For Automotive 45 V Input 50 mA Fixed Output LDO Regulators

BD7xxL05G-C Series

General Description

The BD7xxL05G-C linear regulators are designed as low current consumption products for power supplies in various automotive applications.
These products are designed for up to 45 V absolute maximum supply voltage and operate until 50 mA output current with low current consumption of 6 µA (Typ). It can regulate the output at a very high accuracy of ±2 %.
This device features an integrated Over Current Protection to keep the device from a damage that is caused by short-circuit or overload. This product also integrates a Thermal Shutdown protection to avoid the damage from overheating.
Furthermore, low ESR ceramic capacitors are sufficiently applicable for the output phase compensation.

Features

- AEC-Q100 Qualified*(Note 1)*
- Qualification Planned for Automotive Application
- Over Current Protection (OCP)
- Thermal Shutdown Protection (TSD)

(Note 1) Grade 1

Applications

- Power Train
- Body
- Car Infotainment etc.

Key Specifications

- Wide Temperature Range (Tj): -40 °C to +150 °C
- Wide Operating Input Voltage Range: 3 V to 45 V
- Low Current Consumption: 6 µA (Typ)
- Output Current: 50 mA (Max)
- Output Voltage: 2.5 V / 3 V / 3.3 V / 5.0 V (Typ)
- High Output Voltage Accuracy: ±2 %

Package

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

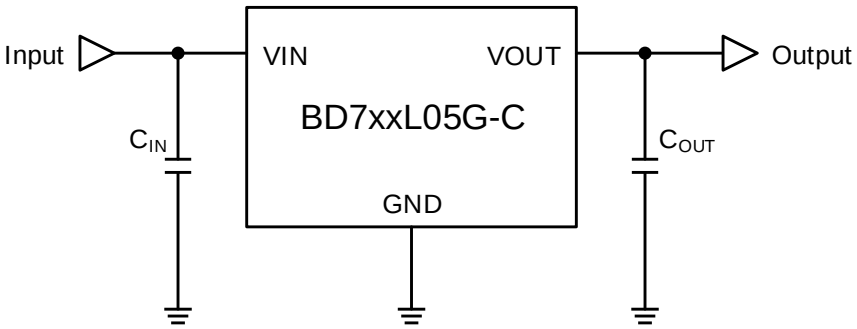
- SSOP5: 2.9 mm x 2.8 mm x 1.25 mm



Typical Application Circuit

- Components Externally Connected
  Capacitor*(Note 2)*: 0.1 µF ≤ C_{IN} (Min), 0.5 µF ≤ C_{OUT} (Min)

(Note 2) Electrolytic, tantalum, and ceramic capacitors can be used.



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Contents

General Description 1
Features 1
Applications 1
Key Specifications 1
Package 1
Typical Application Circuit 1
Contents 2
Pin Configuration 4
Pin Descriptions 4
Block Diagram 5
Description of Blocks 5
Absolute Maximum Ratings 6
Thermal Resistance 6
Operating Conditions 7
Electrical Characteristics 8
Typical Performance Curves (BD725L05G-C) 9
Figure 1. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage 9
Figure 2. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view 9
Figure 3. Line Regulation vs Input Voltage 9
Figure 4. Output Voltage vs Junction Temperature 9
Figure 5. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage 10
Figure 6. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view 10
Figure 7. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage 10
Figure 8. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view 10
Figure 9. Circuit Current vs Junction Temperature 11
Figure 10. Circuit Current vs Output Current 11
Figure 11. Output Voltage vs Output Current 11
Figure 12. Load Regulation vs Output Current 11
Figure 13. Output Voltage vs Junction Temperature 12
Figure 14. Ripple Rejection vs Frequency 12
Typical Performance Curves (BD730L05G-C) 13
Figure 15. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage 13
Figure 16. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view 13
Figure 17. Line Regulation vs Input Voltage 13
Figure 18. Output Voltage vs Junction Temperature 13
Figure 19. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage 14
Figure 20. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view 14
Figure 21. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage 14
Figure 22. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view 14
Figure 23. Circuit Current vs Junction Temperature 15
Figure 24. Circuit Current vs Output Current 15
Figure 25. Output Voltage vs Output Current 15
Figure 26. Load Regulation vs Output Current 15
Figure 27. Dropout Voltage vs Output Current 16
Figure 28. Output Voltage vs Junction Temperature 16
Figure 29. Ripple Rejection vs Frequency 16
Typical Performance Curves (BD733L05G-C) 17
Figure 30. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage 17
Figure 31. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view 17
Figure 32. Line Regulation vs Input Voltage 17
Figure 33. Output Voltage vs Junction Temperature 17
Figure 34. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage 18
Figure 35. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view 18
Figure 36. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage 18
Figure 37. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view 18
Figure 38. Circuit Current vs Junction Temperature 19
Figure 39. Circuit Current vs Output Current 19
Figure 40. Output Voltage vs Output Current 19
Figure 41. Load Regulation vs Output Current 19
Figure 42. Dropout Voltage vs Output Current 20
Figure 43. Output Voltage vs Junction Temperature 20
Figure 44. Ripple Rejection vs Frequency 20
Typical Performance Curves (BD750L05G-C) 21
Figure 45. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage 21
Figure 46. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view 21
Figure 47. Line Regulation vs Input Voltage 21
Figure 48. Output Voltage vs Junction Temperature 21
Figure 49. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage 22

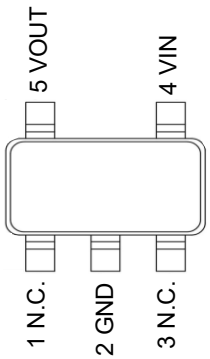
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Figure 50. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view 22
Figure 51. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage 22
Figure 52. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view 22
Figure 53. Circuit Current vs Junction Temperature 23
Figure 54. Circuit Current vs Output Current 23
Figure 55. Output Voltage vs Output Current 23
Figure 56. Load Regulation vs Output Current 23
Figure 57. Dropout Voltage vs Output Current 24
Figure 58. Output Voltage vs Junction Temperature 24
Figure 59. Ripple Rejection vs Frequency 24
Measurement Circuit for Typical Performance Curves 25
Application and Implementation 26
Selection of External Components 26
Input Pin Capacitor 26
Output Pin Capacitor 26
Typical Application and Layout Example 28
Surge Voltage Protection for Linear Regulators 29
Positive surge to the input 29
Negative surge to the input 29
Reverse Voltage Protection for Linear Regulators 29
Protection against Reverse Input/Output Voltage 29
Protection against Input Reverse Voltage 30
Protection against Reverse Output Voltage when the Output is connected to an Inductor 31
Power Dissipation 32
Thermal Design 33
I/O Equivalence Circuit 34
Operational Notes 35
1. Reverse Connection of Power Supply 35
2. Power Supply Lines 35
3. Ground Voltage 35
4. Ground Wiring Pattern 35
5. Operating Conditions 35
6. Inrush Current 35
7. Testing on Application Boards 35
8. Inter-pin Short and Mounting Errors 35
9. Regarding the Input Pin of the IC 36
10. Ceramic Capacitor 36
11. Thermal Shutdown Circuit (TSD) 36
12. Over Current Protection Circuit (OCP) 36
13. Thermal Consideration 36
Ordering Information 37
Marking Diagram 37
Lineup 37
Physical Dimension and Packing Information 38
Revision History 39

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Pin Configuration

SSOP5
(Top View)

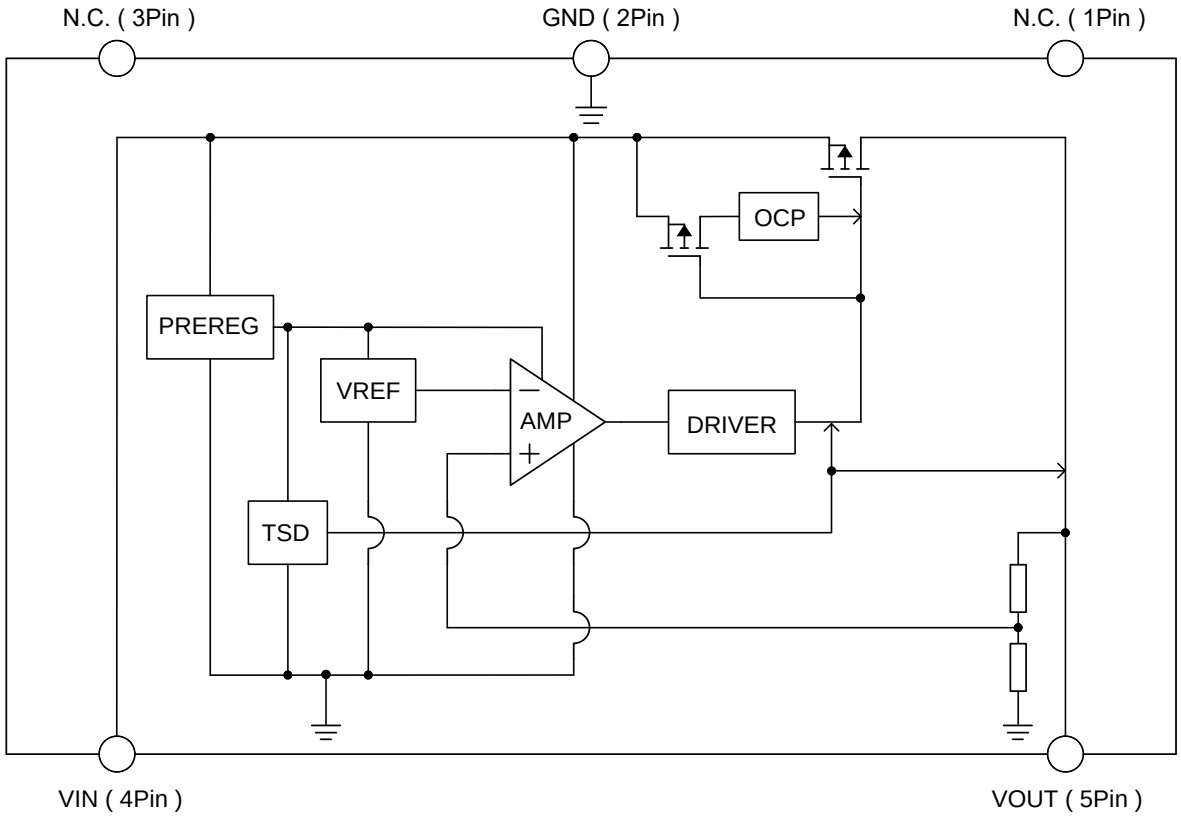


Pin Descriptions

Pin No.	Pin Name	Function	Descriptions
1	N.C.	Not Connected	This pin is not connected to the chip. It can kept open or it's also possible to connect to GND.
2	GND	Ground Pin	This is the Ground pin. It should be connected to the lowest potential.
3	N.C.	Not Connected	This pin is not connected to the chip. It can kept open or it's also possible to connect to GND.
4	VIN	Supply Voltage Input Pin	This pin supplies the input voltage. It is necessary to connect a capacitor which is 0.1 µF (Min) or higher between VIN pin and GND. The detailed selecting guide is described in Selection of External Components.
5	VOUT	Output Pin	This pin outputs the voltage setting. It is necessary to connect a capacitor which is 0.5 µF (Min) or higher between the VOUT pin and GND. The detailed selecting guide is described in Selection of External Components.

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Block Diagram



Description of Blocks

Block Name	Function	Description of Blocks
PREREG	Internal Power Supply	Provides Power Supply for the Internal Circuit.
TSD	Thermal Shutdown	In case maximum power dissipation is exceeded or the ambient temperature is higher than the Maximum Junction Temperature, overheating causes the chip temperature (Tj) to rise. The TSD protection circuit detects this and forces the output to turn off in order to protect the device from overheating. When the junction temperature decreases, the output turns on automatically. Output pin is discharged when the TSD protection circuit is operating.
VREF	Reference Voltage	Generates the Reference Voltage.
AMP	Error Amplifier	The Error Amplifier amplifies the difference between the divided feedback voltage and the reference voltage, and then it regulates Output Power Tr. via the DRIVER.
DRIVER	Output MOSFET Driver	Drives the Output MOSFET (Power Tr.).
OCP	Over Current Protection	If the output current increases higher than the maximum Output Current, it will be limited by the Over Current Protection in order to protect the device from damage that will be caused by over current. At this operating condition, the output voltage may decrease because the output current is limited. If an abnormal state is removed, and the output current value returns normally, the output voltage will also return to normal state.

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Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Input Supply Voltage *(Note 1)*	V_{IN}	-0.3 to +45	V
Output Voltage *(Note 2)*	V_{OUT}	-0.3 to +18	V
Junction Temperature Range	Tj	-40 to +150	°C
Storage Temperature Range	Tstg	-55 to +150	°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	Tjmax	150	°C
ESD Withstand Voltage (HBM) *(Note 3)*	V_{ESD_HBM}	± 2000	V
ESD Withstand Voltage (CDM) *(Note 4)*	V_{ESD_CDM}	± 750	V

Caution 1: *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.*

Caution 2: *Should by any chance the maximum junction temperature rating be exceeded the rise in temperature of the chip may result in deterioration of the properties of the chip. In case of exceeding this absolute maximum rating, design a PCB with thermal resistance and power dissipation taken into consideration by increasing board size and copper area so as not to exceed the maximum junction temperature rating.*

(Note 1) Do not exceed Tjmax.
(Note 2) Do not exceed V_{IN} + 0.3 V.
(Note 3) ESD susceptibility Human Body Model “HBM”; base on ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS001 (1.5 kΩ, 100 pF).
(Note 4) ESD susceptibility Charged Device Model “CDM”; base on JEDEC JESD22-C101.

Thermal Resistance *(Note 6)*

Parameter	Symbol	Thermal Resistance (Typ)		Unit
		1s *(Note 8)*	2s2p *(Note 9)*	
SSOP5				
Junction to Ambient	θ_{JA}	247.3	155.5	°C/W
Junction to Top Characterization Parameter *(Note 7)*	Ψ_{JT}	43	33	°C/W

(Note 6) Based on JESD51-2A (Still-Air). Using BD750L05G-C Chips.
(Note 7) The thermal characterization parameter to report the difference between junction temperature and the temperature at the top center of the outside surface of the component package.
(Note 8) Using a PCB board based on JESD51-3.
(Note 9) Using a PCB board based on JESD51-7.

Layer Number of Measurement Board	Material	Board Size
Single	FR-4	114.3 mm x 76.2 mm x 1.57 mmt

Top	
Copper Pattern	Thickness
Footprints and Traces	70 µm

Layer Number of Measurement Board	Material	Board Size
4 Layers	FR-4	114.3 mm x 76.2 mm x 1.6 mmt

Top		2 Internal Layers		Bottom	
Copper Pattern	Thickness	Copper Pattern	Thickness	Copper Pattern	Thickness
Footprints and Traces	70 µm	74.2 mm x 74.2 mm	35 µm	74.2 mm x 74.2 mm	70 µm

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Operating Conditions

Parameter		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input Supply Voltage *(Note 1)* (I_{OUT} ≤ 50 mA)	BD725L05G-C / BD730L05G-C	V_{IN}	3.5	42.0	V
	BD733L05G-C	V_{IN}	3.8	42.0	V
	BD750L05G-C	V_{IN}	5.6	42.0	V
Start-up Voltage *(Note 2)*		$V_{IN\ Start\text{-}up}$	3	-	V
Output Current		I_{OUT}	0	50	mA
Input Capacitor *(Note 3)*		C_{IN}	0.1	-	µF
Output Capacitor *(Note 4)*		C_{OUT}	0.5	1000	µF
Output Capacitor Equivalent Series Resistance *(Note 5)*		ESR (C_{OUT})	-	100	Ω
Operating Temperature		Ta	-40	+125	°C

(Note 1) Minimum Input Supply Voltage must be $V_{IN\ Start\text{-}up}$ = 3 V or more.
Consider that the output voltage would be reduced (Dropout Voltage) by the output current.
(Note 2) When I_{OUT} = 0 mA
(Note 3) If the inductance of power supply line is high, adjust input capacitor value.
(Note 4) Set the value of the capacitor so that it does not fall below the minimum value. Take into consideration the temperature characteristics and DC device characteristics.
(Note 5) Refer to Selection of External Components and select the parts.

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Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, Tj = -40 °C to +150 °C, V_{IN} = 13.5 V, I_{OUT} = 0 mA
Typical values are defined at Tj = 25 °C, V_{IN} = 13.5 V, I_{OUT} = 0 mA.

