

3ch Clock Generator for Digital Cameras

BU2396KN

General Description

This clock generator IC produces three types of clocks for CCD, USB, and VIDEO. These clocks are necessary for digital still camera systems and digital video camera systems. These are contained in a single chip with the use of the PLL technology. Generating these clocks with a single chip allows for simplified design of the clock system. It occupies less space and reduced number of components used for mobile camera equipment which is increasingly being downsized and becoming less costly.

Features

- Connecting a crystal oscillator generates multiple clock signals with a built-in PLL.
- The CCD clock provides switching selection outputs.
- Providing the output of Low Period-Jitter Clock.
- Uses compact package VQFN20 which makes it suitable for mobile devices.
- Single power supply of 3.3V

Applications

Clock generator used in digital still camera and digital video camera systems

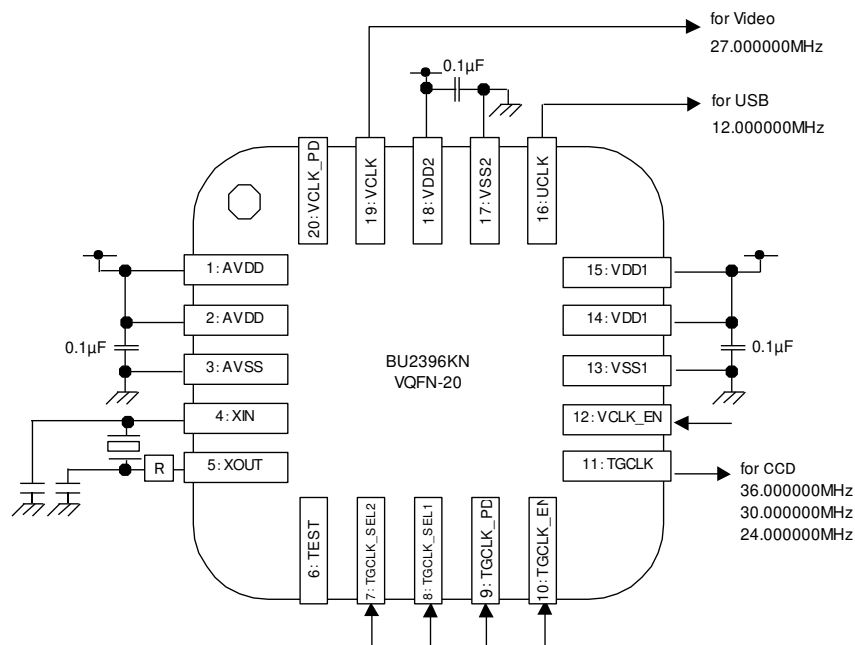
Key Specifications

	BU2396KN
Supply Voltage Range	3.0V to 3.6V
Operating Temperature Range	-5°C to +70°C
Reference Input Clock	12.000000MHz
Output CCD Clock	36.000000MHz
	30.000000MHz
	24.000000MHz
Output USB Clock	12.000000MHz
Output VIDEO Clock	27.000000MHz

Package
VQFN20

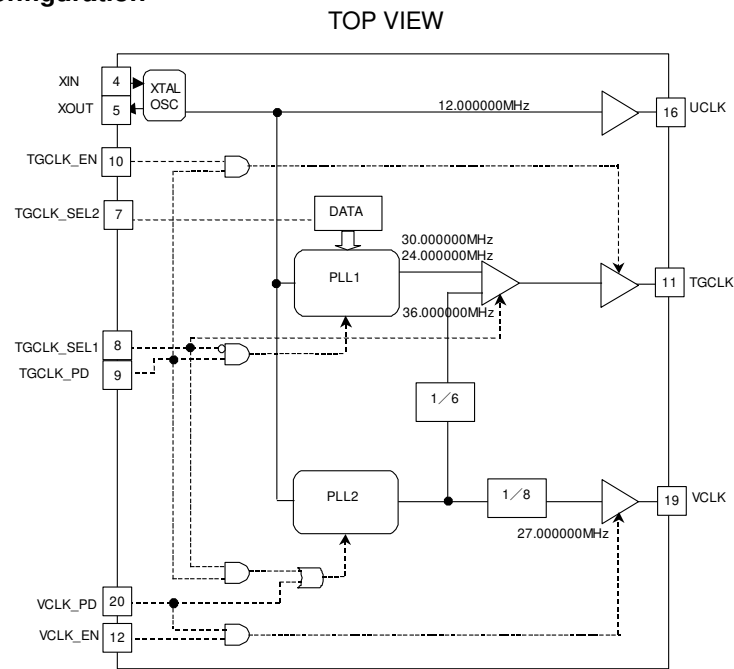
W(Typ) x D(Typ) x H(Max)
4.20mm x 4.20mm x 0.95mm

Typical Application Circuit



(Note) We believe that this circuit is to be recommended. However, to use it, make further thorough check for the characteristics.

Block Diagram and Pin Configuration



Pin Descriptions

Pin No.	Pin Name	Function
1	AVDD	Analog power source
2	AVDD	Analog power source
3	AVSS	Analog GND
4	XIN	Crystal IN
5	XOUT	Crystal OUT
6	TEST	TEST pin, normally open, equipped with pull-down
7	TGCLK_SEL2	TGCLK frequency selection, equipped with pull-up
8	TGCLK_SEL1	TGCLK frequency selection, equipped with pull-up
9	TGCLK_PD	TGCLK Power-Down control, H:enable, L:Power-Down, equipped with pull-down
10	TGCLK_EN	TGCLK output control, H: Enable, L: Output fixed to L, equipped with pull-down
11	TGCLK	36M, 30M, 24M output
12	VCLK_EN	VCLK output control, H:enable, L: Output fixed to L, equipped with pull-down
13	VSS1	TGCLK,UCLK & Internal digital GND
14	VDD1	TGCLK,UCLK & Internal digital power supply
15	VDD1	TGCLK,UCLK & Internal digital power supply
16	UCLK	12M output
17	VSS2	VCLK GND
18	VDD2	VCLK power source
19	VCLK	27M output
20	VCLK_PD	VCLK Power-Down control, H:enable, L:Power-Down, equipped with pull-down

(Note) Basically, mount ICs to the printed circuit board for use.
 If the ICs are not mounted to the printed circuit board, the characteristics of ICs may not be fully demonstrated.
 Mount 0.1μF as bypass capacitors near IC pins between PIN 1&2 and PIN 3, PIN 13 and PIN 14&15, and PIN 17 and PIN 18 respectively.
 As to the jitters, the TYP values vary with the substrate, power supply, output loads, noises, and others. Also, the operating margin should be thoroughly checked.

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Limit	Unit
Supply Voltage	V _{DD}	-0.5 to +7.0	V
Input Voltage	V _{IN}	-0.5 to V _{DD} +0.5	V
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}	-30 to +125	°C
Power Dissipation	P _d	0.53 (Note 1)	W

(Note 1) Derate by 5.3mW/°C when operating above Ta=25°C.

(Note) Operating temperature is not guaranteed.

(Note) Power dissipation is measured when the IC is mounted to the printed circuit board.

