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ROHM SEMICONDUCTOR

Datasheet

DC Brush Motor Drivers (7V Max)

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 discontinued motor driver ICs. These highly efficient H-bridge driver ICs facilitate low-power consumption design.

Features

- Built-in one channel 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

- Operating Supply Voltage: 7V(Max)
- Maximum Output Current: 0.5A / 1.0A / 2.0A
- Output ON-Resistance: 1.0Ω / 1.0Ω / 0.5Ω
- PWM Input Frequency Range: 20kHz to 100kHz
- Standby Current: 0μA (Typ)
- Operating Temperature Range: -40°C to +85°C

Packages

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

(Note) 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

Rating voltage (Max)	Channels	Maximum output current (Max)	Package		Orderable 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 has no designed protection against radioactive rays.

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Block Diagrams / Pin Configurations / Pin Descriptions

BD6210F / BD6211F

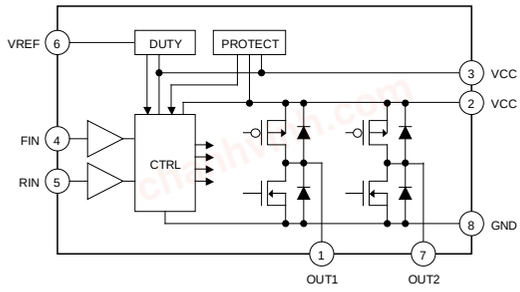


Figure 1. BD6210F / BD6211F

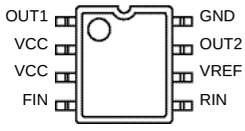


Figure 2. SOP8 (TOP VIEW)

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

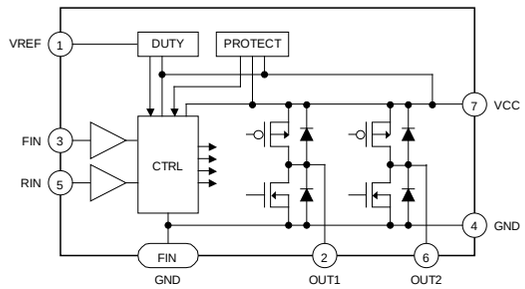


Figure 3. BD6210HFP / BD6211HFP / BD6212HFP

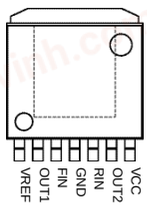


Figure 4. HRP7 (TOP VIEW)

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

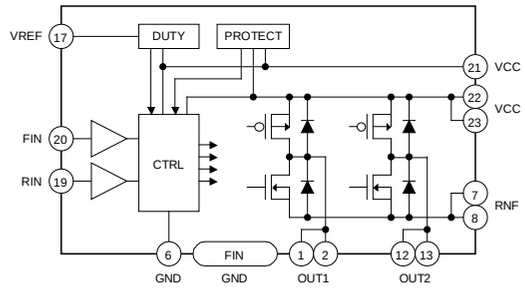


Figure 5. BD6212FP

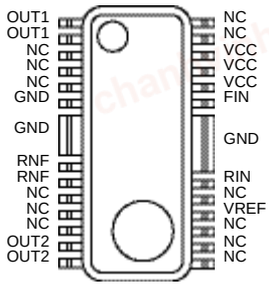


Figure 6. HSOP25 (TOP VIEW)

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.

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

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	7	V
Output Current	I_{OMAX}	0.5 (Note 1) / 1.0 (Note 2)/ 2.0 (Note 3)	A
All Other Input Pins	V_{IN}	-0.3 to V_{CC}	V
Operating Temperature	Topr	-40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-55 to +150	°C
Power Dissipation	Pd	0.68 (Note 4)/ 1.6 (Note 5)/ 1.45 (Note 6)	W
Junction Temperature	Tjmax	150	°C

(Note 1) BD6210. Do not exceed Pd or ASO.
(Note 2) BD6211. Do not exceed Pd or ASO.
(Note 3) BD6212. Do not exceed Pd or ASO.
(Note 4) SOP8 package. Mounted on a 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm glass-epoxy board. Derate by 5.5mW/°C for Ta above 25°C.
(Note 5) HRP7 package. Mounted on a 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm glass-epoxy board. Derate by 12.8mW/°C for Ta above 25°C.
(Note 6) HSOP25 package. Mounted on a 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm glass-epoxy board. Derate by 11.6mW/°C for Ta above 25°C.
Caution: Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. The damage can either be a short circuit between pins or an open circuit between pins and the internal circuitry. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, such as adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated over the absolute maximum ratings.

