

Load Switch ICs

# 2.0A Current Load Switch ICs for Portable Equipment

**BD6520F BD6522F**

**General Description**

BD6520F and BD6522F are power management switches (N-Channel Power MOSFET) with an ON-Resistance of 50mΩ (Typ). An internal charge pump drives the gate of the N-Channel Power MOSFET. Also, an external capacitor can be connected to the soft start control terminal, thus achieving reduction of the inrush current to the load capacitor during turn on. Furthermore, these ICs have undervoltage lockout, thermal shutdown and a discharge circuit for the capacitive load at switch OFF.

**Key Specifications**

- Input Voltage Range: 3.0V to 5.5V
- ON-Resistance:
  - R<sub>ON1</sub> (at V<sub>DD</sub> = 5V BD6520F, BD6522F) 50mΩ (Typ)
  - R<sub>ON2</sub> (at V<sub>DD</sub> = 3V BD6520F) 60mΩ (Typ)
  - R<sub>ON2</sub> (at V<sub>DD</sub> = 3.3V BD6522F) 60mΩ (Typ)
- Continuous Current: 2.0 A
- Operating Temperature Range: -25°C to +85°C

**Package**

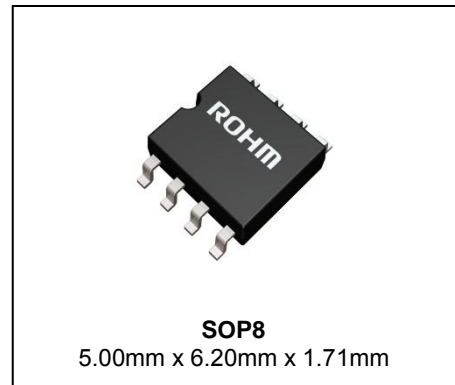
W (Typ) D (Typ) H (Max)

**Features**

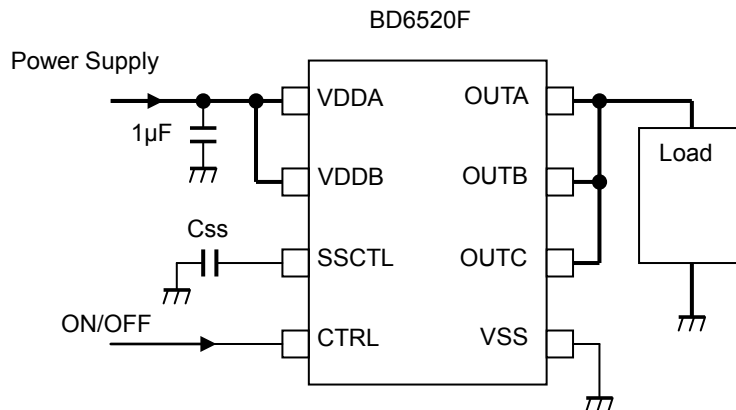
- Low ON-Resistance (50mΩ, Typ) NMOS Switch
- Maximum Output Current: 2A
- Discharge Circuit
- Soft Start Control
- Undervoltage Lockout (UVLO)
- Thermal Shutdown (Output OFF Latching)
- Reverse Current Flow Blocking at Switch OFF (Only in BD6522F)

**Applications**

Notebook PCs  
PC Peripheral Devices



**Typical Application Circuit**



**Lineup**

OUT Rise Time	OUT Fall Time	Reverse Current Flow Blocking at Switch OFF	Package		Orderable Part Number
1000µs	3µs	-	SOP8	Reel of 2500	BD6520F-E2
1000µs	4µs	○	SOP8	Reel of 2500	BD6522F-E2

Block Diagrams

(BD6520F)

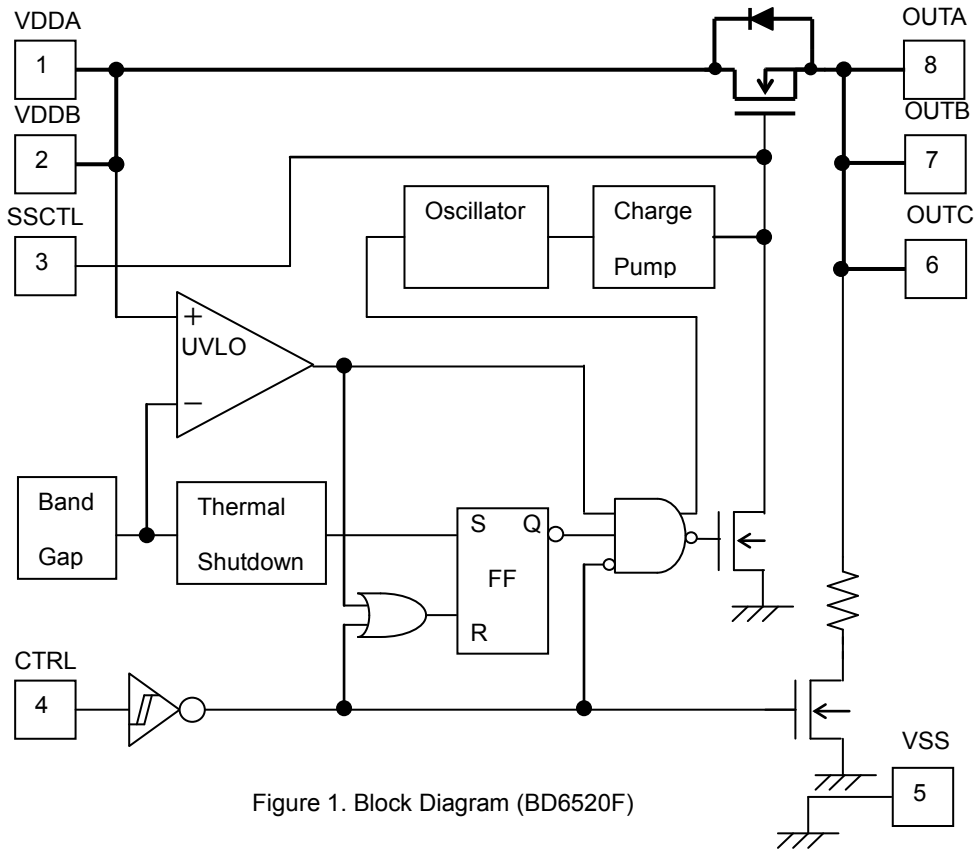


Figure 1. Block Diagram (BD6520F)

(BD6522F)

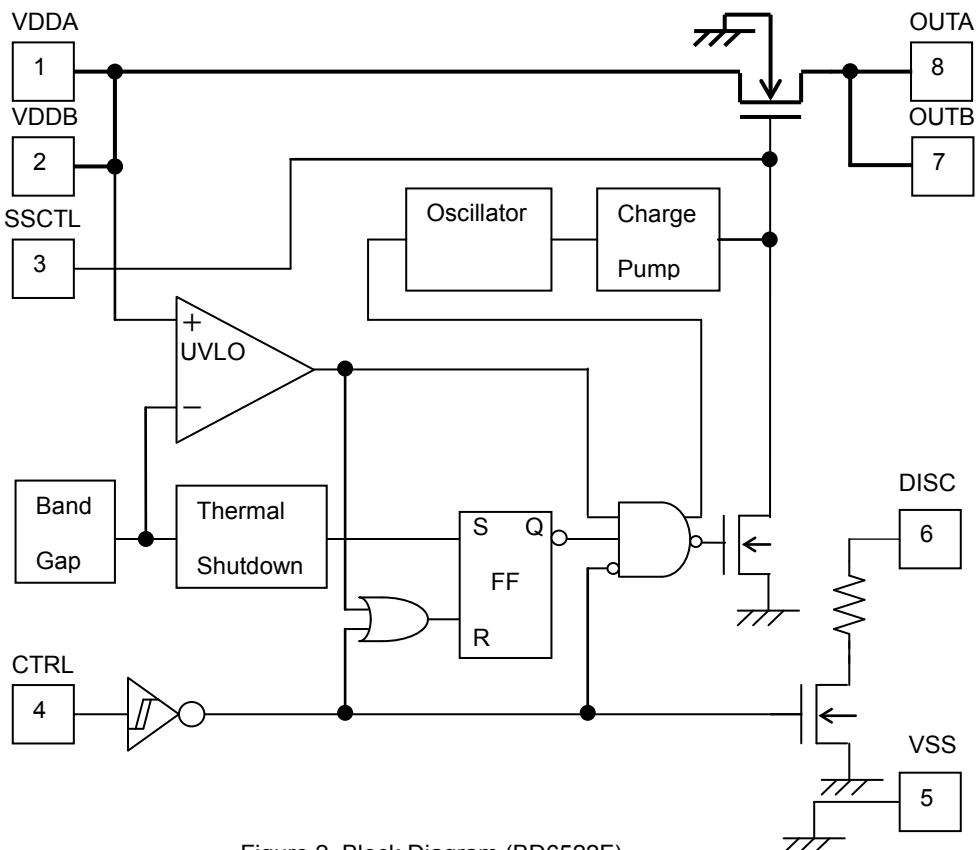
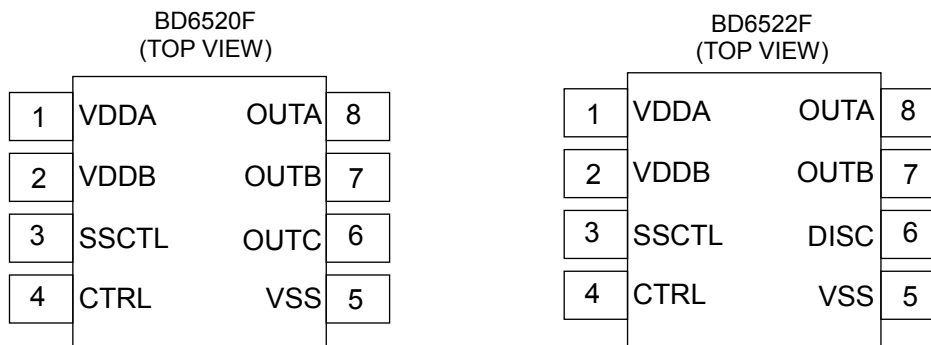


Figure 2. Block Diagram (BD6522F)

## Pin Configurations



## Pin Descriptions

## BD6520F

Pin No.	Symbol	Pin Function
1,2	VDDA, VDDB	Switch input pin When in use, connect each pin externally.
3	SSCTL	Soft start setting pin Adding an external capacitor makes it possible to delay switching (ON or OFF) time.
4	CTRL	Control input pin Switch on at high level, switch OFF at low level.
5	VSS	Ground
6,7,8	OUTA, OUTB, OUTC	Switch output pin When in use, connect each pin externally.

## BD6522F

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4	CTRL	Control input pin Switch ON at high level, switch OFF at low level.
5	VSS	Ground
6	DISC	Discharge pin
7,8	OUTA, OUTB	Switch output pin When in use, connect each pin externally.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$	-0.3 to +6.0	V
CTRL Input Voltage	$V_{CTRL}$	-0.3 to +6.0	V
Switch Output Voltage	$V_{OUT}$	-0.3 to $V_{DD} + 0.3$ (BD6520F)	V
		-0.3 to +6.0 (BD6522F)	V
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-55 to +150	°C
Power Dissipation	Pd	0.69 (Note 1)	W

(Note 1) Mounted on 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm glass-epoxy PCB. Derating : 5.5mW/°C above  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

**Caution:** Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. The damage can either be a short circuit between pins or an open circuit between pins and the internal circuitry. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, such as adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated over the absolute maximum ratings.

## Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Rating			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$	3.0	-	5.5	V
Switch Current	$I_{OUT}$	0	-	2	A
Operating Temperature	Topr	-25	-	+85	°C

## Electrical Characteristics

BD6520F (Unless otherwise specified,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD}=5\text{V}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Limit			Unit	Conditions
		Min	Typ	Max		
ON-Resistance	$R_{ON1}$	-	50	70	mΩ	$V_{DD}=5\text{V}$ , $V_{CTRL}=5\text{V}$
	$R_{ON2}$	-	60	85	mΩ	$V_{DD}=3\text{V}$ , $V_{CTRL}=3\text{V}$
Operating Current	$I_{DD}$	-	110	220	μA	$V_{CTRL}=5\text{V}$ , OUT= OPEN
	$I_{DDST}$	-	-	2	μA	$V_{CTRL}=0\text{V}$ , OUT= OPEN
Control Input Voltage	$V_{CTRLH}$	-	-	0.7	V	$V_{CTRLH}$ = High Level
	$V_{CTRLH}$	2.5	-	-	V	$V_{CTRLH}$ = High Level
Control Input Current	$I_{CTRL}$	-1	0	+1	μA	$V_{CTRL}$ = L, H
Turn ON Delay	$t_{rd}$	200	1000	2000	μs	$R_L=10\Omega$ , SSCTL = OPEN CTRL= L→H → OUT=50%
Turn ON Rise Time	$t_r$	500	2000	7500	μs	$R_L=10\Omega$ , SSCTL= OPEN OUT= 10% to 90%
Turn OFF Delay	$t_{fd}$	-	3	20	μs	$R_L=10\Omega$ , SSCTL= OPEN CTRL= H→L → OUT=50%
Turn OFF Fall Time	$t_f$	-	1	20	μs	$R_L=10\Omega$ , SSCTL= OPEN OUT= 90% to 10%
Discharge Resistance	$R_{SWDC}$	-	350	600	Ω	$V_{DD}=5\text{V}$ , $V_{CTRL}=0\text{V}$ , $V_{OUT}=5\text{V}$
UVLO Threshold Voltage	$V_{UVLOH}$	2.3	2.5	2.7	V	$V_{DD}$ Increasing
	$V_{UVLOL}$	2.1	2.3	2.5	V	$V_{DD}$ Decreasing
UVLO Hysteresis Voltage	$V_{HYS}$	100	200	300	mV	$V_{HYS}=V_{UVLOH}-V_{UVLOL}$
Thermal Shutdown Threshold	$T_{TS}$	-	135	-	°C	$V_{CTRL}=5\text{V}$
SSCTL Output Voltage	$V_{SSCTL}$	-	13.5	-	V	$V_{CTRL}=5\text{V}$

Electrical Characteristics - continued

BD6522F (Unless otherwise specified, Ta= 25°C, V<sub>DD</sub>= 5V)

Parameter	Symbol	Limit			Unit	Conditions
		Min	Typ	Max		
ON-Resistance	R <sub>ON1</sub>	-	50	70	mΩ	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5V, V <sub>CTRL</sub> = 5V
	R <sub>ON2</sub>	-	60	85	mΩ	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3V, V <sub>CTRL</sub> = 3.3V
Operating Current	I <sub>DD</sub>	-	110	220	μA	V <sub>CTRL</sub> = 5V, OUT= OPEN
	I <sub>DDST</sub>	-	-	2	μA	V <sub>CTRL</sub> = 0V, OUT= OPEN
Control Input Voltage	V <sub>CTRLH</sub>	2.5	-	-	V	V <sub>CTRLH</sub> = High Level
	V <sub>CTRLH</sub>	-	-	0.7	V	V <sub>CTRLH</sub> = Low Level
Control Input Current	I <sub>CTRL</sub>	-1	0	+1	μA	V <sub>CTRL</sub> = L, H
Turn ON Time	t <sub>ON</sub>	-	1000	3500	μs	R <sub>L</sub> = 10Ω, SSCTL= OPEN CTRL= H → OUT= 90%
Turn OFF Time	t <sub>OFF</sub>	-	4	20	μs	R <sub>L</sub> = 10Ω, SSCTL= OPEN CTRL= L → OUT= 10%
Discharge Resistance	R <sub>SWDC</sub>	-	350	600	Ω	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5V, V <sub>CTRL</sub> = 0V
UVLO Threshold Voltage	V <sub>UVLOH</sub>	2.3	2.5	2.7	V	V <sub>DD</sub> Increasing
	V <sub>UVLOL</sub>	2.1	2.3	2.5	V	V <sub>DD</sub> Decreasing
UVLO Hysteresis Voltage	V <sub>HYS</sub>	100	200	300	mV	V <sub>HYS</sub> = V <sub>UVLOH</sub> - V <sub>UVLOL</sub>
Thermal Shutdown Threshold	T <sub>TS</sub>	-	135	-	°C	V <sub>CTRL</sub> = 5V
SSCTL Output Voltage	V <sub>SSCTL</sub>	-	13.5	-	V	V <sub>CTRL</sub> = 5V

Measurement Circuit

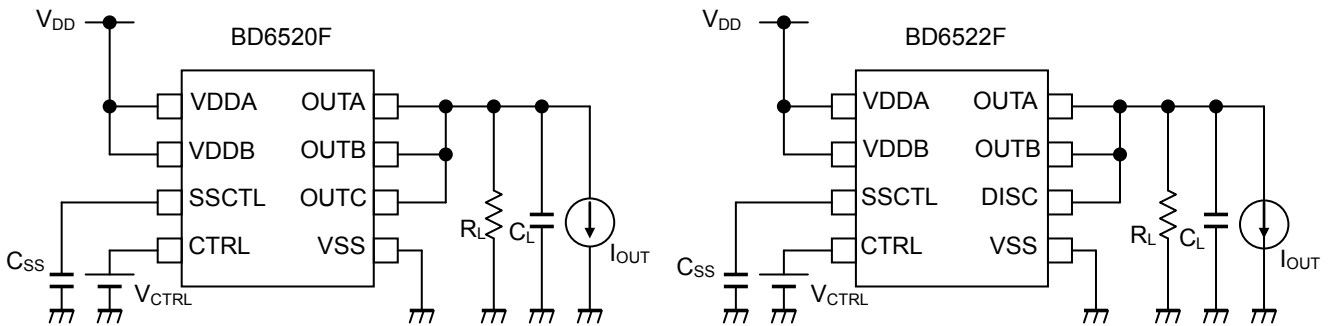


Figure 3. Measurement Circuit

Timing Diagram

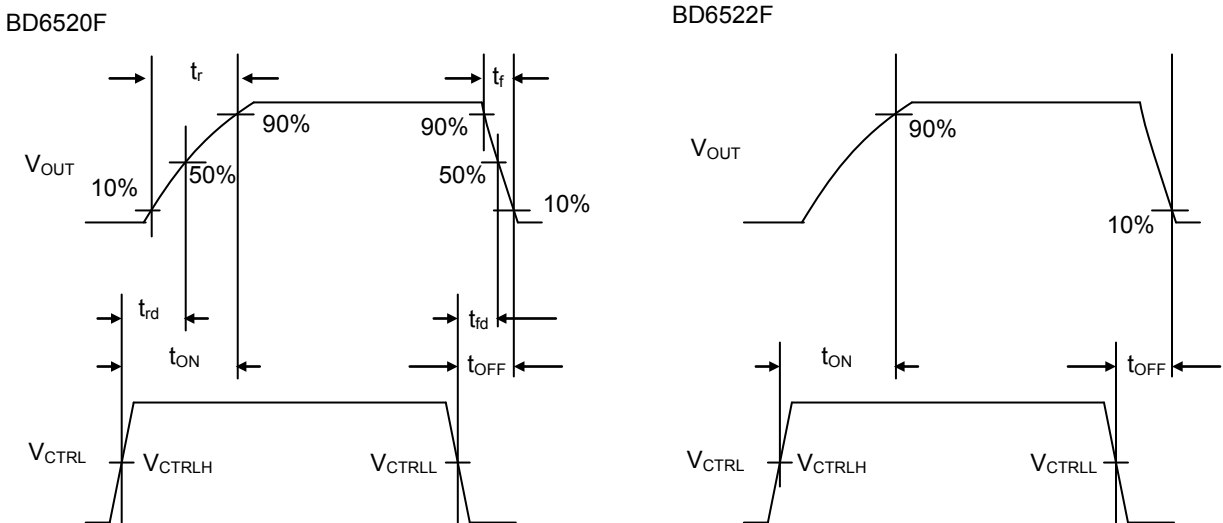


Figure 4. Timing Diagram

Typical Performance Curves

BD6520F

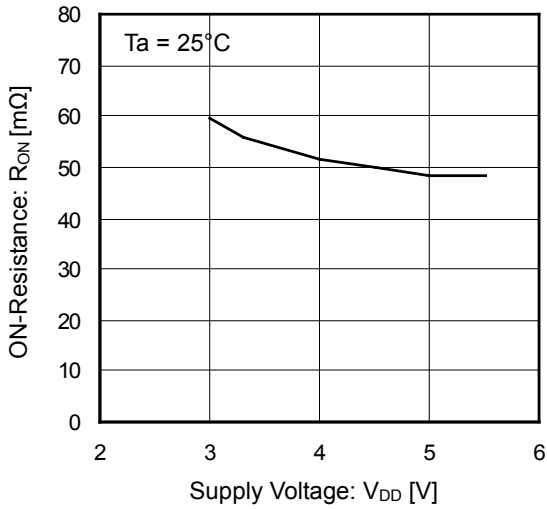


Figure 5. ON-Resistance vs Supply Voltage

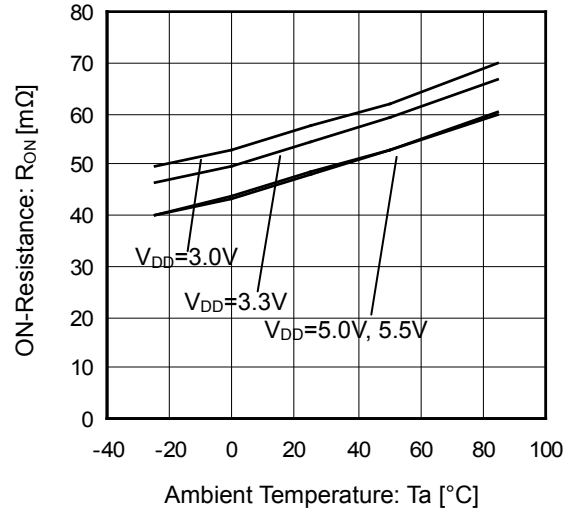


Figure 6. ON-Resistance vs Ambient Temperature

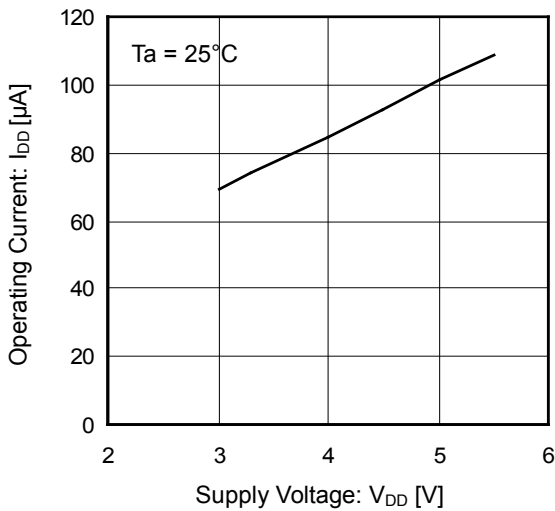


Figure 7. Operating Current vs Supply Voltage (CTRL Enable)

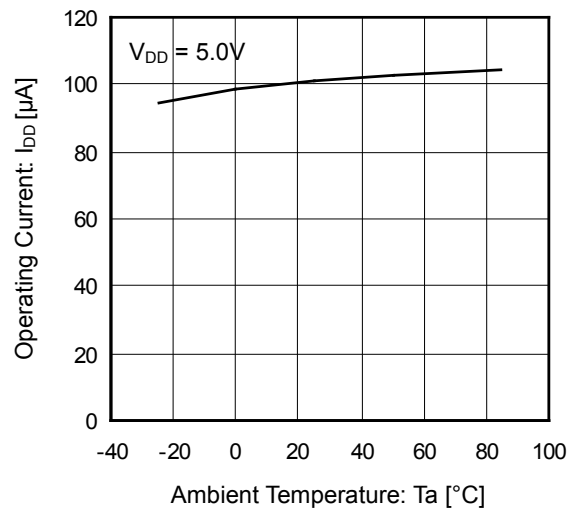


Figure 8. Operating Current vs Ambient Temperature (CTRL Enable)

Typical Performance Curves - continued

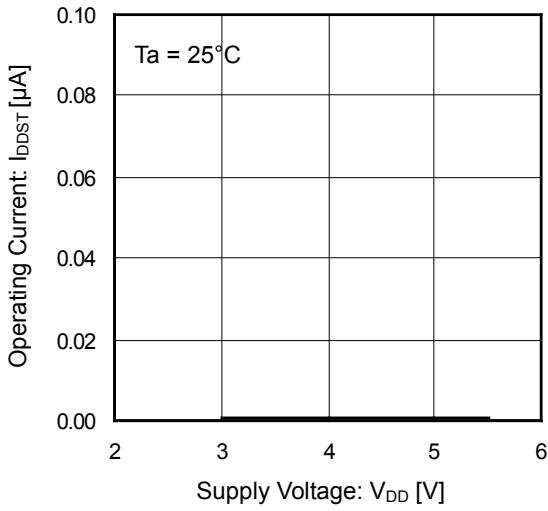


Figure 9. Operating Current vs Supply Voltage (CTRL Disable)

