DC Brush Motor Drivers (7V max.)

Pb Free ROHM Electronic Components · RoHS Directive Compliance

BD621xxx Series

●General Description

These H-bridge drivers are full bridge drivers for brush motor applications. Each IC can operate at a power supply voltage range of 3.0V to 5.5V, with output currents of up to 2A. MOS transistors in the output stage allow PWM speed control. The integrated VREF voltage control function allows direct replacement of deprecated motor driver ICs. These highly efficient H-bridge driver ICs facilitate low-power consumption design.

●Features

- Built-in, selectable one channel or two channels configuration
- VREF voltage setting pin enables PWM duty control
- Cross-conduction prevention circuit
- Four protection circuits provided: OCP, OVP, TSD and UVLO

●Applications

VTR; CD/DVD players; audio-visual equipment; optical disc drives; PC peripherals; OA equipments

●Key Specifications

- Supply Voltage Range: 7V(Max.)
- Maximum Output Current: 0.5A / 1.0A / 2.0A
- Output ON resistance: 1.0Ω / 1.0Ω / 0.5Ω
- PWM Input frequency range: 20 to 100kHz
- Standby current: 0μA (Typ.)
- Operating temperature range: -40 to 85℃

●Packages

	(Typ.)	(Typ.)	(Max.)
SOP8	5.00mm x	6.20mm x	1.71mm
HSOP25	13.60mm x	7.80mm x	2.11mm
HRP7	9.395mm x	10.540mm x	2.005mm


HRP7 (Pd=1.60W)


SOP8 (Pd=0.69W)


HSOP25 (Pd=1.45W)

∗Pd : Mounted on a 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm glass-epoxy board.

●Ordering Information

B D 6 2 1 x x x x - x x

Part Number

Package
F : SOP8
FP : HSOP25
HFP : HRP7

Packaging and forming specification
E2: Embossed tape and reel (SOP8/HSOP25)
TR: Embossed tape and reel (HRP7)

●Lineup

Voltage rating (Max.)	Channels	Output current (Max.)	Package		Ordering Part Number
7V	1ch	0.5A	HRP7	Reel of 2000	BD6210HFP-TR
			SOP8	Reel of 2500	BD6210F-E2
		1.0A	HRP7	Reel of 2000	BD6211HFP-TR
			SOP8	Reel of 2500	BD6211F-E2
		2.0A	HRP7	Reel of 2000	BD6212HFP-TR
			HSOP25	Reel of 2000	BD6212FP-E2

○Product structure：Silicon monolithic integrated circuit ○This product is not designed for protection against radioactive rays

●Block Diagrams / Pin Configurations / Pin Descriptions

BD6210F / BD6211F

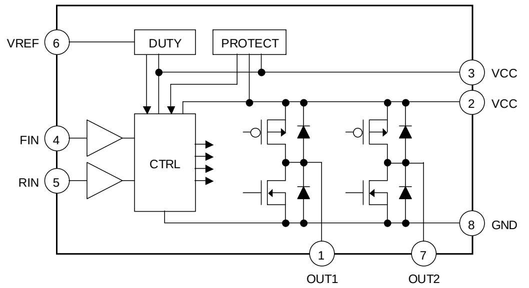


Fig.1 BD6210F / BD6211F

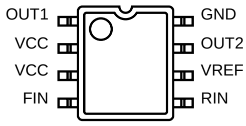


Fig.2 SOP8 (TOP VIEW)

Table 1 BD6210F/BD6211F

Pin	Name	Function
1	OUT1	Driver output
2	VCC	Power supply
3	VCC	Power supply
4	FIN	Control input (forward)
5	RIN	Control input (reverse)
6	VREF	Duty setting pin
7	OUT2	Driver output
8	GND	Ground

Note: Use all VCC pin by the same voltage.

BD6210HFP / BD6211HFP / BD6212HFP

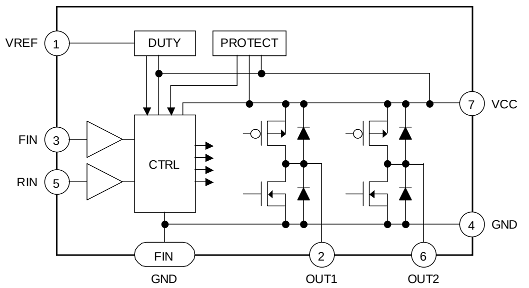


Fig.3 BD6210HFP / BD6211HFP / BD6212HFP

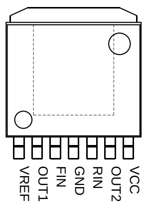


Fig.4 HRP7 (TOP VIEW)

Table 2 BD6210HFP/BD6211HFP/BD6212HFP

Pin	Name	Function
1	VREF	Duty setting pin
2	OUT1	Driver output
3	FIN	Control input (forward)
4	GND	Ground
5	RIN	Control input (reverse)
6	OUT2	Driver output
7	VCC	Power supply
FIN	GND	Ground

BD6212FP

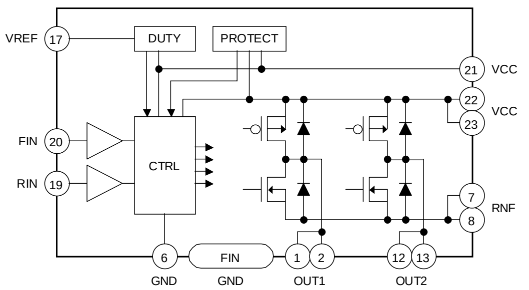


Fig.5 BD6212FP

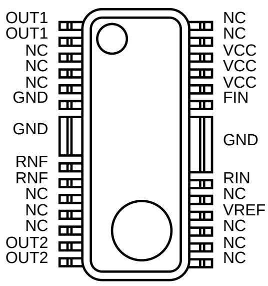


Fig.6 HSOP25 (TOP VIEW)

Table 3 BD6212FP

Pin	Name	Function
1,2	OUT1	Driver output
6	GND	Small signal ground
7,8	RNF	Power stage ground
12,13	OUT2	Driver output
17	VREF	Duty setting pin
19	RIN	Control input (reverse)
20	FIN	Control input (forward)
21	VCC	Power supply
22,23	VCC	Power supply
FIN	GND	Ground

Note: All pins not described above are NC pins.
Note: Use all VCC pin by the same voltage.

●Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25℃, All voltages are with respect to ground)

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Supply voltage	VCC	7	V
Output current	I_{OMAX}	0.5 *1 / 1.0 *2 / 2.0 *3	A
All other input pins	V_{IN}	-0.3 to VCC	V
Operating temperature	T_{OPR}	-40 to +85	℃
Storage temperature	T_{STG}	-55 to +150	℃
Power dissipation	Pd	0.687 *4 / 1.6 *5 / 1.45 *6	W
Junction temperature	T_{jmax}	150	℃

*1 BD6210. Do not exceed Pd or ASO.
*2 BD6211. Do not exceed Pd or ASO.
*3 BD6212. Do not exceed Pd or ASO.
*4 SOP8 package. Mounted on a 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm glass-epoxy board. Derate by 5.5mW/℃ above 25℃.
*5 HRP7 package. Mounted on a 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm glass-epoxy board. Derate by 12.8mW/℃ above 25℃.
*6 HSOP25 package. Mounted on a 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm glass-epoxy board. Derate by 11.6mW/℃ above 25℃.