Recommended Operating Conditions (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	3.0 to 5.5	V
VREF Voltage	V_{REF}	1.5 to 5.5	V

Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, Ta=25°C and V_{CC}=V_{REF}=5V)

Parameter	Symbol	Limit			Limit	Conditions
		Min	Typ	Max		
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 (Note 7)	R_{ON}	0.5	1.0	1.5	Ω	I_{OUT}=0.25A, vertically total
Output ON-Resistance (Note 8)	R_{ON}	0.5	1.0	1.5	Ω	I_{OUT}=0.5A, vertically total
Output ON-Resistance (Note 9)	R_{ON}	0.2	0.5	1.0	Ω	I_{OUT}=1.0A, vertically total
VREF Bias Current	I_{VREF}	-10	0	+10	µA	V_{REF}=V_{CC}
Carrier Frequency	f_{PWM}	20	25	35	kHz	V_{REF}=3.75V
Input Frequency Range	f_{MAX}	20	-	100	kHz	FIN / RIN

(Note 7) BD6210
(Note 8) BD6211
(Note 9) BD6212

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Typical Performance Curves (Reference Data)

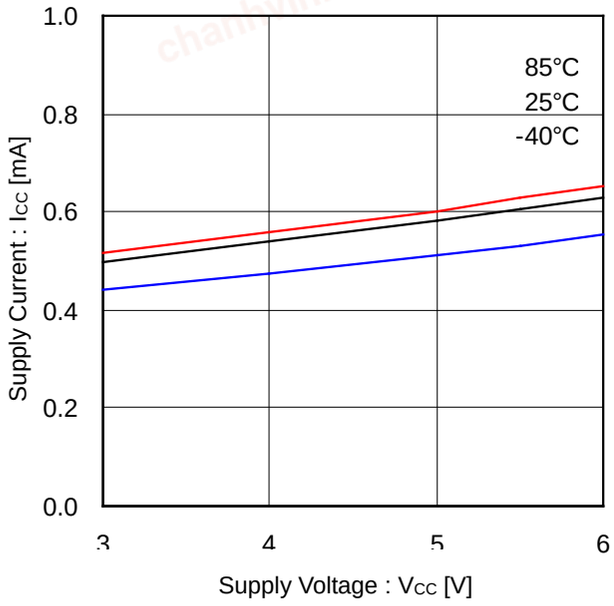


Figure 7. Supply Current vs Supply Voltage (1ch)

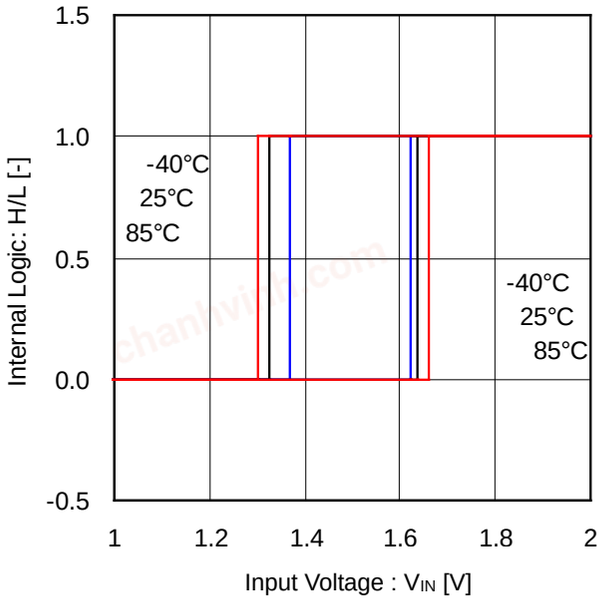


Figure 8. Internal Logic vs Input Voltage (Input Threshold Voltage)

