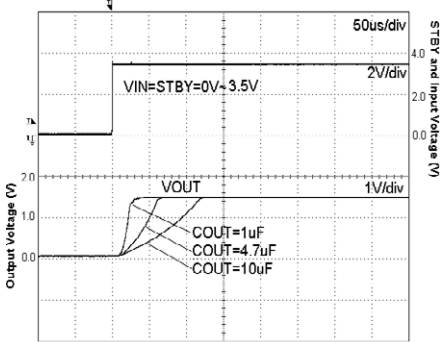


Fig. 121 Startup Time (STBY=VIN)
Iout = 200mA

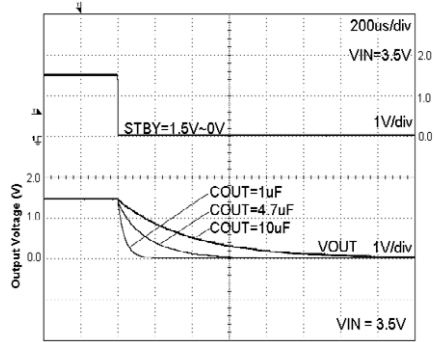


Fig. 122 Discharge Time
Iout = 0 mA

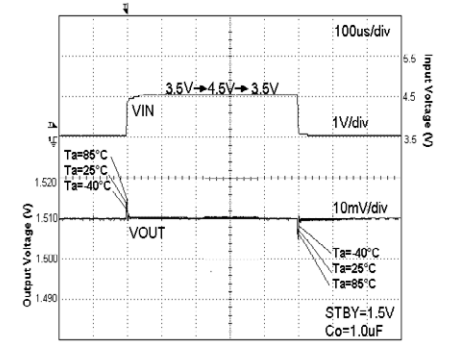


Fig. 123 VIN Response
Iout = 10 mA

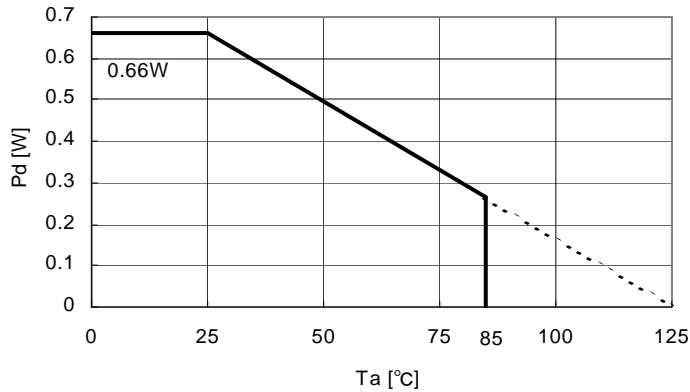
●About power dissipation (Pd)

As for power dissipation, an approximate estimate of the heat reduction characteristics and internal power consumption of IC are shown, so please use these for reference. Since power dissipation changes substantially depending on the implementation conditions (board size, board thickness, metal wiring rate, number of layers and through holes, etc.), it is recommended to measure Pd on a set board. Exceeding the power dissipation of IC may lead to deterioration of the original IC performance, such as causing operation of the thermal shutdown circuit or reduction in current capability. Therefore, be sure to prepare sufficient margin within power dissipation for usage.

Calculation of the maximum internal power consumption of IC (P_{MAX})

$$P_{MAX} = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT1}) \times I_{OUT1(MAX.)} + (V_{IN} - V_{OUT2}) \times I_{OUT2(MAX.)} + (V_{IN} - V_{OUT3}) \times I_{OUT3(MAX.)}$$

(V_{IN} : Input voltage V_{OUT1,2,3} : Output voltage I_{OUT(MAX)} : Maximum output current)



* Please design the margin so that P_{MAX} becomes is than Pd (P_{MAX}<Pd) within the usage temperature range.