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

Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Limit	Unit
Supply Voltage	V _{DD}	3.0 to 3.6	V
Input H Voltage	V _{INH}	0.8V _{DD} to V _{DD}	V
Input L Voltage	V _{INL}	0.0 to 0.2V _{DD}	V
Operating Temperature	T _{opr}	-5 to +70	°C
Output Load	C _L	15(MAX)	pF

Electrical Characteristics(V_{DD}=3.3V, T_a=25°C, Crystal =12.000000MHz, unless otherwise specified.)

Parameter	Symbol	Limit			Unit	Conditions
		Min	Typ	Max		
Operating Circuit Current	I _{DD}	-	23	35	mA	At no load
【Output H Voltage】						
TGCLK	V _{OHT}	V _{DD} -0.5	-	-	V	When current load =-5.0mA
VCLK	V _{OHV}	V _{DD} -0.5	-	-	V	When current load =-5.0mA
UCLK	V _{OHU}	V _{DD} -0.5	-	-	V	When current load =-5.0mA
【Output L Voltage】						
TGCLK	V _{OLT}	-	-	0.5	V	When current load =5.0mA
VCLK	V _{OLV}	-	-	0.5	V	When current load =5.0mA
UCLK	V _{OLU}	-	-	0.5	V	When current load =5.0mA
【Pull-Up Resistance Value】						
TGCLK_SEL1 TGCLK_SEL2	Pull-up R	125	250	375	KΩ	Monitor pin = 0V (R=V _{DD} /I)
【Pull-Down Resistance Value】						
TGCLK_EN, TGCLK_PD VCLK_EN, VCLK_PD	Pull-down R	25	50	75	KΩ	Monitor pin = V _{DD} (R=V _{DD} /I)
【Output Frequency】						
TGCLK SEL1:L SEL2:L	TGCLK1		24.000000		MHz	XTAL x (48/4)/6
TGCLK SEL1:L SEL2:H	TGCLK2		30.000000		MHz	XTAL x (60/4)/6
TGCLK SEL1:H	TGCLK3		36.000000		MHz	XTAL x (54/3)/6
VCLK	VCLK		27.000000		MHz	XTAL x (54/3)/8
UCLK	UCLK		12.000000		MHz	XTAL output
【Output waveform】						
Duty	Duty	45	50	55	%	Measured at a voltage of 1/2 of V _{DD}
Rise Time	t _R		2.0		nsec	Period of transition time required for the output to reach 80% from 20% of V _{DD} .
Fall Time	t _F		2.0		nsec	Period of transition time required for the output to reach 20% from 80% of V _{DD} .
【Jitter】						
Period-Jitter 1σ	P-J1σ		50		psec	(Note 1)
Period-Jitter MIN-MAX	P-J MIN-MAX		300		psec	(Note 2)
【Output Lock-Time】	t _{LOCK}			1	msec	(Note 3)

(Note) The output frequency is determined by the arithmetic (frequency division) expression of a frequency input to XTALIN.
If the input frequency is set to 12.000000MHz, the output frequency will be as listed above.

(Note 1) Period-Jitter 1σ

This parameter represents standard deviation (=1σ) on cycle distribution data at the time when the output clock cycles are sampled 1000 times consecutively with the TDS7104 Digital Phosphor Oscilloscope of Tektronix Japan, Ltd.

(Note 2) Period-Jitter MIN-MAX

This parameter represents a maximum distribution width on cycle distribution data at the time when the output clock cycles are sampled 1000 times consecutively with the TDS7104 Digital Phosphor Oscilloscope of Tektronix Japan, Ltd.

(Note 3) Output Lock-Time

The Lock-Time represents elapsed time after power supply turns ON to reach a 3.0V voltage, after the system is switched from Power-Down state to normal operation state, or after the output frequency is switched, until it is stabilized at a specified frequency, respectively.

Typical Performance Curves
(Basic Data)

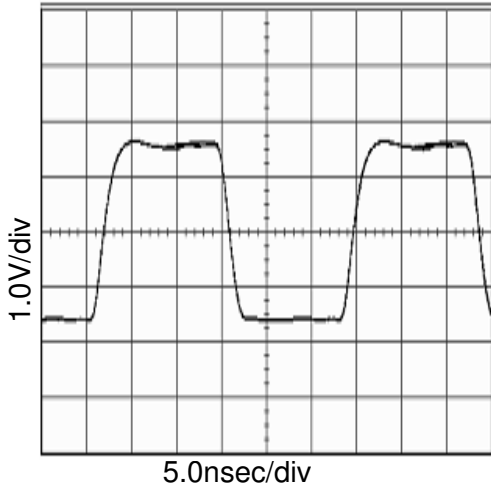


Figure 1. 36MHz Output Waveform
(At $V_{DD}=3.3V$ and $C_L=15pF$)

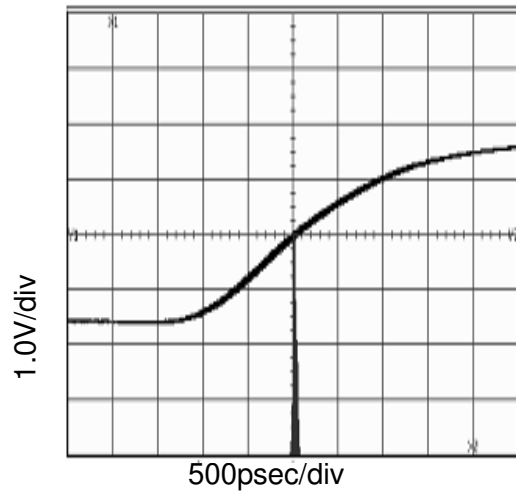


Figure 2. 136MHz Period-Jitter
(At $V_{DD}=3.3V$ and $C_L=15pF$)

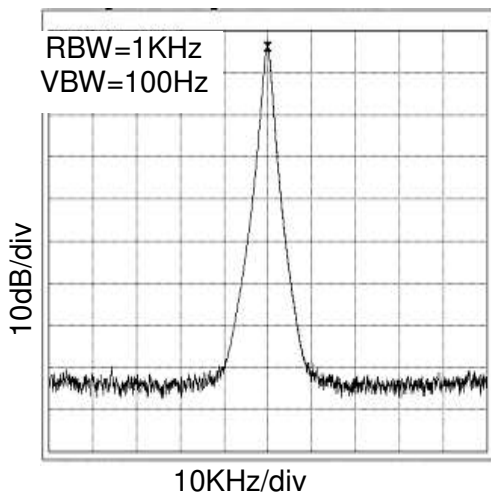


Figure 3. 36MHz Spectrum
(At $V_{DD}=3.3V$ and $C_L=15pF$)

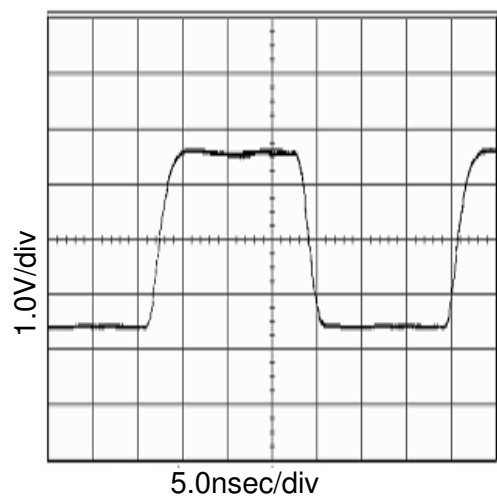


Figure 4. 30MHz Output Waveform
(At $V_{DD}=3.3V$ and $C_L=15pF$)