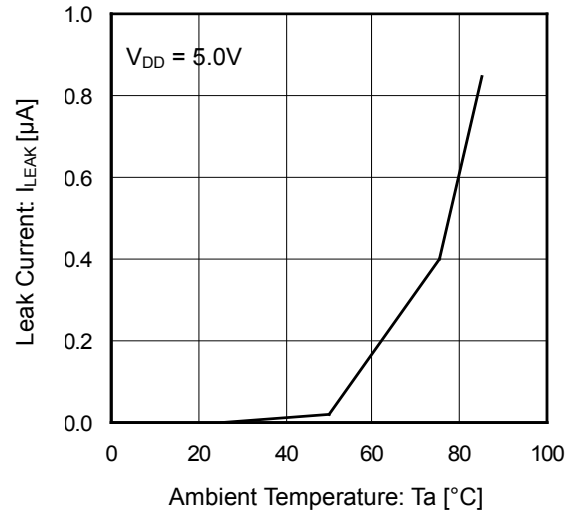


Figure 10. Leak Current vs Ambient Temperature

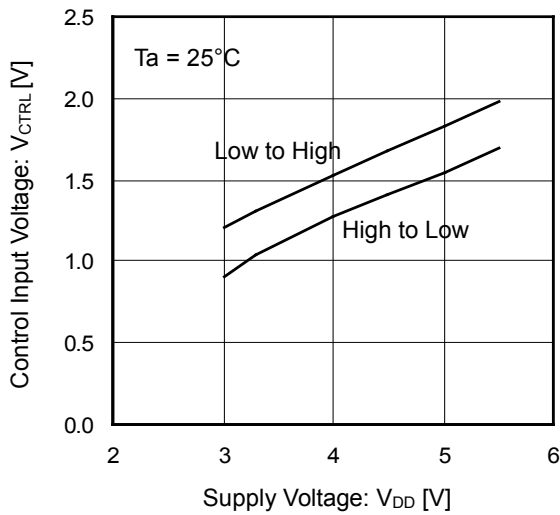


Figure 11. Control Input Voltage vs Supply Voltage

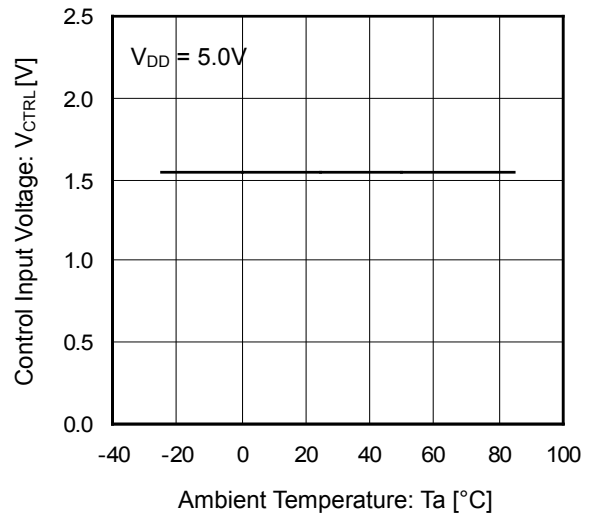


Figure 12. Control Input Voltage vs Ambient Temperature (H to L)

Typical Performance Curves - continued

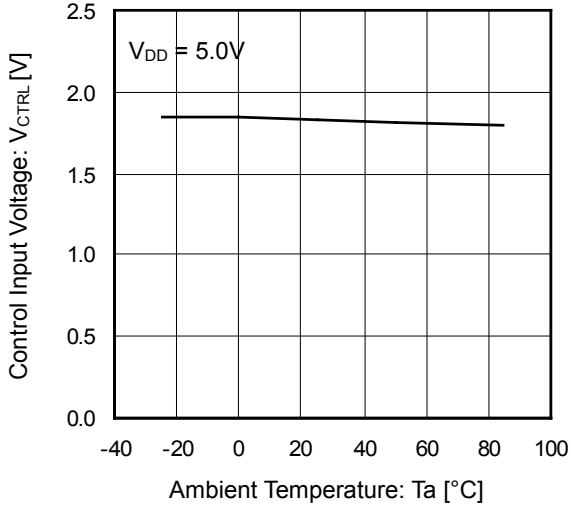


Figure 13. Control Input Voltage vs Ambient Temperature (L to H)

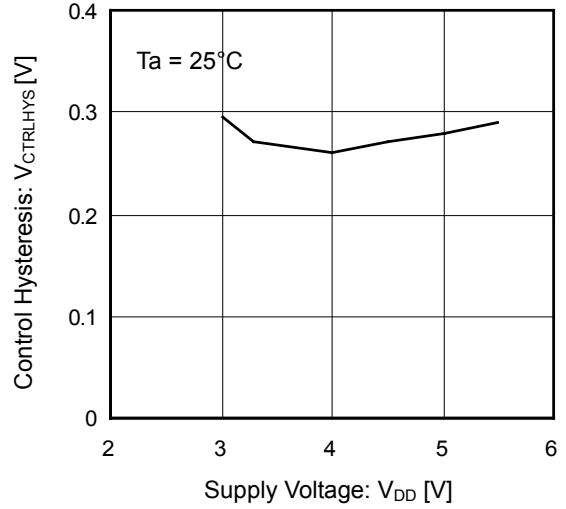


Figure 14. Control Hysteresis Voltage vs Supply Voltage

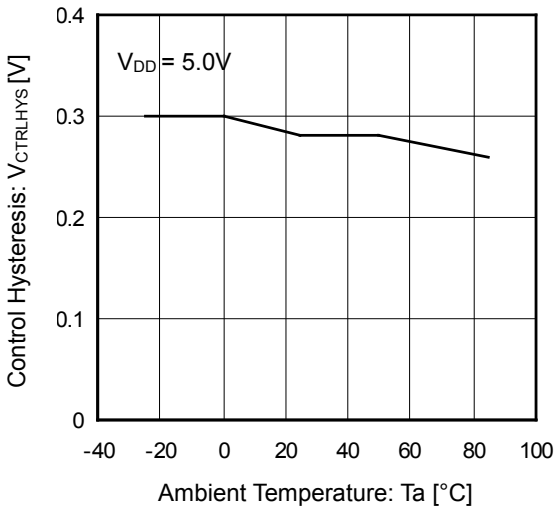


Figure 15. Control Hysteresis Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