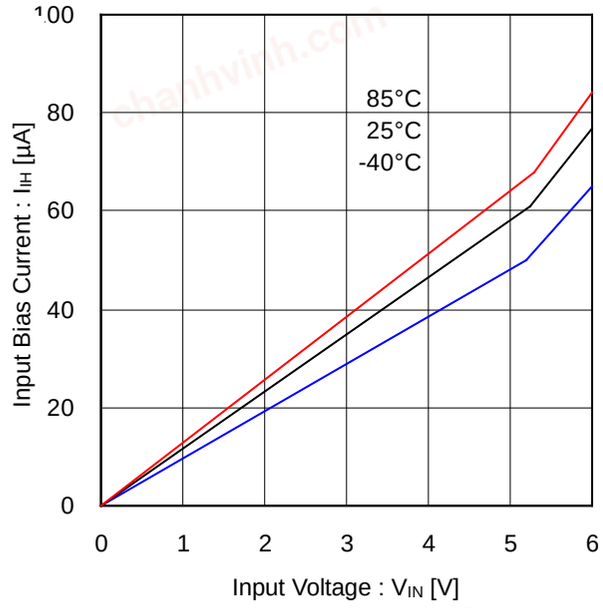


Figure 9. Input Bias Current vs Input Voltage

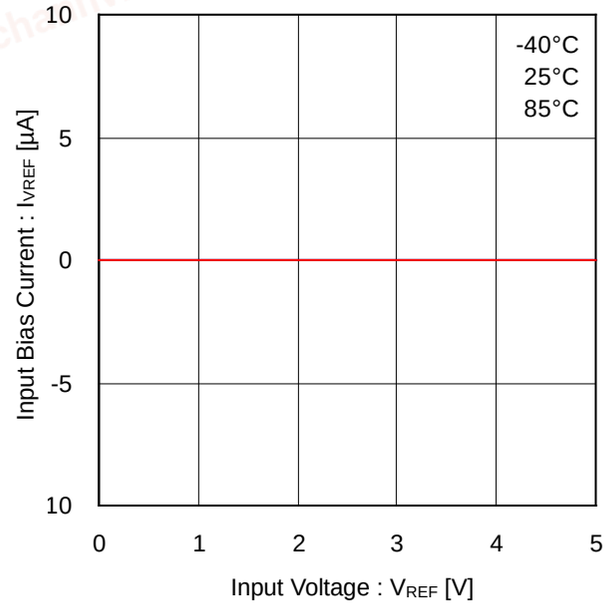


Figure 10. VREF Input Bias Current vs Input Voltage

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Typical Performance Curves (Reference Data) **– continued**

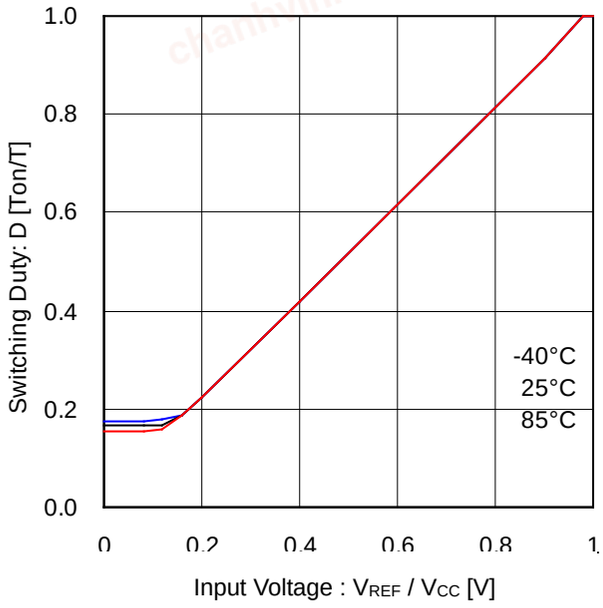


Figure 11. Switching Duty vs Input Voltage
(V_{CC}=5V)