Parameter	Symbol	Limits			Unit	Conditions
		Min	Typ	Max		
Circuit Current	I_{CC}	-	6	9	μA	I_{OUT} = 0 mA Tj ≤ +25 °C
		-	6	12	μA	I_{OUT} = 0 mA Tj ≤ +105 °C
		-	6	13	μA	I_{OUT} = 0 mA Tj ≤ +125 °C
		-	6	15	μA	I_{OUT} ≤ 50 mA Tj ≤ +150 °C
Output Voltage Accuracy	ΔV_{OUT}	-2	-	+2	%	V_{OUT} + 1 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 42 V 100 μA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 50 mA
		-2	-	+2	%	V_{OUT} + 1 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 42 V I_{OUT} ≤ 100 μA Tj ≤ +125 °C
Dropout Voltage*(Note 1)* (BD730L05G-C / BD733L05G-C)	ΔVd	-	100	200	mV	V_{IN} = V_{OUT} × 0.95 (= 2.85 V / 3.135 V) I_{OUT} = 0.1 mA
		-	180	280	mV	V_{IN} = V_{OUT} × 0.95 (= 2.85 V / 3.135 V) I_{OUT} = 20 mA
		-	300	400	mV	V_{IN} = V_{OUT} × 0.95 (= 2.85 V / 3.135 V) I_{OUT} = 50 mA
Dropout Voltage (BD750L05G-C)	ΔVd	-	200	350	mV	V_{IN} = V_{OUT} × 0.95 (= 4.75 V) I_{OUT} = 0.1 mA
		-	260	410	mV	V_{IN} = V_{OUT} × 0.95 (= 4.75 V) I_{OUT} = 20 mA
		-	350	500	mV	V_{IN} = V_{OUT} × 0.95 (= 4.75 V) I_{OUT} = 50 mA
Ripple Rejection	R.R.	55	60	-	dB	f = 120 Hz Vripple = 1 Vrms I_{OUT} = 50 mA
Line Regulation	Reg.I	-	0.1	0.6	% × V_{OUT}	V_{OUT} + 1 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 42 V
Load Regulation	Reg.L	-	0.1	0.6	% × V_{OUT}	100 μA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 50 mA
Thermal Shutdown	TSD	151	175	-	°C	Tj at TSD ON
Over Current Protection	I_{OCP}	51	120	-	mA	

(Note 1) Minimum Input Supply Voltage of BD725L05G-C must be $V_{IN\ Start\text{-}up}$ = 3 V or more.

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Typical Performance Curves (BD725L05G-C)

Unless otherwise specified, V_{IN} = 13.5 V, I_{OUT} = 0 mA, C_{IN} = 0.1 µF, C_{OUT} = 1.0 µF

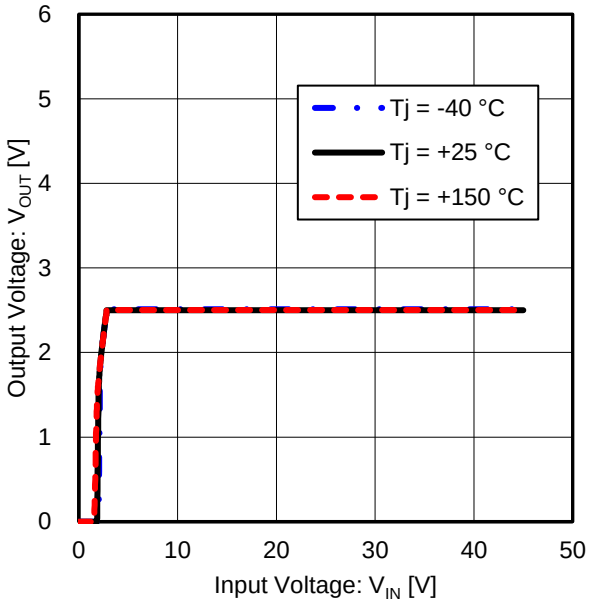


Figure 1. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

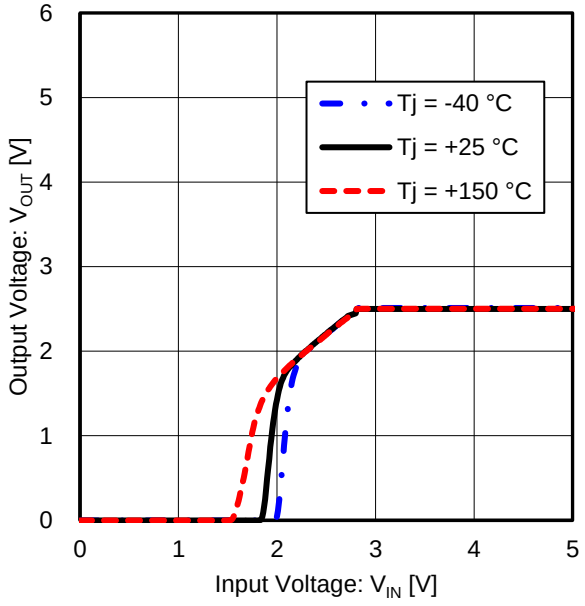


Figure 2. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view

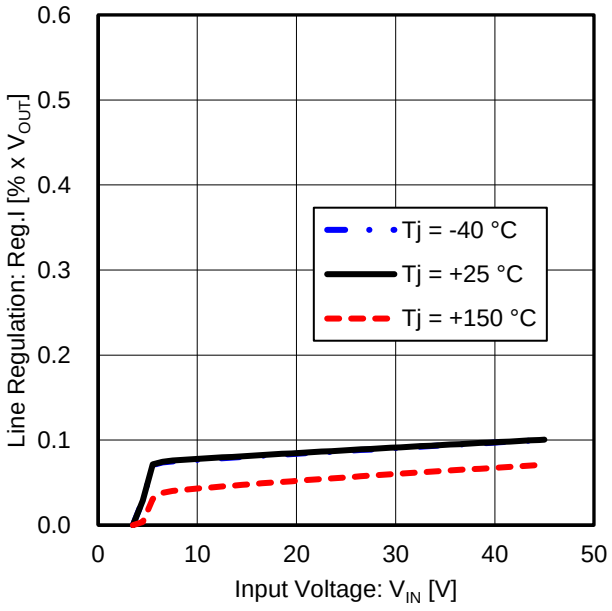


Figure 3. Line Regulation vs Input Voltage
(V_{IN} = 3.5 V to 45 V)

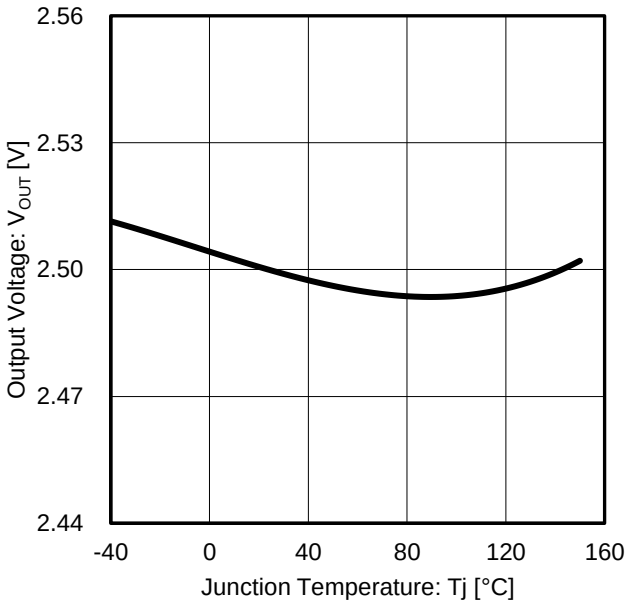


Figure 4. Output Voltage vs Junction Temperature

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Typical Performance Curves (BD725L05G-C) – continued

Unless otherwise specified, V_{IN} = 13.5 V, I_{OUT} = 0 mA, C_{IN} = 0.1 µF, C_{OUT} = 1.0 µF

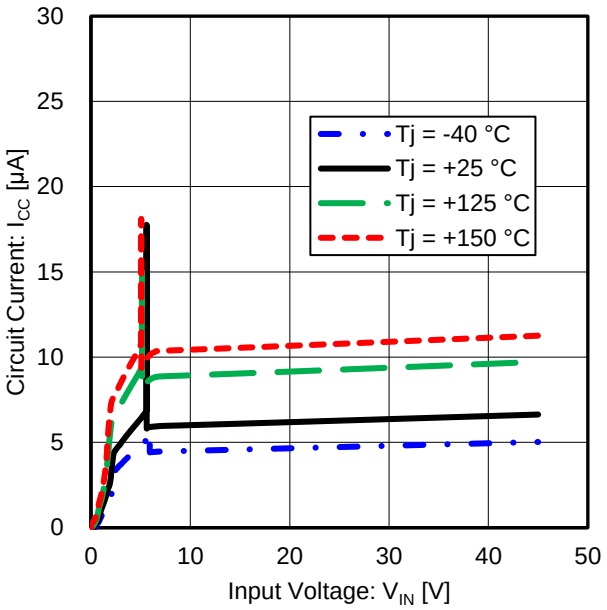


Figure 5. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage
(I_{OUT} = 0 mA)

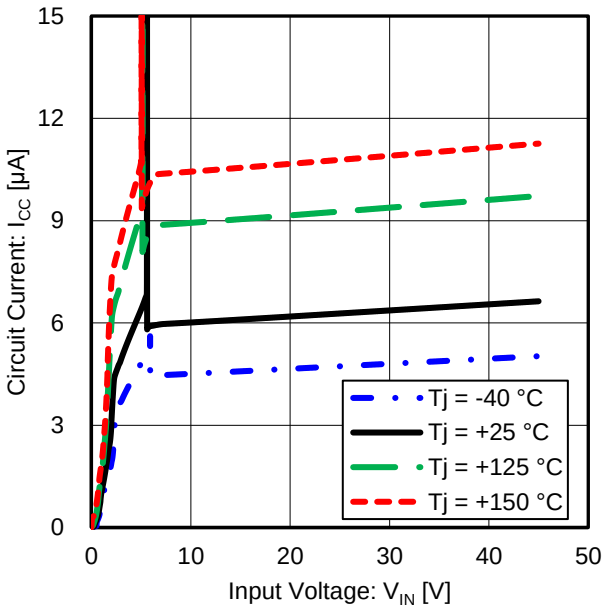


Figure 6. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view
(I_{OUT} = 0 mA)

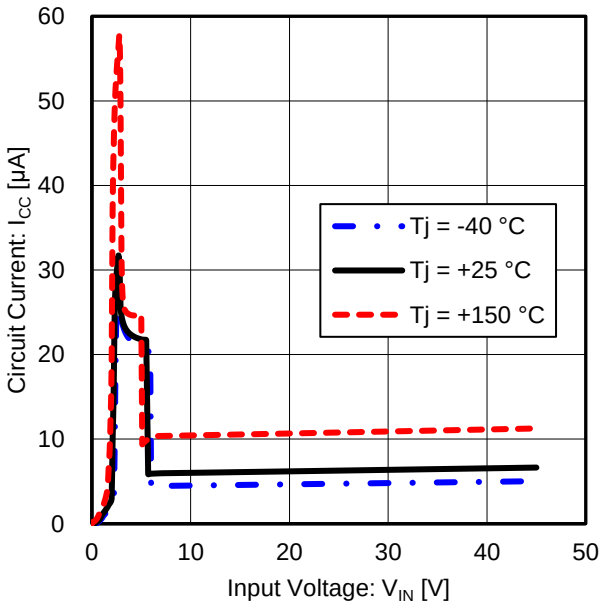


Figure 7. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage
(I_{OUT} = 50 mA)

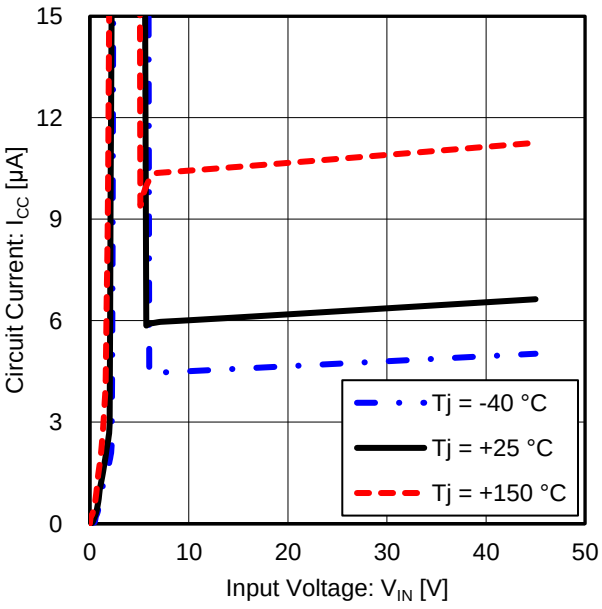


Figure 8. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view
(I_{OUT} = 50 mA)

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Typical Performance Curves (BD725L05G-C) – continued

Unless otherwise specified, V_{IN} = 13.5 V, I_{OUT} = 0 mA, C_{IN} = 0.1 µF, C_{OUT} = 1.0 µF

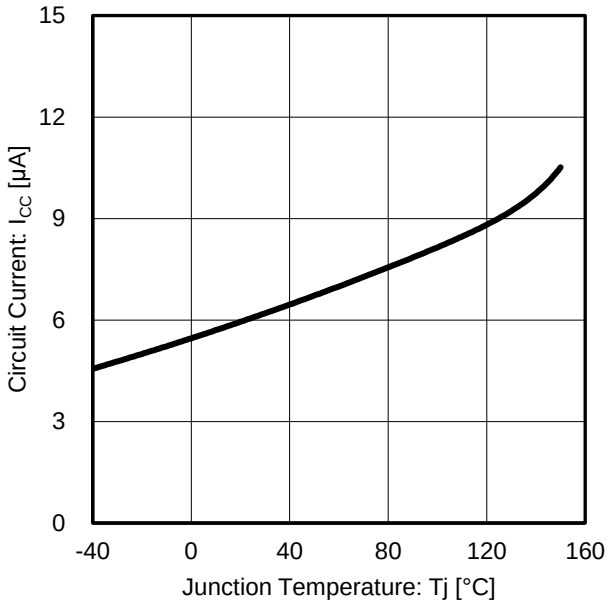


Figure 9. Circuit Current vs Junction Temperature (I_{OUT} = 0 mA)

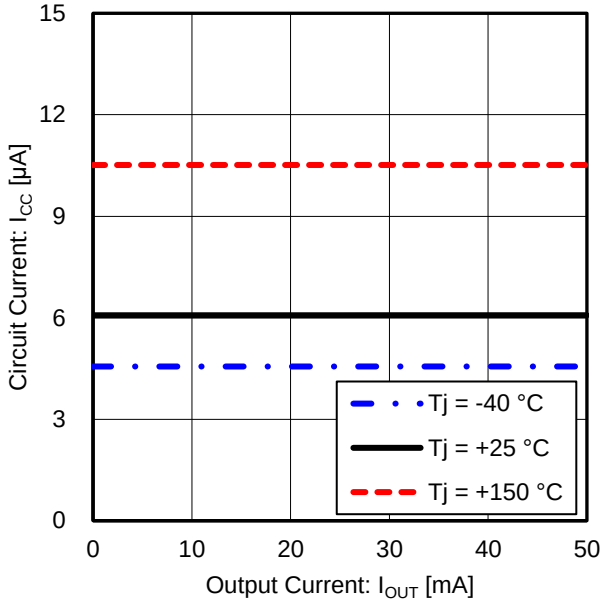


Figure 10. Circuit Current vs Output Current

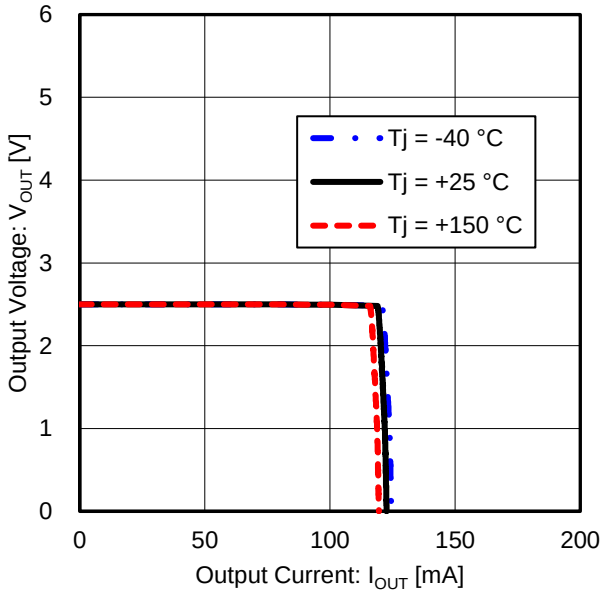


Figure 11. Output Voltage vs Output Current (Over Current Protection)

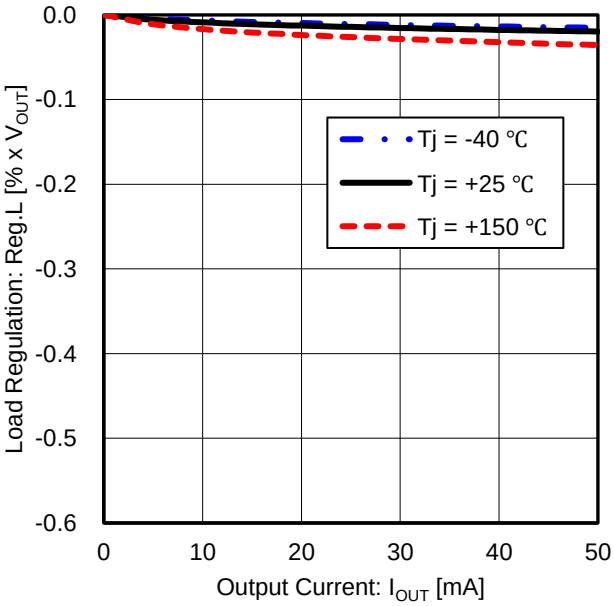


Figure 12. Load Regulation vs Output Current (I_{OUT} = 100 µA to 50 mA)