●Recommended Operating Ratings (Ta=25℃)

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Supply voltage	VCC	3.0 to 5.5	V
VREF voltage	VREF	1.5 to 5.5	V

●Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, Ta=25℃ and VCC=VREF=5V)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits			Limits	Conditions
		Min.	Min.	Min.		
Supply current (1ch)	I_{CC}	0.4	0.7	1.5	mA	Forward / Reverse / Brake
Stand-by current	I_{STBY}	-	0	10	µA	Stand-by
Input high voltage	V_{IH}	2.0	-	-	V	
Input low voltage	V_{IL}	-	-	0.8	V	
Input bias current	I_{IH}	30	50	100	µA	V_{IN}=5.0V
Output ON resistance *1	R_{ON}	0.5	1.0	1.5	Ω	I_O=0.25A, vertically total
Output ON resistance *2	R_{ON}	0.5	1.0	1.5	Ω	I_O=0.5A, vertically total
Output ON resistance *3	R_{ON}	0.2	0.5	1.0	Ω	I_O=1.0A, vertically total
VREF bias current	I_{VREF}	-10	0	10	µA	VREF=VCC
Carrier frequency	F_{PWM}	20	25	35	kHz	VREF=3.75V
Input frequency range	F_{MAX}	20	-	100	kHz	FIN / RIN

*1 BD6210
*2 BD6211
*3 BD6212

●Typical Performance Curves (Reference data)

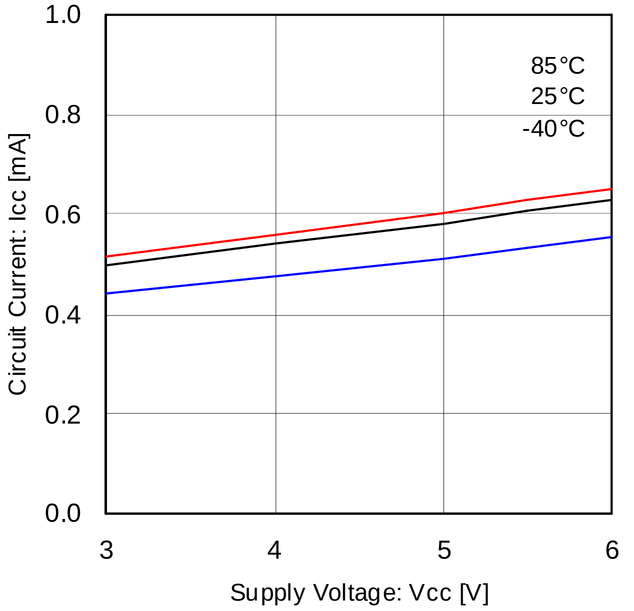


Fig.7 Supply current (1ch)

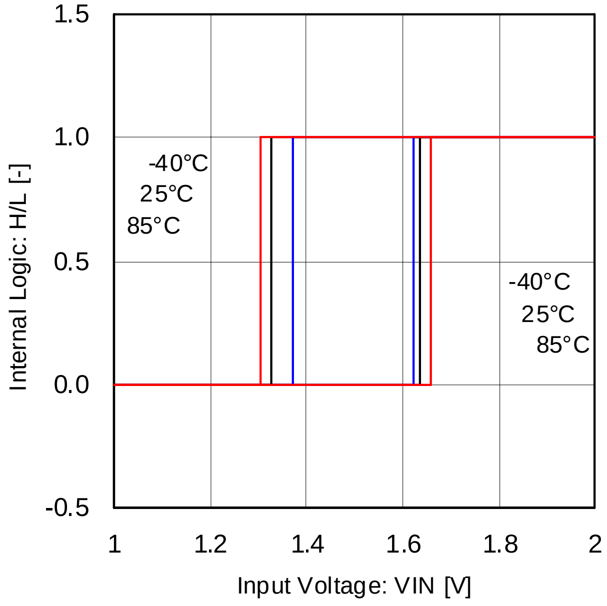


Fig.8 Input threshold voltage

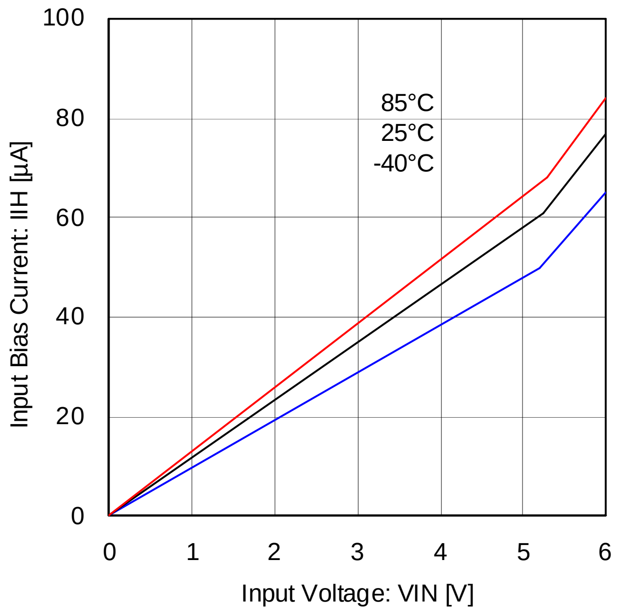


Fig.9 Input bias current

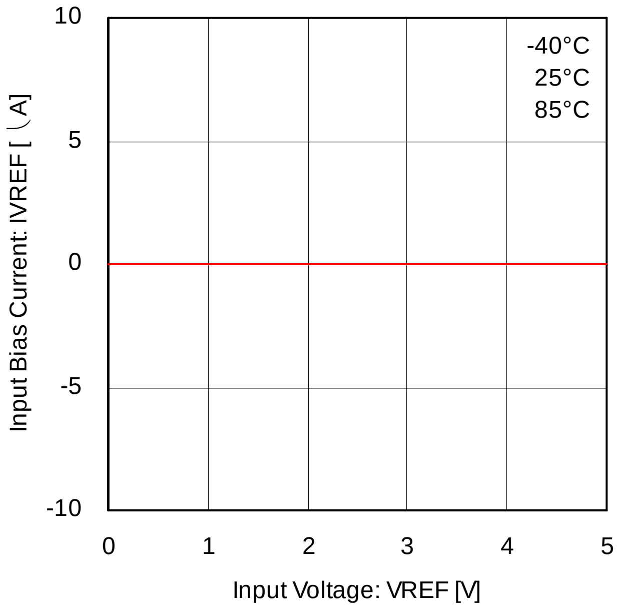


Fig.10 VREF input bias current

●Typical Performance Curves (Reference data) - Continued

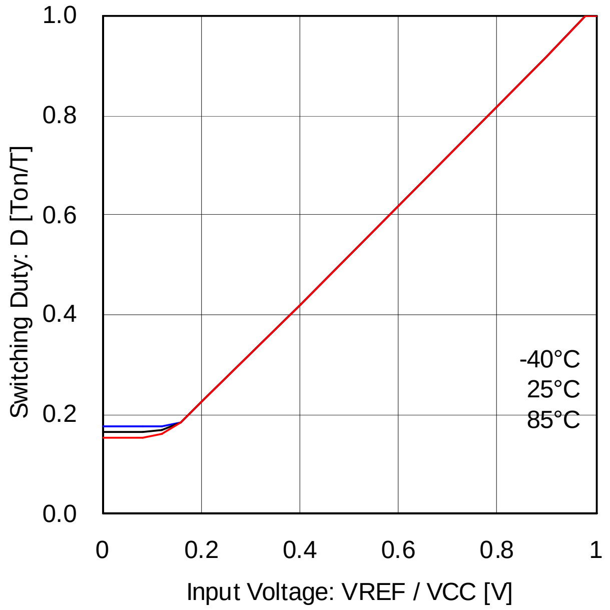


Fig.11 VREF - DUTY
(VCC=5V)