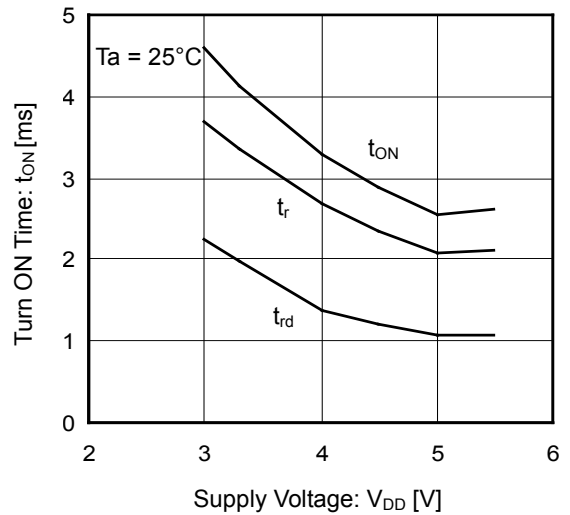


Figure 16. Turn ON Time vs Supply Voltage



Typical Performance Curves - continued

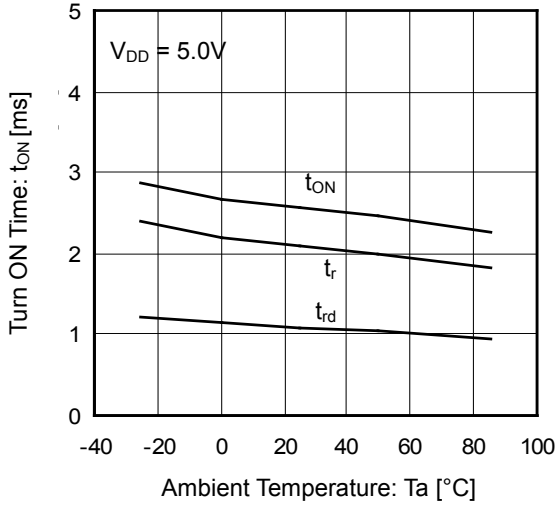


Figure 17. Turn ON Time vs Ambient Temperature

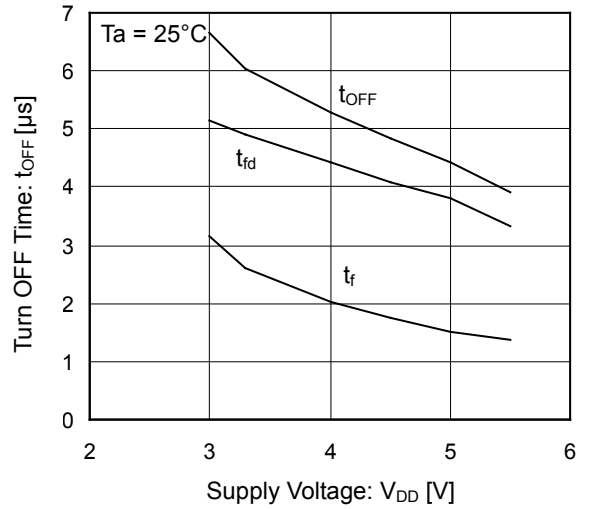


Figure 18. Turn OFF Time vs Supply Voltage

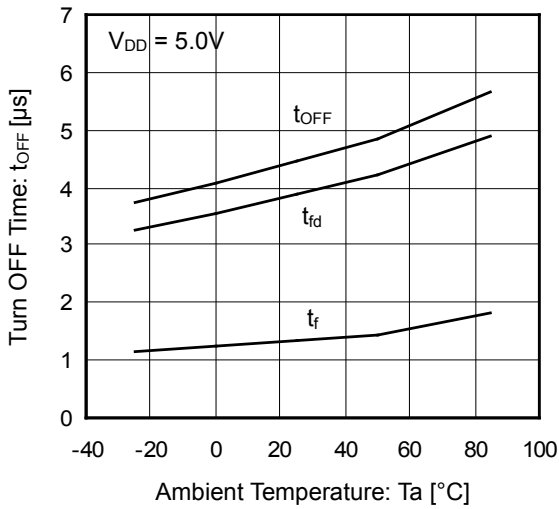


Figure 19. Turn OFF Time vs Ambient Temperature

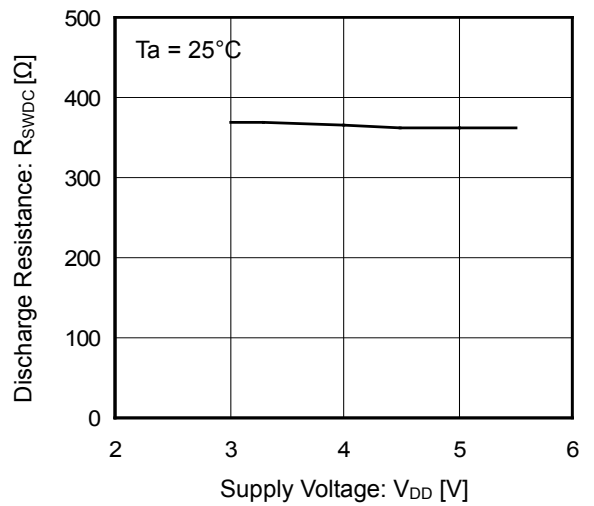


Figure 20. Discharge Resistance vs Supply Voltage

Typical Performance Curves - continued

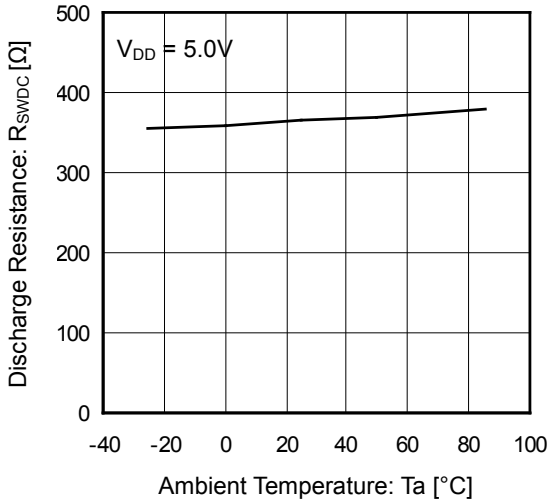


Figure 21. Discharge Resistance vs Ambient Temperature

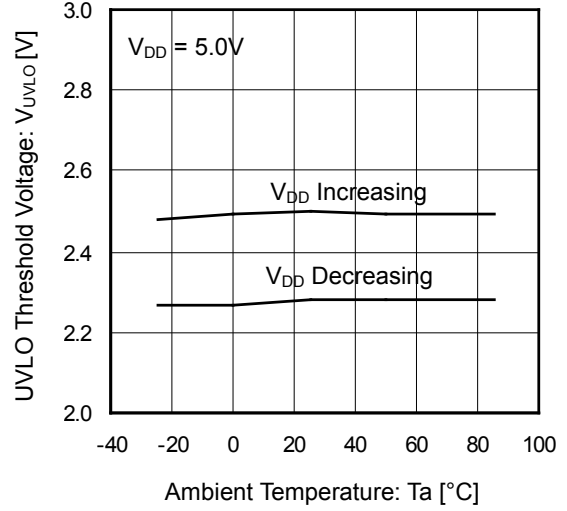


Figure 22. UVLO Threshold Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

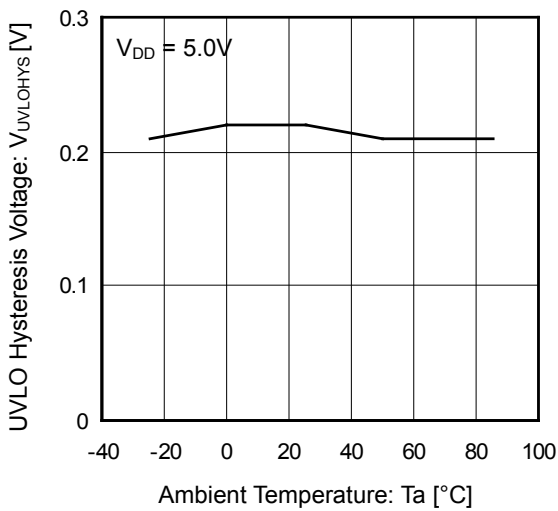


Figure 23. UVLO Hysteresis Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

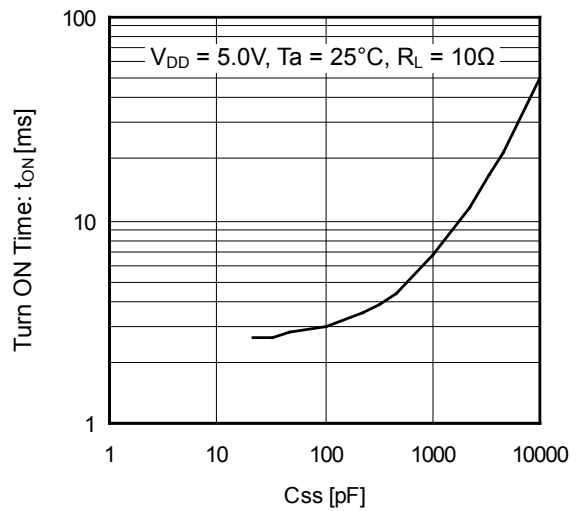


Figure 24. Turn ON Time vs C<sub>SS</sub>

Typical Performance Curves - continued

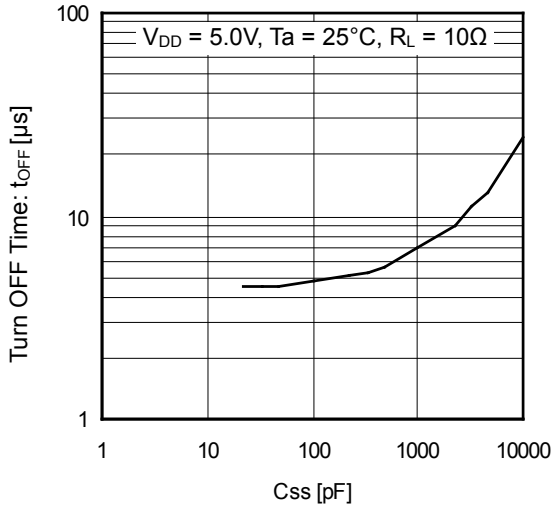


Figure 25. Turn OFF Time vs Css

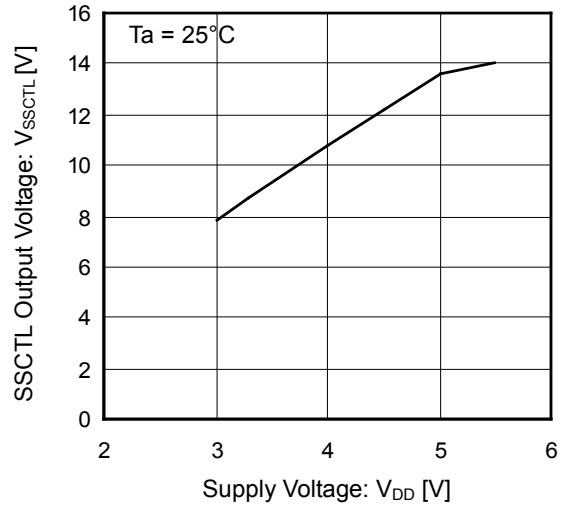


Figure 26. SSCTL Output Voltage vs Supply Voltage

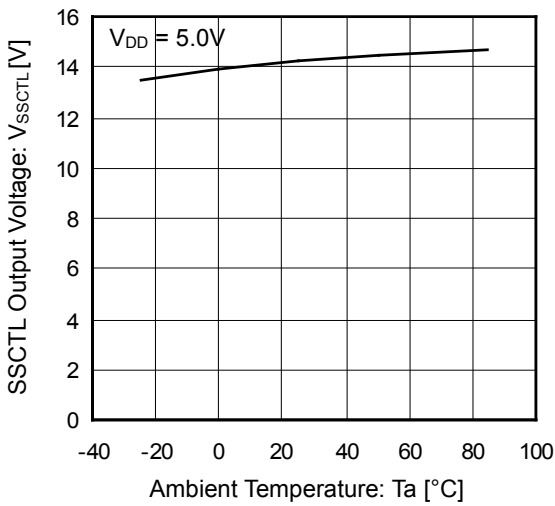


Figure 27. SSCTL Output Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

Typical Performance Curves - continued

BD6522F

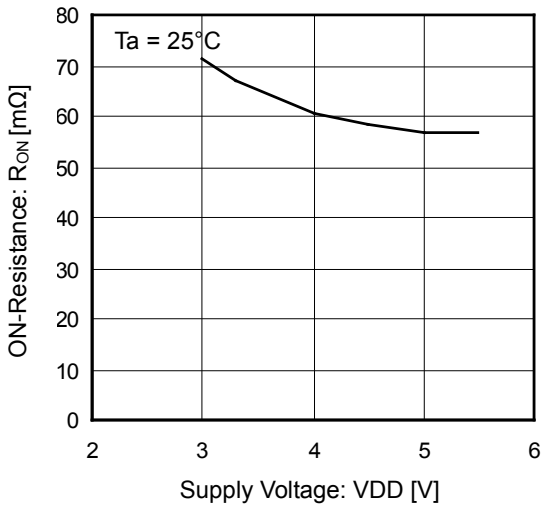


Figure 28. ON-Resistance vs Supply Voltage

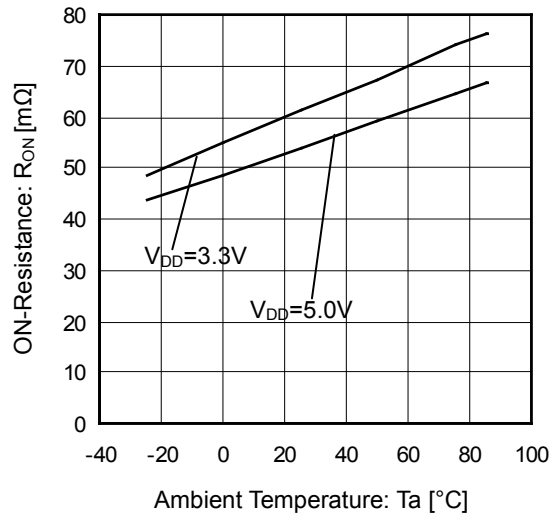


Figure 29. ON-Resistance vs Ambient Temperature

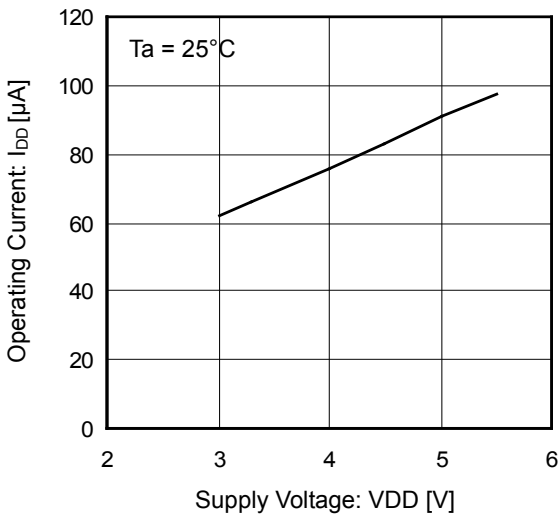


Figure 30. Operating Current vs Supply Current (CTRL Enable)

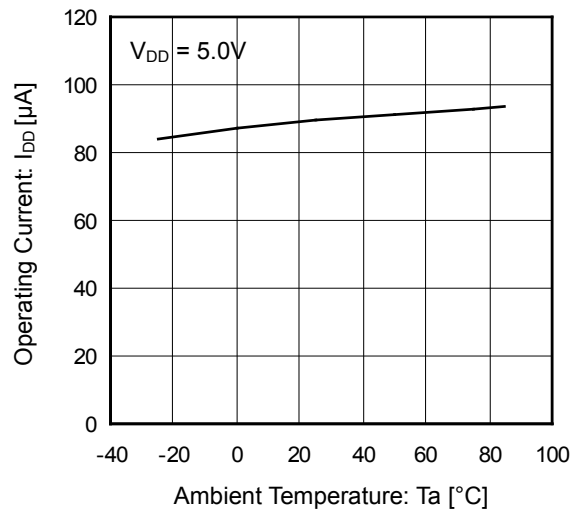


Figure 31. Operating Current vs Ambient Temperature (CTRL Enable)

Typical Performance Curves - continued

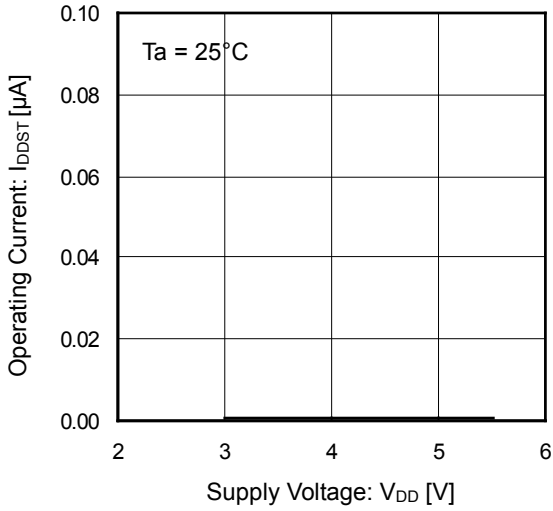


Figure 32. Operating Current vs Supply Voltage (CTRL Disable)

