

System Lens Drivers





μ -step System Lens Driver for Digital Still Cameras

BU24032GW

General Description

BU24032GW is a system Lens Driver that uses μ -step driving to make the configuration of the sophisticated, high precision and low noise lens driver system possible. This IC has a built-in driver for both DC motor and voice coil motor and a μ -step controller that decreases CPU power. Therefore, multifunctional lens can be applied.

Features

- Built-in 6 channels Driver block
 1ch-5ch: Voltage control type H-bridge
 (Adaptable to STM 1systems)
 6ch: Current control type H-bridge
- Built-in 2 channels PI driving circuit
- Built-in 3 channels Waveforming circuit
- Built-in FLL digital servo circuit
- Built-in PLL circuit

Applications

■ Digital still cameras

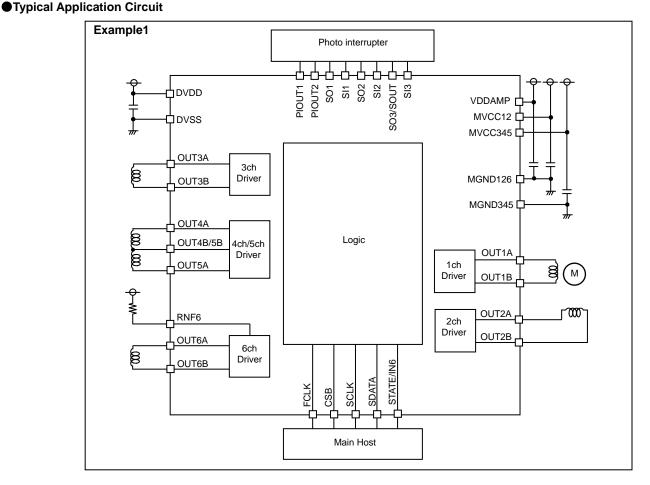
● Key Specifications

■ Digital Power Supply Voltage:
Driver Power Supply Voltage:
Output Current (1ch-5ch):
Input Clock Frequency:
EFT ON Resistance (1ch-5ch):
FET ON Resistance (6ch):
Operating Temperature Range:

2.7V to 3.6V
2.7V to 5.5V
±500mA(Max)
1MHz to 28MHz
1.0Ω(Typ)
1.0Ω(Typ)
-20°C to +85°C

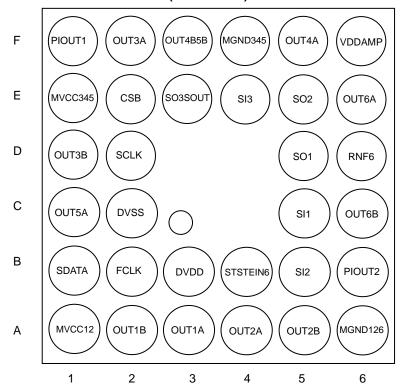
● Package

UCSP75M2 2.50mm x 2.50mm x 0.85mm



●Pin Configuration

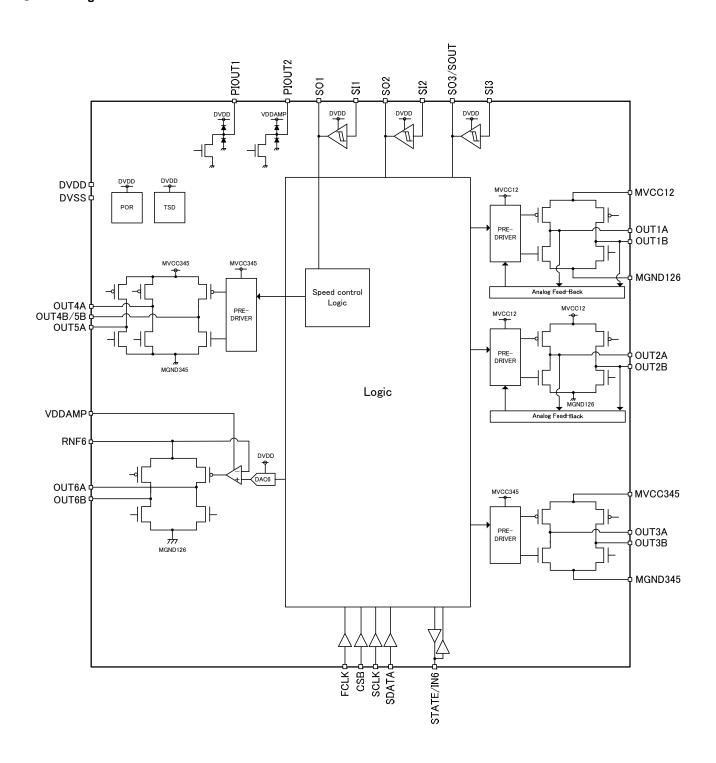
(Bottom view)