- Standard ROHM board -
 Size: 70 mm × 70 mm × 1.6 mm
 Material : Glass epoxy board

Fig.124 VSON008X2030 Power dissipation heat reduction characteristics (Reference)

●Other notes

- About absolute maximum rating
Breakage may occur when absolute maximum ratings such as applied voltage and operating temperature range are exceeded. Short mode or open mode cannot be specified at occurrence of a break, so please prepare physical safety measures (e.g., fuse) if such special mode in which the absolute maximum rating is exceeded can be assumed.
- About GND potential
Please be sure that the potential of the GND terminal is the lowest in any operating condition.
- About thermal design
Please provide thermal design with sufficient margin, taking power dissipation (Pd) in actual usage conditions into consideration.
- About short between pins and miss-attachment
Please be careful regarding the IC direction and misalignment at attachment onto a printed circuit board. Miss-attachment may cause a break of IC. Short caused by foreign matter between outputs, output and power supply, or GND may also lead to a break.
- About operation in a strong electromagnetic field
Please note that usage in a strong electromagnetic field may cause malfunction.
- About common impedance
Please give due consideration to wiring of the power source and GND by reducing common-mode ripple or making ripple as small as possible (e.g., making the wiring as thick and short as possible, or reducing ripple by L-C), etc.
- About STBY terminal voltage
Set STBY terminal voltage to 0.3 V or less to put each channel into a standby state and to 1.5 V or more to put each channel into an operating state. Do not fix STBY terminal voltage to 0.3 V or more and 1.5 V or less or do not lengthen the transition time. This may cause malfunction or failure.
When shorting the VIN terminal and STBY terminal for usage, the status will be “STBY=VIN=LOW” at turning the power OFF, and discharge of the VOUT terminal cannot operate, which means voltage may remain for a certain time in the VOUT terminal. Since turning the power ON again in this state may cause overshoot, turn the power ON for use after the VOUT terminal is completely discharged.
- About over current protection circuit
Output has a built-in over current protection circuit, which prevents IC break at load short. Note that this protection circuit is effective for prevention of breaks due to unexpected accidents. Please avoid usage by which the protection circuit operates continuously.
- About thermal shutdown
Output is OFF when the thermal circuit operates since a temperature protection circuit is built in to prevent thermal breakdown. However, it recovers when the temperature returns to a certain temperature. The thermal circuit operates at emergency such as overheating of IC. Since it is prepared to prevent IC breakdown, please do not use it in a state in which protection works.
- About reverse current
For applications on which reverse current is assumed to flow into IC, it is recommended to prepare a path to let the current out by putting a bypass diode between the VIN-VOUT terminals.

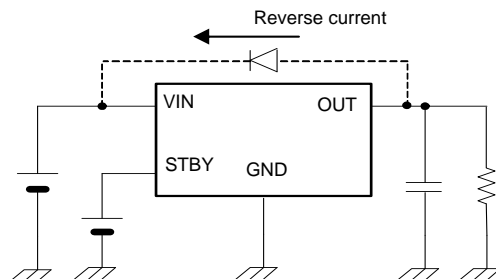


Fig.125 Example of bypass diode connection

- About testing on a set board
When connecting a capacitor to a terminal with low impedance for testing on a set board, please be sure to discharge for each process since IC may be stressed. As a countermeasure against static electricity, prepare grounding in the assembly process and take sufficient care in transportation and storage. In addition, when connecting a capacitor to a jig in a testing process, please do so after turning the power OFF and remove it after turning the power OFF.

Notice

Precaution on using ROHM Products

- Our Products are designed and manufactured for application in ordinary electronic equipments (such as AV equipment, OA equipment, telecommunication equipment, home electronic appliances, amusement equipment, etc.). If you intend to use our Products in devices requiring extremely high reliability (such as medical equipment ^(Note 1), transport equipment, traffic equipment, aircraft/spacecraft, nuclear power controllers, fuel controllers, car equipment including car accessories, safety devices, etc.) and whose malfunction or failure may cause loss of human life, bodily injury or serious damage to property ("Specific Applications"), please consult with the ROHM sales representative in advance. Unless otherwise agreed in writing by ROHM in advance, ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of any ROHM's Products for Specific Applications.