Typical Performance Curves – continued

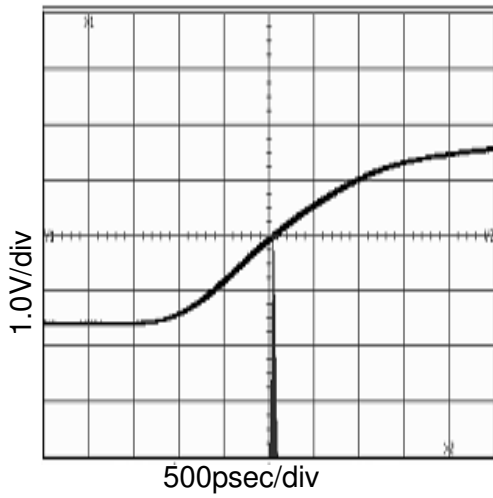


Figure 5. 30MHz Period-Jitter
(At $V_{DD}=3.3V$ and $C_L=15pF$)

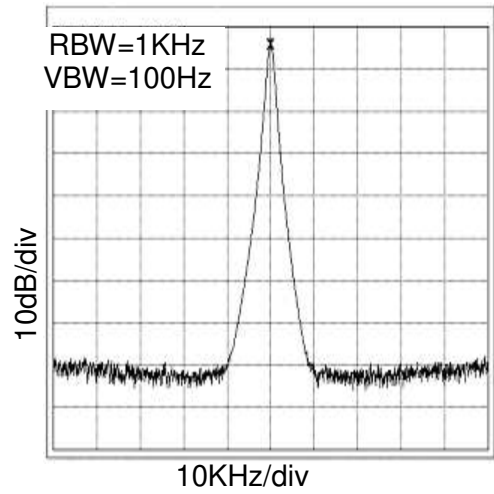


Figure 6. 30MHz Spectrum
(At $V_{DD}=3.3V$ and $C_L=15pF$)

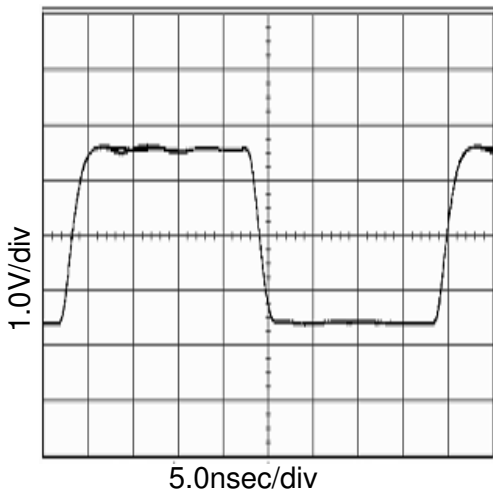


Figure 7. 24MHz Output Waveform
(At $V_{DD}=3.3V$ and $C_L=15pF$)

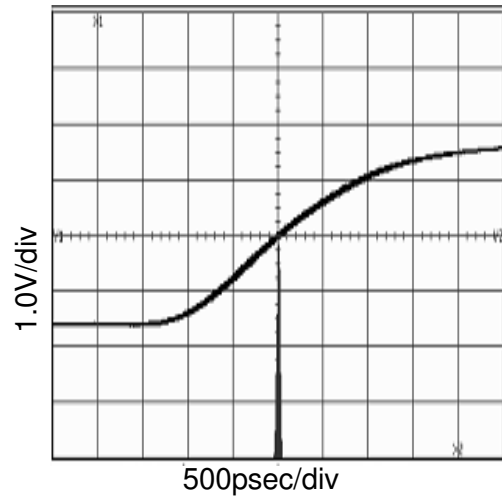


Figure 8. 24MHz Period-Jitter
(At $V_{DD}=3.3V$ and $C_L=15pF$)

Typical Performance Curves – continued

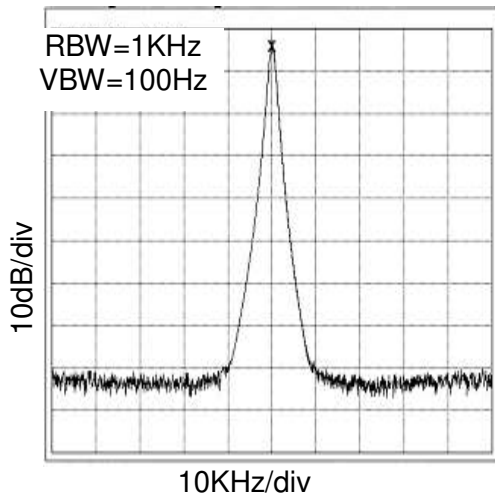


Figure 9. 24MHz Spectrum
(At $V_{DD}=3.3V$ and $C_L=15pF$)

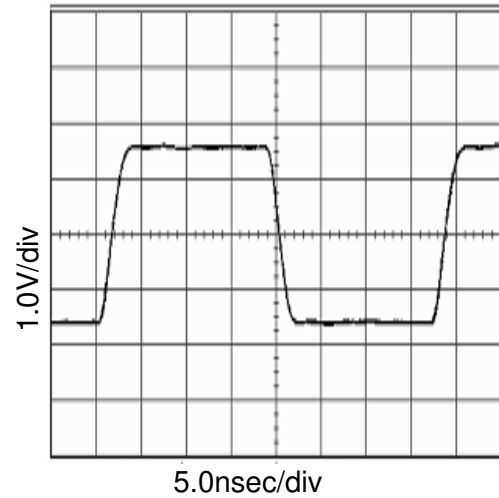


Figure 10. 27MHz output waveform
(At $V_{DD}=3.3V$ and $C_L=15pF$)

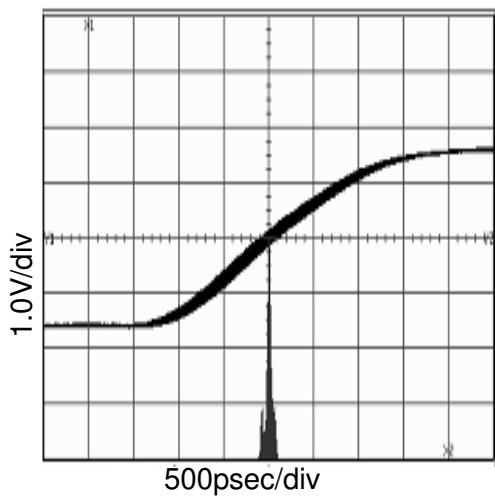


Figure 11. 27MHz Period-Jitter
(At $V_{DD}=3.3V$ and $C_L=15pF$)