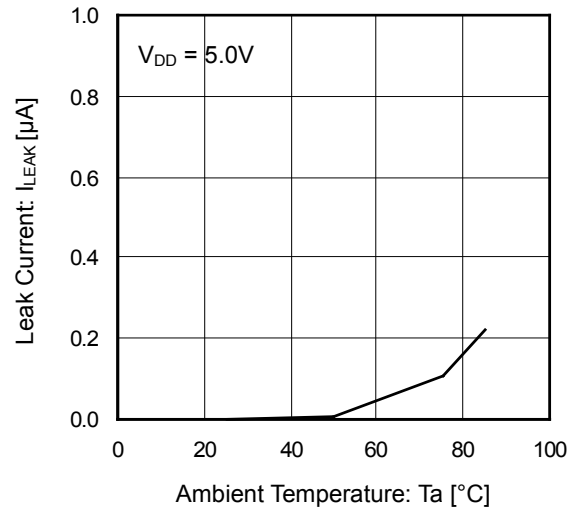


Figure 33. Leak Current vs Ambient Temperature

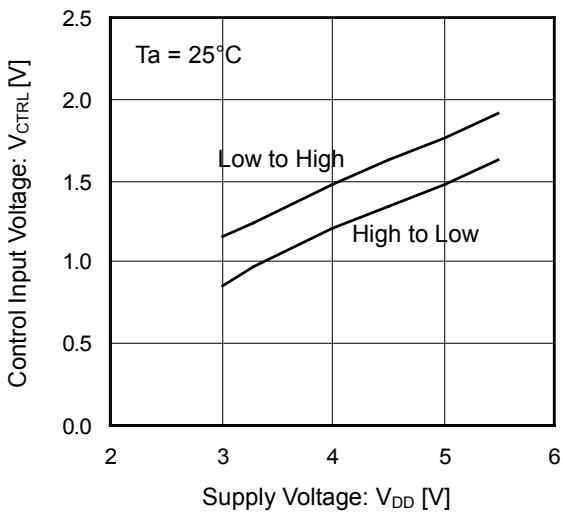


Figure 34. Control Input Voltage vs Supply Voltage

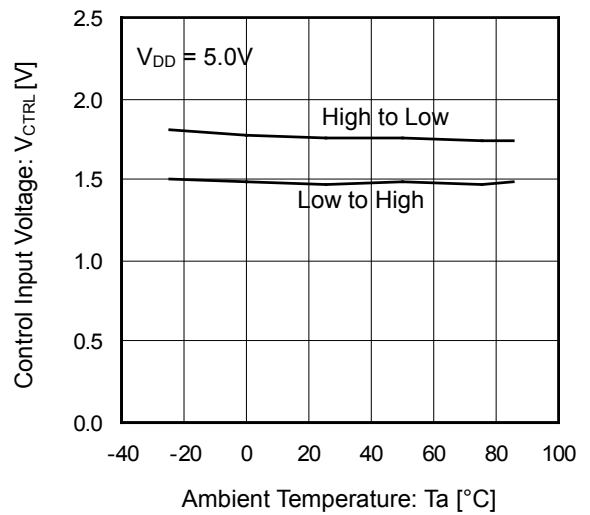


Figure 35. Control Input Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

Typical Performance Curves - continued

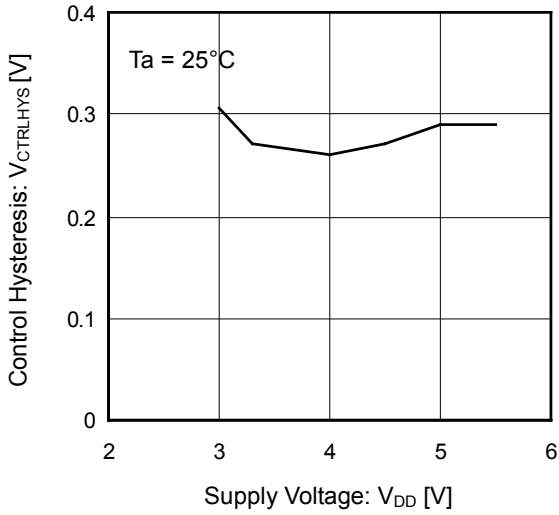


Figure 36. Control Hysteresis Voltage vs Supply Voltage

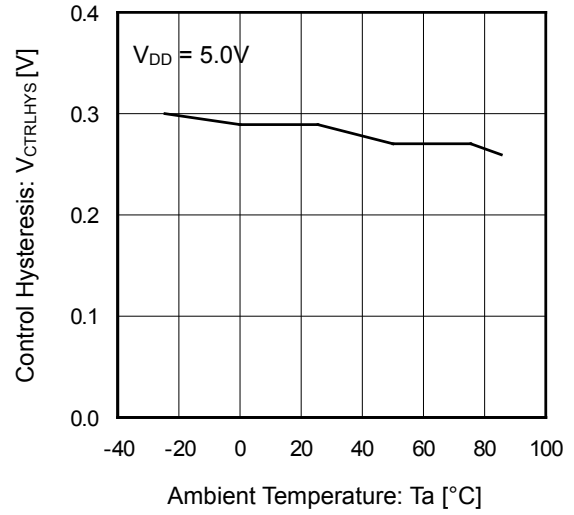


Figure 37. Control Hysteresis Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