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Typical Performance Curves (BD725L05G-C) – continued

Unless otherwise specified, V_{IN} = 13.5 V, I_{OUT} = 0 mA, C_{IN} = 0.1 µF, C_{OUT} = 1.0 µF

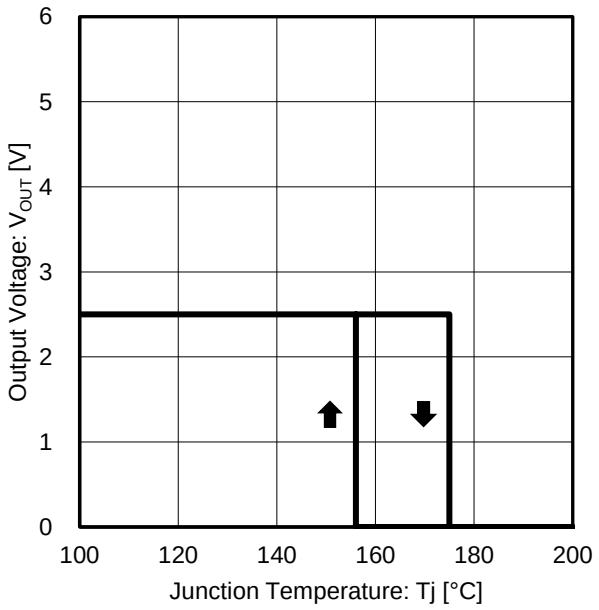


Figure 13. Output Voltage vs Junction Temperature (Thermal Shutdown Protection)

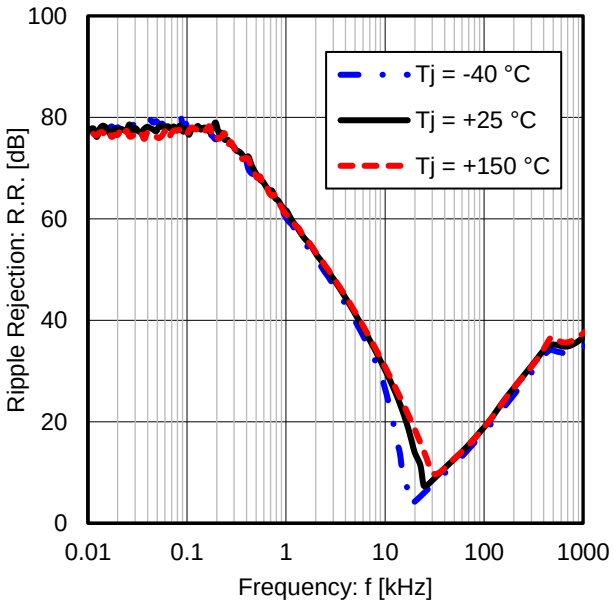


Figure 14. Ripple Rejection vs Frequency (I_{OUT} = 50 mA)

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Typical Performance Curves (BD730L05G-C)

Unless otherwise specified, V_{IN} = 13.5 V, I_{OUT} = 0 mA, C_{IN} = 0.1 µF, C_{OUT} = 1.0 µF

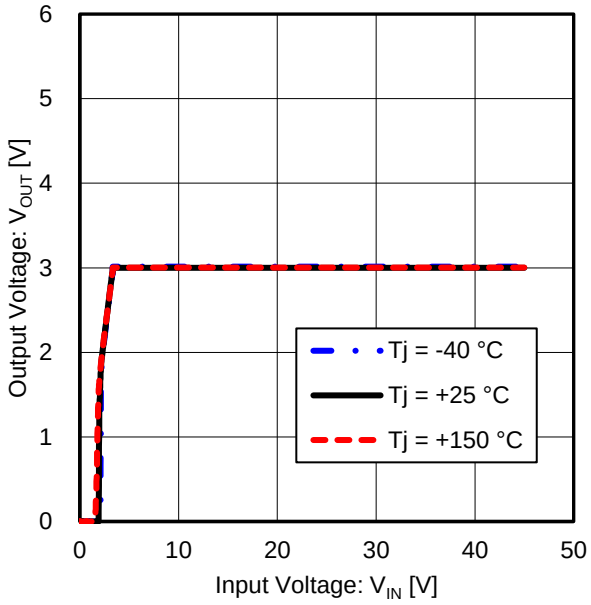


Figure 15. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

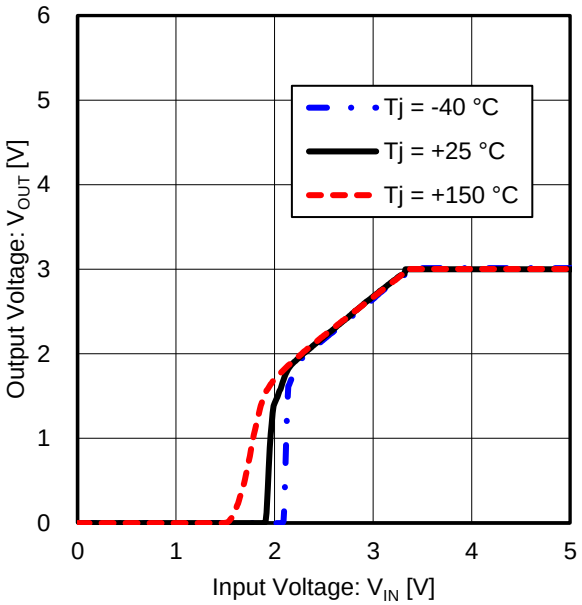


Figure 16. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view

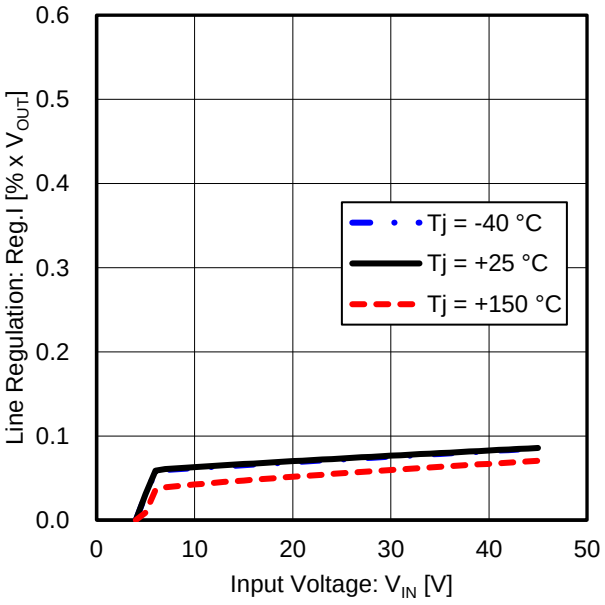


Figure 17. Line Regulation vs Input Voltage (V_{IN} = 4 V to 45 V)

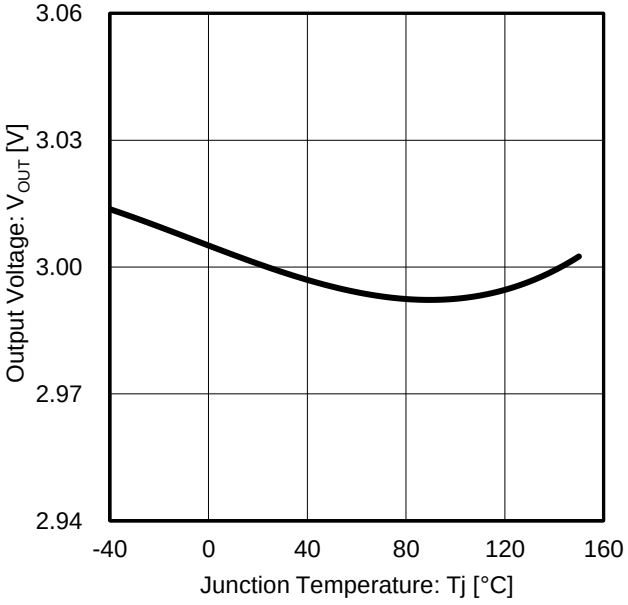


Figure 18. Output Voltage vs Junction Temperature

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Typical Performance Curves (BD730L05G-C) – continued

Unless otherwise specified, V_{IN} = 13.5 V, I_{OUT} = 0 mA, C_{IN} = 0.1 µF, C_{OUT} = 1.0 µF

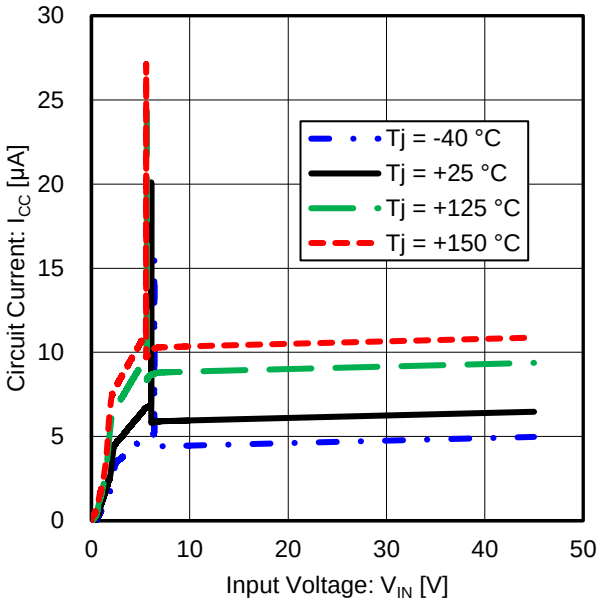


Figure 19. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage (I_{OUT} = 0 mA)

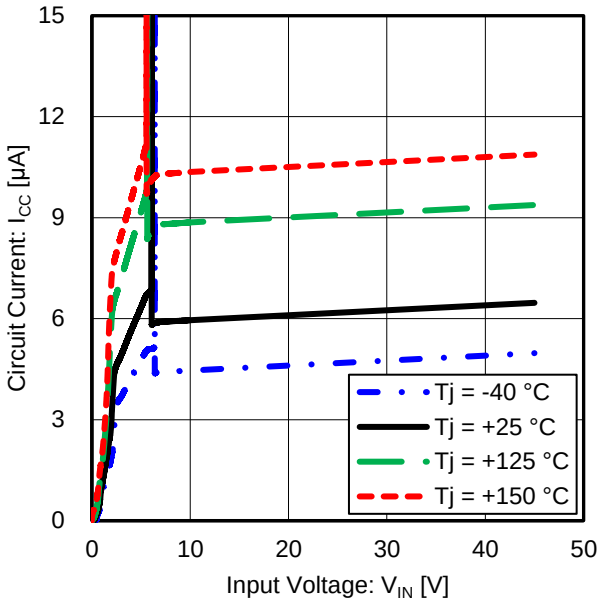


Figure 20. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view (I_{OUT} = 0 mA)

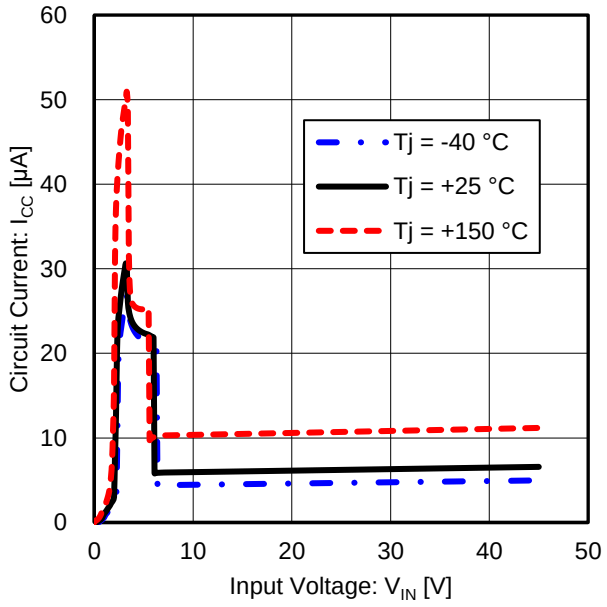


Figure 21. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage (I_{OUT} = 50 mA)

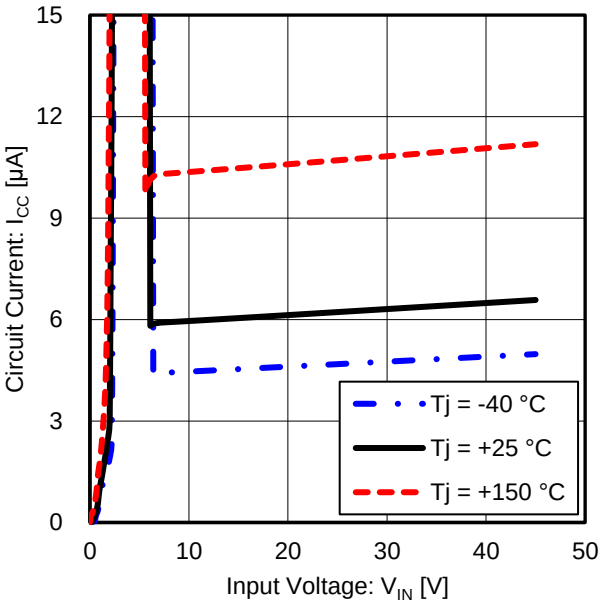


Figure 22. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view (I_{OUT} = 50 mA)

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Typical Performance Curves (BD730L05G-C) – continued

Unless otherwise specified, V_{IN} = 13.5 V, I_{OUT} = 0 mA, C_{IN} = 0.1 µF, C_{OUT} = 1.0 µF

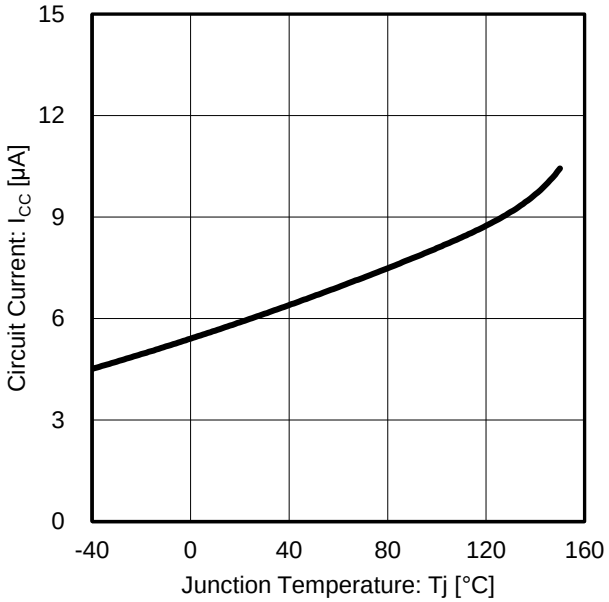


Figure 23. Circuit Current vs Junction Temperature (I_{OUT} = 0 mA)

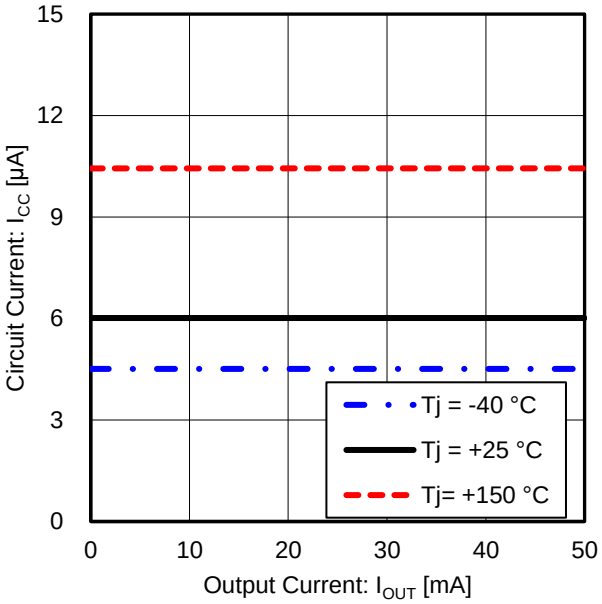


Figure 24. Circuit Current vs Output Current

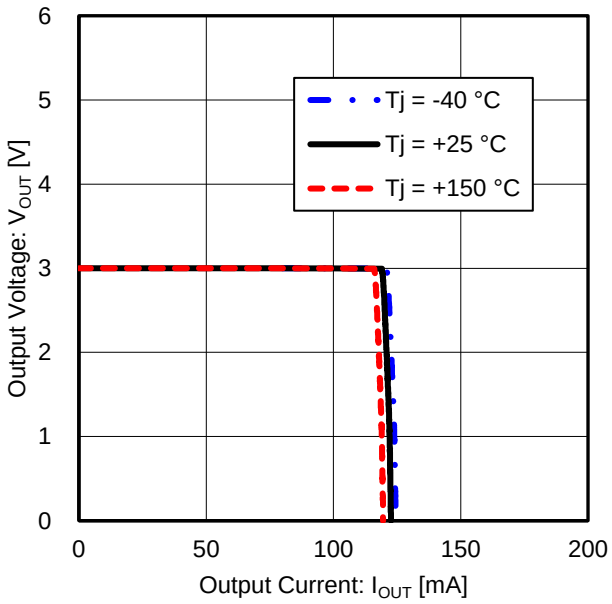


Figure 25. Output Voltage vs Output Current (Over Current Protection)