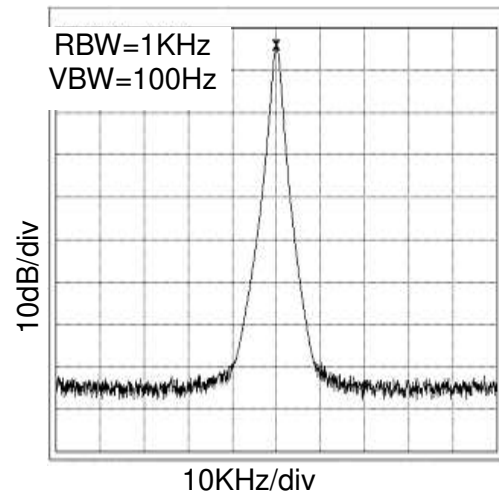


Figure 12. 27MHz Spectrum
(At $V_{DD}=3.3V$ and $C_L=15pF$)

Typical Performance Curves – continued

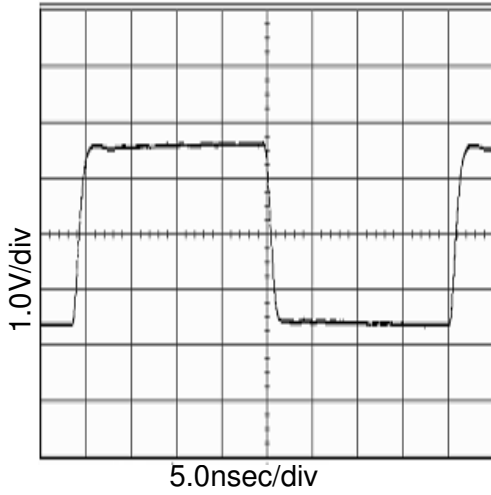


Figure 13. 12MHz Output Waveform
(At $V_{DD}=3.3V$ and $C_L=15pF$)

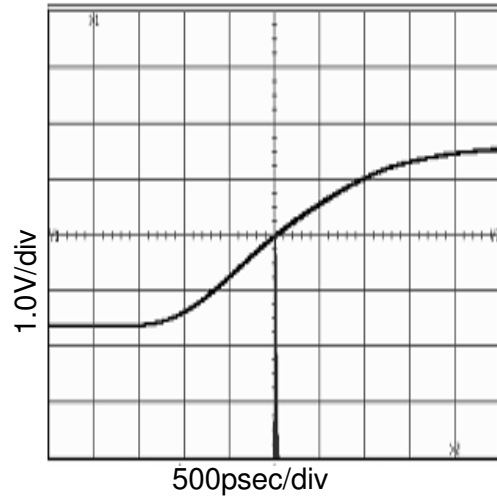


Figure 14. 12MHz Period-Jitter
(At $V_{DD}=3.3V$ and $C_L=15pF$)

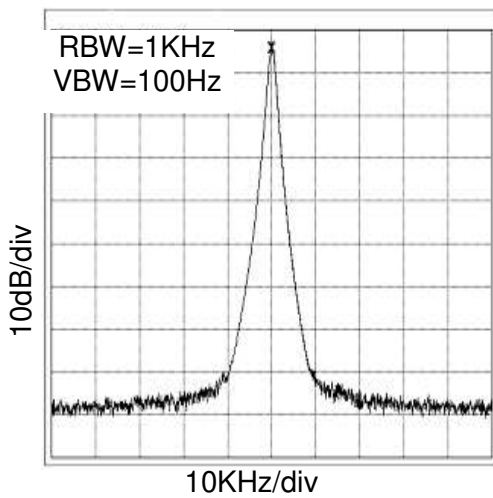


Figure 15. 12MHz Spectrum
(At $V_{DD}=3.3V$ and $C_L=15pF$)

Typical Performance Curves – continued
 (Temperature and Supply Voltage Variations Data)

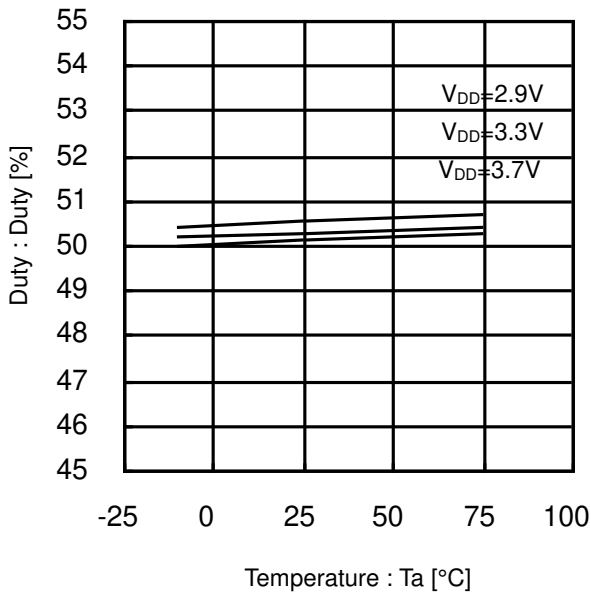


Figure 16. Duty vs Temperature (36MHz)

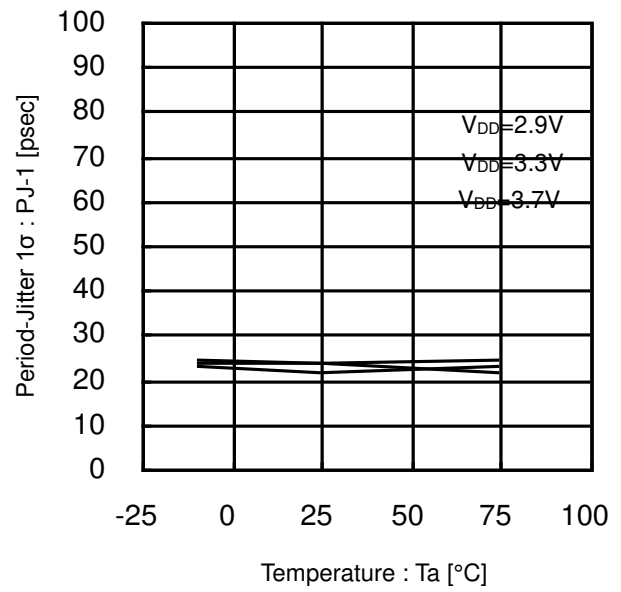


Figure 17. Period-Jitter 1σ vs Temperature (36MHz)

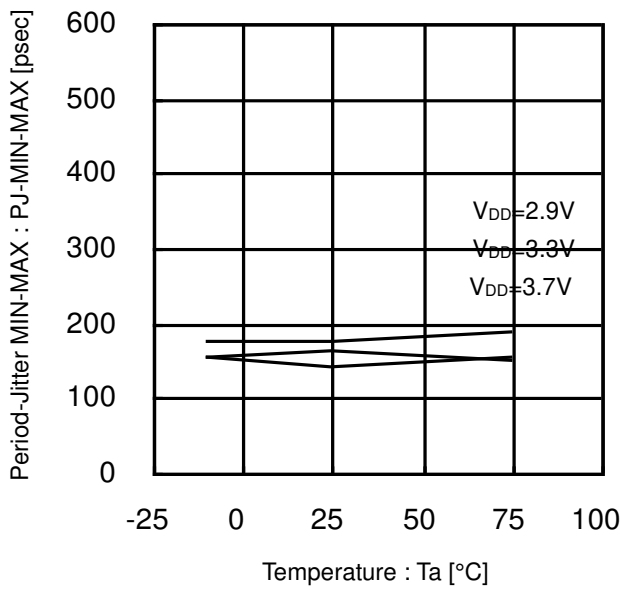


Figure 18. Period-Jitter MIN-MAX vs Temperature (36MHz)