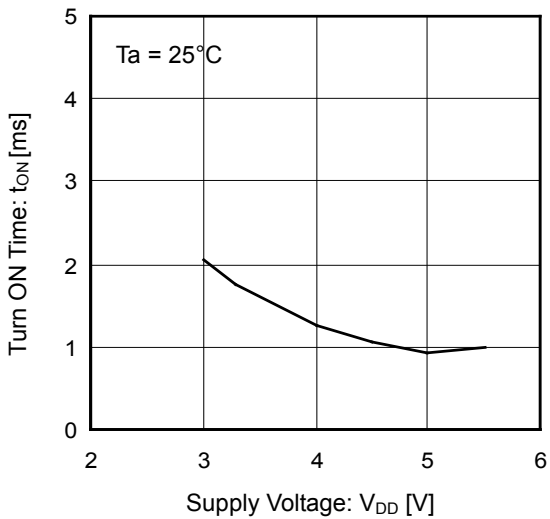


Figure 38. Turn ON Time vs Supply Voltage

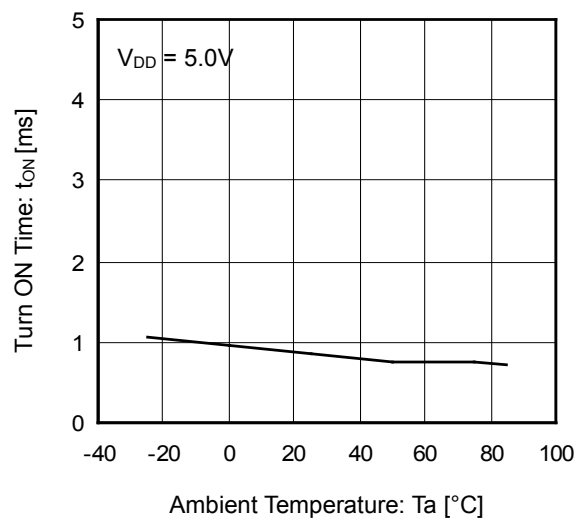


Figure 39. Turn ON Time vs Ambient Temperature

Typical Performance Curves - continued

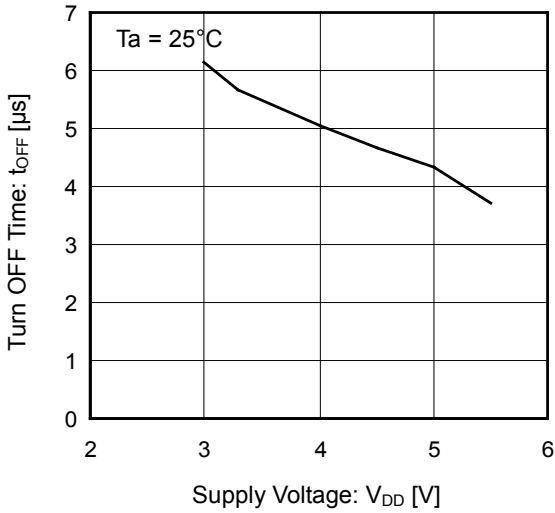


Figure 40. Turn OFF Time vs Supply Voltage

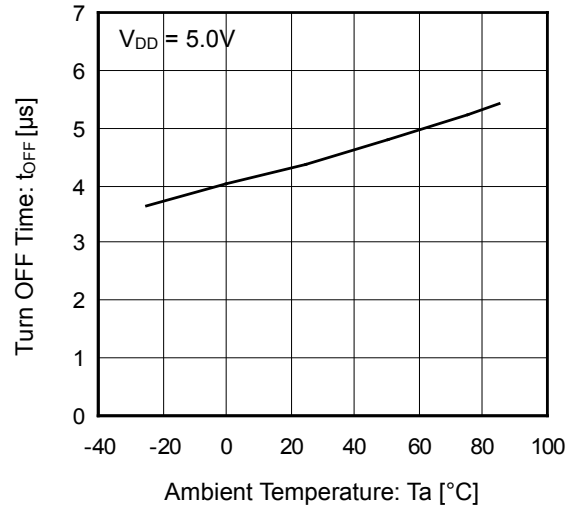


Figure 41. Turn OFF Time vs Ambient Temperature

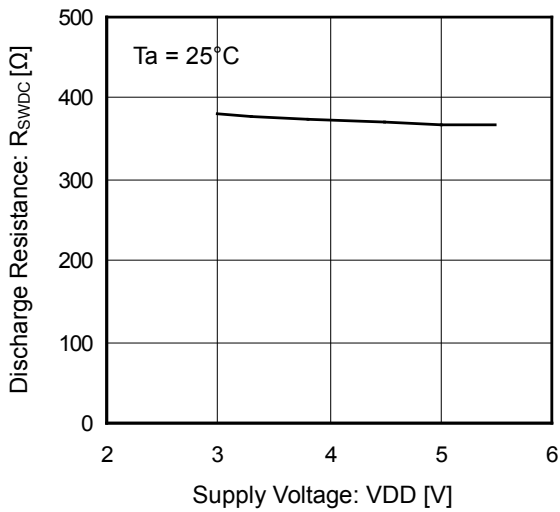


Figure 42. Discharge Resistance vs Supply Voltage

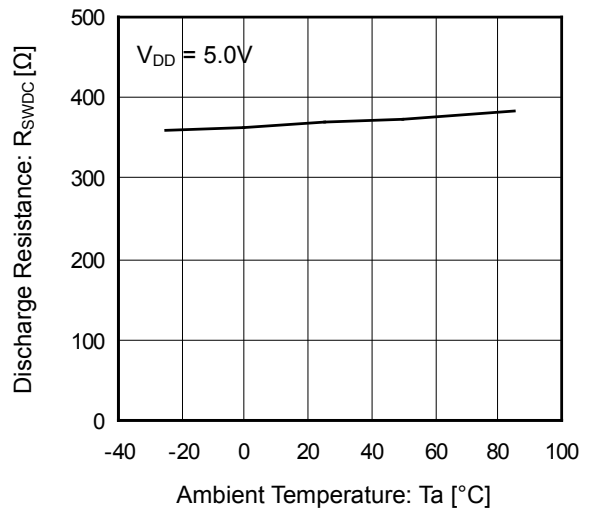


Figure 43. Discharge Resistance vs Ambient Temperature

Typical Performance Curves - continued

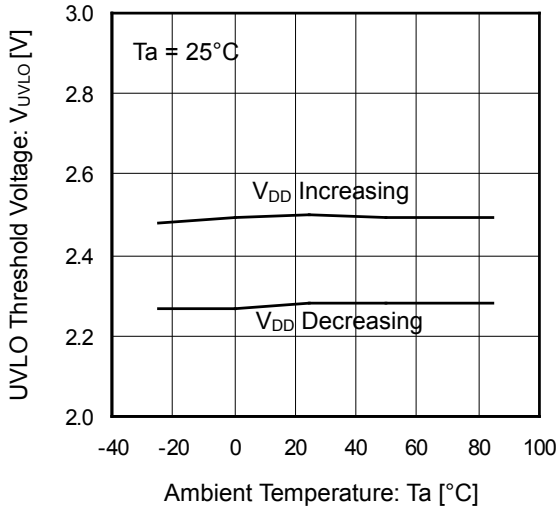


Figure 44. UVLO Threshold Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

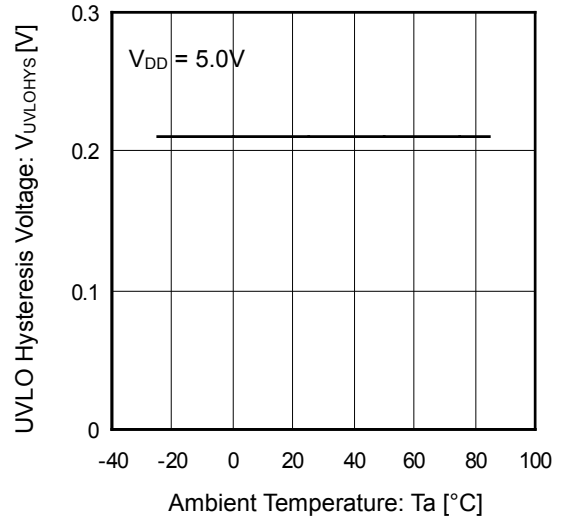


Figure 45. UVLO Hysteresis Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

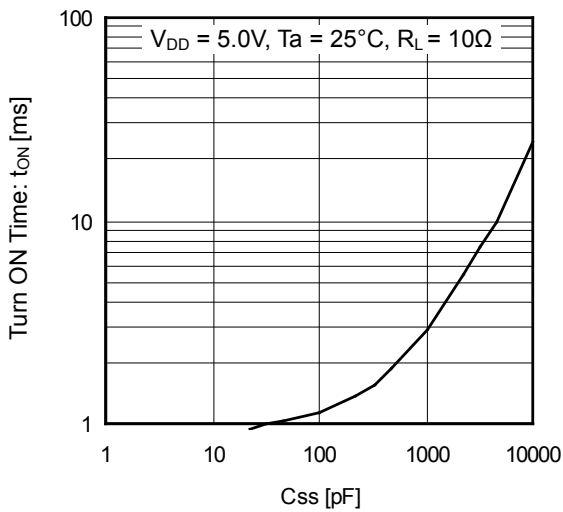


Figure 46. Turn ON Time vs C<sub>SS</sub>

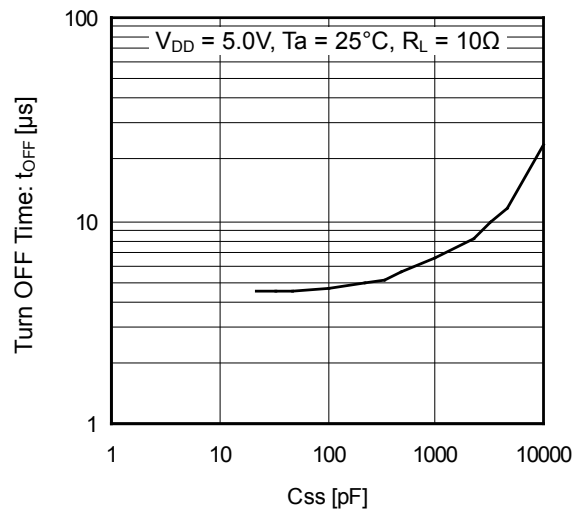


Figure 47. Turn OFF Time vs C<sub>SS</sub>



Typical Performance Curves - continued

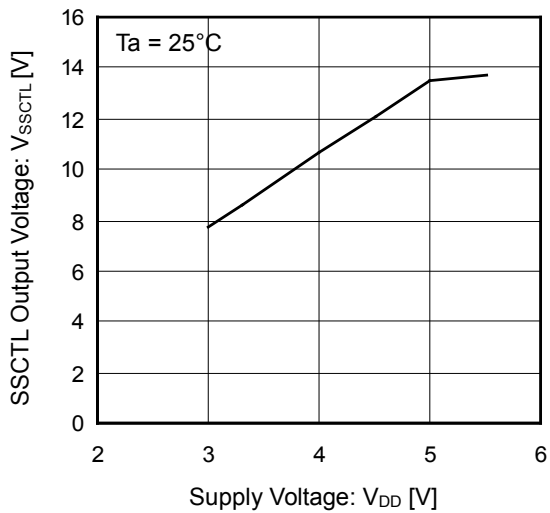


Figure 48. SSCTL Output Voltage vs Supply Voltage

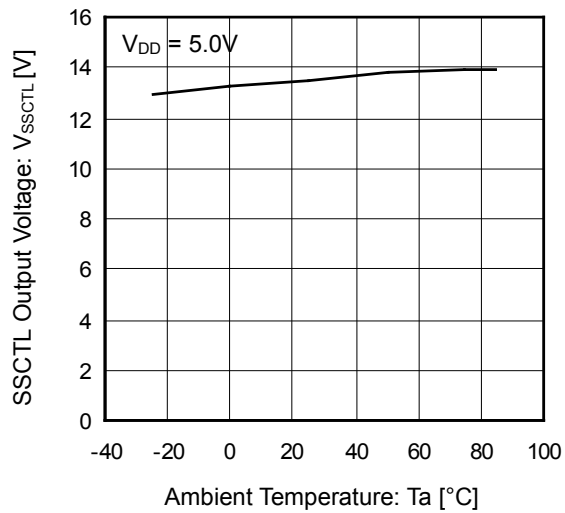


Figure 49. SSCTL Output Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

Typical Wave Forms

$V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $C_L = 47\mu F$ ,  $R_L = 47\Omega$ , unless otherwise specified.

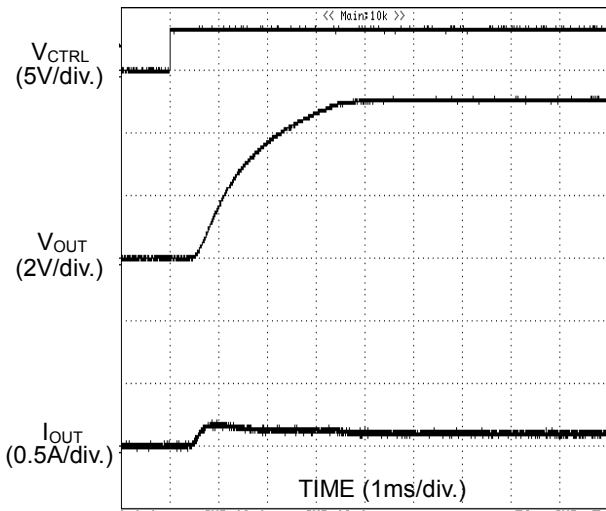


Figure 50. Turn ON Rise Time (BD6520F)

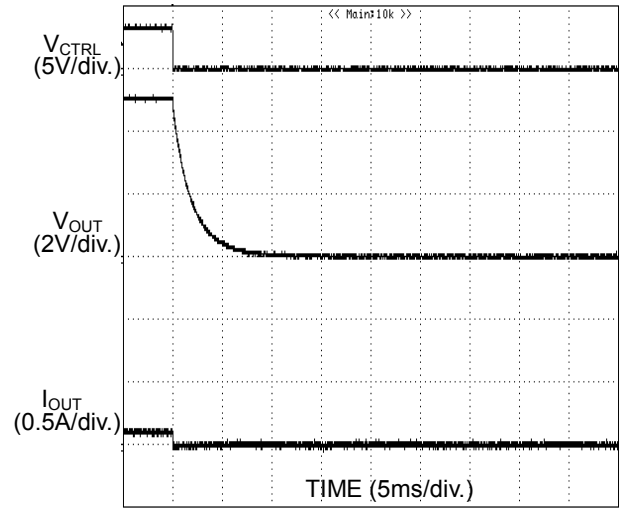


Figure 51. Turn OFF Fall Time (BD6520F)

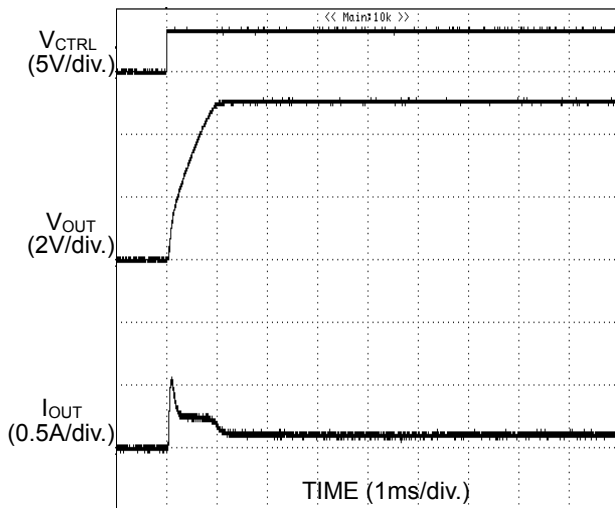


Figure 52. Turn ON Rise Time (BD6522F)

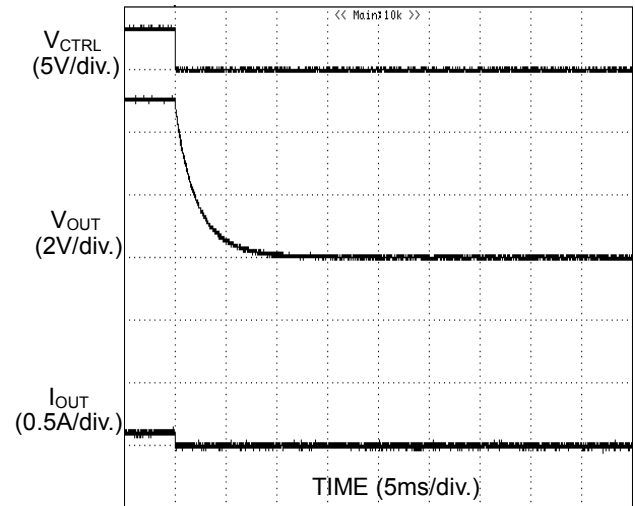


Figure 53. Turn OFF Fall Time (BD6522F)

Typical Wave Forms - continued

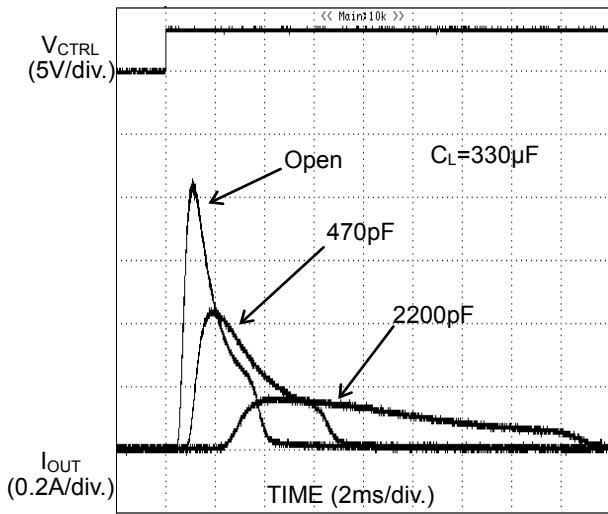


Figure 54. Inrush Current vs Ccss (BD6520F)

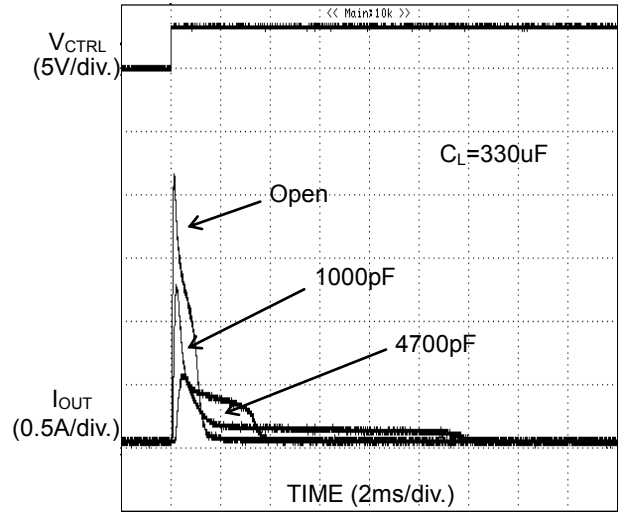


Figure 55. Inrush Current vs Ccss (BD6522F)

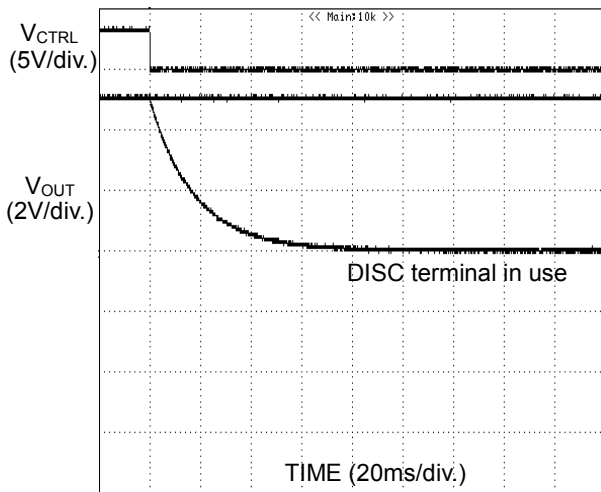


Figure 56. Discharge: CL = 47µF, RL = Open (BD6522F)

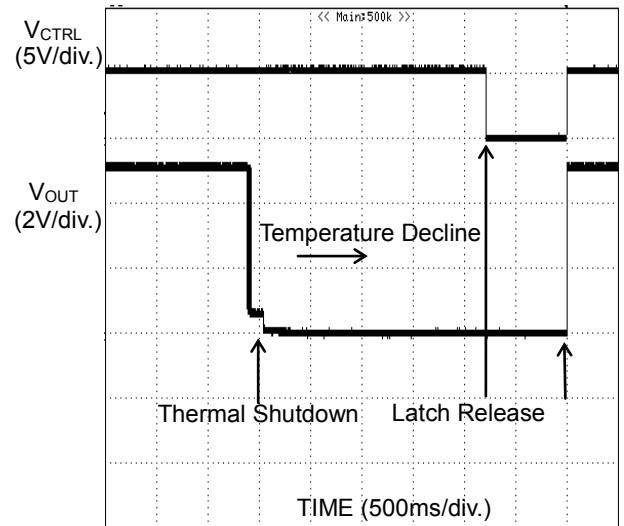


Figure 57. Thermal Shutdown

Typical Wave Forms - continued

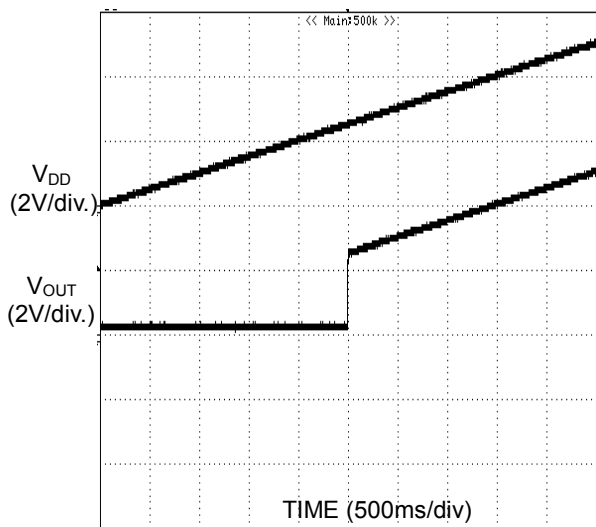


Figure 58. UVLO (at  $V_{DD}$  Increase)