Pin Description

| in Descrip | lion | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|----------|-----------------|--|
| Land Matrix No. | Pin Name | Power Supply | Function | Land Matrix No. | Pin Name | Power Supply | Function |
| В3 | DVDD | - | Digital power supply | A6 | MGND126 | - | 1ch, 2ch, 6ch Driver ground |
| C2 | DVSS | - | ground | A3 | OUT1A | MVCC12 | 1ch Driver A output |
| B2 | FCLK | DVDD | FCLK logic input | A2 | OUT1B | MVCC12 | 1ch Driver B output |
| E2 | CSB | DVDD | CSB logic input | A4 | OUT2A | MVCC12 | 2ch Driver A output |
| D2 | SCLK | DVDD | SCLK logic input | A5 | OUT2B | MVCC12 | 2ch Driver B output |
| B1 | SDATA | DVDD | SDATA logic input | E1 | MVCC345 | - | 3ch, 4ch, 5ch Driver power supply |
| B4 | STATE/IN6 | DVDD | STATE/IN6 logic input, output | F4 | MGND345 | - | 3ch, 4ch, 5ch Driver ground |
| F1 | PIOUT1 | DVDD | PI driving output 1 | F2 | OUT3A | MVCC345 | 3ch Driver A output |
| В6 | PIOUT2 | VDDAMP | PI driving output 2 | D1 | OUT3B | MVCC345 | 3ch Driver B output |
| C5 | SI1 | DVDD | Waveforming input1 | F5 | OUT4A | MVCC345 | 4ch Driver A output |
| D5 | SO1 | DVDD | Waveforming output1 | F3 | OUT4B/5B | MVCC345 | 4ch/5ch Driver B output |
| B5 | SI2 | DVDD | Waveforming input2 | C1 | OUT5A | MVCC345 | 5ch Driver A output |
| E5 | SO2 | DVDD | Waveforming output2 | F6 | VDDAMP | - | 6ch Power supply of current driver control |
| E4 | SI3 | DVDD | Waveforming input3 | D6 | RNF6 | - | 6ch Driver power supply |
| E3 | SO3/SOUT | DVDD | Waveforming output3 / SOUT logic output | E6 | OUT6A | RNF6 | 6ch Driver A output |
| A1 | MVCC12 | - | 1ch, 2ch Driver power supply | C6 | OUT6B | RNF6 | 6ch Driver B output |

Block Diagram



Description of Blocks

Stepping Motor Driver (1ch, 2ch Driver)

Built-in stepping motor driver of PWM driving type.

1 stepping motor can be driven.

Built-in voltage feedback circuit of D-class type.

(1) Control

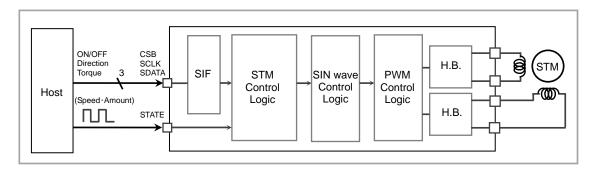
It corresponds to both Clock IN and Autonomous control.

(i)Clock IN Control

Set the registers for the stepping motor control.

The stepping motor is rotated and synchronized with the input clock in the STATE pin.

It is possible to select the mode of stepping motor control from μ -step, 1-2 phase excitation, 2 phase excitation and the number of edge for electrical angle cycle from 4, 8, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512 or 1024.



(ii) Autonomous Control

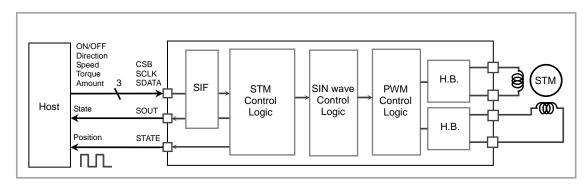
The stepping motor is rotated by setting the registers for the stepping motor control.