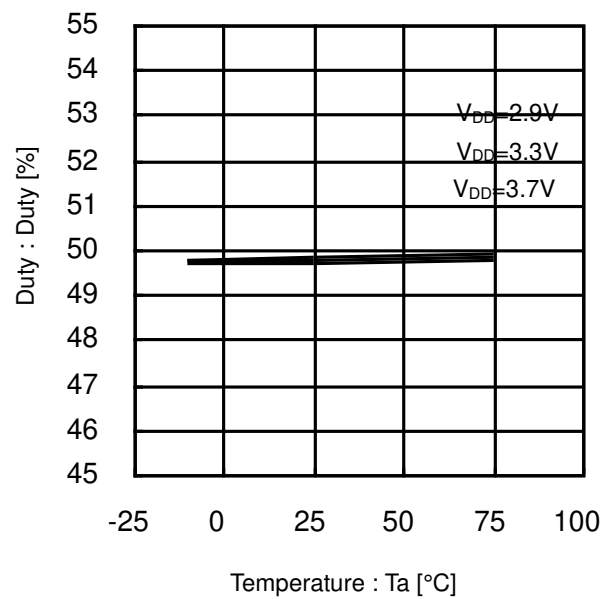


Figure 19. Duty vs Temperature (30MHz)

Typical Performance Curves – continued

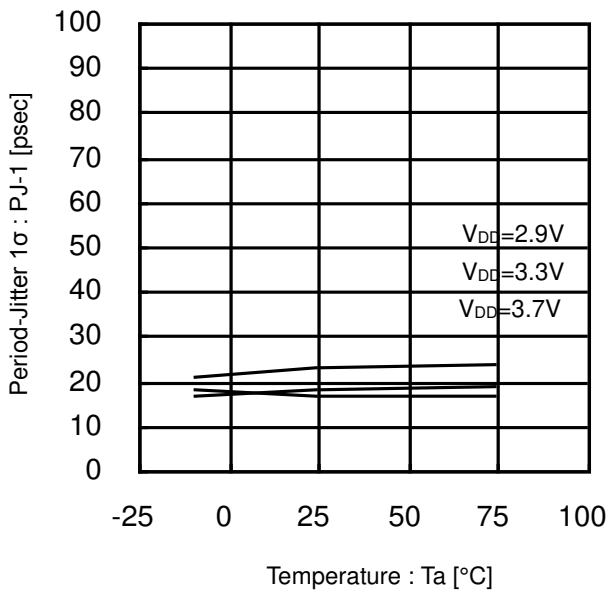


Figure 20. Period-Jitter 1σ vs Temperature (30MHz)

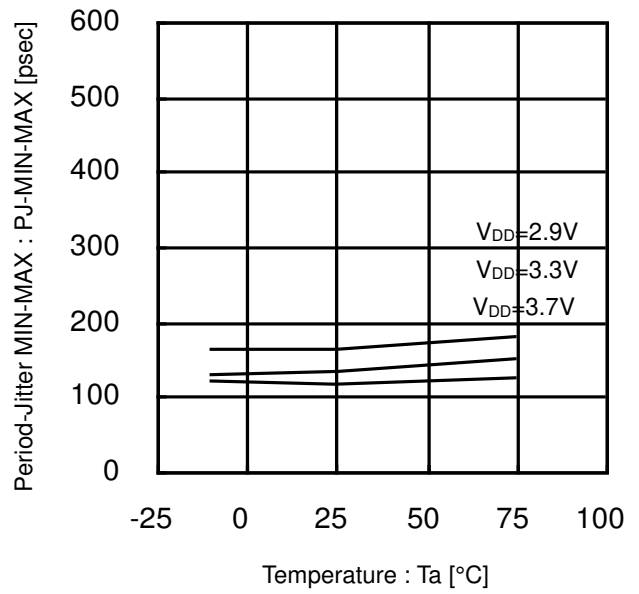


Figure 21. Period-Jitter MIN-MAX vs Temperature (30MHz)

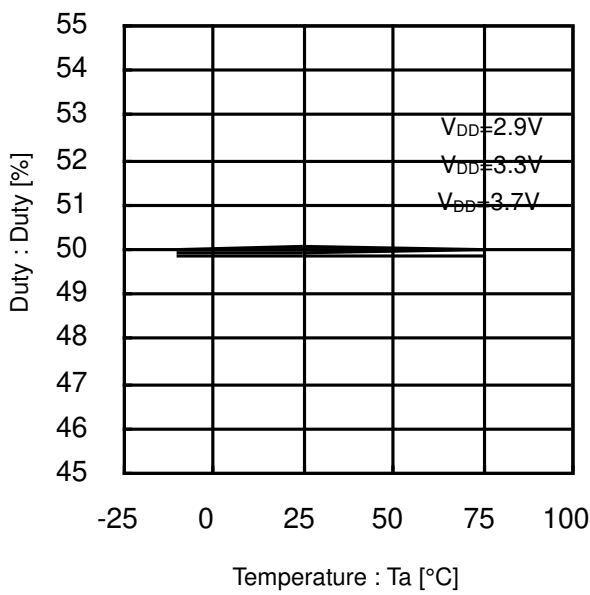


Figure 22. Duty vs Temperature (24MHz)

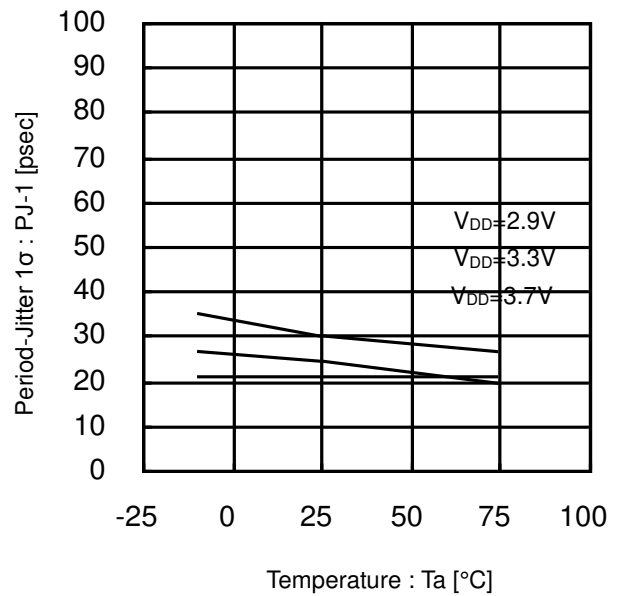


Figure 23. Period-Jitter 1σ vs Temperature (24MHz)