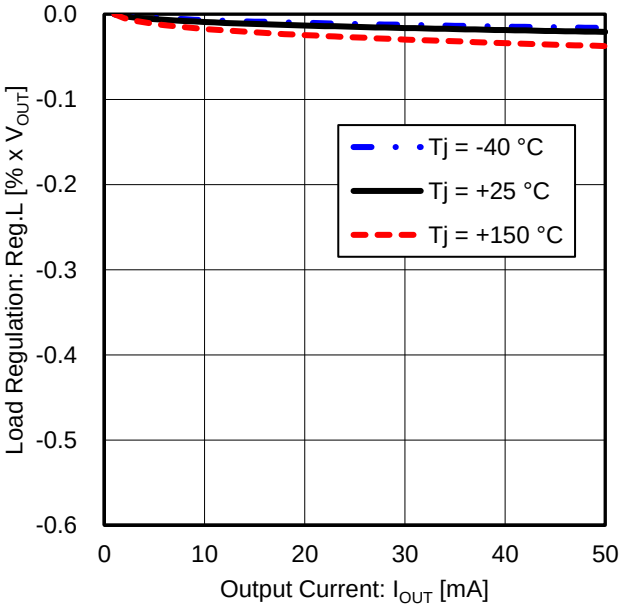


Figure 26. Load Regulation vs Output Current (I_{OUT} = 100 µA to 50 mA)

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Typical Performance Curves (BD730L05G-C) – continued

Unless otherwise specified, V_{IN} = 13.5 V, I_{OUT} = 0 mA, C_{IN} = 0.1 µF, C_{OUT} = 1.0 µF

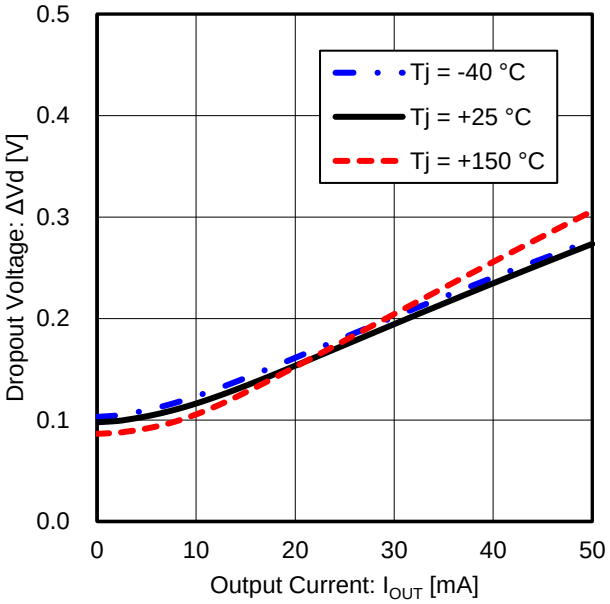


Figure 27. Dropout Voltage vs Output Current
(V_{IN} = V_{OUT} × 0.95 = 2.85 V)

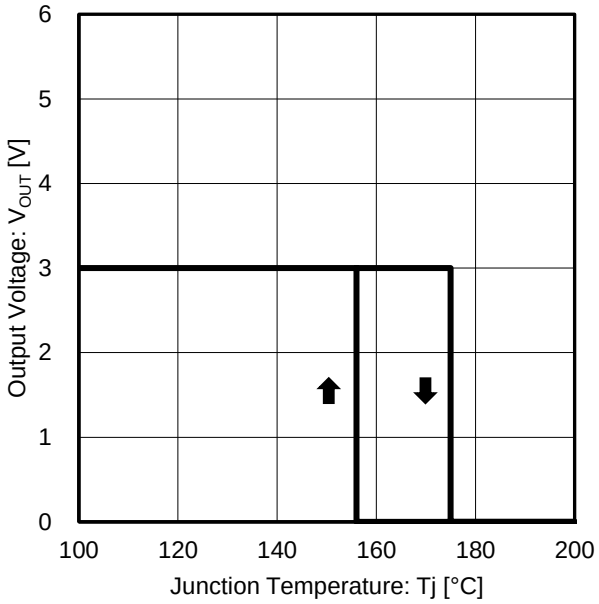


Figure 28. Output Voltage vs Junction Temperature
(Thermal Shutdown Protection)

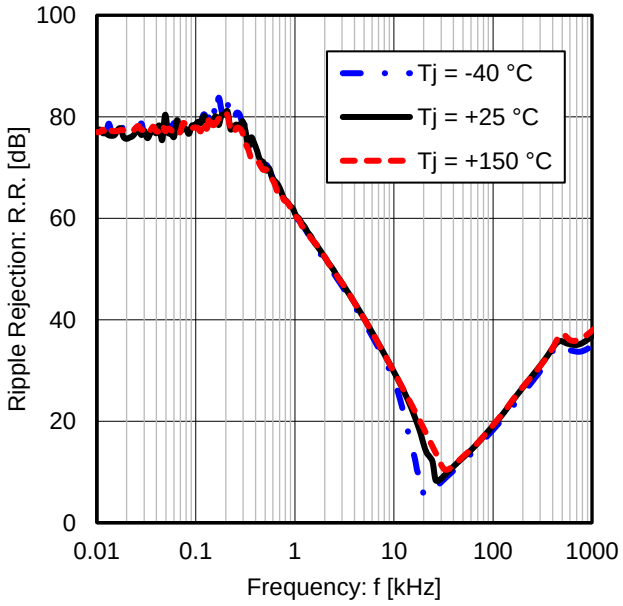


Figure 29. Ripple Rejection vs Frequency
(I_{OUT} = 50 mA)

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Typical Performance Curves (BD733L05G-C)

Unless otherwise specified, V_{IN} = 13.5 V, I_{OUT} = 0 mA, C_{IN} = 0.1 µF, C_{OUT} = 1.0 µF

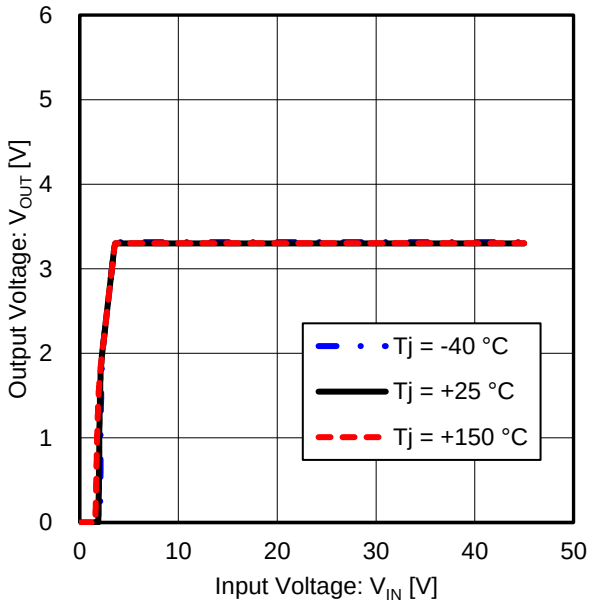


Figure 30. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

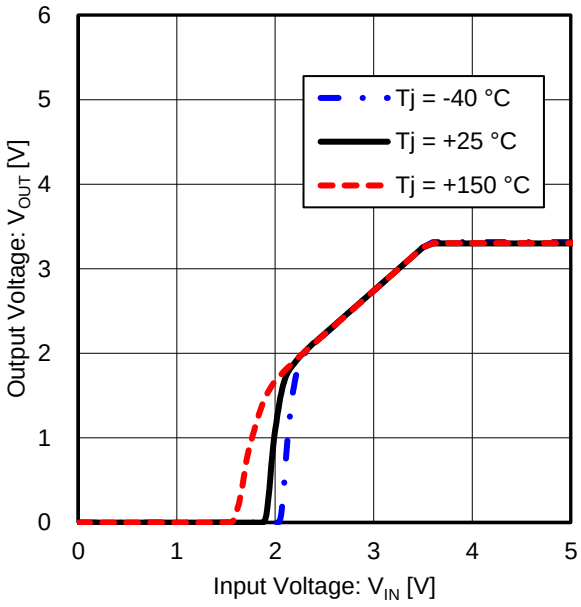


Figure 31. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view

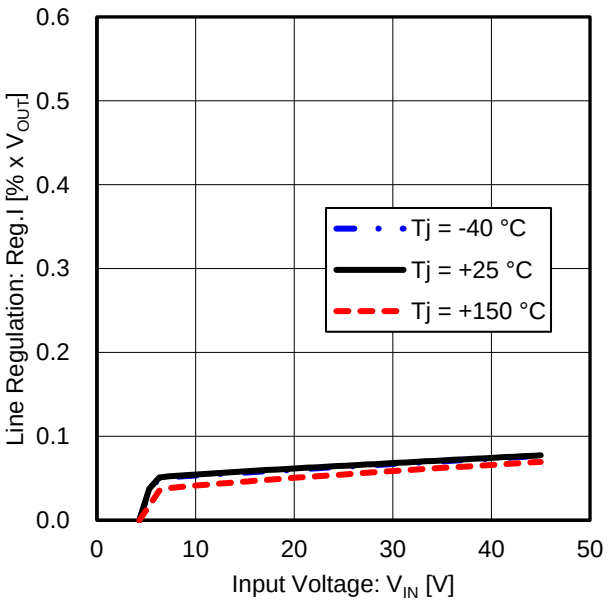


Figure 32. Line Regulation vs Input Voltage (V_{IN} = 4.3 V to 45 V)

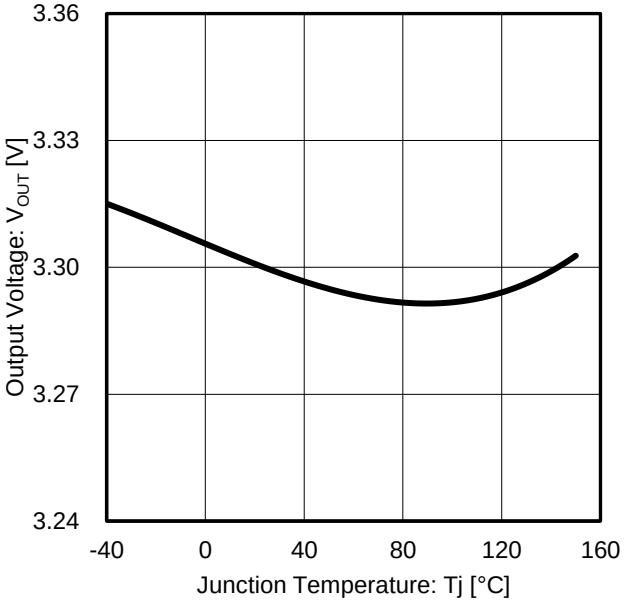


Figure 33. Output Voltage vs Junction Temperature

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Typical Performance Curves (BD733L05G-C) – continued

Unless otherwise specified, V_{IN} = 13.5 V, I_{OUT} = 0 mA, C_{IN} = 0.1 µF, C_{OUT} = 1.0 µF

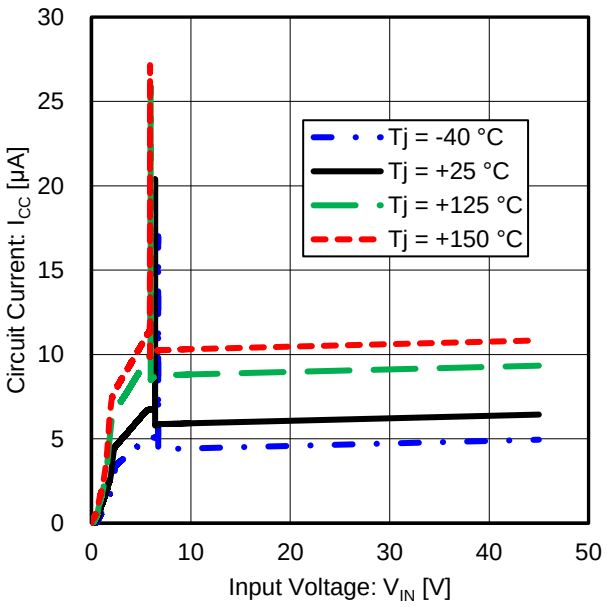


Figure 34. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage
(I_{OUT} = 0 mA)

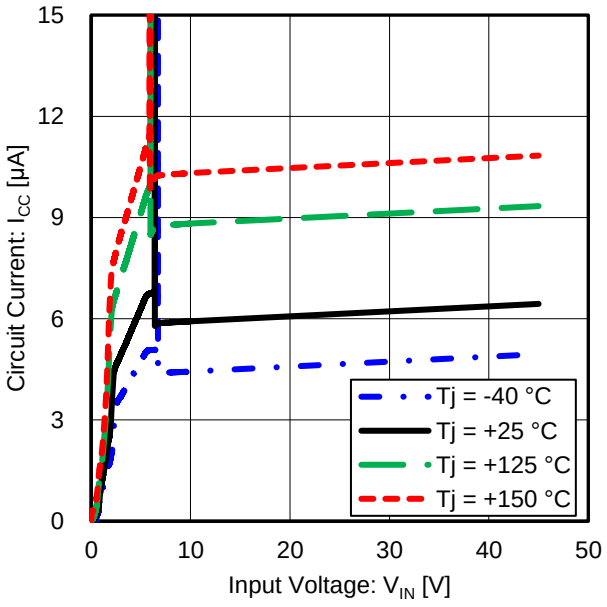


Figure 35. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view
(I_{OUT} = 0 mA)

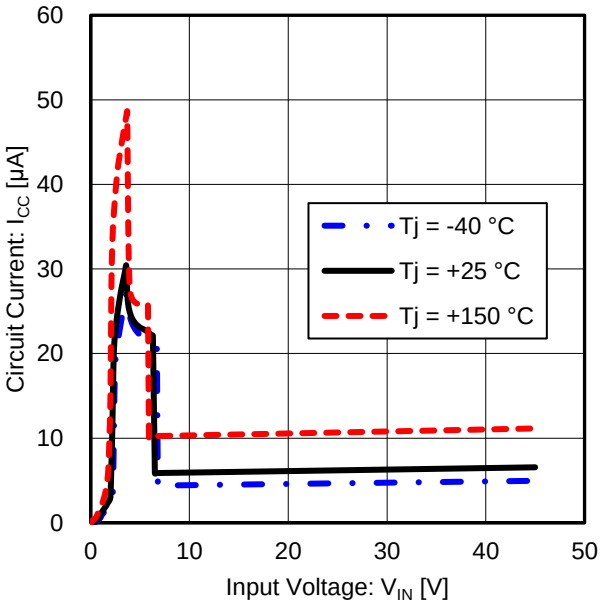


Figure 36. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage
(I_{OUT} = 50 mA)

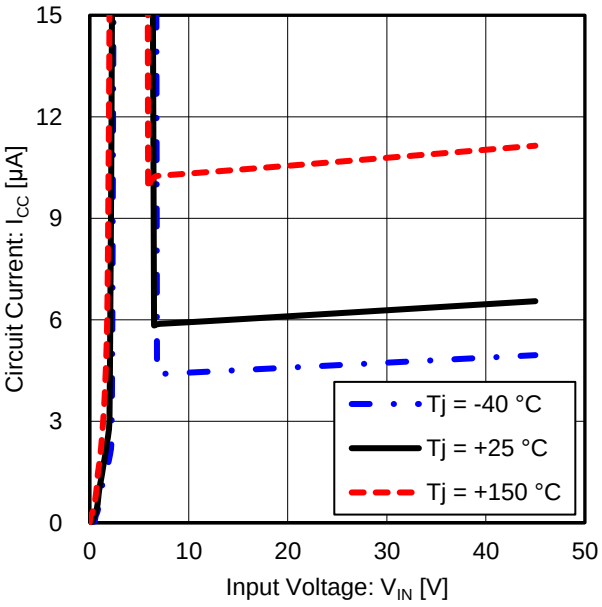


Figure 37. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view
(I_{OUT} = 50 mA)

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Typical Performance Curves (BD733L05G-C) – continued

Unless otherwise specified, V_{IN} = 13.5 V, I_{OUT} = 0 mA, C_{IN} = 0.1 µF, C_{OUT} = 1.0 µF