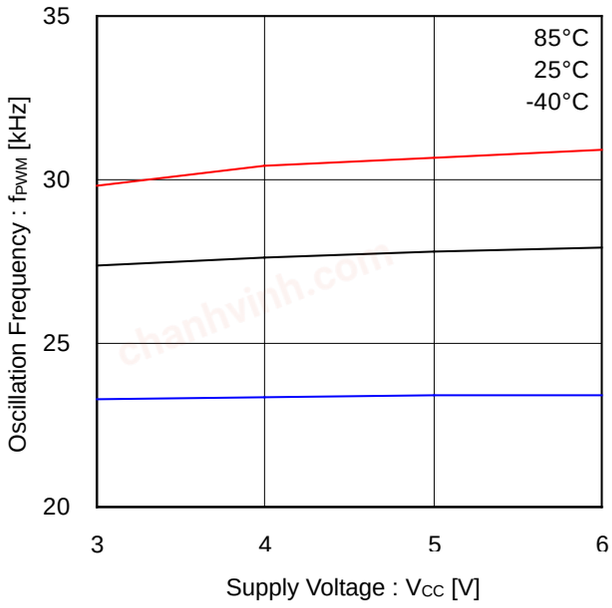


Figure 12. Oscillation Frequency vs Supply Voltage
(VCC – Carrier Frequency)

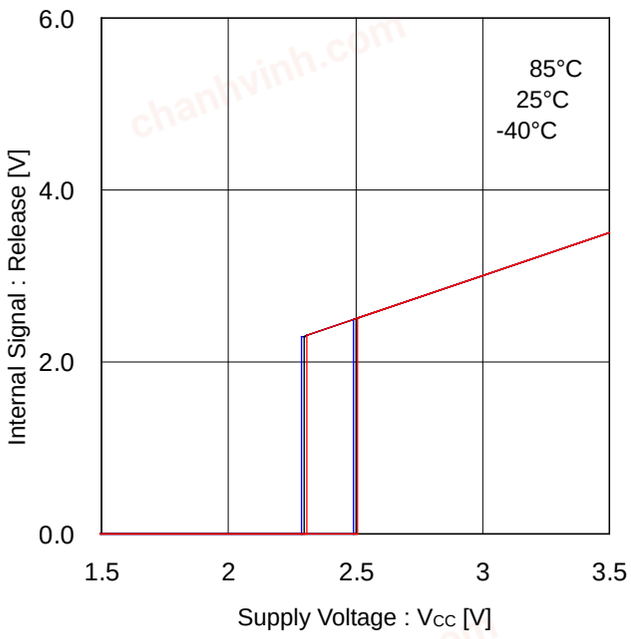


Figure 13. Internal Signal vs Supply Voltage
(Under Voltage Lock Out)

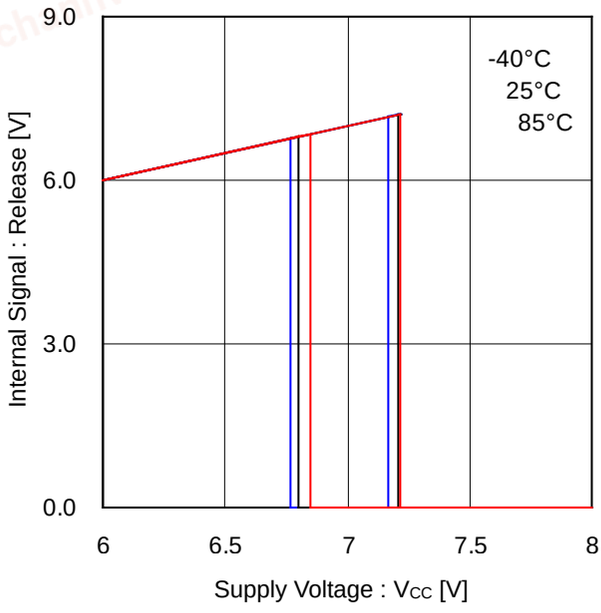


Figure 14. Internal Signal vs Supply Voltage
(Over Voltage Protection)