Typical Performance Curves – continued

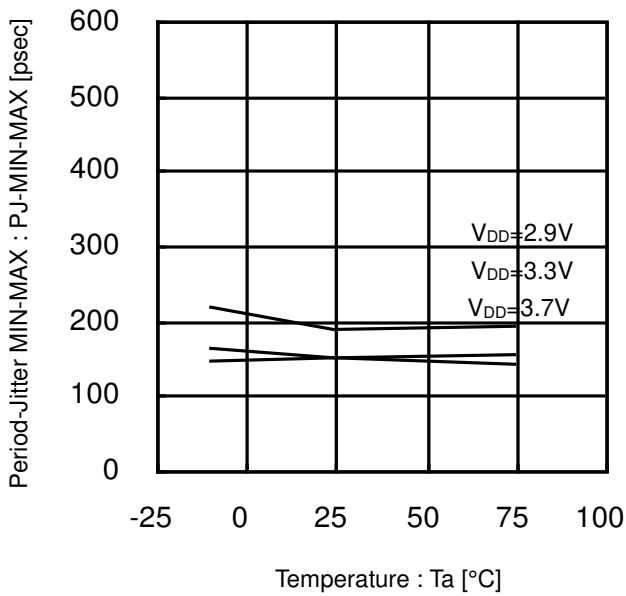


Figure 24. Period-Jitter MIN-MAX vs Temperature (24MHz)

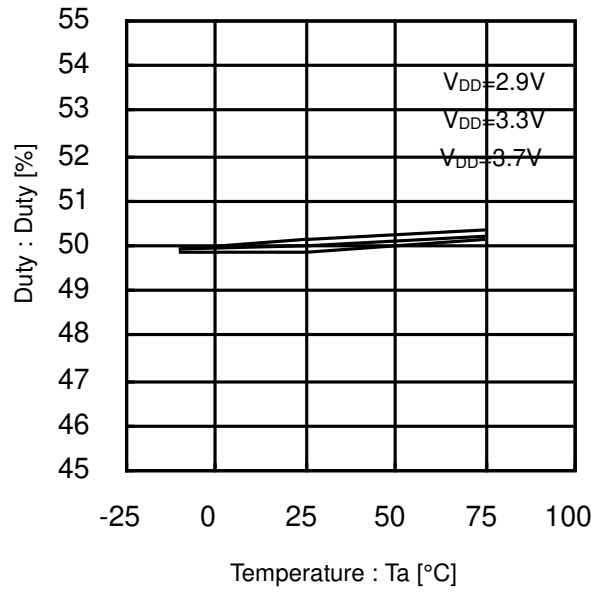


Figure 25. Duty vs Temperature (27MHz)

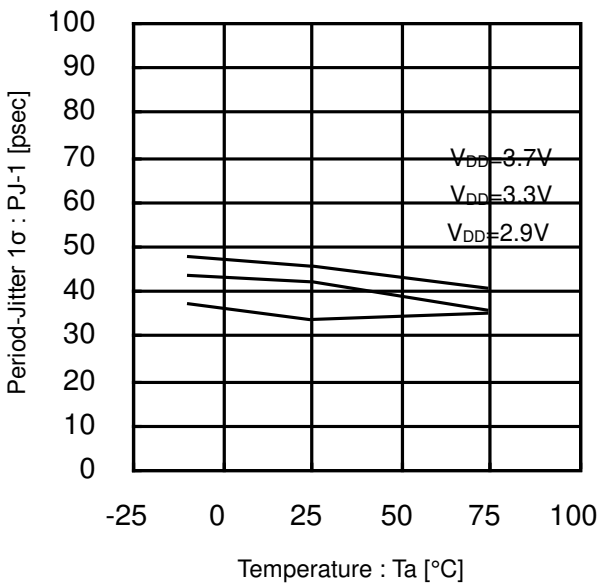


Figure 26. Period-Jitter 1σ vs Temperature (27MHz)

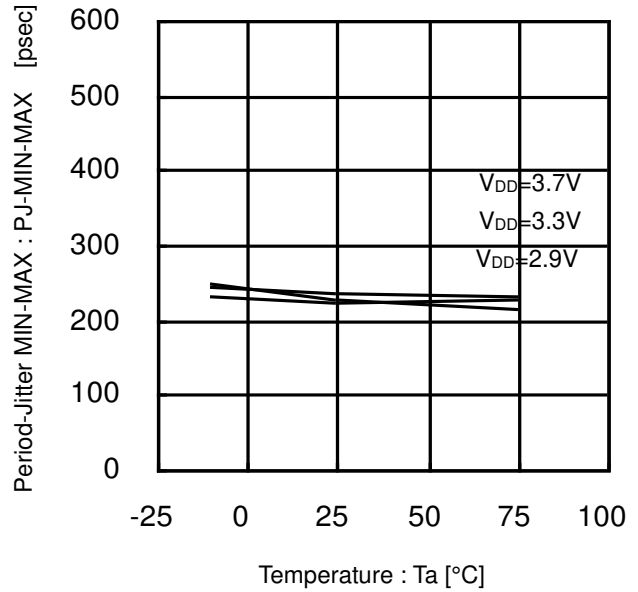


Figure 27. Period-Jitter MIN-MAX vs Temperature (27MHz)

Typical Performance Curves – continued

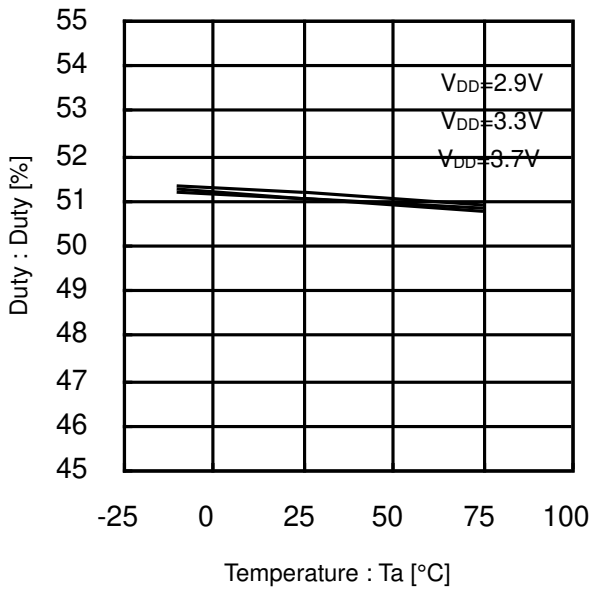


Figure 28. Duty vs Temperature (12MHz)

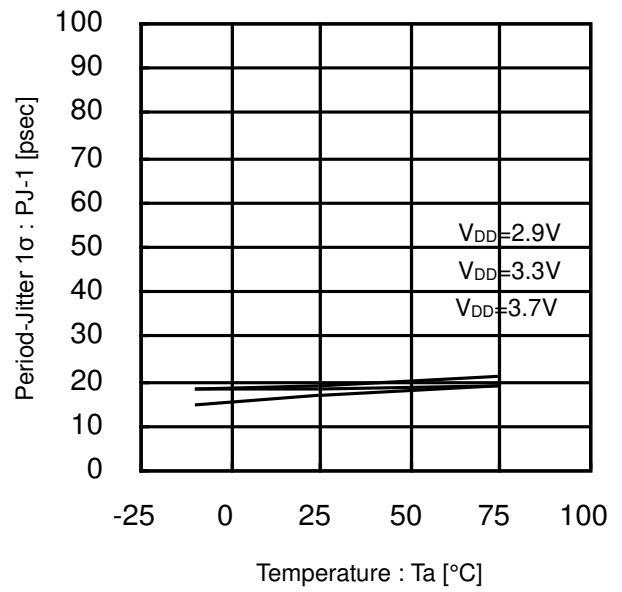


Figure 29. Period-Jitter 1σ vs Temperature (12MHz)