The state of rotation command (executing:1, finished:0), Cache register and motor position are the output from the serial output (SOUT pin). Also, the signal (MO output) which is synchronized with the motor rotation is the output from STATE pin.

It is possible to select the mode of stepping motor control from μ -step (1024 portion), 1-2 phase excitation and 2 phase excitation.

Built-in Cache registers.

Cache registers enable the setting of subsequent process while the motor is in operation. Through these registers, operations are done continuously.



Description of Blocks

Voltage Driver (3ch-5ch Driver)

Built-in voltage driver of PWM driving type.

4ch/5ch driver is the exclusive driver.

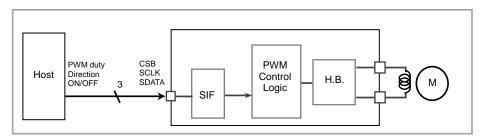
Built-in digital FLL speed control logic for 5ch driver.

(1)Control

(i)Register Control

■3ch Driver, 4ch Driver, 5ch Driver (at speed control = OFF)

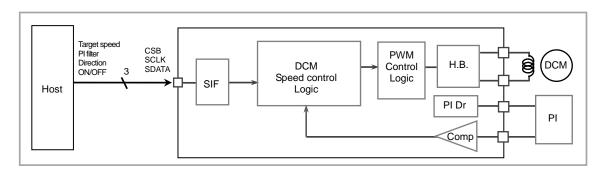
The PWM drive is executed by the PWM duty ratio, the PWM direction and the PWM ON/OFF which are controlled by the register settings.



■5ch Driver (at speed control = ON)

The speed control drive is executed by the target speed value, the direction, the coefficient value of PI filter and the turning ON/OFF which are controlled by the register settings.

The motor speed is adjusted by comparing the target speed with the motor speed detected at the signal of photo-interrupter.



Description of Blocks

Current Driver (6ch Driver)

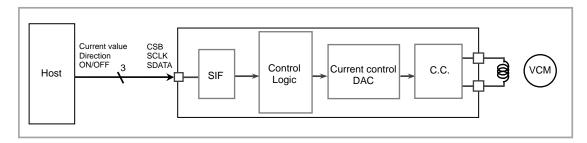
Built-in constant current driver.

The voltage of RNF pin and the external resistor (RRNF) determine the amount of output current. The internal high-precision amplifier (CMOS gate input) is used for the constant current control. If any resistance component exists in the wirings of RNF pin and the external resistor (RRNF), the precision can be reduced. To avoid this, pay utmost attention to the wirings.

(1) Control

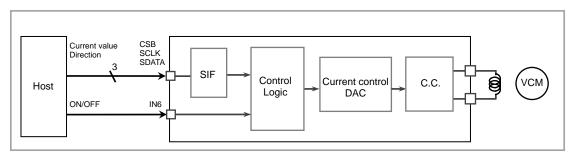
(i)Register Control

The constant current drive is executed by the output current value, the current direction and the current ON/OFF which are controlled by the register settings.



(ii) External Pin Control

The constant current drive is executed by the output current value and current direction which are controlled by the register setting. Constant current driving ON/OFF is controlled by IN6 pin.



● Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

| Parameter | Symbol | Limit | Unit | Remark |
|-----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|------|----------------------------|
| | DVDD | -0.3 to +4.5 | V | |
| Power Supply Voltage | MVCC | -0.3 to +7.0 | V | MVCC12, MVCC345, VDDAMP |
| Input Voltage | VIN | -0.3 to supply voltage+0.3 | V | |
| Input / output Current *1 | IIN | ±500 | mA | MVCC12, MVCC345, RNF6 |
| Input / output Current | IIIN | +50 | mA | by PIOUT pin |
| Storage Temperature Range | TSTG | -55 to +125 | °C | |
| Operating Temperature Range | TOPE | -20 to +85 | °C | |
| Permissible Dissipation *2 | PD | 800 | mW | |

^{*1} Must not exceed PD.

● Recommended Operating Rating (Ta=25°C)

| gggg | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|------------|------|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Parameter | Symbol | Limit | Unit | Remark | | | |
| Digital Power Supply Voltage | DVDD | 2.7 to 3.6 | ٧ | DVDD≦MVCC | | | |
| Driver Power Supply Voltage | MVCC | 2.7 to 5.5 | V | MVCC12, MVCC345, VDDAMP | | | |
| Clock Operating Frequency | FCLK | 1 to 28 | MHz | Reference clock | | | |

To use at a temperature higher than Ta=25 °C, derate 8mW per 1 °C (At mounting 50mm x 58mm x 1.75mm glass epoxy board.)