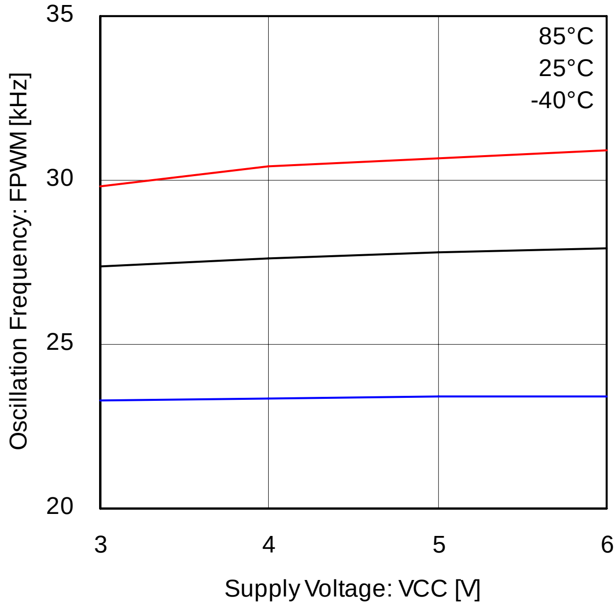


Fig.12 VCC - Carrier frequency

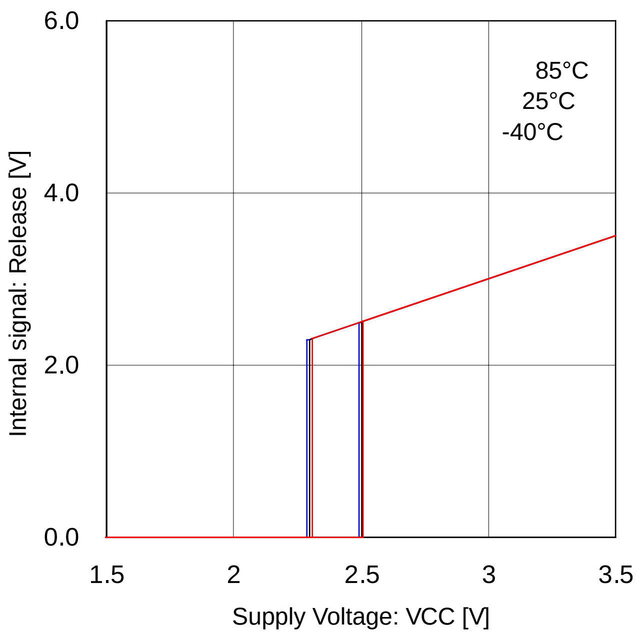


Fig.13 Under voltage lock out

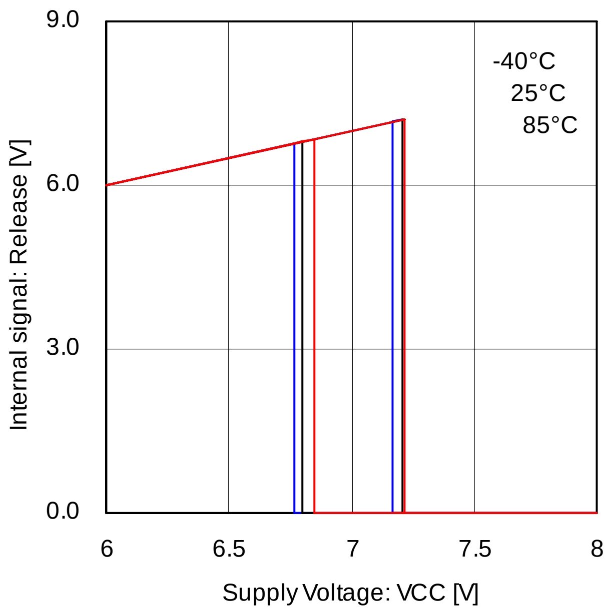


Fig.14 Over voltage protection

●**Typical Performance Curves (Reference data) - Continued**

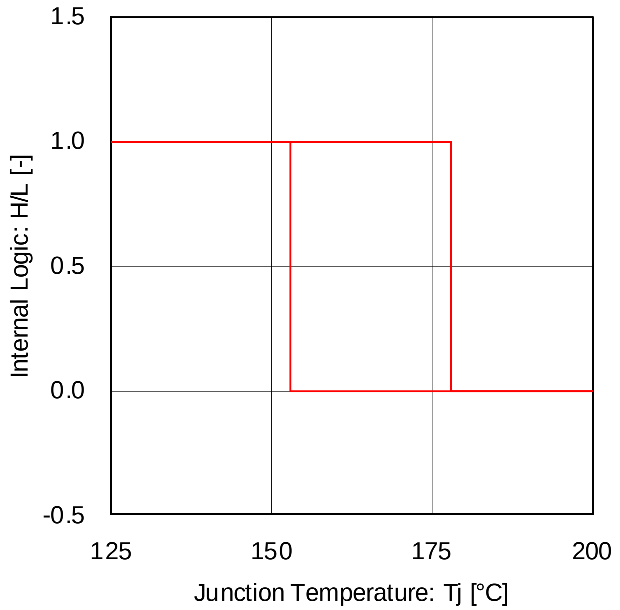


Fig.15 Thermal shutdown

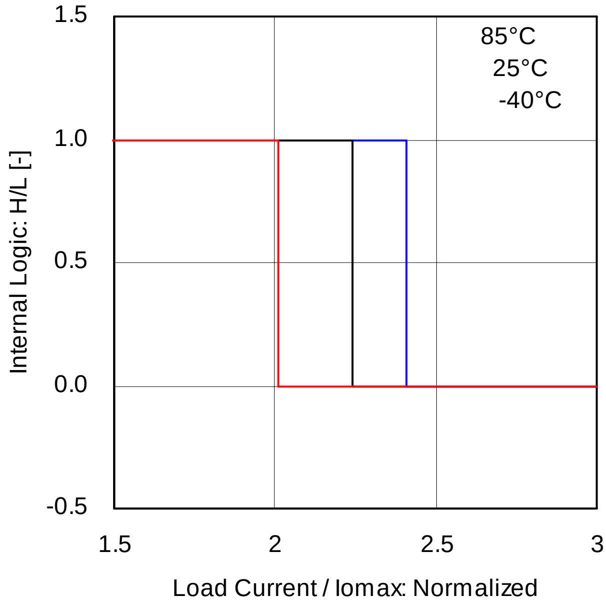


Fig.16 Over current protection (H side)

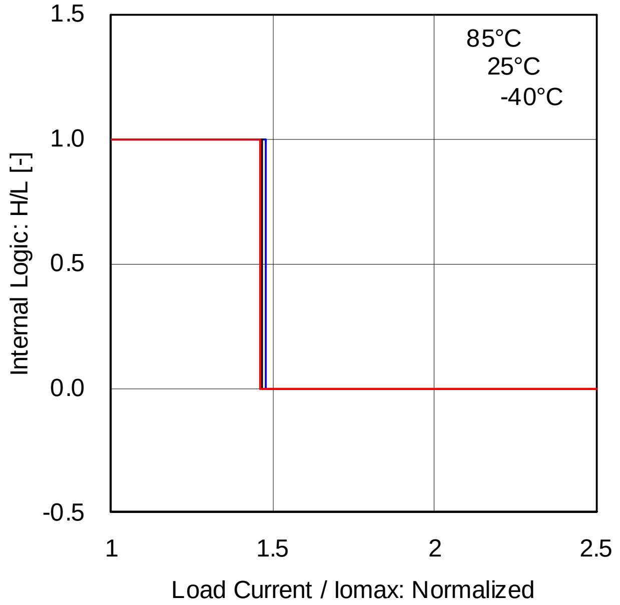


Fig.17 Over current protection (L side)

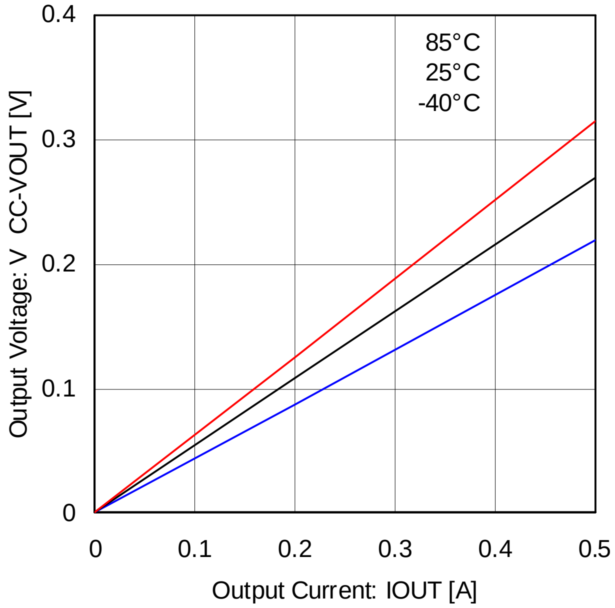


Fig.18 Output high voltage (BD6210)