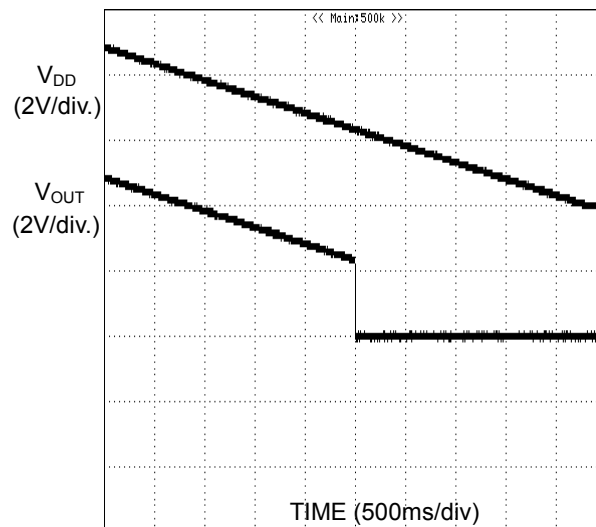


Figure 59. UVLO (at  $V_{DD}$  Decrease)

Typical Application Circuits

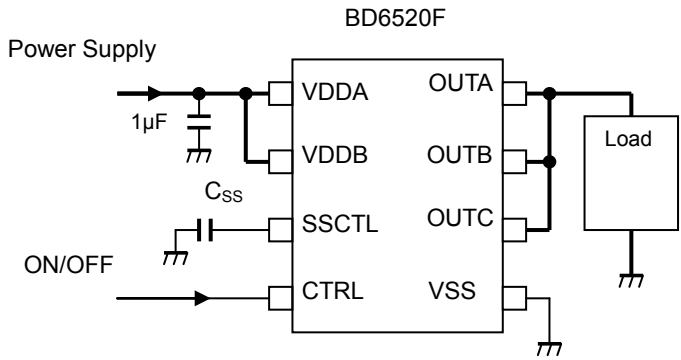


Figure 60. Power Supply Switch Circuit (BD6520F)

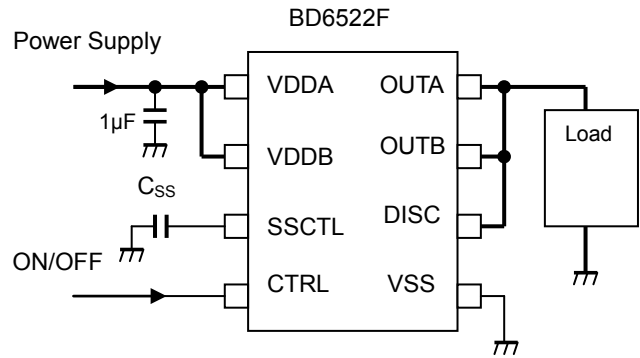


Figure 61. Power Supply Switch Circuit (BD6522F)

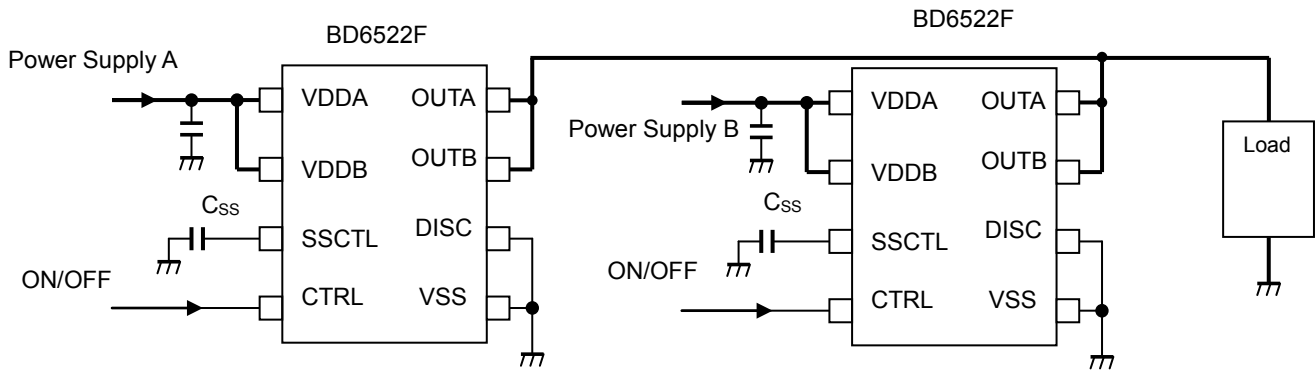


Figure 62. 2 Power Supply Changeover Switch Circuit (BD6522F)

Application Information

1. Functional Description

(1) Switch Operation

VDD pin and OUT pin are connected to the drain and source of the Power MOSFET (switch) respectively. VDD also serves as the power source input to the internal control circuit.

When CTRL input is set to high and the switch is turned ON, VDD and OUT are connected by a 50mΩ resistance. Normally, current flows from VDD to OUT. But since the switch is bidirectional, if the voltage of OUT is higher than that of VDD, current flows from OUT to VDD.

In BD6520F, there is a parasitic diode between the drain and the source of switch. Therefore, when the switch is OFF and the voltage of OUT is higher than that of VDD, current will flow from OUT to VDD. In BD6522F, there is no parasitic diode, thus, current flow from OUT to VDD is prevented.

(2) Thermal Shutdown

The thermal shut down circuit turns OFF the switch when the junction temperature exceeds 135°C (Typ). However, the CTRL signal should be active for thermal shutdown to work.

The switch OFF status of the thermal shut down is latched. Therefore, even when the junction temperature goes down, OFF status is maintained. There are two ways to release the latch, first is by toggling the CTRL pin from H to L to H. Second, is by resetting the power supply V<sub>DD</sub>.

(3) Under Voltage Lockout (UVLO)

The UVLO circuit compares the VDD voltage with the UVLO threshold (2.5V rising, 2.3V falling, Typ) to ensure that V<sub>DD</sub> is high enough for reliable operation. The 200mV (Typ) hysteresis prevents supply transients from causing a shutdown. Once V<sub>DD</sub> exceeds the UVLO rising threshold, start-up begins. When V<sub>DD</sub> falls below the UVLO falling threshold, the circuit turns OFF the switch. However, the CTRL input should be active for UVLO to work.

(4) Soft Start Control

BD6520F/BD6522F has a soft start control to reduce inrush current at switch ON.

By connecting an external capacitor between SSCTL and GND, switch rise time can be smoothed. When the switch is enabled, SSCTL outputs a voltage of about 13.5V. The SSCTL terminal requires high impedance, therefore, proper packaging should be observed to avoid leak current. When a certain value of voltage is supplied to SSCTL, switching is disabled.

(5) Discharge Circuit

When the switch between VDD and OUT is OFF, the 350Ω (Typ) discharge switch resistance between OUT and GND turns on. By turning ON this switch, the electric current stored by the capacitive load is discharged.

In BD6522F, the input of the discharge circuit (DISC) is separated from the OUT pin. When the discharge circuit is used, simply connect OUT and DISC to ensure proper operation.

Timing Diagram

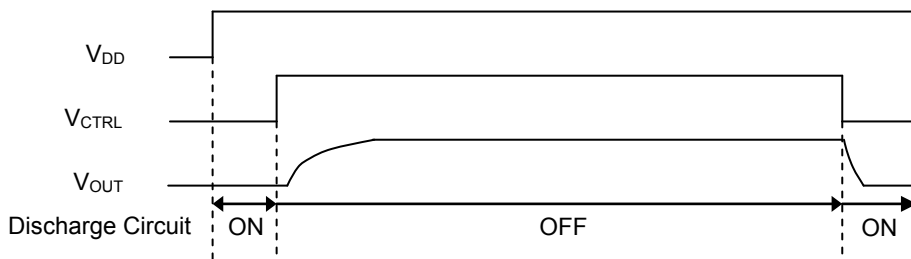


Figure 63. Normal Operation

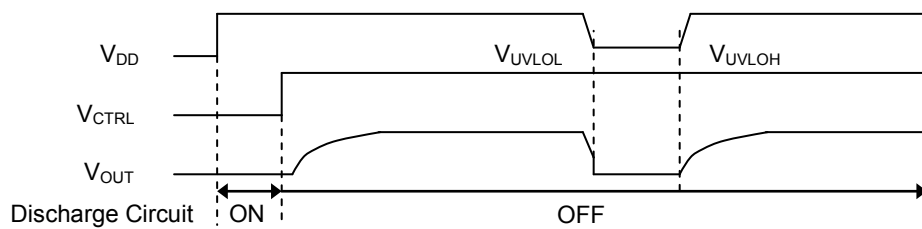


Figure 64. UVLO Operation

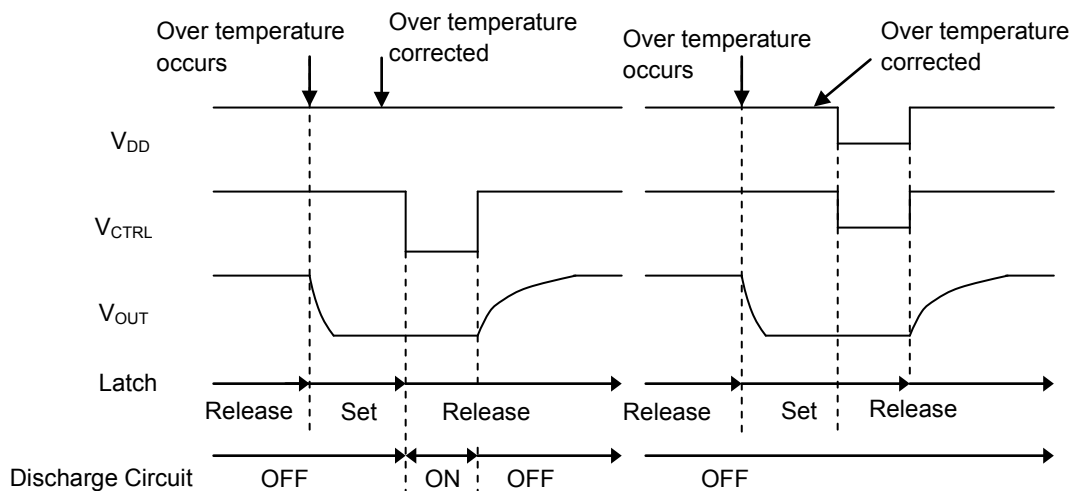
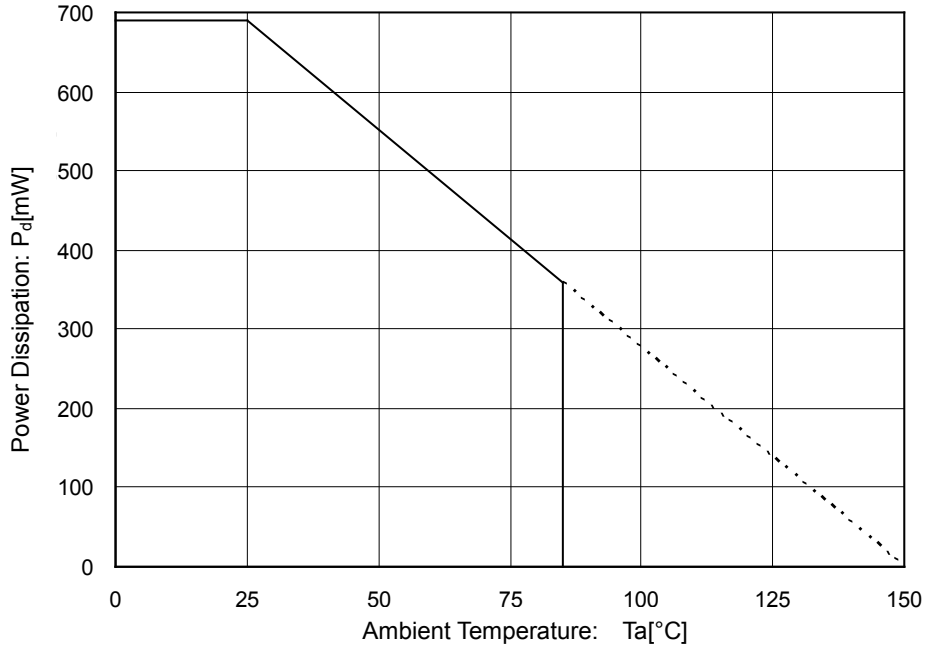


Figure 65. Thermal Shutdown Operation

Power Dissipation

(SOP8)



70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm Glass Epoxy Board

Figure 66. Power Dissipation Curve (Pd-Ta Curve)

I/O Equivalence Circuit

Symbol	Pin No.	Equivalence Circuit BD6520F	Equivalence Circuit BD6522F
SSCTL	3		
CTRL	4		
DISC	6 (BD6522F)	—	
OUT	6 (BD6520F), 7, 8		

**Operational Notes****1. Reverse Connection of Power Supply**

Connecting the power supply in reverse polarity can damage the IC. Take precautions against reverse polarity when connecting the power supply, such as mounting an external diode between the power supply and the IC's power supply pins.