Electrical Characteristics

| Doross | Parameter | | Limit | | | l lni4 | Conditions | |
|---|----------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--|--|
| i didilibibi | | Symbol | MIN | TYP MAX | | Unit | Conditions | |
| <current consun<="" td=""><td>nption></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td>· ·</td><td></td></current> | nption> | | | | - | · · | | |
| Quiescence | (DVDD) | ISSD | - | 20 | 50 | μΑ | CMD_RS=0 | |
| | (MVCC) | ISSM | - | 0 | 10 | μΑ | | |
| Operation | (DVDD) | IDDD | - | 4 | 8 | mA | CMD_RS=STB=CLK_EN=1 FCLK=24MHz CLK_DIV setting : 0h No load | |
| <logic block=""></logic> | | | | | | | | |
| Low-level Input V | oltage | VIL | DVSS | - | 0.3DVDD | V | | |
| High-level Input \ | /oltage | VIH | 0.7DVDD | - | DVDD | V | | |
| Low-level Input C | Current | IIL | 0 | - | 10 | μΑ | VIL=DVSS | |
| High-level Input (| Current | IIH | 0 | - | 10 | μΑ | VIH=DVDD | |
| Low-level Output | Voltage | VOL | DVSS | - | 0.2DVDD | V | IOL=1.0mA | |
| High-level Output | t Voltage | VOH | 0.8DVDD | - | DVDD | V | IOH=1.0mA | |
| <pi circu<="" driving="" td=""><td>it></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td></pi> | it> | | | | | 1 | | |
| Output Voltage | | PIVO | - | 0.15 | 0.5 | V | IIH=30mA | |
| <waveforming ci<="" td=""><td>ircuit></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></waveforming> | ircuit> | | | | | | | |
| High-level Thresh | nold Voltage | VthH | - | - | 1.9 | V | DVDD=3.25V | |
| Low-level Thresh | old Voltage | VthL | 0.9 | - | - | V | DVDD=3.25V | |
| Hysteresis Width | | Vhys | 0.2 | - | 0.6 | V | DVDD=3.25V | |
| <voltage driver="" e<="" td=""><td>Block 1ch-5ch></td><td>•</td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></voltage> | Block 1ch-5ch> | • | | | 1 | | | |
| ON-resistance | | Ron | - | 2.0 | 2.5 | Ω | IO=±100mA (the sum of high and low sides) | |
| OFF-leak Current | | IOZ | -10 | 0 | +10 | μΑ | Output Hiz setting | |
| Average Voltage between different | | Vdiff | -5 | - | +5 | % | STM driver(1ch,2ch) Vdiff setting : 2Bh | |
| <current b<="" driver="" td=""><td>lock 6ch></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></current> | lock 6ch> | | | | | | | |
| ON-resistance | | Ron | - | 1.0 | 1.5 | Ω | IO=±100mA (the sum of high and low sides) | |
| OFF-leak Curren | t | IOZ | -10 | 0 | +10 | μΑ | Output Hiz setting | |
| Output Current | | Ю | 193 | 200 | 207 | mA | DAC setting : 80h RRNF=1Ω | |