●Typical Performance Curves (Reference data) - Continued

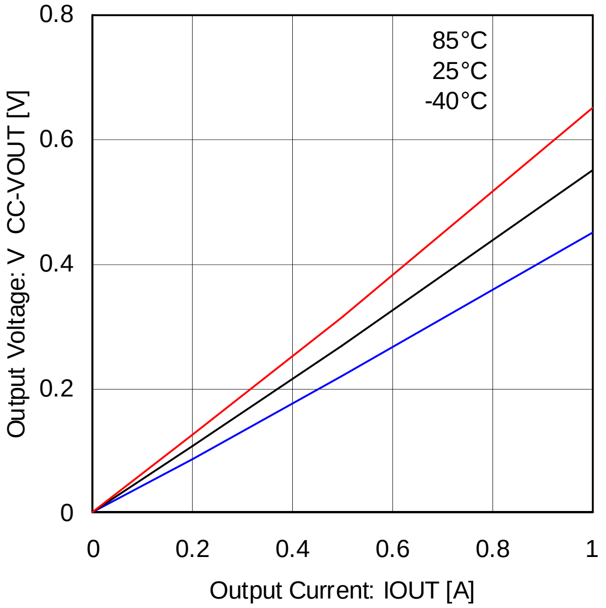


Fig.19 Output high voltage (BD6211)

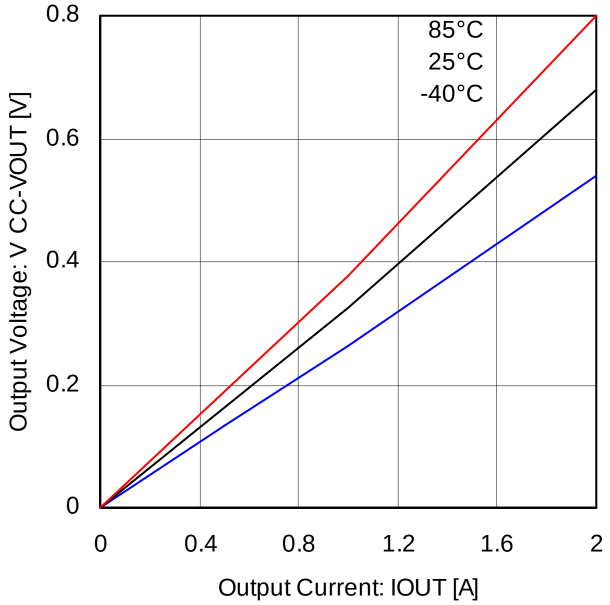


Fig.20 Output high voltage(BD6212)

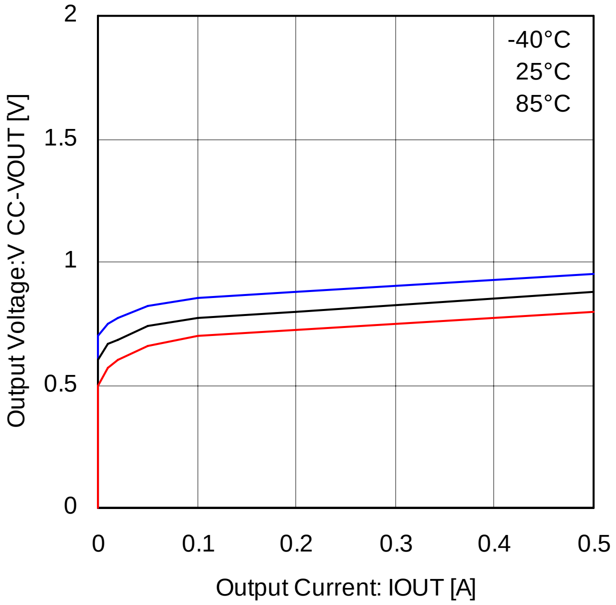


Fig.21 High side body diode (BD6210)

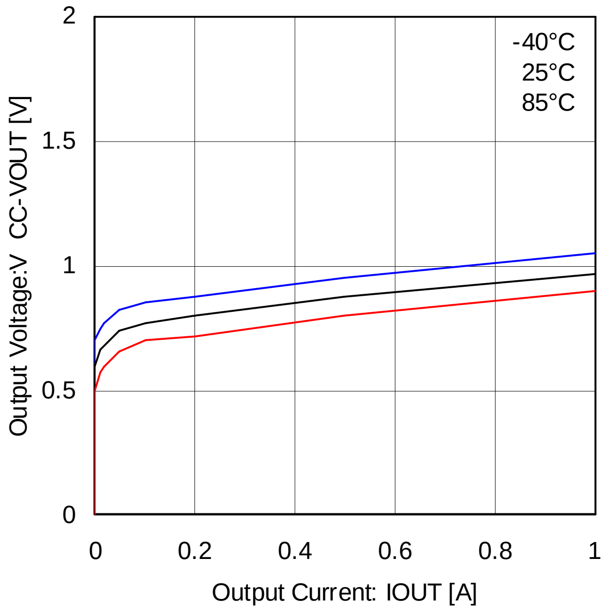


Fig.22 High side body diode (BD6211)

●**Typical Performance Curves (Reference data) - Continued**

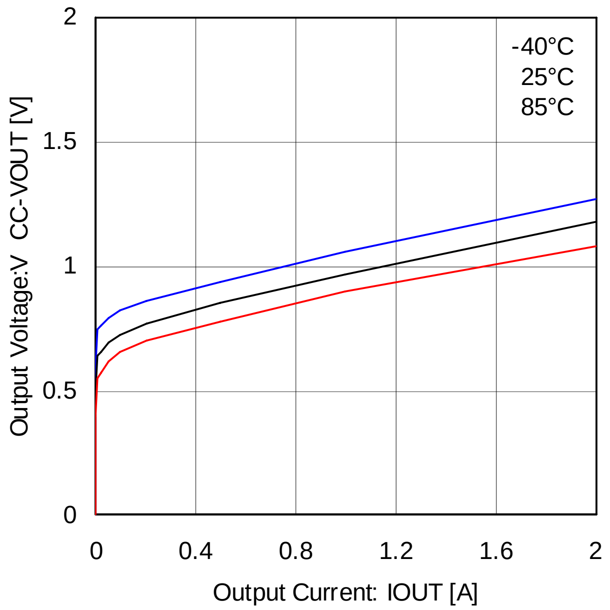


Fig.23 High side body diode (BD6212)

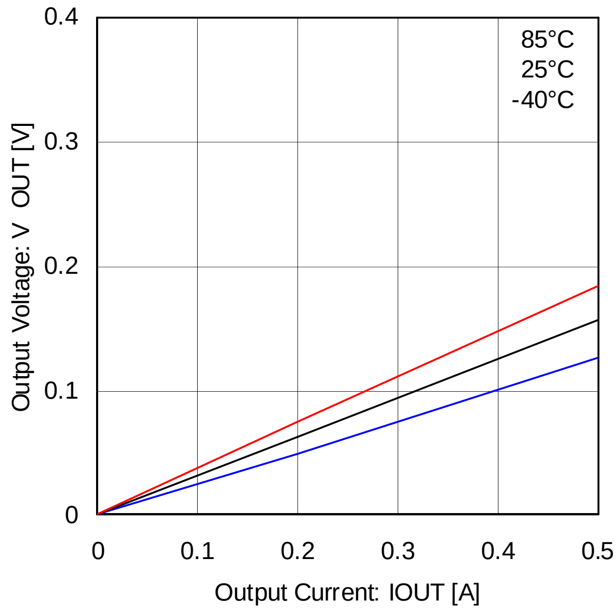


Fig.24 Output low voltage (BD6210)