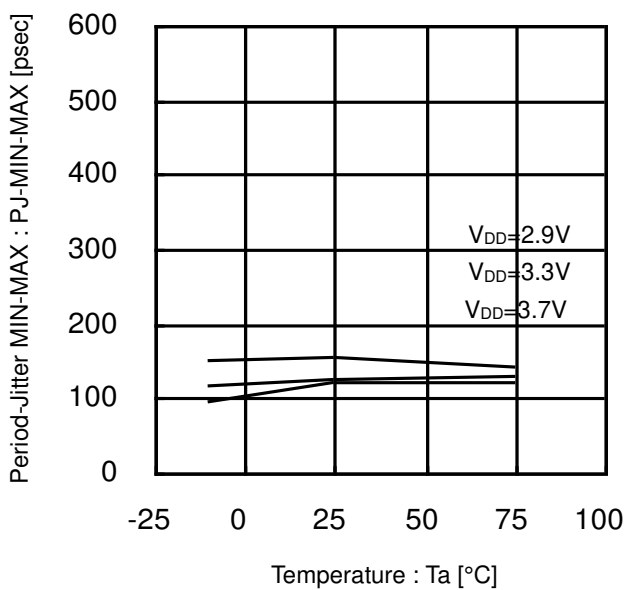


Figure 30. Period-Jitter MIN-MAX vs Temperature (12MHz)

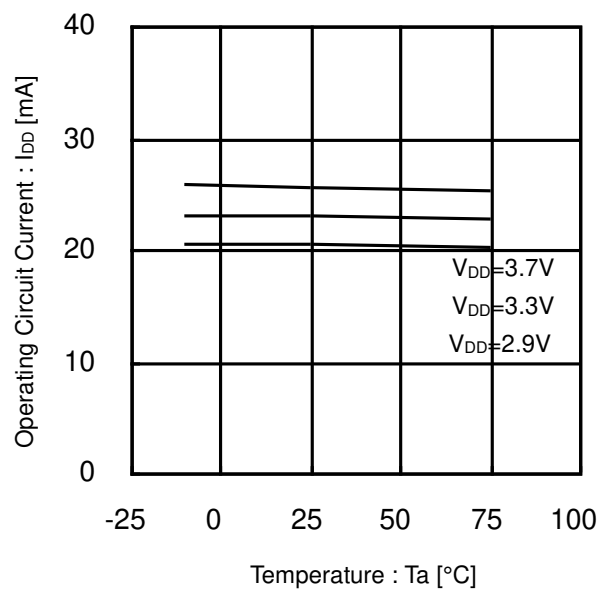


Figure 31. Operating Circuit Current vs Temperature (At 1chip Operation)

Application Operation

List of Operation Modes

When XTAL_SEL=L, (When a crystal oscillator of 14.318182-MHz frequency is used)

XTAL(MHz)	CLK2ON	FS1	FS2	FS3	CLK1(MHz)	CLK2(MHz)	REF_CLK(MHz)
14.318182	H	H	H	H	135.000000	48.008022	14.318182
14.318182	H	L	H	H	135.000000	48.008022	17.734450
14.318182	L	H	H	H	135.000000	Fixed to L	14.318182
14.318182	L	L	H	H	135.000000	Fixed to L	17.734450
14.318182	H	H	H	L	108.000000	48.008022	14.318182
14.318182	H	L	H	L	108.000000	48.008022	17.734450
14.318182	L	H	H	L	108.000000	Fixed to L	14.318182
14.318182	L	L	H	L	108.000000	Fixed to L	17.734450
14.318182	H	H	L	L	98.181818	48.008022	14.318182
14.318182	H	L	L	L	98.181818	48.008022	17.734450
14.318182	L	H	L	L	98.181818	Fixed to L	14.318182
14.318182	L	L	L	L	98.181818	Fixed to L	17.734450
14.318182	H	H	L	H	110.000000	48.008022	14.318182
14.318182	H	L	L	H	110.000000	48.008022	17.734450
14.318182	L	H	L	H	110.000000	Fixed to L	14.318182
14.318182	L	L	L	H	110.000000	Fixed to L	17.734450

When XTAL_SEL=H, (When a crystal oscillator of 28.636363MHz frequency is used)

XTAL(MHz)	CLK2ON	FS1	FS2	FS3	CLK1(MHz)	CLK2(MHz)	REF_CLK(MHz)
28.636363	H	H	H	H	135.000000	48.008022	14.318182
28.636363	H	L	H	H	135.000000	48.008022	17.734450
28.636363	L	H	H	H	135.000000	Fixed to L	14.318182
28.636363	L	L	H	H	135.000000	Fixed to L	17.734450
28.636363	H	H	H	L	108.000000	48.008022	14.318182
28.636363	H	L	H	L	108.000000	48.008022	17.734450
28.636363	L	H	H	L	108.000000	Fixed to L	14.318182
28.636363	L	L	H	L	108.000000	Fixed to L	17.734450
28.636363	H	H	L	L	98.181818	48.008022	14.318182
28.636363	H	L	L	L	98.181818	48.008022	17.734450
28.636363	L	H	L	L	98.181818	Fixed to L	14.318182
28.636363	L	L	L	L	98.181818	Fixed to L	17.734450
28.636363	H	H	L	H	110.000000	48.008022	14.318182
28.636363	H	L	L	H	110.000000	48.008022	17.734450
28.636363	L	H	L	H	110.000000	Fixed to L	14.318182
28.636363	L	L	L	H	110.000000	Fixed to L	17.734450

TGCLK_SEL1	TGCLK_SEL2	TGCLK_EN	VCLK_EN	TGCLK_PD	VCLK_PD	TGCLK Output	VCLK Output	UCLK Output	PLL1 30M,24M	PLL2 36M,27M
0	0	0	0	0	0	Fixed to L	Fixed to L	12MHz output	Power-Down	Power-Down
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									
0	0	1								
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									
0	0	0	1	1	0	Fixed to L	Fixed to L	12MHz output	Power-Down	
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									
0	0	1								
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									
0	0	0	0	1	0	Fixed to L	Fixed to L	12MHz output	Normal operation	
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									
0	0	1								
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									
0	0	0	1	1	0	24MHz output	Fixed to L	12MHz output	Normal operation	
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									
0	0	1								
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									
0	0	0	1	1	0	30MHz output	Fixed to L	12MHz output	Power-Down	
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									
0	0	1								
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									
0	0	0	1	1	0	36MHz output	Fixed to L	12MHz output	Normal operation	
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									
0	0	1								
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									
0	0	0	1	1	0	36MHz output	Fixed to L	12MHz output	Power-Down	
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									
0	0	1								
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									
0	0	0	1	1	0	36MHz output	Fixed to L	12MHz output	Normal operation	
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									