●Typical Performance Curves

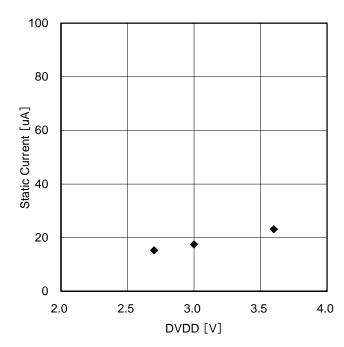


Figure 1. DVDD Static Current Voltage Dependency

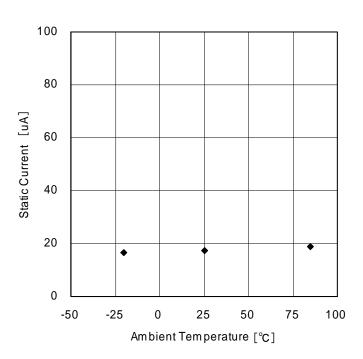


Figure 2. DVDD Static Current Temperature Dependency

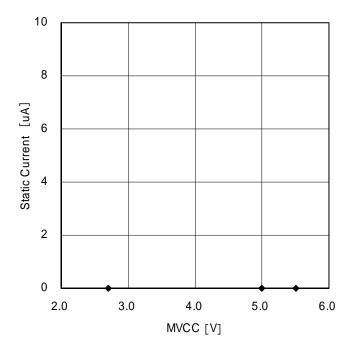


Figure 3. MVCC Static Current Voltage Dependency

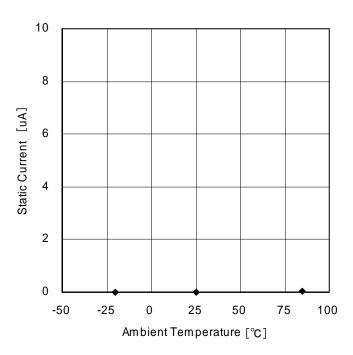


Figure 4. MVCC Static Current Temperature Dependency

●Typical Performance Curves

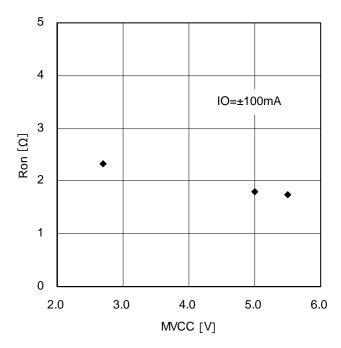


Figure 5. Output ON-Resistance
MVCC Dependency
(Voltage driver block)

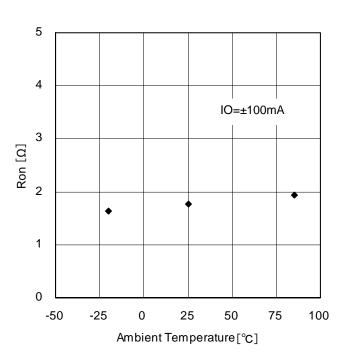


Figure 6. Output ON-Resistance
Temperature Dependency
(Voltage driver block)

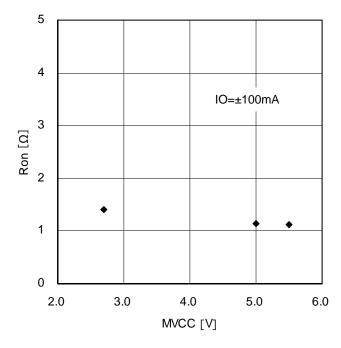


Figure 7. Output ON-Resistance MVCC Dependency (Current driver block)

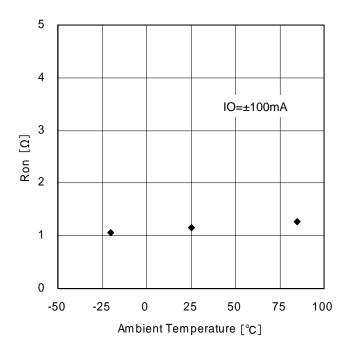


Figure 8. Output ON-Resistance Temperature Dependency (Current driver block)

●Typical Performance Curves

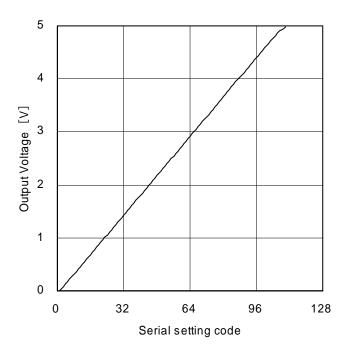


Figure 9. Average Voltage Accuracy between different output pins (Voltage driver block)

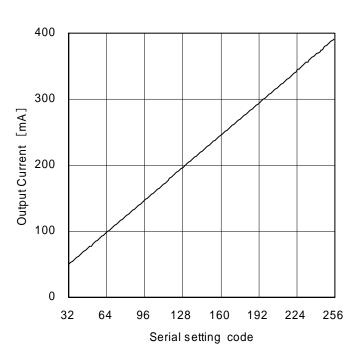


Figure 10. Output Current (Current driver block, RRNF = $1.0\,\Omega$, RL = $5.0\,\Omega$)

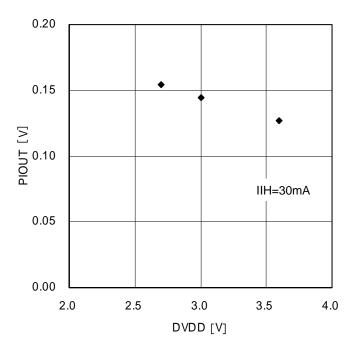


Figure 11. Output Voltage DVDD Dependency (PI driving circuit)