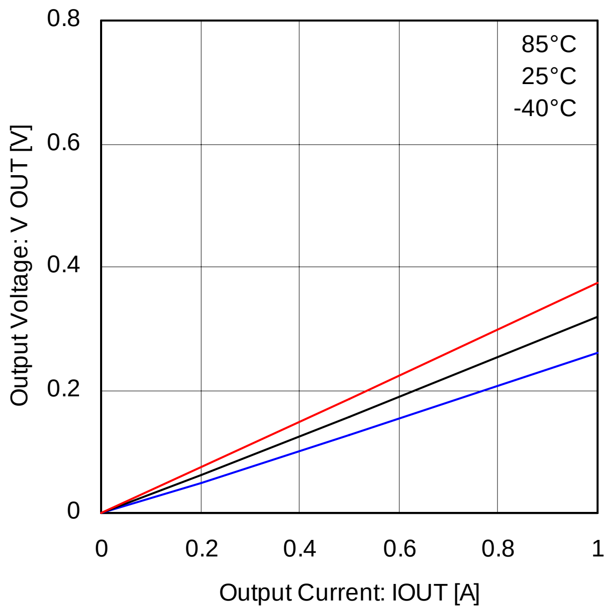


Fig.25 Output low voltage (BD6211)

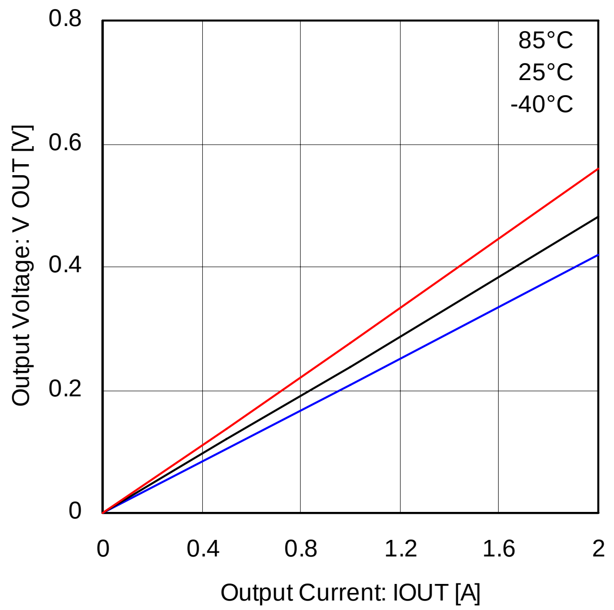


Fig.26 Output low voltage (BD6212)

● **Typical Performance Curves (Reference data) - Continued**

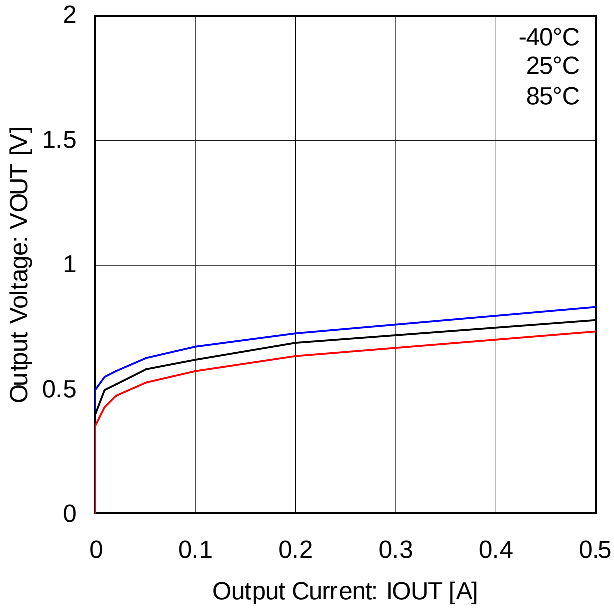


Fig.27 Low side body diode (BD6210)

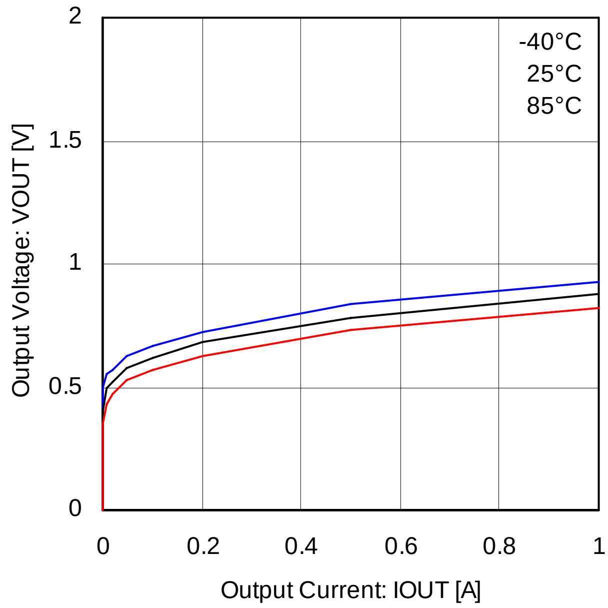


Fig.28 Low side body diode (BD6211)

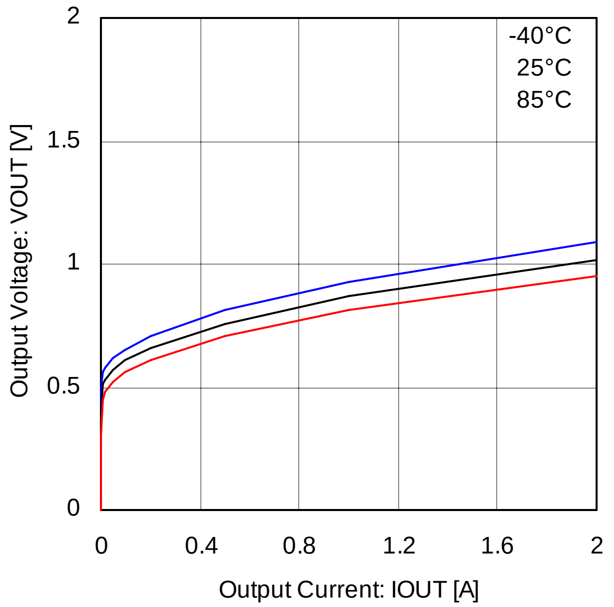


Fig.29 Low side body diode (BD6212)

●Functional Descriptions

1) Operation modes

Table 4 Logic table

	FIN	RIN	VREF	OUT1	OUT2	Operation
a	L	L	X	Hi-Z*	Hi-Z*	Stand-by (idling)
b	H	L	VCC	H	L	Forward (OUT1 > OUT2)
c	L	H	VCC	L	H	Reverse (OUT1 < OUT2)
d	H	H	X	L	L	Brake (stop)
e	PWM	L	VCC	H	$\overline{\text{PWM}}$	Forward (PWM control mode A)
f	L	PWM	VCC	$\overline{\text{PWM}}$	H	Reverse (PWM control mode A)
g	H	PWM	VCC	$\overline{\text{PWM}}$	L	Forward (PWM control mode B)
h	PWM	H	VCC	L	$\overline{\text{PWM}}$	Reverse (PWM control mode B)
i	H	L	Option	H	$\overline{\text{PWM}}$	Forward (VREF control)
j	L	H	Option	$\overline{\text{PWM}}$	H	Reverse (VREF control)

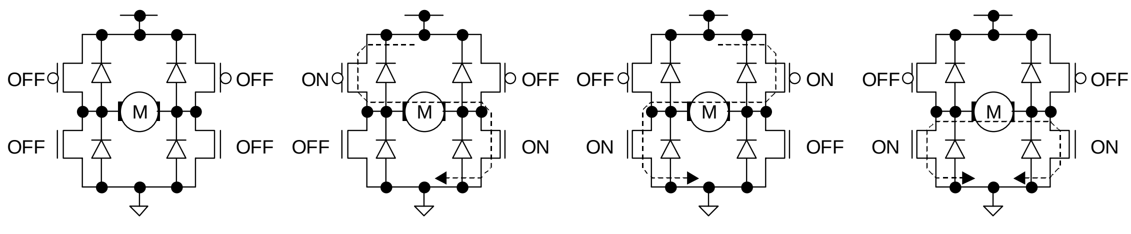
* Hi-Z i: all output transistors are off. Please note that this is the state of the connected diodes, which differs from that of the mechanical relay.
X : Don't care

a) Stand-by mode
Stand-by operates independently with the VREF pin voltage. In stand-by mode, all internal circuits are turned off, including the output power transistors. Motor output goes to high impedance. When the system is switched to stand-by mode while the motor is running, the system enters an idling state because of the body diodes. However, when the system switches to stand-by from any other mode (except the brake mode), the control logic remains in the high state for at least 50µs before shutting down all circuits.