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Typical Performance Curves (Reference Data) **– continued**

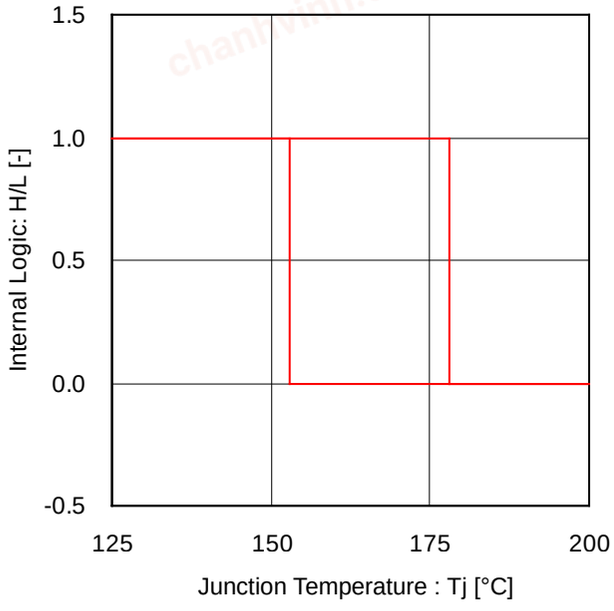


Figure 15. Internal Logic vs Junction Temperature (Thermal Shutdown)

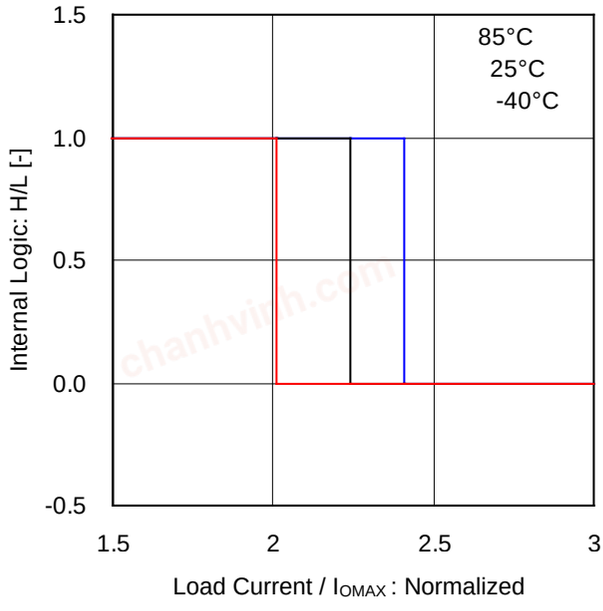


Figure 16. Internal Logic vs Load Current (Over-Current Protection, H side)

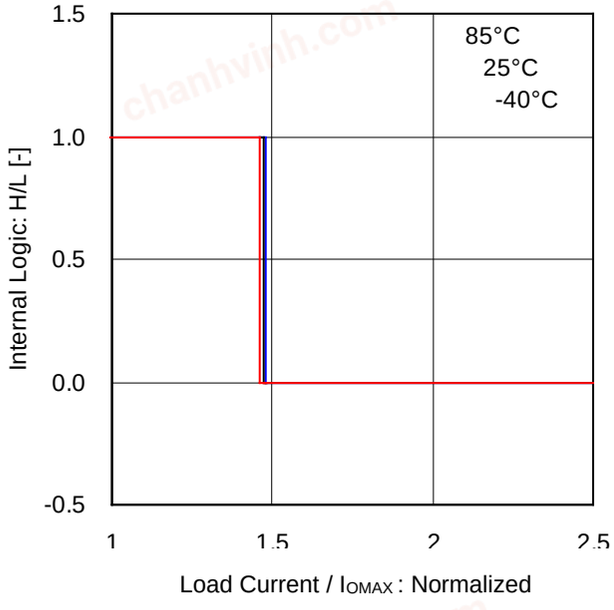


Figure 17. Internal Logic vs Load Current (Over-Current Protection, L side)