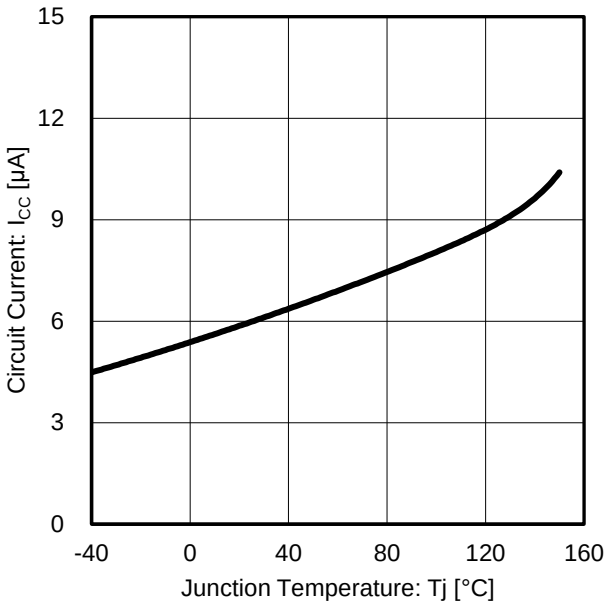


Figure 38. Circuit Current vs Junction Temperature
(I_{OUT} = 0 mA)

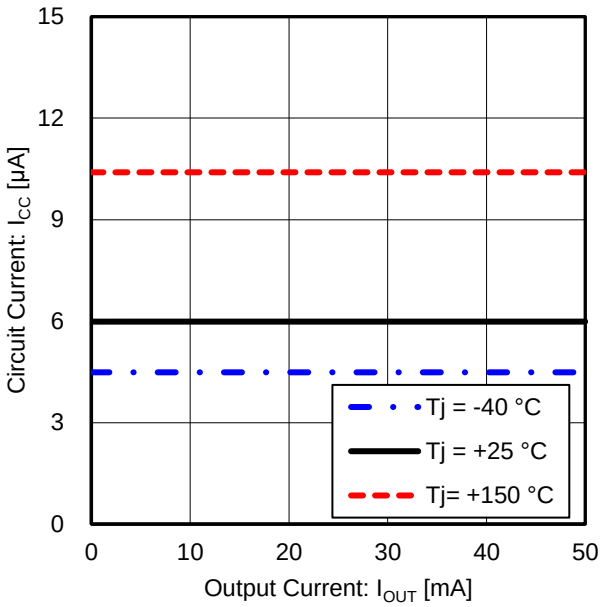


Figure 39. Circuit Current vs Output Current
(I_{OUT} = 0 mA)

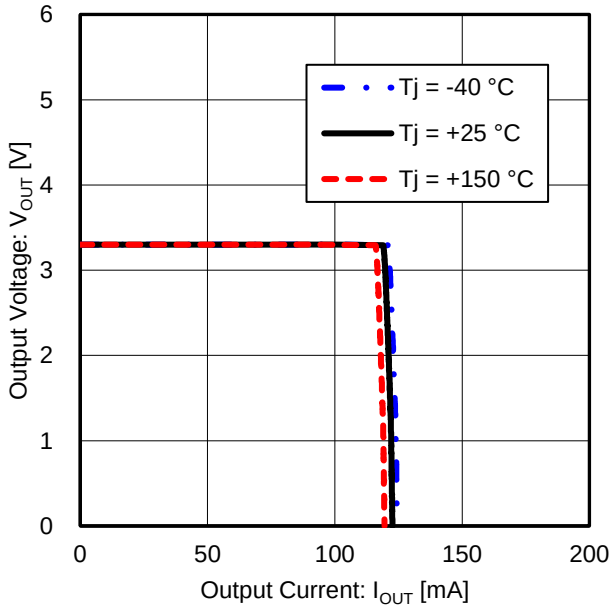


Figure 40. Output Voltage vs Output Current
(Over Current Protection)

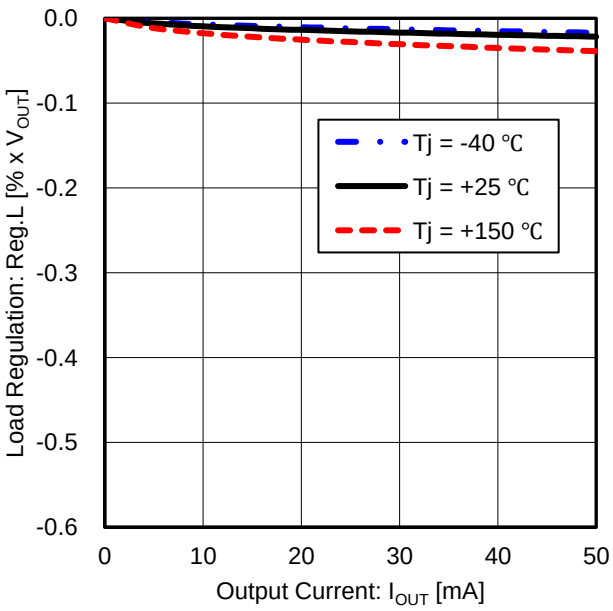


Figure 41. Load Regulation vs Output Current
(I_{OUT} = 100 µA to 50 mA)

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Typical Performance Curves (BD733L05G-C) – continued

Unless otherwise specified, V_{IN} = 13.5 V, I_{OUT} = 0 mA, C_{IN} = 0.1 µF, C_{OUT} = 1.0 µF

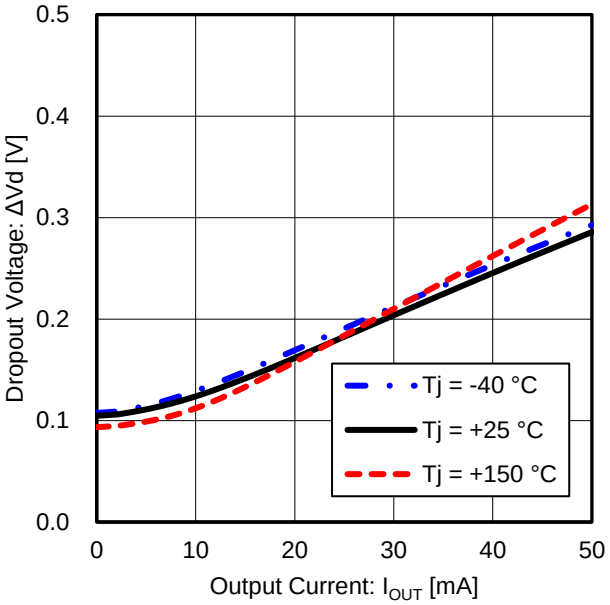


Figure 42. Dropout Voltage vs Output Current
(V_{IN} = V_{OUT} × 0.95 V = 3.135 V)

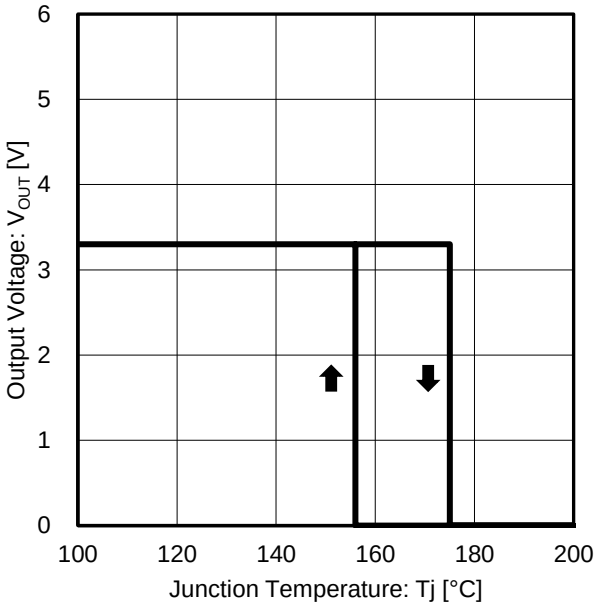


Figure 43. Output Voltage vs Junction Temperature
(Thermal Shutdown Protection)

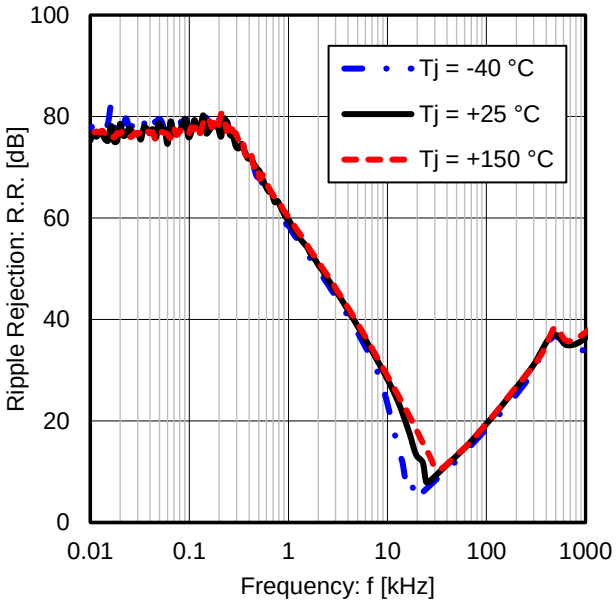


Figure 44. Ripple Rejection vs Frequency
(I_{OUT} = 50 mA)

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Typical Performance Curves (BD750L05G-C)

Unless otherwise specified, V_{IN} = 13.5 V, I_{OUT} = 0 mA, C_{IN} = 0.1 µF, C_{OUT} = 1.0 µF

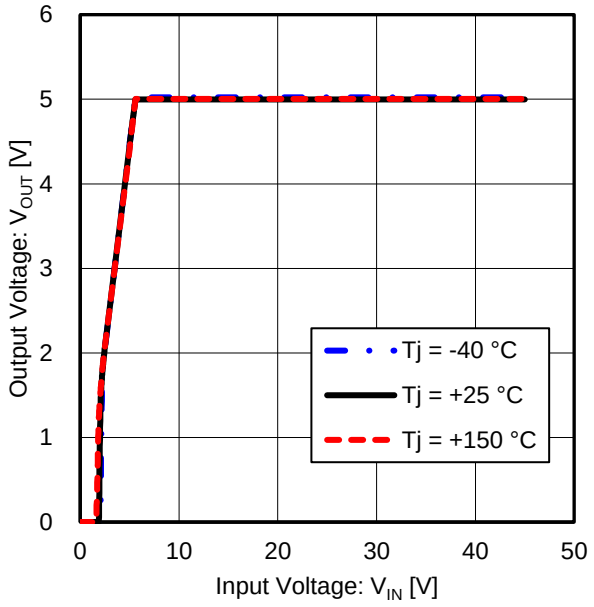


Figure 45. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

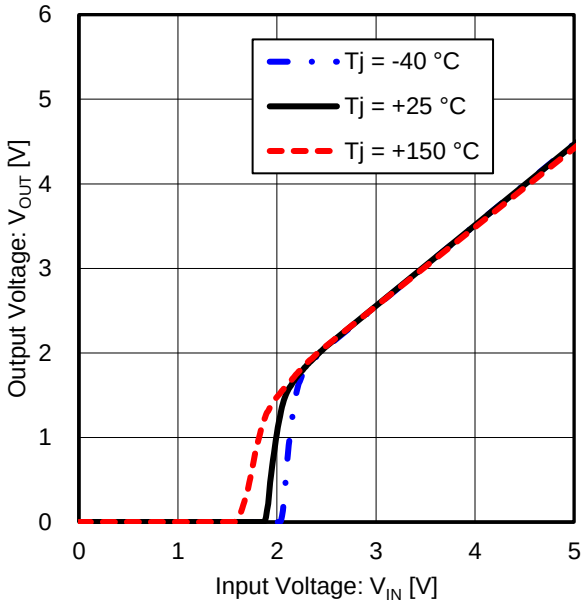


Figure 46. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view

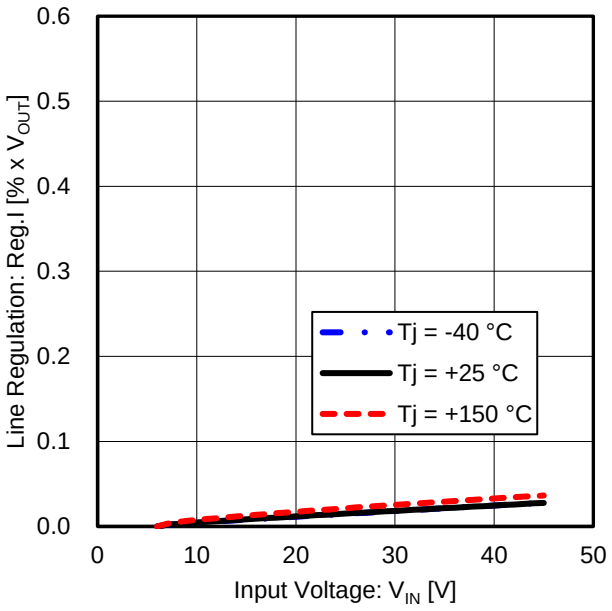


Figure 47. Line Regulation vs Input Voltage
(V_{IN} = 6 V to 45 V)

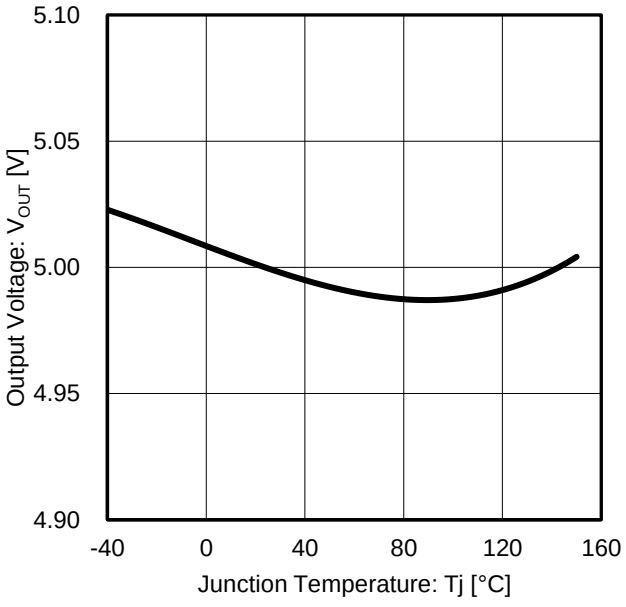


Figure 48. Output Voltage vs Junction Temperature

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Typical Performance Curves (BD750L05G-C) – continued

Unless otherwise specified, V_{IN} = 13.5 V, I_{OUT} = 0 mA, C_{IN} = 0.1 µF, C_{OUT} = 1.0 µF

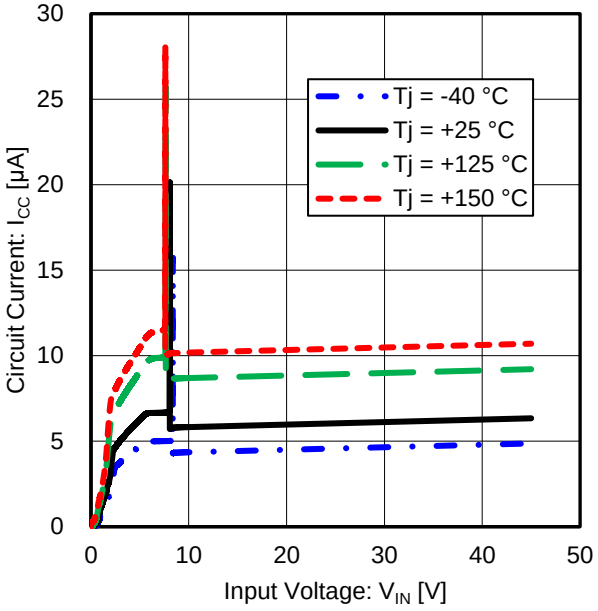


Figure 49. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage (I_{OUT} = 0 mA)

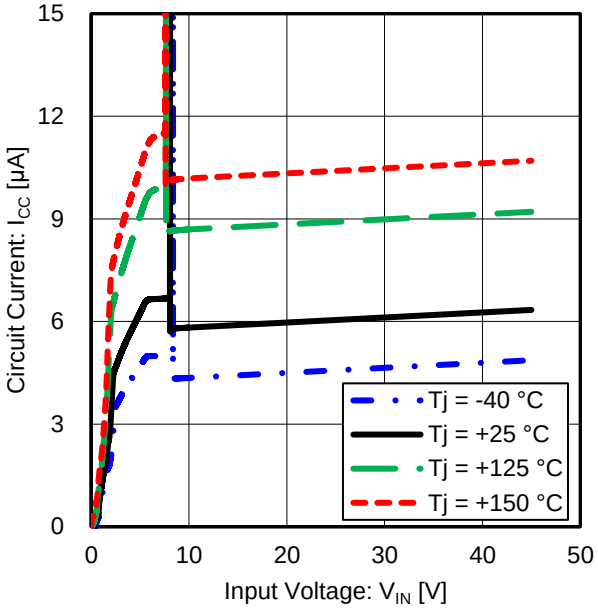


Figure 50. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view (I_{OUT} = 0 mA)