b) Forward mode
This operating mode is defined as the forward rotation of the motor when the OUT1 pin is high and OUT2 pin is low. When the motor is connected between the OUT1 and OUT2 pins, the current flows from OUT1 to OUT2. To operate in this mode, connect the VREF pin to the VCC pin.

c) Reverse mode
This operating mode is defined as the reverse rotation of the motor when the OUT1 pin is low and OUT2 pin is high. When the motor is connected between the OUT1 and OUT2 pins, the current flows from OUT2 to OUT1. To operate in this mode, connect the VREF pin to the VCC pin.

d) Brake mode
This operating mode is used to quickly stop the motor (short circuit brake). It differs from the stand-by mode because the internal control circuit is operating in the brake mode. Please switch to stand-by mode (rather than the brake mode) to save power and reduce consumption.



a) Stand-by mode   b) Forward mode   c) Reverse mode   d) Brake mode

Fig.30 Four basic operations (output stage)

e) f) PWM control mode A

The rotational speed of the motor can be controlled by the duty cycle of the PWM signal fed to the FIN pin or the RIN pin. In this mode, the high side output is fixed and the low side output is switching, corresponding to the input signal. The state of the output toggles between "L" and "Hi-Z".

The frequency of the input PWM signal can be between 20kHz and 100kHz. The circuit may not operate properly for PWM frequencies below 20kHz and above 100kHz. Note that control may not be attained by switching on duty at frequencies lower than 20kHz, since the operation functions via the stand-by mode. To operate in this mode, connect the VREF pin to the VCC pin. In addition, establish a current path for the recovery current from the motor, by connecting a bypass capacitor (10µF or higher is recommended) between VCC and ground.

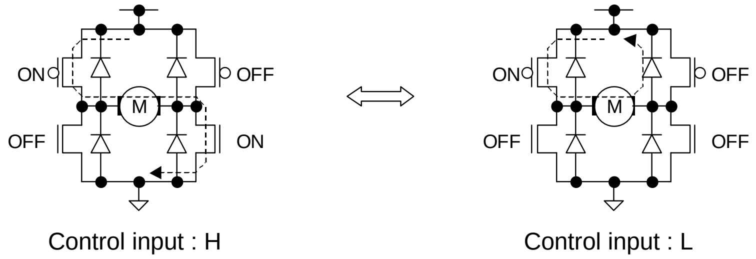


Fig.31 PWM control mode A operation (output stage)

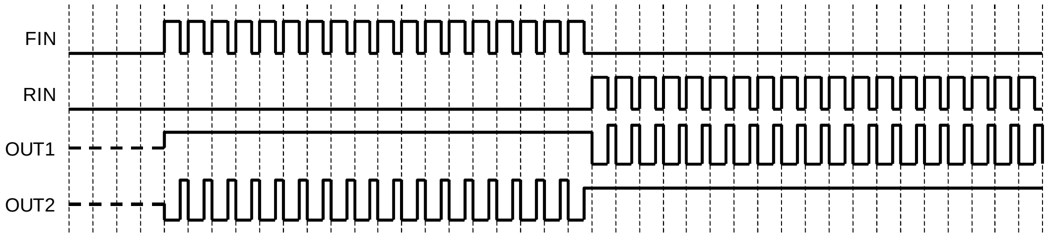


Fig.32 PWM control mode A operation (timing chart)

g) h) PWM control mode B

The rotational speed of the motor can be controlled by the duty cycle of the PWM signal fed to the FIN pin or the RIN pin. In this mode, the low side output is fixed and the high side output is switching, corresponding to the input signal. The state of the output toggles between "L" and "H".

The frequency of the input PWM signal can be between 20kHz and 100kHz. The circuit may not operate properly for PWM frequencies below 20kHz and above 100kHz. To operate in this mode, connect the VREF pin to the VCC pin. In addition, establish a current path for the recovery current from the motor, by connecting a bypass capacitor (10µF or higher is recommended) between VCC and ground.

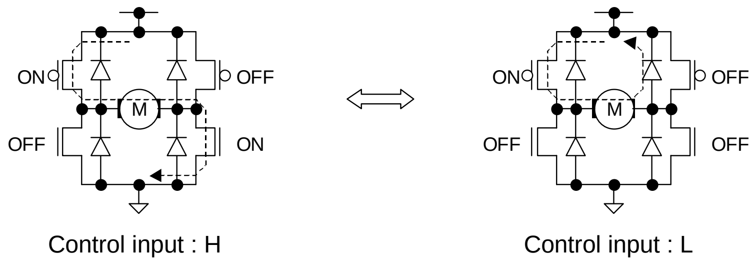


Fig.33 PWM control mode B operation (output stage)

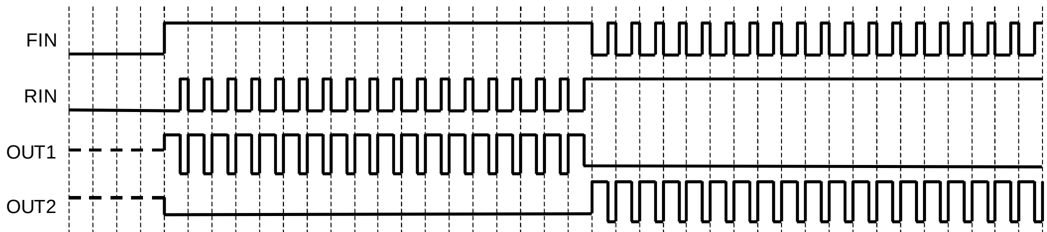


Fig.34 PWM control mode B operation (timing chart)

i) j) VREF control mode

The built-in VREF duty cycle conversion circuit provides a duty cycle corresponding to the voltage of the VREF pin and the VCC voltage. The function offers the same level of control as the high voltage output setting function in previous models. The duty cycle is calculated by the following equation.

DUTY ≈ VREF [V] / VCC [V]

For example, if VCC voltage is 5V and VREF pin voltage is 3.75V, the duty cycle is about 75 percent. However, please note that the duty cycle might be limited by the range of the VREF pin voltage (Refer to the operating conditions, shown on page 2). The PWM carrier frequency in this mode is 25kHz (nominal), and the switching operation is the same as the PWM control modes. When operating in this mode, do not input a PWM signal to the FIN and RIN pins. In addition, establish a current path for the recovery current from the motor, by connecting a bypass capacitor (10µF or more is recommended) between VCC and ground.

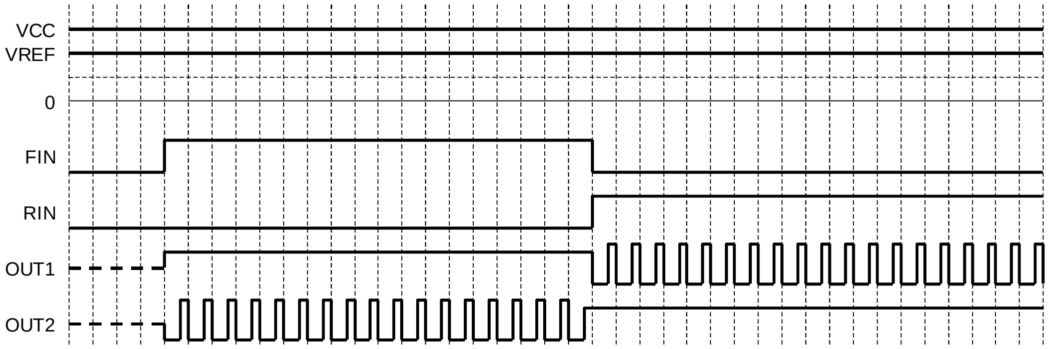


Fig.35 VREF control operation (timing chart)

2) Cross-conduction protection circuit

In the full bridge output stage, when the upper and lower transistors are turned on at the same time during high to low or low to high transition, an inrush current flows from the power supply to ground, resulting to a loss. This circuit eliminates the inrush current by providing a dead time (about 400ns, nominal) during the transition.