**2. Power Supply Lines**

Design the PCB layout pattern to provide low impedance supply lines. Separate the ground and supply lines of the digital and analog blocks to prevent noise in the ground and supply lines of the digital block from affecting the analog block. Furthermore, connect a capacitor to ground at all power supply pins. Consider the effect of temperature and aging on the capacitance value when using electrolytic capacitors.

**3. Ground Voltage**

Ensure that no pins are at a voltage below that of the ground pin at any time, even during transient condition.

**4. Ground Wiring Pattern**

When using both small-signal and large-current ground traces, the two ground traces should be routed separately but connected to a single ground at the reference point of the application board to avoid fluctuations in the small-signal ground caused by large currents. Also ensure that the ground traces of external components do not cause variations on the ground voltage. The ground lines must be as short and thick as possible to reduce line impedance.

**5. Thermal Consideration**

Should by any chance the power dissipation rating be exceeded the rise in temperature of the chip may result in deterioration of the properties of the chip. The absolute maximum rating of the Pd stated in this specification is when the IC is mounted on a 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm glass epoxy board. In case of exceeding this absolute maximum rating, increase the board size and copper area to prevent exceeding the Pd rating.

**6. Recommended Operating Conditions**

These conditions represent a range within which the expected characteristics of the IC can be approximately obtained. The electrical characteristics are guaranteed under the conditions of each parameter.

**7. Inrush Current**

When power is first supplied to the IC, it is possible that the internal logic may be unstable and inrush current may flow instantaneously due to the internal powering sequence and delays, especially if the IC has more than one power supply. Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of ground wiring, and routing of connections.

**8. Operation Under Strong Electromagnetic Field**

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

**9. Testing on Application Boards**

When testing the IC on an application board, connecting a capacitor directly to a low-impedance output pin may subject the IC to stress. Always discharge capacitors completely after each process or step. The IC's power supply should always be turned off completely before connecting or removing it from the test setup during the inspection process. To prevent damage from static discharge, ground the IC during assembly and use similar precautions during transport and storage.

**10. Inter-pin Short and Mounting Errors**

Ensure that the direction and position are correct when mounting the IC on the PCB. Incorrect mounting may result in damaging the IC. Avoid nearby pins being shorted to each other especially to ground, power supply and output pin. 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.



**Operational Notes - continued**

**11. Unused Input Pins**

Input pins of an IC are often connected to the gate of a MOS transistor. The gate has extremely high impedance and extremely low capacitance. If left unconnected, the electric field from the outside can easily charge it. The small charge acquired in this way is enough to produce a significant effect on the conduction through the transistor and cause unexpected operation of the IC. So unless otherwise specified, unused input pins should be connected to the power supply or ground line.

**12. Regarding the Input Pin of the IC**

This monolithic IC contains P+ isolation and P substrate layers between adjacent elements in order to keep them isolated. P-N junctions are formed at the intersection of the P layers with the N layers of other elements, creating a parasitic diode or transistor. For example (refer to figure below):

When GND > Pin A and GND > Pin B, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic diode.  
 When GND > Pin B, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic transistor.

Parasitic diodes inevitably occur in the structure of the IC. The operation of parasitic diodes can result in mutual interference among circuits, operational faults, or physical damage. Therefore, conditions that cause these diodes to operate, such as applying a voltage lower than the GND voltage to an input pin (and thus to the P substrate) should be avoided.

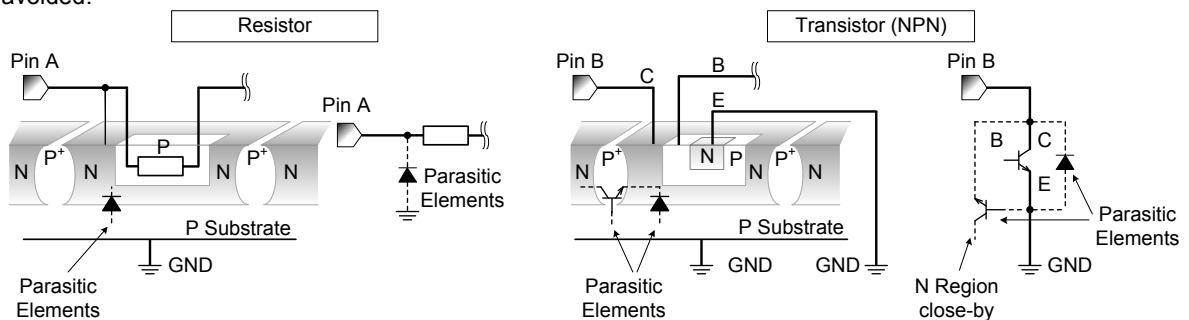


Figure 67. Example of monolithic IC structure

**13. Ceramic Capacitor**

When using a ceramic capacitor, determine the dielectric constant considering the change of capacitance with temperature and the decrease in nominal capacitance due to DC bias and others.

**14. Thermal Shutdown Circuit(TSD)**

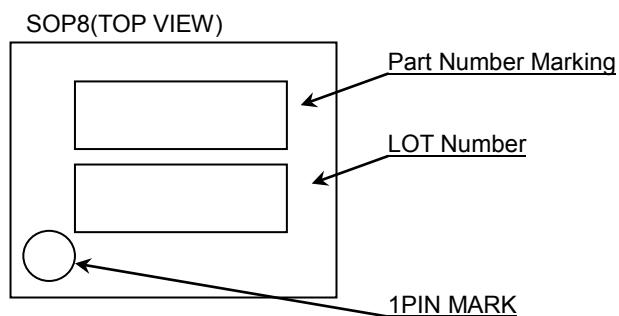
This IC has a built-in thermal shutdown circuit that prevents heat damage to the IC. Normal operation should always be within the IC's power dissipation rating. If however the rating is exceeded for a continued period, the junction temperature (Tj) will rise which will activate the TSD circuit that will turn OFF all output pins. When the Tj falls below the TSD threshold, the circuits are automatically restored to normal operation.

Note that the TSD circuit operates in a situation that exceeds the absolute maximum ratings and therefore, under no circumstances, should the TSD circuit be used in a set design or for any purpose other than protecting the IC from heat damage.

Ordering Information

B D 6 5 2 0 F	-	E2
Part Number	Package F: SOP8	Packaging and forming specification E2: Embossed tape and reel
B D 6 5 2 2 F	-	E2
Part Number	Package F: SOP8	Packaging and forming specification E2: Embossed tape and reel

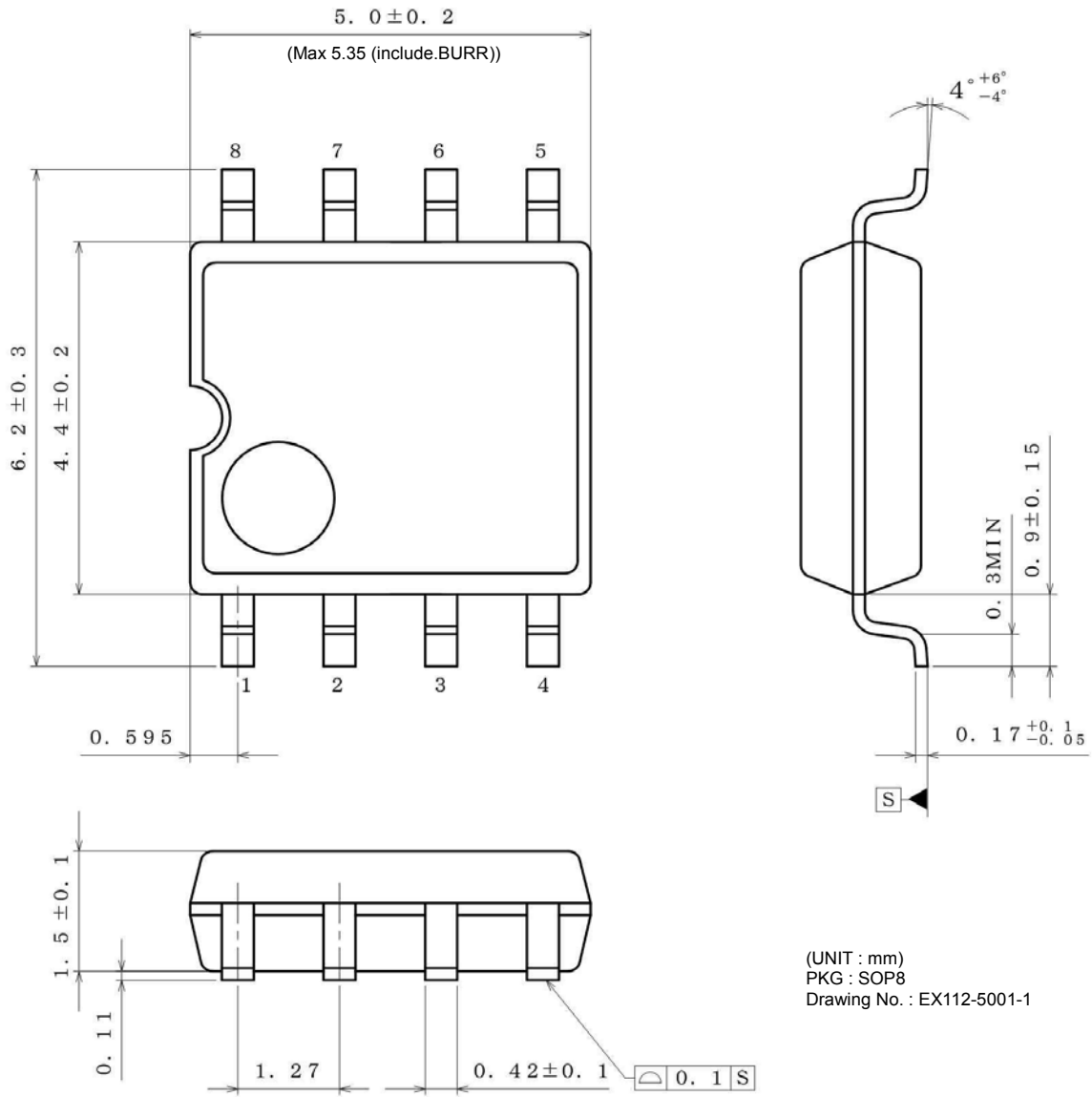
Marking Diagram



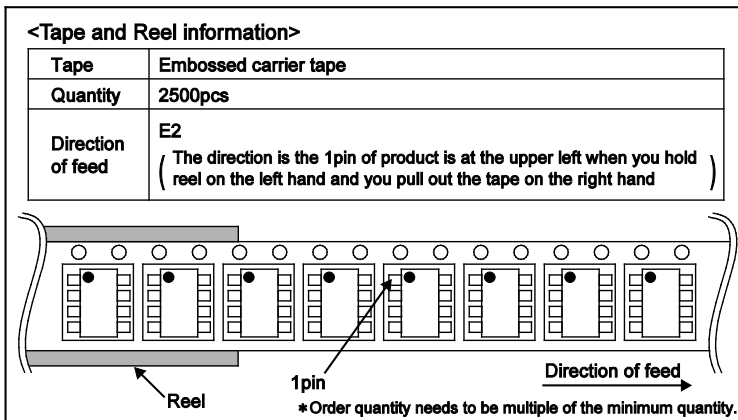
Part Number	Part Number Marking
BD6520F	D6520
BD6522F	D6522

Physical Dimension Tape and Reel Information

Package Name	SOP8
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(UNIT : mm)  
 PKG : SOP8  
 Drawing No. : EX112-5001-1



## Revision History

Date	Revision	Changes
11.Mar.2013	001	New Release
21.Aug.2014	002	Applied the ROHM Standard Style and improved understandability.

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CLASS III	CLASS III	CLASS II b	CLASS III
CLASS IV		CLASS III	

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  - Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
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  - 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.

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- 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

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1. Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the Products are stored in the places where:
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  - [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.

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