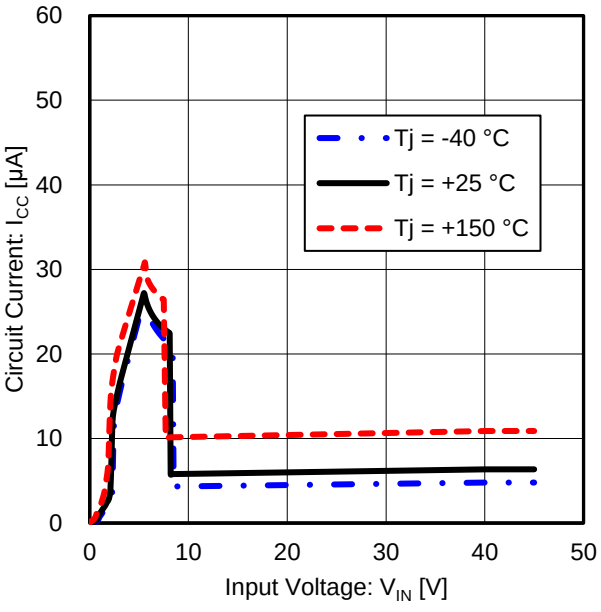


Figure 51. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage (I_{OUT} = 50 mA)

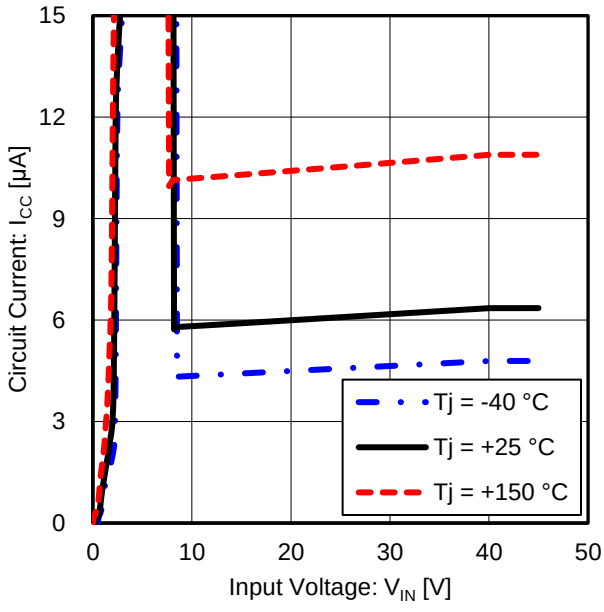


Figure 52. Circuit Current vs Input Voltage - Enlarged view (I_{OUT} = 50 mA)

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Typical Performance Curves (BD750L05G-C) – continued

Unless otherwise specified, V_{IN} = 13.5 V, I_{OUT} = 0 mA, C_{IN} = 0.1 µF, C_{OUT} = 1.0 µF

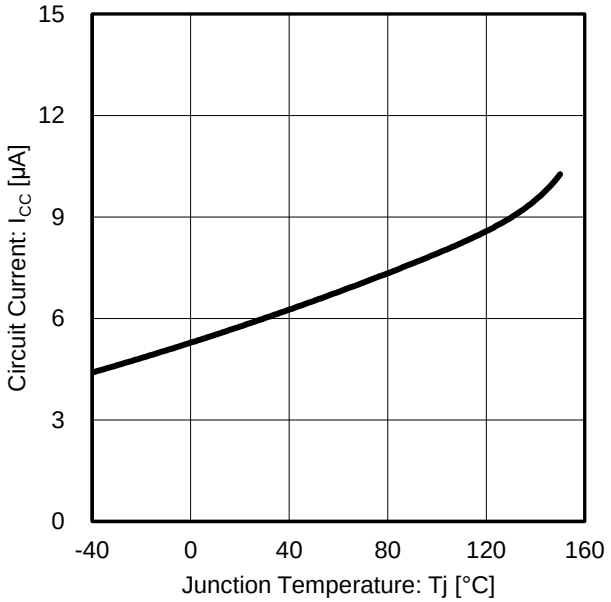


Figure 53. Circuit Current vs Junction Temperature (I_{OUT} = 0 mA)

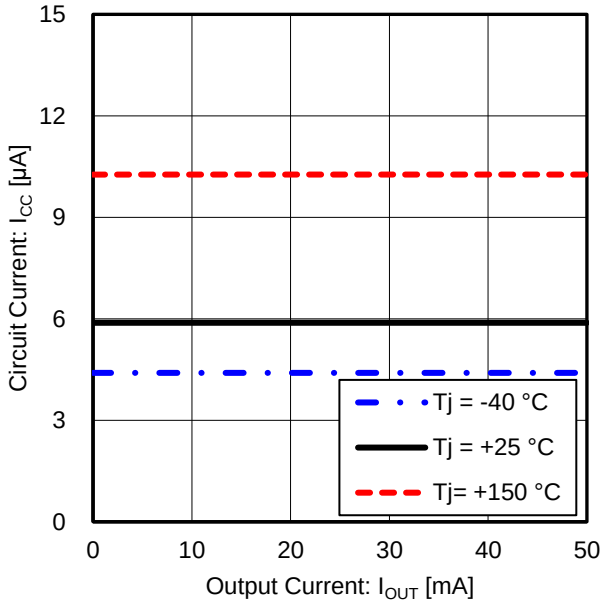


Figure 54. Circuit Current vs Output Current

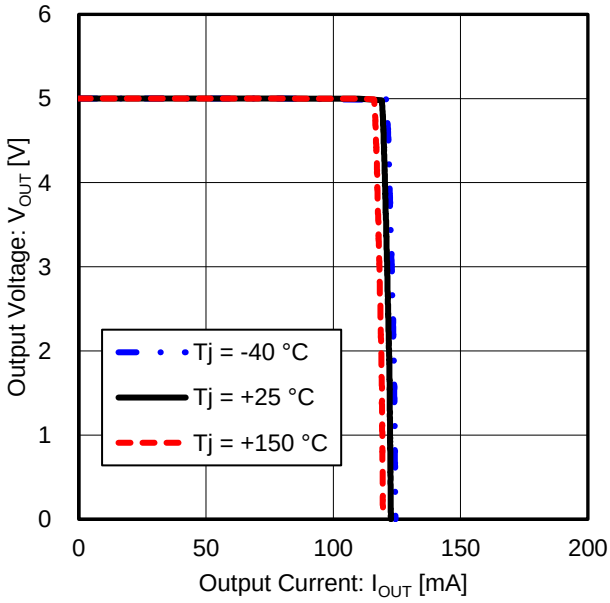


Figure 55. Output Voltage vs Output Current (Over Current Protection)

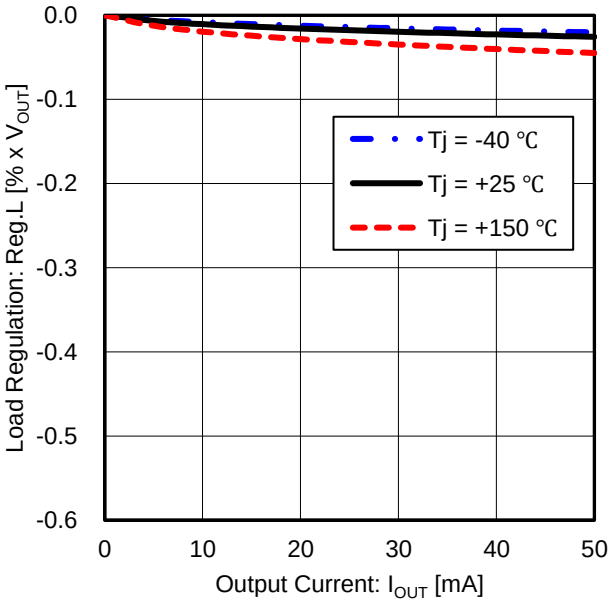


Figure 56. Load Regulation vs Output Current (I_{OUT} = 100 µA to 50 mA)

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Typical Performance Curves (BD750L05G-C) – continued

Unless otherwise specified, V_{IN} = 13.5 V, I_{OUT} = 0 mA, C_{IN} = 0.1 µF, C_{OUT} = 1.0 µF

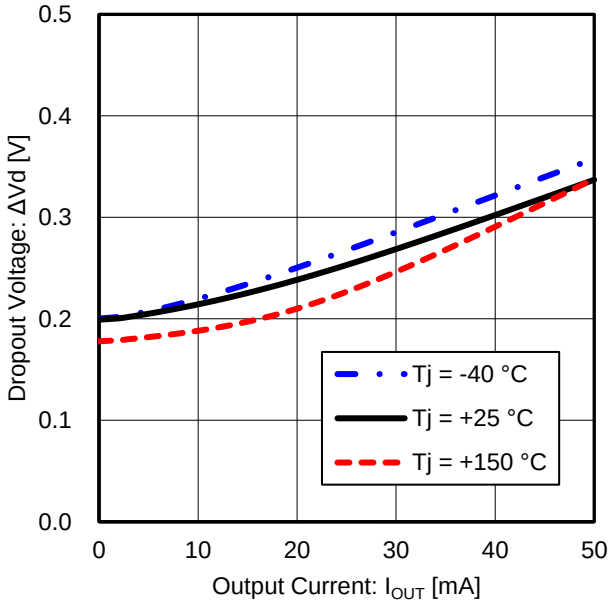


Figure 57. Dropout Voltage vs Output Current
(V_{IN} = V_{OUT} × 0.95 V = 4.75 V)

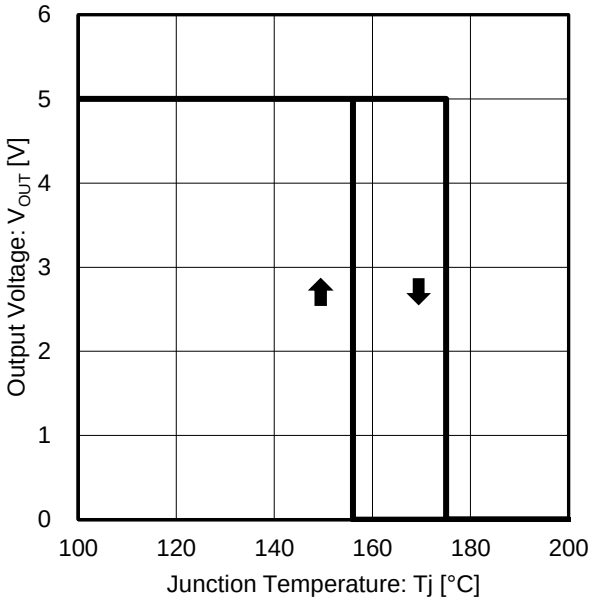


Figure 58. Output Voltage vs Junction Temperature
(Thermal Shutdown Protection)

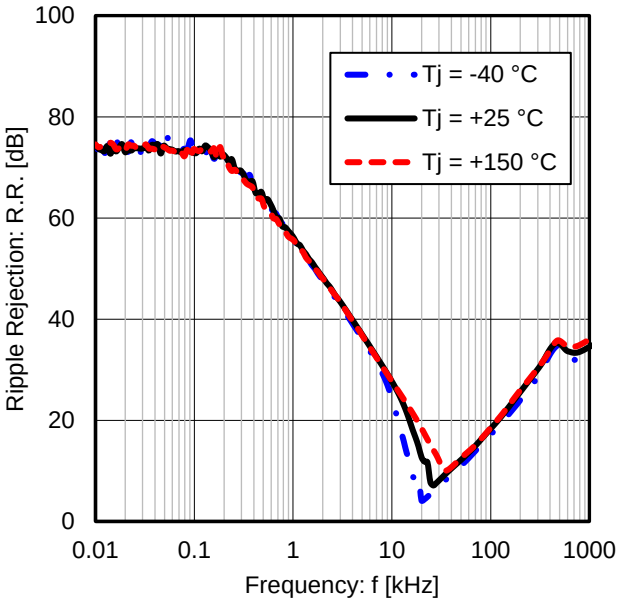
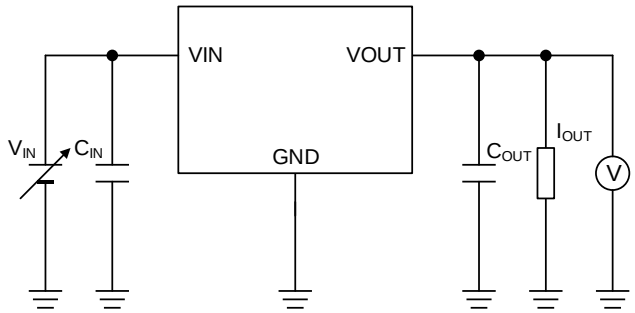


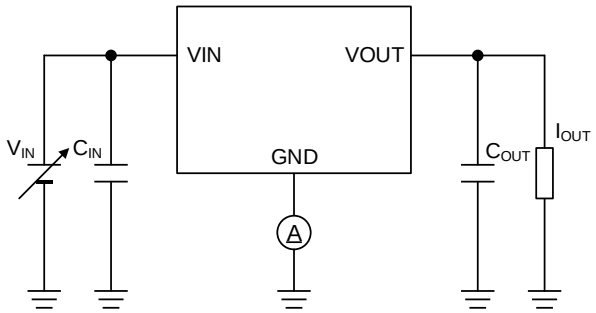
Figure 59. Ripple Rejection vs Frequency
(I_{OUT} = 50 mA)

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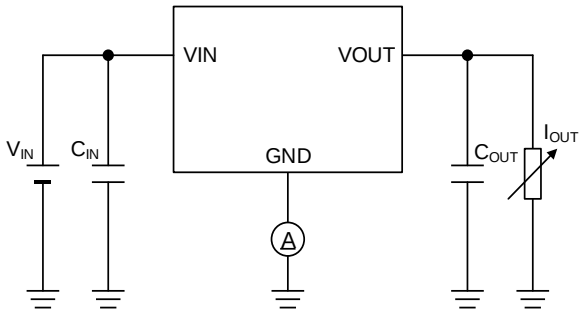
Measurement Circuit for Typical Performance Curves



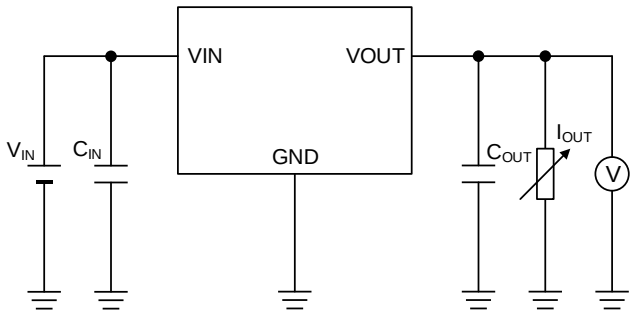
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Figure 15, 16, 17, 18, 28,
Figure 30, 31, 32, 33, 43,
Figure 45, 46, 47, 48, 58



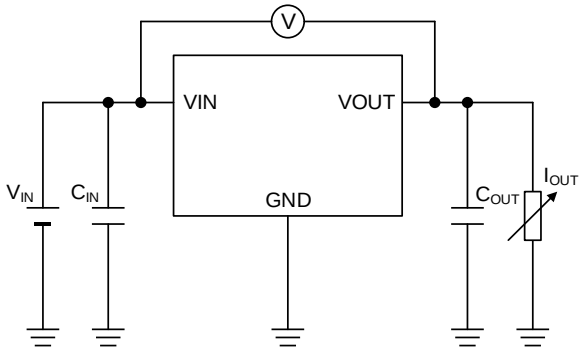
Measurement Setup for
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Figure 19, 20, 21, 22, 23,
Figure 34, 35, 36, 37, 38,
Figure 49, 50, 51, 52, 53



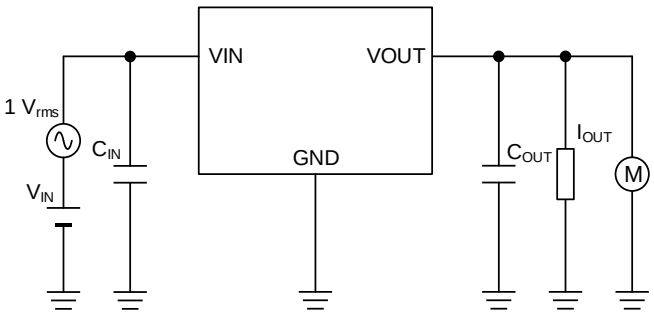
Measurement Setup for
Figure 10, 24, 39, 54



Measurement Setup for
Figure 11, 12, 25, 26,
Figure 40, 41, 55, 56



Measurement Setup for
Figure 27, 42, 57



Measurement Setup for
Figure 14, 29, 44, 59

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Application and Implementation

Notice: The following information is given as a reference or hint for the application and the implementation. Therefore, it does not guarantee its operation on the specific function, accuracy or external components in the application. In the application, it shall be designed with sufficient margin by enough understanding about characteristics of the external components, e.g. capacitor, and also by appropriate verification in the actual operating conditions.

Selection of External Components

Input Pin Capacitor

If the battery is placed far from the regulator or the impedance of the input-side is high, higher capacitance is required for the input capacitor in order to prevent the voltage-drop at the input line. The input capacitor and its capacitance should be selected depending on the line impedance which is between the input pin and the smoothing filter circuit of the power supply. At this time, the capacitance value setting is different each application. Generally, the capacitor with capacitance value of 0.1 µF (Min) or more with good high frequency characteristic is recommended for this regulator.