3) Output protection circuits

a) Under voltage lock out (UVLO) circuit

To ensure the lowest power supply voltage necessary to operate the controller, and to prevent under voltage malfunctions, a UVLO circuit has been built into this driver. When the power supply voltage falls to 2.3V (nominal) or below, the controller forces all driver outputs to high impedance. When the voltage rises to 2.5V (nominal) or above, the UVLO circuit ends the lockout operation and returns the chip to normal operation.

b) Over voltage protection (OVP) circuit

When the power supply voltage exceeds 7.3V (nominal), the controller forces all driver outputs to high impedance. The OVP circuit is released and its operation ends when the voltage drops back to 6.8V (nominal) or below. This protection circuit does not work in the stand-by mode. Also, note that this circuit is supplementary, and thus if it is asserted, the absolute maximum rating will have been exceeded. Therefore, do not continue to use the IC after this circuit is activated, and do not operate the IC in an environment where activation of the circuit is assumed.

c) Thermal shutdown (TSD) circuit

The TSD circuit operates when the junction temperature of the driver exceeds the preset temperature (175°C nominal). At this time, the controller forces all driver outputs to high impedance. Since thermal hysteresis is provided in the TSD circuit, the chip returns to normal operation when the junction temperature falls below the preset temperature (150°C nominal). Thus, it is a self-resetting circuit.

The TSD circuit is designed only to shut the IC off to prevent thermal runaway. It is not designed to protect the IC or guarantee its operation in the presence of extreme heat. Do not continue to use the IC after the TSD circuit is activated, and do not operate the IC in an environment where activation of the circuit is assumed.

d) Over current protection (OCP) circuit

To protect this driver IC from ground faults, power supply line faults and load short circuits, the OCP circuit monitors the output current for the circuit's monitoring time (10µs, nominal). When the protection circuit detects an over current, the controller forces all driver outputs to high impedance during the off time (290µs, nominal). The IC returns to normal operation after the off time period has elapsed (self-returning type). At the two channels type, this circuit works independently for each channel.

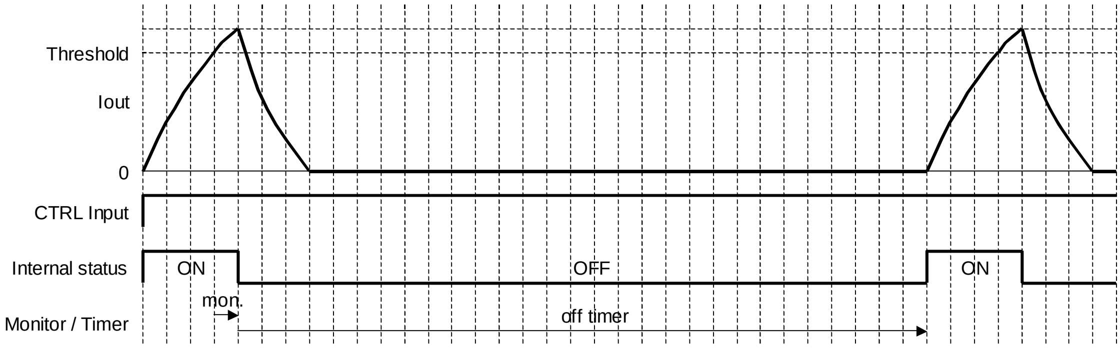


Fig.36 Over current protection (timing chart)

●I/O equivalent circuit

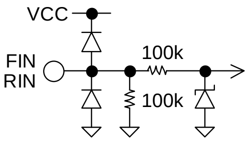


Fig.37 FIN / RIN

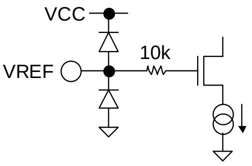


Fig.38 VREF

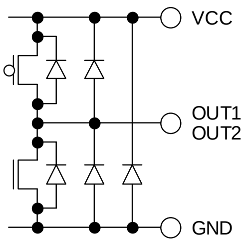


Fig.39 OUT1 / OUT2
(SOP8/HRP7)

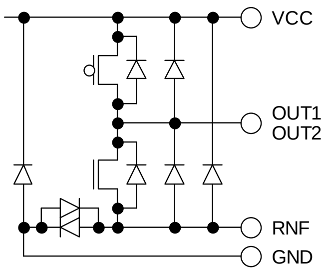


Fig.40 OUT1 / OUT2
(HSOP25)

●Operational Notes

1) **Absolute maximum ratings**
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. 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.

2) **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 terminals.

3) **Power supply lines**
Design the PCB layout pattern to provide low impedance ground and 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.

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

5) **Thermal consideration**
Use a thermal design that allows for a sufficient margin by taking into account the permissible power dissipation (Pd) in actual operating conditions. Consider Pc that does not exceed Pd in actual operating conditions (Pc≥Pd).

Package Power dissipation : Pd (W)=(Tjmax−Ta)/θja
Power dissipation : Pc (W)=(Vcc−Vo)×Io+Vcc×Ib

(Tjmax : Maximum junction temperature=150℃, Ta : Peripheral temperature[℃] ,
θja : Thermal resistance of package-ambience[℃/W], Pd : Package Power dissipation [W],
Pc : Power dissipation [W], Vcc : Input Voltage, Vo : Output Voltage, Io : Load, Ib : Bias Current)

6) **Short between pins and mounting errors**
Be careful when mounting the IC on printed circuit boards. The IC may be damaged if it is mounted in a wrong orientation or if pins are shorted together. Short circuit may be caused by conductive particles caught between the pins.

7) **Operation under strong electromagnetic field**
Operating the IC in the presence of a strong electromagnetic field may cause the IC to malfunction.

8) **Area of Safe Operation (ASO)**
Operate the IC such that the output voltage, output current, and power dissipation are all within the Area of Safe Operation (ASO).

9) **Capacitor between output and GND**
If a large capacitor is connected between the output pin and GND pin, current from the charged capacitor can flow into the output pin and may destroy the IC when the VCC or VIN pin is shorted to ground or pulled down to 0V. Use a capacitor smaller than 10uF between output and GND.

10) **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.

11) **Switching noise**
When the operation mode is in PWM control or VREF control, PWM switching noise may affect the control input pins and cause IC malfunctions. In this case, insert a pull down resistor (10kΩ is recommended) between each control input pin and ground.

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.

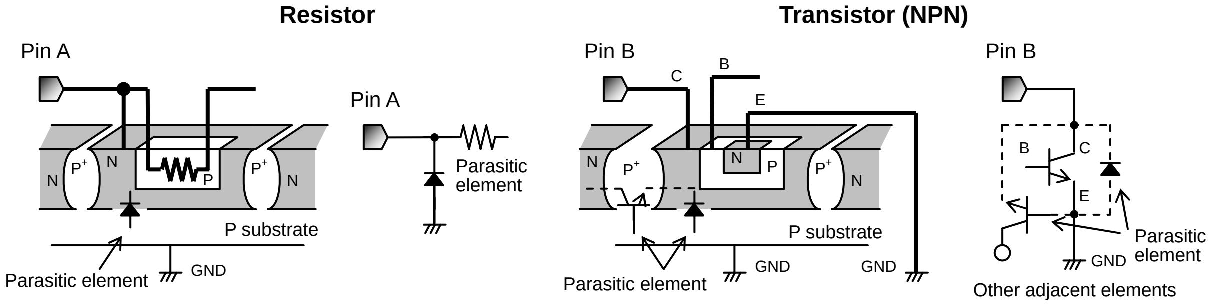
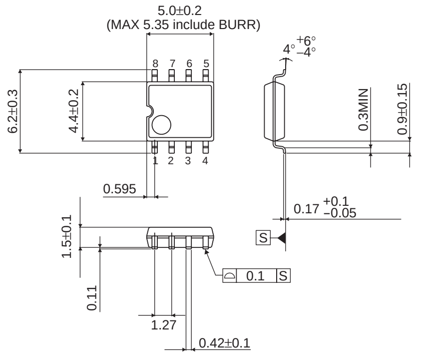