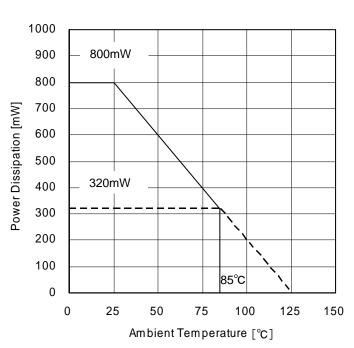
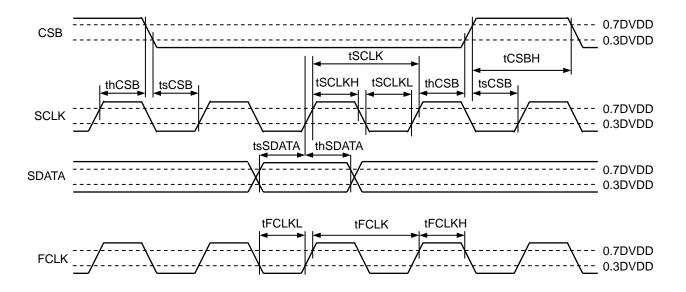


Figure 12. Power Dissipation Curve

Timing Chart

(Unless otherwise specified, Ta=25°C, DVDD = 3.0V)

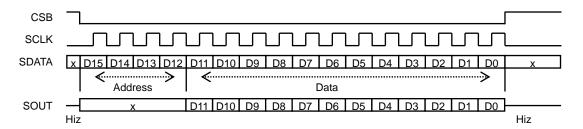
| Parameter | Symbol | Specification |
|-------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| SCLK input cycle | tSCLK | More than 100 nsec |
| SCLK L-level input time | tSCLKL | More than 50 nsec |
| SCLK H-level input time | tSCLKH | More than 50 nsec |
| SDATA setup time | tsSDATA | More than 50 nsec |
| SDATA hold time | thSDATA | More than 50 nsec |
| CSB H-level input time | tCSBH | More than 380 nsec |
| CSB setup time | tsCSB | More than 50 nsec |
| CSB hold time | thCSB | More than 50 nsec |
| FCLK input cycle | tFCLK | More than 36 nsec |
| FCLK L-level input time | tFCLKL | More than 18 nsec |
| FCLK H-level input time | tFCLKH | More than 18 nsec |



(note1) FCLK is asynchronous with SCLK. (note2) Duty of FCLK, SCLK are free.

Serial interface

Control commands are framed by a 16-bit serial input (MSB first) and are sent through CSB, SCLK, and SDATA pins. The 4 higher-order bits specify addresses, while the remaining 12 bits specify data. Data of every bit is sent through SDATA pin, which is retrieved during the rising edge of SCLK. Data becomes valid when CSB is Low and is registered during the rising edge of CSB. Furthermore, the interface will be synchronized with the falling edges of SCLK to output the SOUT data of the 12 bits.



<Register map>

| Ac | | ss[3 | | Data[11:0] | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|------|----|------------|---------|----------|-----------|---------------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------|----------|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | A_Mod | de[1:0] | | A_SEL[2:0 |] | | | A_differen | t_output_v | oltage[6:0] | | |
| | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | A_Cyc | A_Cycle[5:0] | | | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | A_Cyc | le[13:6] | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | A_Start_ | POS[3:0] | |
| | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | A_BEXC | 0 | 0 | A_BSL | A_AEXC | 0 | 0 | A_ASL |
| | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | A_PO | S[1:0] | 0 | 0 | A_PS | A_Stop |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | A_EN | A_RT | | ı | 1 | | | | A_Puls | se[9:0] | T | |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | A_ACT | A_BUSY | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | A_Posit | ion[9:6] | 1 | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Edge | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | A_CTL |
| | Ŭ | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | SO3_SEL | | 0 | 0 | 0 | EXT_CTL |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Chopp | ing[1:0] | CacheM | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | PI_CTL2 | |
| | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3_State_ | | 3_CH0 | DP[1:0] |
| | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 3_PWM_Duty[6:0] | | | | |
| | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4_State_ | | 4_CH0 | DP[1:0] |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | 1 | 4_F | WM_Duty[| 6:0] | T | |
| ' | ' | U | ' | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5_DET _SEL | 0 | 0 0 5_SPEN 5_State_CTL[1:0] 5_CHOP[1 | | | OP[1:0] | | |
| | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | 5_P | WM_Duty[| 6:0] | | |
| | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | 5_TAR | SP[7:0] | | | |
| | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | 5_PSP[2:0] | <u> </u> | 0 | | 5_ISP[2:0] | |
| | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 5_SPC_ | Limit[3:0] | |
| | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | T | 6_IOL | JT[7:0] | | T | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6_State_ | CTL[1:0] |
| <u> </u> | | Ċ | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | HYS3 | HYS2 | HYS1 |
| | | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | STB | 0 | 0 | STM_RS | CMD_RS |
| thar | Addresses other nan those above Setting prohibited | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