In addition, to prevent an influence to the regulator's characteristic from the deviation or the variation of the external capacitor's characteristic. All input capacitors mentioned above are recommended to have a good DC bias characteristic and a temperature characteristic (approximately ±15 %, e.g. X7R, X8R) with being satisfied high absolute maximum voltage rating based on EIA standard. These capacitors should be placed close to the input pin and mounted on the same board side of the regulator not to be influenced by implementation impedance.

Output Pin Capacitor

The output capacitor is mandatory that stop oscillation for the regulator in order to realize stable operation. The output capacitor with effective capacitance value ≥ 0.5 µF (Min) and ESR up to 100 Ω (Max) must be required between the output pin and the GND pin. By using a ceramic capacitor, enables to expect smaller set and long-life.

A proper selection of appropriate both the capacitance value and ESR for the output capacitor can improve the transient response of the regulator and can also keep the stability with better regulation loop. The correlation of the output capacitance value and ESR is shown in the graph (Figure 60 Output Capacitance C_{OUT}, ESR Stable Available Area) on the next page as the output capacitor's capacitance value and the stability region for ESR. As described in this graph, this regulator is designed to be stable with ceramic capacitors as of MLCC, with the capacitance value from 0.5 µF to 1000 µF and with ESR value within almost 0 Ω to 100 Ω. The frequency range of ESR can be generally considered as within about 10 kHz to 100 kHz.

Note that the provided the stable area of the capacitance value and ESR in the graph is obtained under a specific set of conditions which is based on the measurement result in single IC on our board with a resistive load. In the actual environment, the stability is affected by wire impedance on the board, input power supply impedance and also loads impedance. Therefore, note that a careful evaluation of the actual application, the actual usage environment and the actual conditions should be done to confirm the actual stability of the system.

Generally, in the transient event which is caused by the input voltage fluctuation or the load fluctuation beyond the gain bandwidth of the regulation loop, the transient response ability of the regulator depends on the capacitance value of the output capacitor. Basically the capacitance value of ≥ 1.0 µF (Typ) for the output capacitor is recommended. Using bigger capacitance value can be expected to improve better the output voltage fluctuation in a high frequency. Various types of capacitors can be used for the output capacitor with high capacity which includes electrolytic capacitor, electro-conductive polymer capacitor and tantalum capacitor. Noted that, depending on the type of capacitors, its characteristics such as ESR (≤ 100 Ω) absolute value range, a temperature dependency of capacitance value and increased ESR at cold temperature needs to be taken into consideration. Especially when the ESR is large, the voltage generated by charge current and discharge current to capacitor and ESR are large. When transient response such that charge current and discharge current flow, noted that output voltage fluctuation.

In addition, the same consideration should be taken as the input pin capacitor, to prevent an influence to the regulator's characteristic from the deviation or the variation of the external capacitor's characteristic. All output capacitors mentioned above are recommended to have a good DC bias characteristic and a temperature characteristic (approximately ±15 %, e.g. X7R, X8R) with being satisfied high absolute maximum voltage rating based on EIA standard. These capacitors should be placed close to the output pin and mounted on the same board side of the regulator not to be influenced by implementation impedance.

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Output Pin Capacitor - continued

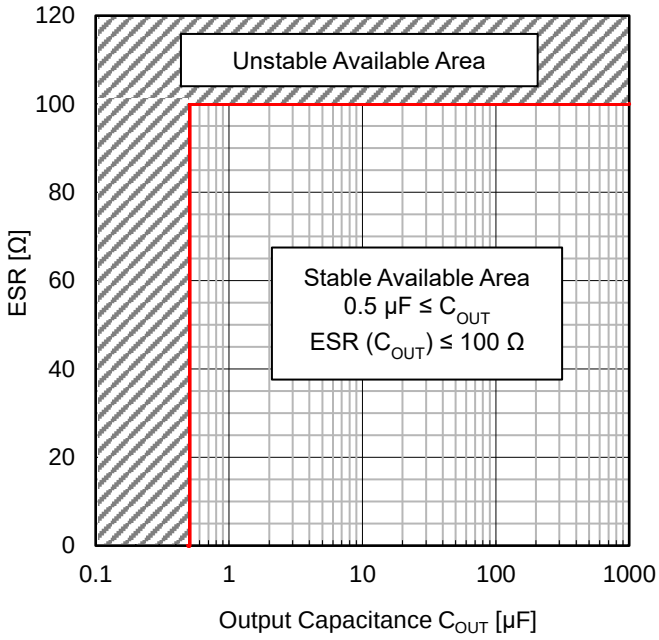
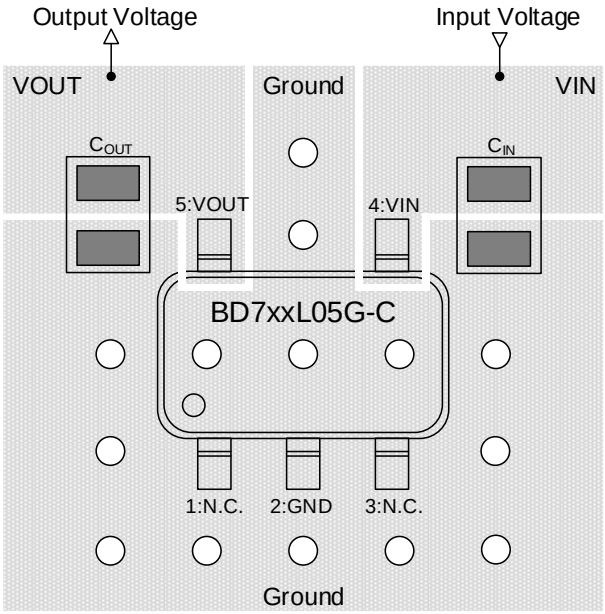


Figure 60. Output Capacitance C_{OUT}, ESR Stable Available Area

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions
Input Supply Voltage	BD725L05G-C / BD730L05G-C	V_{IN}	3.5 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 42.0 V
	BD733L05G-C	V_{IN}	3.8 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 42.0 V
	BD750L05G-C	V_{IN}	5.6 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 42.0 V
Output Current		I_{OUT}	0 mA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 50 mA
Junction Temperature		Tj	-40 °C ≤ Tj ≤ +150 °C

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Typical Application and Layout Example



Parameter		Symbol	Recommended Value
Output Current Range		I_{OUT}	I_{OUT} ≤ 50 mA
Output Capacitor		C_{OUT}	1 µF ≤ C_{OUT} ≤ 1000 µF
Output Capacitor ESR for stability *(Note 1)*		ESR (C_{OUT})	ESR ≤ 100 Ω
Input Voltage Range *(Note 2)*	BD725L05G-C / BD730L05G-C	V_{IN}	3.5 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 42.0 V
	BD733L05G-C	V_{IN}	3.8 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 42.0 V
	BD750L05G-C	V_{IN}	5.6 V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 42.0 V
Input Capacitor *(Note 3)*		C_{IN}	0.1 µF ≤ C_{IN}

(Note 1) Refer to Selection of External Components and select the parts.
(Note 2) Minimum Input Supply Voltage must be $V_{IN\ Start\text{-}up}$ = 3 V or more.
Consider that the output voltage would be reduced (Dropout Voltage) by the output current.
(Note 3) If the inductance of power supply line is high, adjust input capacitor value.

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Application and Implementation - continued

Surge Voltage Protection for Linear Regulators

The following shows some helpful tips to protect ICs from possible inputting surge voltage which exceeds absolute maximum ratings.

Positive surge to the input

If there is any potential risk that positive surges higher than absolute maximum ratings 45 V, it is applied to the input, a Zener Diode should be inserted between the VIN pin and the GND to protect the device as shown in Figure 61.

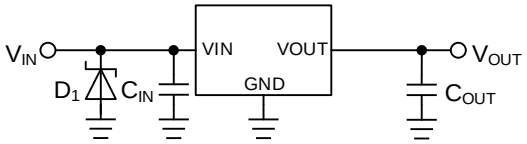


Figure 61. Surges Higher than 45 V is Applied to the Input

Negative surge to the input

If there is any potential risk that negative surges below the absolute maximum ratings, (e.g.) -0.3 V, is applied to the input, a Schottky barrier diode should be inserted between the VIN pin and the GND to protect the device as shown in Figure 62.

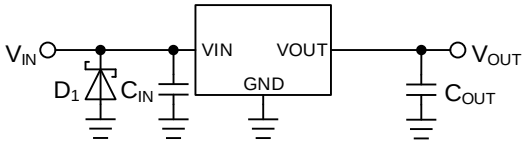


Figure 62. Surges Lower than -0.3 V is Applied to the Input

Reverse Voltage Protection for Linear Regulators

A linear regulator integrated circuit (IC) requires the input voltage to be always higher than the regulated voltage. Output voltage, however, may become higher than the input voltage under specific situations or circuit configurations. In such circumstances reverse voltage and current may cause damage to the IC. A reverse polarity connection of power supply or certain inductor components can also cause a polarity reversal between the input and output pins. The following provides instructions on reversed voltage polarity protection for ICs.

Protection against Reverse Input/Output Voltage

In the MOS linear regulator, a parasitic body diode between the drain-source of MOSFET generally exists. If the output voltage becomes higher than the input voltage and if its voltage difference exceeds V_F of the body diode, a reverse current flows from the output to the input through the body diode as shown in Figure 63. The current flows in the parasitic body diode is not limited in the protection circuit because it is the parasitic element, therefore too much reverse current may cause damage to degrade or destroy the semiconductor elements of the regulator.

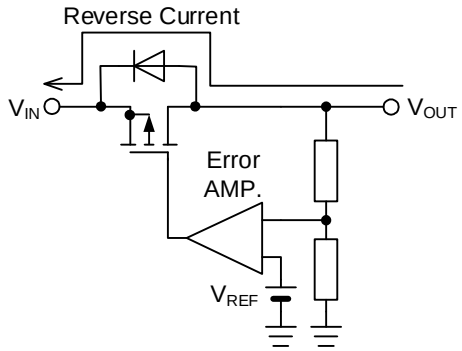


Figure 63. Reverse Current Path in a MOS Linear Regulator

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Protection against Reverse Input/Output Voltage – continued

An effective solution for this problem is to implement an external bypass diode in order to prevent the reverse current flow inside the IC as shown in Figure 64. Note that the bypass diode must be turned on prior to the internal body diode of the IC. This external bypass diode should be chosen as being lower forward voltage V_F than the internal body diode. If the reverse current of this bypass diode is large, even if the output is OFF, a lot of diode leakage current flows from the input to the output, so it is necessary to select one with a small value. It should to be selected a diode which has a rated reverse voltage greater than the IC's input maximum voltage and also which has a rated forward current greater than the anticipated reverse current in the actual application.

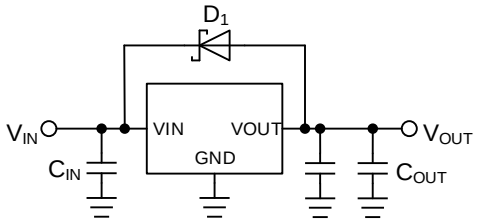


Figure 64. Bypass Diode for Reverse Current Diversion

A Schottky barrier diode which has a characteristic of low forward voltage (V_F) can meet to the requirement for the external diode to protect the IC from the reverse current. However, it also has a characteristic that the leakage (I_R) caused by the reverse voltage is bigger than other diodes. Therefore, it should be taken into the consideration to choose it because if I_R is large, it may cause increase of the current consumption, or raise of the output voltage in the light-load current condition. I_R characteristic of Schottky diode has positive temperature characteristic, which the details shall be checked with the datasheet of the products, and the careful confirmation of behavior in the actual application is mandatory.

Even in the condition when the input/output voltage is inverted, if the VIN pin is open as shown in Figure 65, or if the VIN pin becomes high-impedance condition as designed in the system, it cannot damage or degrade the parasitic element. It's because a reverse current via the pass transistor becomes extremely low. In this case, therefore, the protection external diode is not necessary.

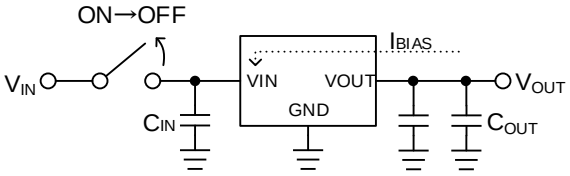


Figure 65. Open VIN

Protection against Input Reverse Voltage

When the input of the IC is connected to the power supply, accidentally if plus and minus are routed in reverse, or if there is a possibility that the input may become lower than the GND pin, it may cause to destroy the IC because a large current passes via the internal electrostatic breakdown prevention diode between the input pin and the GND pin inside the IC as shown in Figure 66.

The simplest solution to avoid this problem is to connect a Schottky barrier diode or a rectifier diode in series to the power supply line as shown in Figure 67. However, it causes the voltage drop by a forward voltage V_F at the supply voltage while normal operation.
Generally, since the Schottky barrier diode has lower V_F, so it contributes to rather smaller power loss than rectifier diodes. If IC has load currents, this external diode generates heat more, therefore select a diode with enough margin in power dissipation. On the other hand, a reverse current passes this diode in the reverse connection condition, however, it is negligible because its small amount.

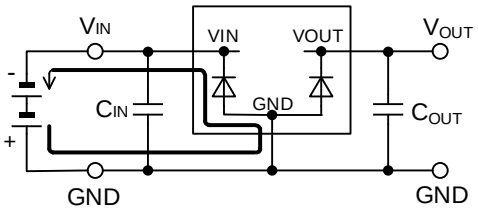


Figure 66. Current Path in Reverse Input Connection

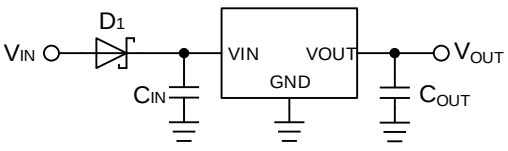


Figure 67. Protection against Reverse Polarity 1

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Protection against Input Reverse Voltage - continued

Figure 68 shows a circuit in which a P-channel MOSFET is connected in series to the power. The body diode (parasitic element) is located in the drain-source junction area of the MOSFET. Since the Pch MOSFET is turned on in the correct connection, the drop voltage in a forward connection is calculated from the on state resistance of the MOSFET and the output current I_{OUT}. It is smaller than the drop voltage by the diode as shown in Figure 67 and results in less of a power loss. No current flows in a reverse connection where the MOSFET remains off in Figure 68.

If the gate-source voltage exceeds maximum rating of MOSFET gate-source junction with derating curve in consideration, reduce the gate-source junction voltage by connecting resistor voltage divider as shown in Figure 69.

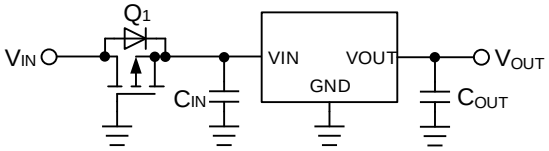


Figure 68. Protection against Reverse Polarity 2

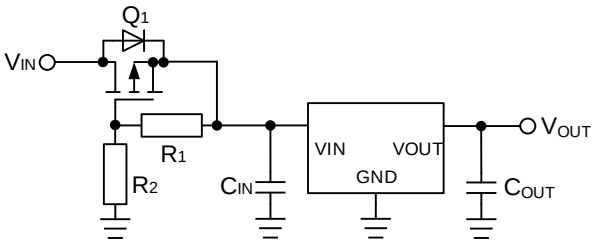


Figure 69. Protection against Reverse Polarity 3

Protection against Reverse Output Voltage when the Output is connected to an Inductor

If the output load is inductive, electrical energy accumulated in the inductive load is released to the ground at the moment that the output voltage is turned off. IC integrates ESD protection diodes between the IC output and ground pins. A large current may flow in such condition finally resulting on destruction of the IC. To prevent this situation, connect a Schottky barrier diode in parallel to the integrated diodes as shown in Figure 70.

Further, if a long wire is in use for the connection between the output pin of the IC and the load, confirm that the negative voltage is not generated at the VOUT pin when the output voltage is turned off by observation of the waveform on an oscilloscope, since it is possible that the load becomes inductive. An additional diode is required for a motor load that is affected by its counter electromotive force, as it produces an electrical current in a similar way.

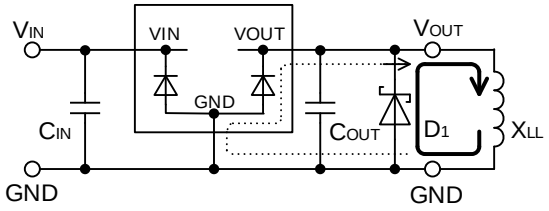


Figure 70. Current Path in Inductive Load (Output: Off)

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Power Dissipation

SSOP5

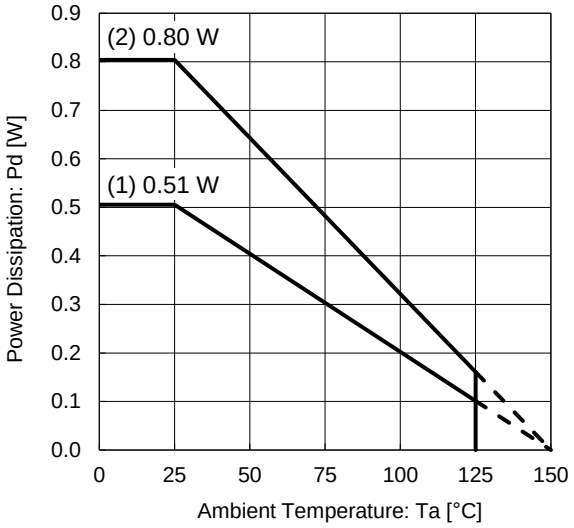


Figure 71. Power Dissipation Graph (SSOP5)

(1): 1-layer PCB
(Copper foil area on the reverse side of PCB: 0 mm × 0 mm)
Board material: FR-4
Board size: 114.3 mm × 76.2 mm × 1.57 mmt
Top copper foil: Footprints and Traces, 70 µm copper.