Fig.41 Example of monolithic IC structure

●Physical Dimensions Tape and Reel Information

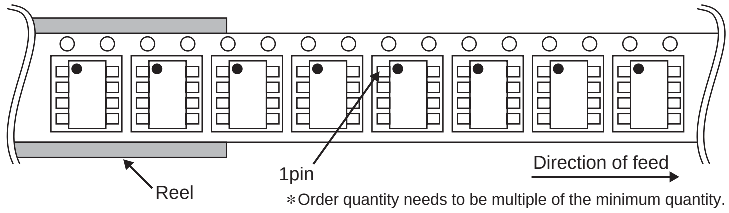
SOP8



(Unit : mm)

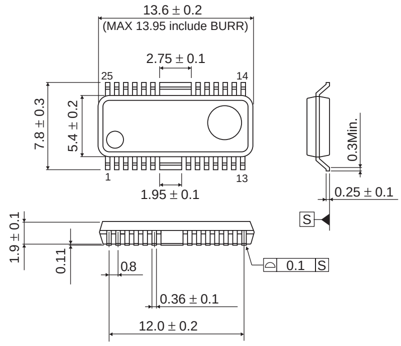
<Tape and Reel information>

Tape	Embossed carrier tape
Quantity	2500pcs
Direction of feed	E2 (The direction is the 1pin of product is at the upper left when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand)



∗Order quantity needs to be multiple of the minimum quantity.

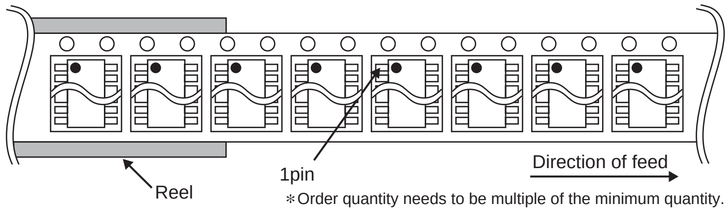
HSOP25



(Unit : mm)

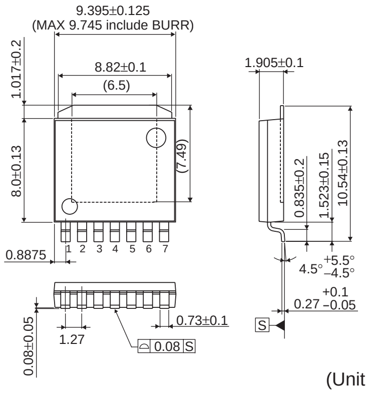
<Tape and Reel information>

Tape	Embossed carrier tape
Quantity	2000pcs
Direction of feed	E2 (The direction is the 1pin of product is at the upper left when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand)



∗Order quantity needs to be multiple of the minimum quantity.

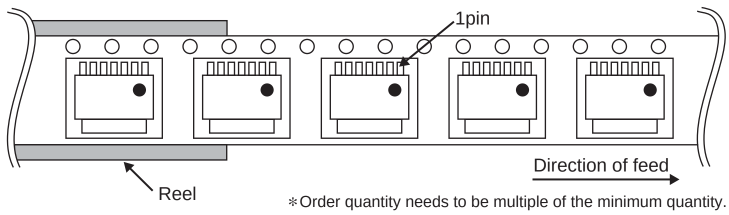
HRP7



(Unit : mm)

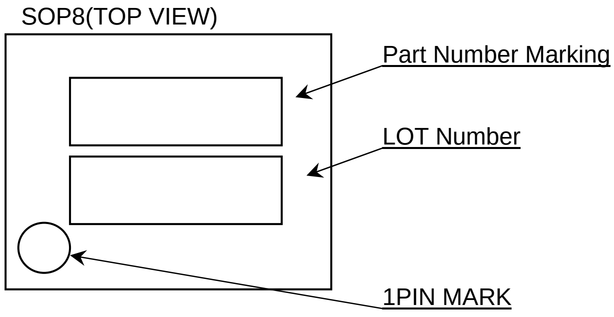
<Tape and Reel information>

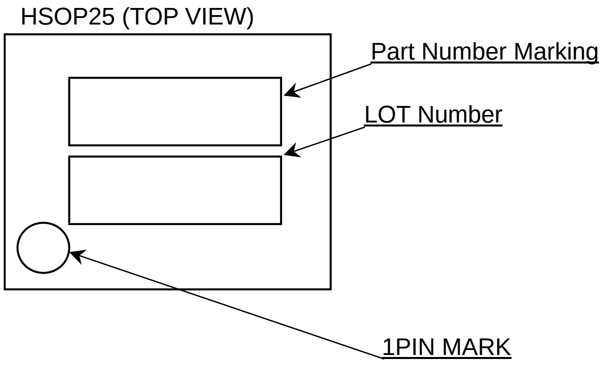
Tape	Embossed carrier tape
Quantity	2000pcs
Direction of feed	TR (The direction is the 1pin of product is at the upper right when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand)

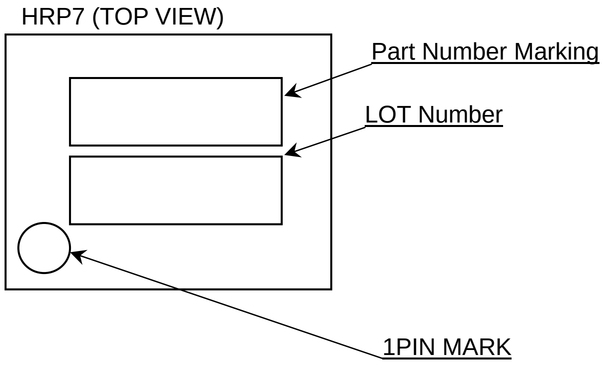


∗Order quantity needs to be multiple of the minimum quantity.

●Marking Diagrams







Part Number	Package	Part Number Marking
BD6210HFP	HRP7	BD6210HFP
BD6210F	SOP8	6210
BD6211HFP	HRP7	BD6211HFP
BD6211F	SOP8	6211
BD6212HFP	HRP7	BD6212HFP
BD6212FP	HSOP25	BD6212FP

●Revision History

Date	Revision	Changes
14.Mar.2012	001	New Release
25.Dec.2012	002	Improved the statement in all pages. Deleted “Status of this document” in page 15.

Notice

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   [b] Installation of redundant circuits to reduce the impact of single or multiple circuit failure

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   [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 (even if you use no-clean type fluxes, cleaning residue of flux is recommended); or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
   [h] Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation

4) The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.

5) Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.

6) In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse) is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.

7) De-rate Power Dissipation (Pd) depending on Ambient temperature (Ta). When used in sealed area, confirm the actual ambient temperature.

8) Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.

9) ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

●Precaution for Mounting / Circuit board design

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

2) In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used; if flow soldering method is preferred, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

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1) If change is made to the constant of an external circuit, please allow a sufficient margin considering variations of the characteristics of the Products and external components, including transient characteristics, as well as static characteristics.

2) You agree that application notes, reference designs, and associated data and information contained in this document are presented only as guidance for Products use. Therefore, in case you use such information, you are solely responsible for it and you must exercise your own independent verification and judgment in the use of such information contained in this document. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of such information.

●Precaution for Electrostatic

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

●Precaution for Storage / Transportation

1) Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the Products are stored in the places where:
   [a] the Products are exposed to sea winds or corrosive gases, including Cl2, H2S, NH3, SO2, and NO2
   [b] the temperature or humidity exceeds those recommended by ROHM
   [c] the Products are exposed to direct sunshine or condensation
   [d] the Products are exposed to high Electrostatic

2) Even under ROHM recommended storage condition, solderability of products out of recommended storage time period may be degraded. It is strongly recommended to confirm solderability before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

3) Store / transport cartons in the correct direction, which is indicated on a carton with a symbol. Otherwise bent leads may occur due to excessive stress applied when dropping of a carton.

4) Use Products within the specified time after opening a humidity barrier bag. Baking is required before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

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

●Precaution for Disposition

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

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