(Note1) Medical Equipment Classification of the Specific Applications

| JAPAN | USA | EU | CHINA |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| CLASS III | CLASS III | CLASS II b | CLASS III |
| CLASS IV | | CLASS III | |

- ROHM designs and manufactures its Products subject to strict quality control system. However, semiconductor products can fail or malfunction at a certain rate. Please be sure to implement, at your own responsibilities, adequate safety measures including but not limited to fail-safe design against the physical injury, damage to any property, which a failure or malfunction of our Products may cause. The following are examples of safety measures:
 - Installation of protection circuits or other protective devices to improve system safety
 - Installation of redundant circuits to reduce the impact of single or multiple circuit failure
- Our Products are designed and manufactured for use under standard conditions and not under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions, as exemplified below. Accordingly, ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses arising from the use of any ROHM's Products under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions. If you intend to use our Products under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions (as exemplified below), your independent verification and confirmation of product performance, reliability, etc. prior to use, must be necessary:
 - Use of our Products in any types of liquid, including water, oils, chemicals, and organic solvents
 - Use of our Products outdoors or in places where the Products are exposed to direct sunlight or dust
 - Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to sea wind or corrosive gases, including Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, and NO₂
 - Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
 - Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
 - Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
 - Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (even if you use no-clean type fluxes, cleaning residue of flux is recommended); or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
 - Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation
- The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.
- Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.
- In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse. is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- De-rate Power Dissipation (Pd) depending on Ambient temperature (Ta). When used in sealed area, confirm the actual ambient temperature.
- Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
- ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

Precaution for Mounting / Circuit board design

- When a highly active halogenous (chlorine, bromine, etc.) flux is used, the residue of flux may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used; if flow soldering method is preferred, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

Precautions Regarding Application Examples and External Circuits

1. If change is made to the constant of an external circuit, please allow a sufficient margin considering variations of the characteristics of the Products and external components, including transient characteristics, as well as static characteristics.
2. You agree that application notes, reference designs, and associated data and information contained in this document are presented only as guidance for Products use. Therefore, in case you use such information, you are solely responsible for it and you must exercise your own independent verification and judgment in the use of such information contained in this document. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of such information.

Precaution for Electrostatic

This Product is electrostatic sensitive product, which may be damaged due to electrostatic discharge. Please take proper caution in your manufacturing process and storage so that voltage exceeding the Products maximum rating will not be applied to Products. Please take special care under dry condition (e.g. Grounding of human body / equipment / solder iron, isolation from charged objects, setting of ionizer, friction prevention and temperature / humidity control).

Precaution for Storage / Transportation

1. Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the Products are stored in the places where:
 - [a] the Products are exposed to sea winds or corrosive gases, including Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, and NO₂
 - [b] the temperature or humidity exceeds those recommended by ROHM
 - [c] the Products are exposed to direct sunshine or condensation
 - [d] the Products are exposed to high Electrostatic
2. Even under ROHM recommended storage condition, solderability of products out of recommended storage time period may be degraded. It is strongly recommended to confirm solderability before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.
3. Store / transport cartons in the correct direction, which is indicated on a carton with a symbol. Otherwise bent leads may occur due to excessive stress applied when dropping of a carton.
4. Use Products within the specified time after opening a humidity barrier bag. Baking is required before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

Precaution for Product Label

QR code printed on ROHM Products label is for ROHM's internal use only.

Precaution for Disposition

When disposing Products please dispose them properly using an authorized industry waste company.

Precaution for Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade act

Since our Products might fall under controlled goods prescribed by the applicable foreign exchange and foreign trade act, please consult with ROHM representative in case of export.

Precaution Regarding Intellectual Property Rights

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General Precaution

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