TGCLK_SEL1	TGCLK_SEL2	TGCLK_EN	VCLK_EN	TGCLK_PD	VCLK_PD	TGCLK Output	VCLK Output	UCLK Output	PLL1 30M,24M	PLL2 36M,27M
0	0	0	0	0	1	Fixed to L	Fixed to L	12MHz output	Power-Down	Normal operation
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									
0	0	1	1							
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									
0	0	0	0	1	Fixed to L	27MHz output	12MHz output	Normal operation	Normal operation	
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									
0	0	1	1	0	Fixed to L	27MHz output	12MHz output	Normal operation	Normal operation	
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									
0	0	0	0	1	24MHz output	27MHz output	12MHz output	Normal operation	Normal operation	
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									
0	0	1	1	0	30MHz output	27MHz output	12MHz output	Normal operation	Normal operation	
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									
0	0	0	0	1	36MHz output	27MHz output	12MHz output	Normal operation	Normal operation	
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									
0	0	1	1	0	36MHz output	27MHz output	12MHz output	Normal operation	Normal operation	
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									
0	0	0	0	1	36MHz output	27MHz output	12MHz output	Normal operation	Normal operation	
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									
0	0	1	1	0	36MHz output	27MHz output	12MHz output	Normal operation	Normal operation	
0	1									
1	0									
1	1									

Operational Notes

1. Reverse Connection of Power Supply

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

2. Power Supply Lines

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

3. Ground Voltage

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

4. Ground Wiring Pattern

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

5. Thermal Consideration

Should by any chance the power dissipation rating be exceeded the rise in temperature of the chip may result in deterioration of the properties of the chip. In case of exceeding this absolute maximum rating, increase the board size and copper area to prevent exceeding the Pd rating.

6. Recommended Operating Conditions

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

7. Inrush Current

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

8. Operation Under Strong Electromagnetic Field

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

9. Testing on Application Boards

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

10. Inter-pin Short and Mounting Errors

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

11. Unused Input Pins

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

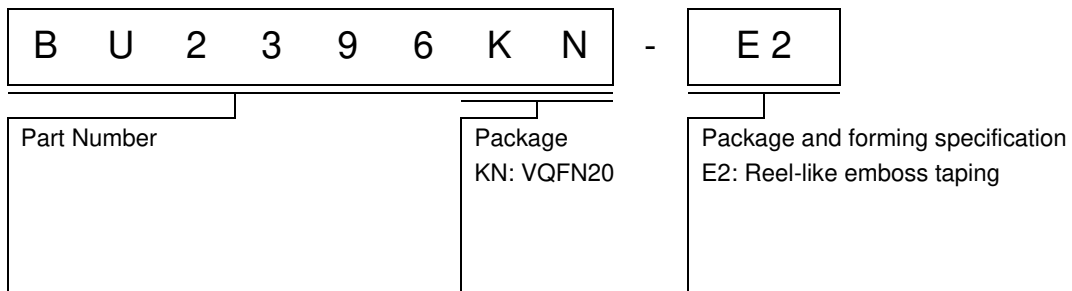
Operational Notes – continued**12. Regarding the Input Pin of the IC**

In the construction of this IC, P-N junctions are inevitably formed creating parasitic diodes or transistors. The operation of these parasitic elements can result in mutual interference among circuits, operational faults, or physical damage. Therefore, conditions which cause these parasitic elements to operate, such as applying a voltage to an input pin lower than the ground voltage should be avoided. Furthermore, do not apply a voltage to the input pins when no power supply voltage is applied to the IC. Even if the power supply voltage is applied, make sure that the input pins have voltages within the values specified in the electrical characteristics of this IC.

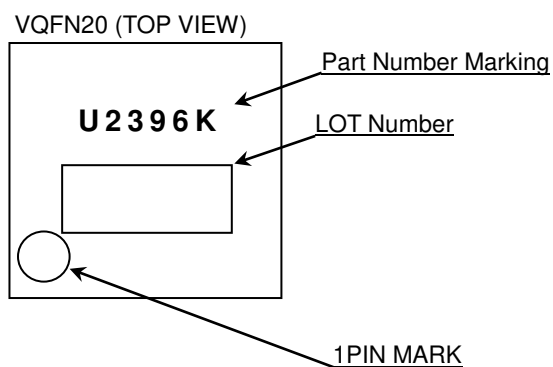
13. Ceramic Capacitor

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

Ordering Information

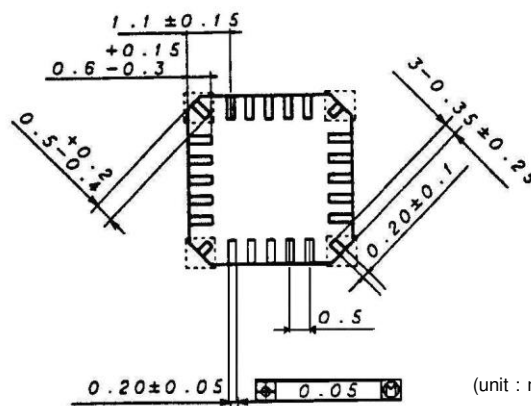
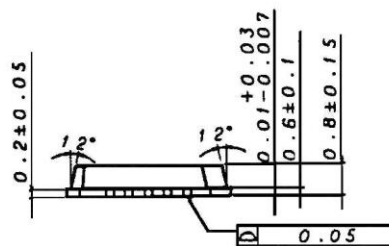
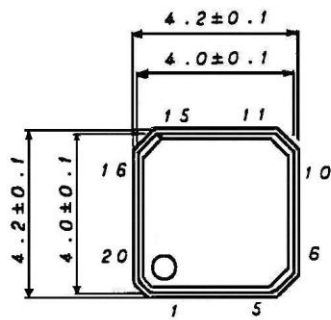


Marking Diagram



Physical Dimension, Tape and Reel Information

Package Name	VQFN20
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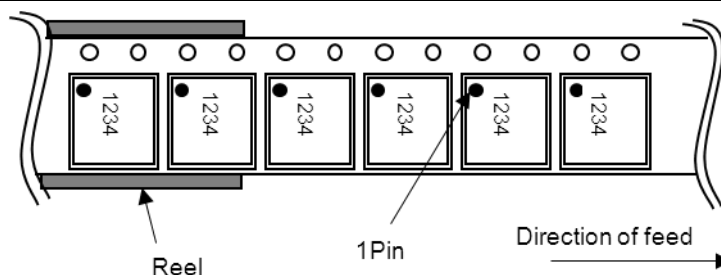


(unit : mm)

Caution) Don't recommended soldering at corner

< Tape and Reel Information >

Tape	Embossed carrier tape with dry pack
Quantity	2500pcs
Direction of feed	E2 The direction is the pin 1 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



Revision History

Date	Revision	Changes
04.Nov.2015	001	New Release

Notice

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

(Note1) Medical Equipment Classification of the Specific Applications

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

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 - Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to sea wind or corrosive gases, including Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, and NO₂
 - Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
 - Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
 - Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
 - Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (even if you use no-clean type fluxes, cleaning residue of flux is recommended); or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
 - Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation
- The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.
- Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.
- In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse. is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- De-rate Power Dissipation 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.
- Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
- ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

Precaution for Mounting / Circuit board design

- When a highly active halogenous (chlorine, bromine, etc.) flux is used, the residue of flux may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used 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

Precautions Regarding Application Examples and External Circuits

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

Precaution for Electrostatic

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

Precaution for Storage / Transportation

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

Precaution for Product Label

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

Precaution for Disposition

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

Precaution for Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade act

Since 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.

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