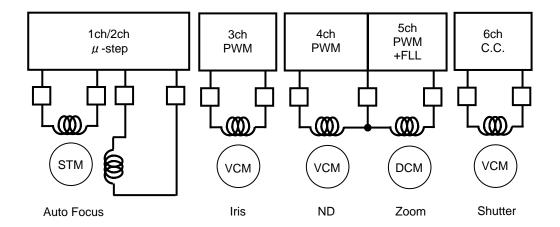
⁽Note1) The notation A is defined as Ach: 1ch and 2ch driver.

⁽Note2) After reset (Power ON reset), the initial condition is saved in all registers.

⁽Note3) The addresses 4'b0011, and 4'b0111 have data (ACT, BUSY, Position [9:6]), which are internal register values and output from SOUT pin.
(Note4) For Mode, different output voltage, Cycle, EN, and RT registers, data that are written before the access to the Pulse register becomes valid and determines the rising edge of CSB after the access to the Pulse register.

⁽The Mode, different output voltage, Cycle, EN, RT, and Pulse registers contain Cache registers. Any registers other than those do not contain Cache registers.)

Application Example



●I/O Equivalence Circuit

| /O Equivalence (| Circuit | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Pin | Equivalent Circuit Diagram | Pin | Equivalent Circuit Diagram |
| FCLK CSB SCLK SDATA | DVDD DVDD P | STATE/IN6 | DVDD DVDD DVDD |
| SI1 SI2 SI3 | DVDD DVDD | SO1 SO2 SO3/SOUT | DVDD DVDD P |
| PIOUT1 | DVDD | PIOUT2 | VDDAMP P |
| OUT1A OUT1B OUT2A OUT2B | MVCC12 | OUT3A OUT3B OUT4A OUT5A OUT4B/5B | MVCC345 |
| OUT6A OUT6B | RNF6 | | |

Operational Notes

1) Absolute maximum ratings

If applied voltage, operating temperature range, or other absolute maximum ratings are exceeded, the LSI may be damaged. Do not apply voltages or temperatures that exceed the absolute maximum ratings. If you expect that any voltage or temperature could be exceeding the absolute maximum ratings, take physical safety measures such as fuses to prevent any conditions exceeding the absolute maximum ratings from being applied to the LSI.

2) GND potential

The voltage of the ground pin must be the lowest voltage of all pins of the IC at all operating conditions. Ensure that no pins are at a voltage below the ground pin at any time, even during transient condition.

3) Thermal design

Use a thermal design that allows for a sufficient margin by taking into account the permissible power dissipation (PD) in actual operating conditions.

4) Short circuit between pins and malfunctions

Ensure that when mounting the IC on the PCB the direction and position are correct. Incorrect mounting may result in damaging the IC. Avoid nearby pins being shorted to each other especially to ground. Inter-pin shorts could be due to many reasons such as metal particles, water droplets (in very humid environment) and unintentional solder bridge deposited in between pins during assembly to name a few.

5) Operation in strong magnetic field

Operating the IC in the presence of a strong electromagnetic field may cause the IC to malfunction.

6) Power ON sequence

To turn ON the DVDD, be sure to reset at CMD_RS register.

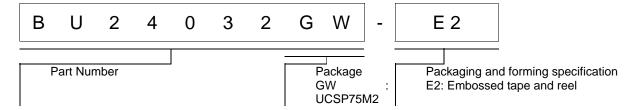
7) Thermal shutdown

The IC incorporates a built-in thermal shutdown circuit, which is designed to turn off the IC when the internal temperature of the IC reaches a specified value. It is not designed to protect the IC from damage or guarantee its operation. Do not continue to operate the IC after this function is activated. Do not use the IC in conditions where this function will always be activated.