(2): 4-layer PCB
(Copper foil area on the reverse side of PCB: 74.2 mm × 74.2 mm)
Board material: FR-4
Board size: 114.3 mm × 76.2 mm × 1.6 mmt
Top copper foil: Footprints and Traces, 70 µm copper.
2 inner layers copper foil area of PCB:
74.2 mm × 74.2 mm, 35 µm copper.
Bottom copper foil area of PCB:
74.2 mm × 74.2 mm, 70 µm copper.

Condition (1): θ_{JA} = 247.3 °C/W, Ψ_{JT} (top center) = 43 °C/W
Condition (2): θ_{JA} = 155.5 °C/W, Ψ_{JT} (top center) = 33 °C/W

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Thermal Design

The power consumption of the IC is decided by the dropout voltage condition, the load current and the current consumption. Refer to power dissipation curves illustrated in Figure 71 when using the IC in an environment of Ta ≥ +25 °C. Even if the ambient temperature Ta is at +25 °C, chip junction temperature (Tj) can be very high depending on the input voltage and the load current. Consider the design to be Tj ≤ Tjmax = +150 °C in whole operating temperature range.
Should by any condition the maximum junction temperature Tjmax = +150 °C rating be exceeded by the temperature increase of the chip, it may result in deterioration of the properties of the chip. The thermal resistance in this specification is based on recommended PCB and measurement condition by JEDEC standard. Therefore, need to be careful because it might be different from the actual use condition. Verify the application and allow sufficient margins in the thermal design by the following method to calculate the junction temperature Tj. Tj can be calculated by either of the two following methods.

1. The following method is used to calculate the junction temperature Tj with ambient temperature Ta.

$$Tj = Ta + P_C \times \theta_{JA} \text{ [°C]}$$

Where:

Tj is the Junction Temperature
Ta is the Ambient Temperature
P_C is the Power Consumption
θ_{JA} is the Thermal Resistance (Junction to Ambient)

2. The following method is also used to calculate the junction temperature Tj with top center of case's (mold) temperature T_T.

$$Tj = T_T + P_C \times \Psi_{JT} \text{ [°C]}$$

Where:

Tj is the Junction Temperature
T_T is the Top Center of Case's (mold) Temperature
P_C is the Power consumption
Ψ_{JT} is the Thermal Resistance (Junction to Top Center of Case)

3. The following method is used to calculate the power consumption P_C (W).

$$Pc = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT} + V_{IN} \times I_{CC} \text{ [W]}$$

Where:

Pc is the Power Consumption
V_{IN} is the Input Voltage
V_{OUT} is the Output Voltage
I_{OUT} is the Load Current
I_{CC} is the Current Consumption

Calculation Example

If V_{IN} = 13.5 V, V_{OUT} = 3.0 V, I_{OUT} = 10 mA, I_{CC} = 6 μA, the power consumption P_C can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} P_C &= (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{OUT} + V_{IN} \times I_{CC} \\ &= (13.5\,V - 3.0\,V) \times 10\,mA + 13.5\,V \times 6\,\mu A \\ &\approx 0.11\,W \end{aligned}$$

At the maximum ambient temperature Tamax = 85 °C,
the thermal resistance (Junction to Ambient) θ_{JA} = 155.5 °C/W (4-layer PCB)

$$\begin{aligned} Tj &= Tamax + P_C \times \theta_{JA} \\ &= 85\,°C + 0.11\,W \times 155.5\,°C/W \\ &\approx 102.1\,°C \end{aligned}$$

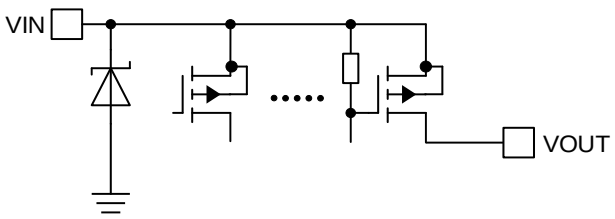
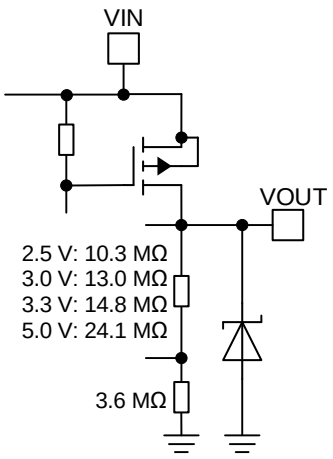
When operating the IC, the top center of case's (mold) temperature T_T = 100 °C, Ψ_{JT} = 43 °C/W (1-layer PCB)

$$\begin{aligned} Tj &= T_T + P_C \times \Psi_{JT} \\ &= 100\,°C + 0.11\,W \times 43\,°C/W \\ &= 104.7\,°C \end{aligned}$$

If it is difficult to ensure the margin by the calculations above, it is recommended to expand the copper foil area of the board, increasing the layer and thermal via between thermal land pad for optimum thermal performance.

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I/O Equivalence Circuit*(Note 1)*

VIN Pin	VOUT Pin
	

(Note 1) Resistance value is Typical.

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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. 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. **Operating Conditions**
   The function and operation of the IC are guaranteed within the range specified by the recommended operating conditions. The characteristic values are guaranteed only under the conditions of each item specified by the electrical characteristics.

6. **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.

7. **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.

8. **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.

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Operational Notes – continued

9. 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.

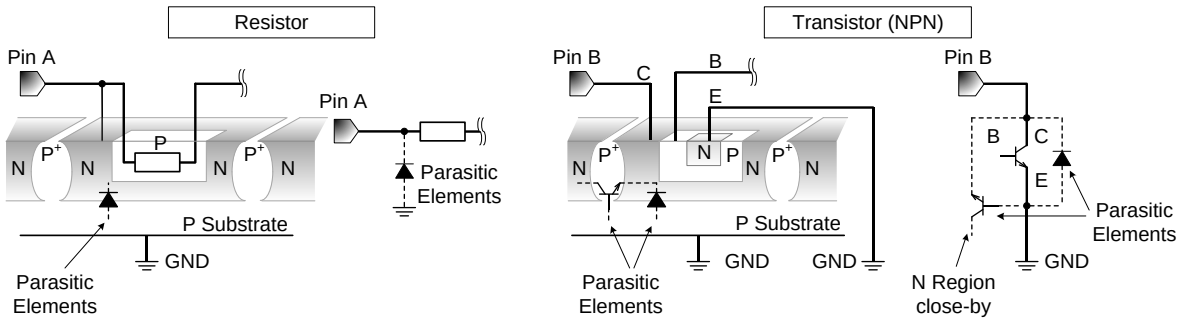


Figure 72. Example of Monolithic IC Structure

10. Ceramic Capacitor

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

11. 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 maximum junction temperature 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 power 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.

12. Over Current Protection Circuit (OCP)

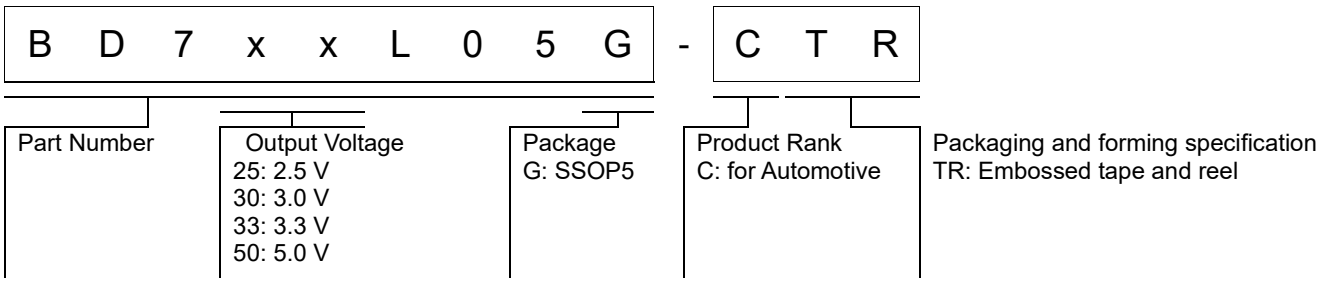
This IC incorporates an integrated overcurrent protection circuit that is activated when the load is shorted. This protection circuit is effective in preventing damage due to sudden and unexpected incidents. However, the IC should not be used in applications characterized by continuous operation or transitioning of the protection circuit.

13. Thermal Consideration

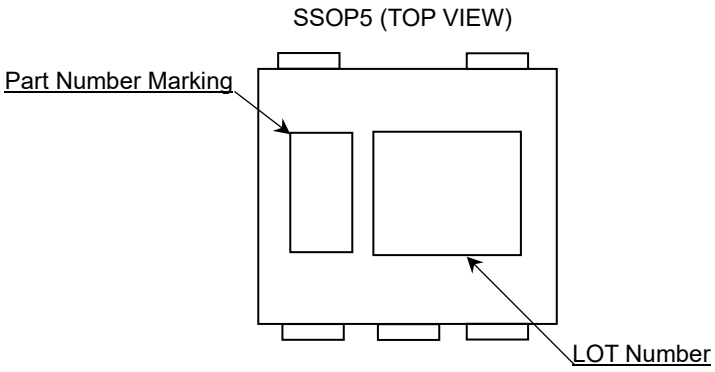
The power dissipation under actual operating conditions should be taken into consideration and a sufficient margin should be allowed in the thermal design. On the reverse side of the package this product has an exposed heat pad for improving the heat dissipation. The amount of heat generation depends on the voltage difference between the input and output, load current, and bias current. Therefore, when actually using the chip, ensure that the generated heat does not exceed the Pd rating. If Junction temperature is over Tjmax (= 150 °C), IC characteristics may be worse due to rising chip temperature. Heat resistance in specification is measurement under PCB condition and environment recommended in JEDEC. Ensure that heat resistance in specification is different from actual environment.

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Ordering Information



Marking Diagram



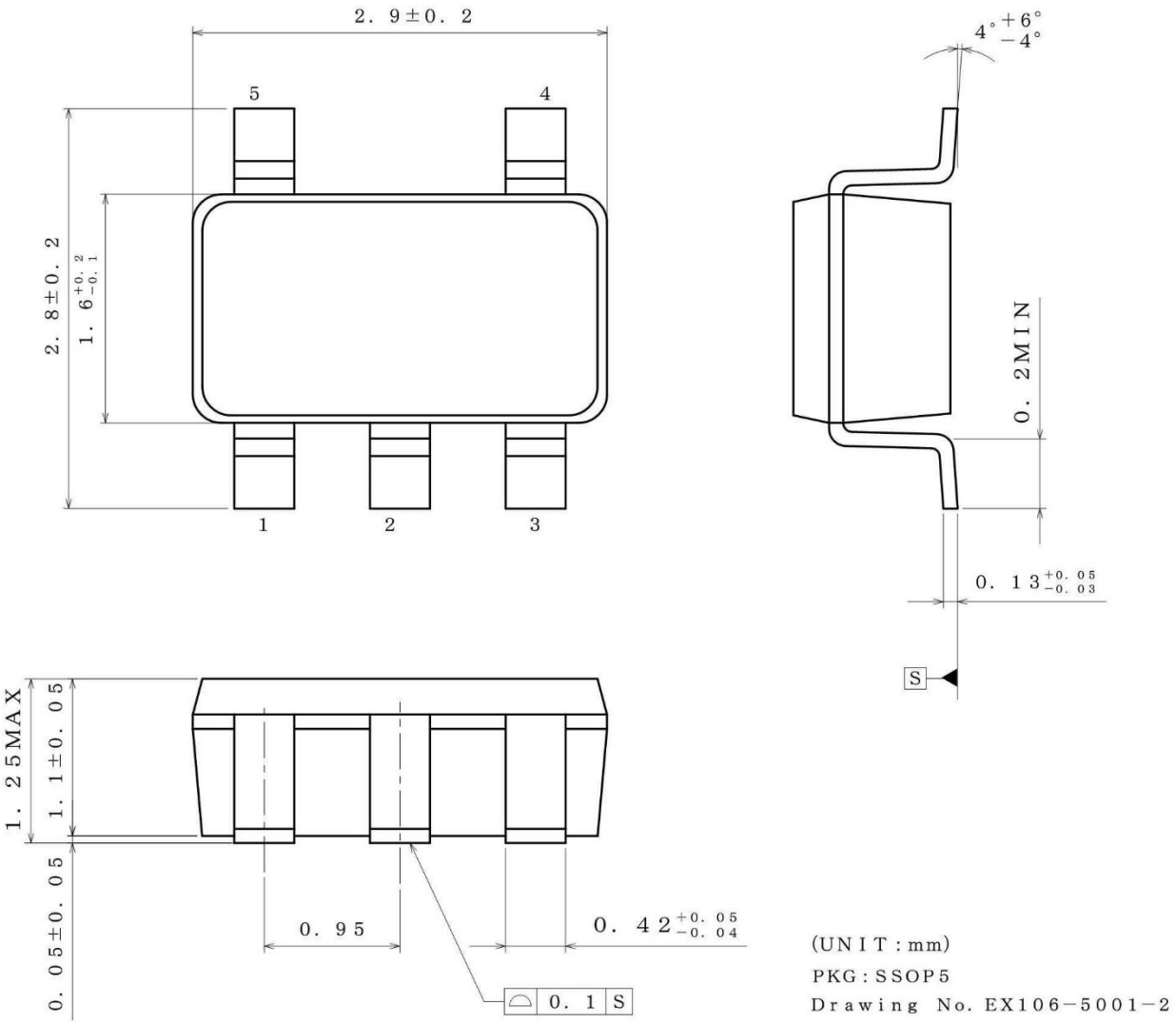
Lineup

Part Number Marking	Output Voltage	Orderable Part Number
dq	2.5 V	BD725L05G-CTR
du	3.0 V	BD730L05G-CTR
dr	3.3 V	BD733L05G-CTR
dy	5.0 V	BD750L05G-CTR

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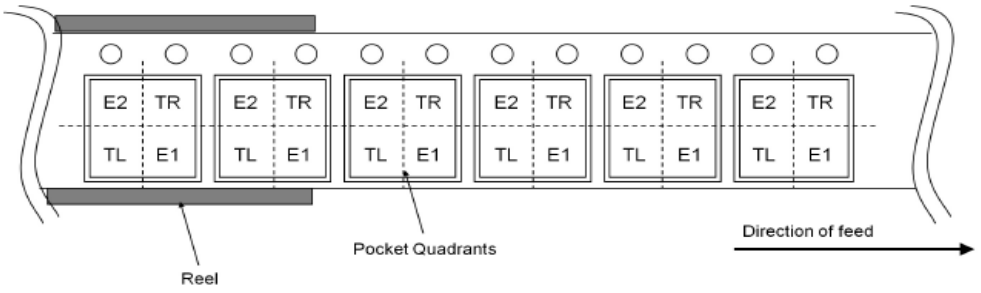
Physical Dimension and Packing Information

Package Name	SSOP5



< Tape and Reel Information >

Tape	Embossed carrier tape
Quantity	3000pcs
Direction of feed	TR (The direction is the 1pin of product is at the upper right when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand)



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Revision History

Date	Revision	Changes
29.Mar.2022	001	New Release

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Notice

Precaution on using ROHM Products

1. If you intend to use our Products in devices requiring extremely high reliability (such as medical equipment (Note 1), aircraft/spacecraft, nuclear power controllers, 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
CLASSⅢ	CLASSⅢ	CLASSⅡb	CLASSⅢ
CLASSⅣ		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 not designed 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 Cl_2, H_2S, NH_3, SO_2, and NO_2
   [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 (Exclude cases where no-clean type fluxes is used. However, recommend sufficiently about the residue.); 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 depending on ambient temperature. When used in sealed area, confirm that it is the use in the range that does not exceed the maximum junction 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 on a surface-mount products, the flow soldering method must be used on a through hole mount products. If the flow soldering method is preferred on a surface-mount products, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

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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 Cl_2, H_2S, NH_3, SO_2, and NO_2
   [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

A two-dimensional barcode 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 concerned goods might be fallen under listed items of export control prescribed by Foreign exchange and Foreign trade act, please consult with ROHM in case of export.

Precaution Regarding Intellectual Property Rights

1. All information and data including but not limited to application example contained in this document is for reference only. ROHM does not warrant that foregoing information or data will not infringe any intellectual property rights or any other rights of any third party regarding such information or data.

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