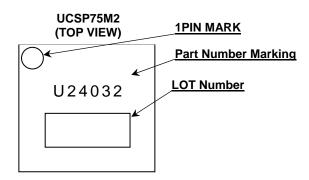
8) PI drive circuit

The output voltage of PIOUT1 should not exceed the voltage of the power supply voltage DVDD. The output voltage of PIOUT2 should not exceed the voltage of the power supply voltage VDDAMP.

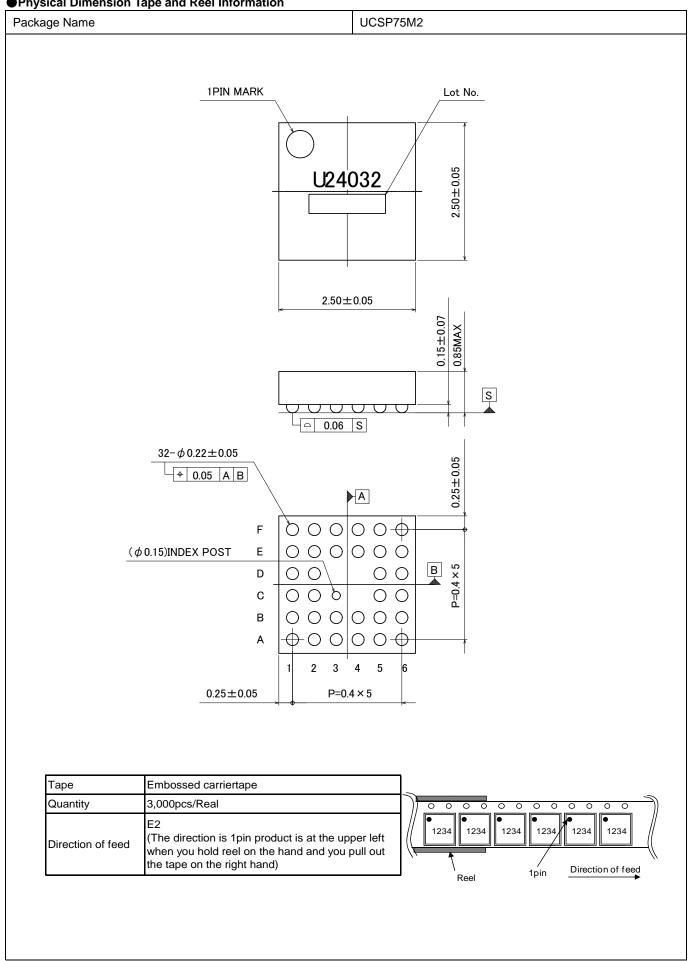
Ordering Information



Marking Diagram



●Physical Dimension Tape and Reel Information



Revision History

| Date | Revision | Changes |
|-------------|----------|---|
| 26.Sep.2012 | 001 | New Release |
| 18.Apr.2013 | 002 | Update some English words, sentences, descriptions, grammar and formatting. |

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

| JÁPAN | USA | EU | CHINA |
|---------|---------|------------|----------|
| CLASSI | СГУССШ | CLASS II b | СГУССШ |
| CLASSIV | CLASSII | CLASSIII | — CLASSⅢ |

- 2. 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:
 - [a] Installation of protection circuits or other protective devices to improve system safety
 - [b] Installation of redundant circuits to reduce the impact of single or multiple circuit failure
- 3. 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:
 - [a] Use of our Products in any types of liquid, including water, oils, chemicals, and organic solvents
 - [b] Use of our Products outdoors or in places where the Products are exposed to direct sunlight or dust
 - [c] Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to sea wind or corrosive gases, including Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, and NO₂
 - [d] Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
 - [e] Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
 - [f] Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
 - [g] 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
 - [h] Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation
- 4. The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.
- 5. Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.
- 6. 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.
- 7. De-rate Power Dissipation (Pd) depending on Ambient temperature (Ta). When used in sealed area, confirm the actual ambient temperature.
- 8. Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
- 9. 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

- 1. When a highly active halogenous (chlorine, bromine, etc.) flux is used, the residue of flux may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- 2. 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

- 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.
- 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 lonizer, 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
 - 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.
- 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.

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