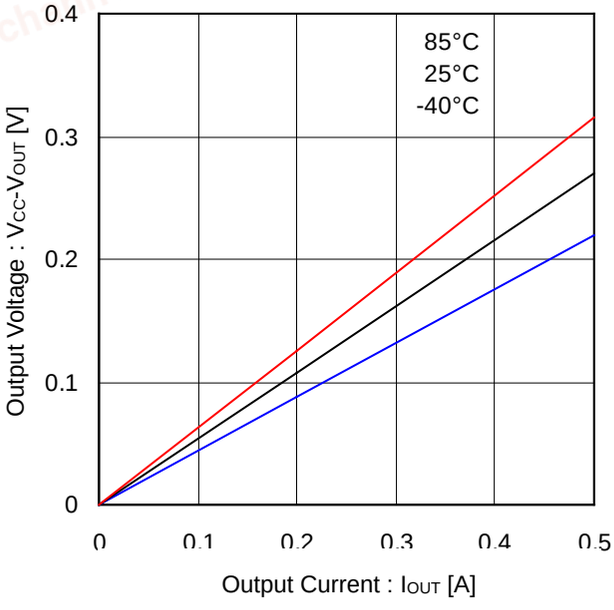


Figure 18. Output High Voltage vs Output Current (BD6210)

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Typical Performance Curves (Reference Data) **– continued**

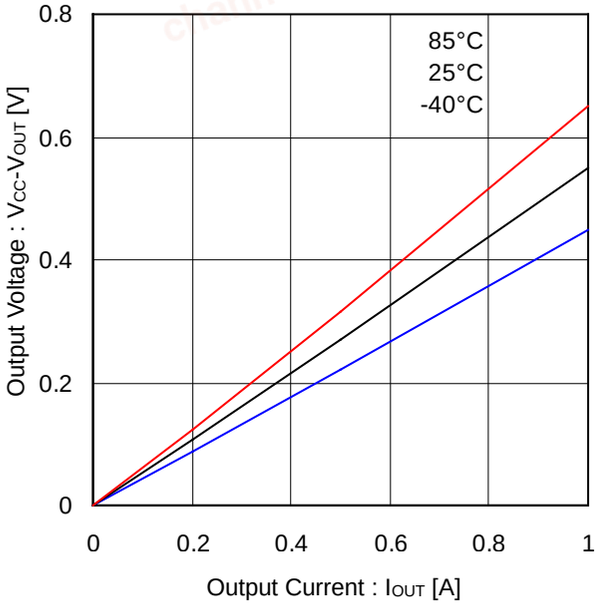


Figure 19. Output High Voltage vs Output Current (BD6211)

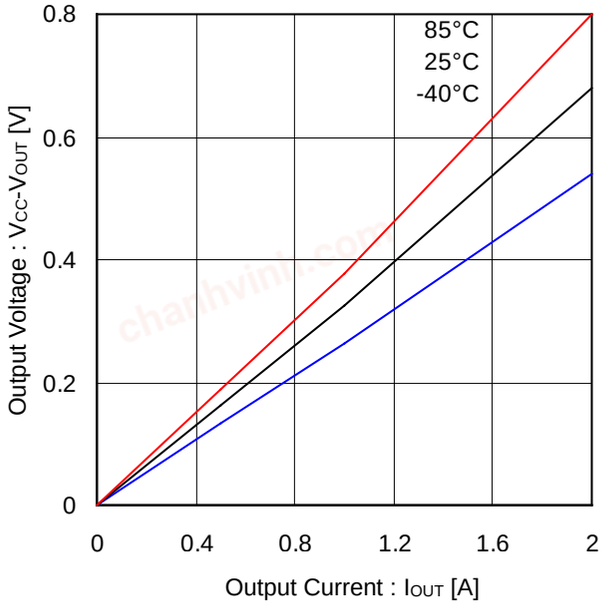


Figure 20. Output High Voltage vs Output Current (BD6212)

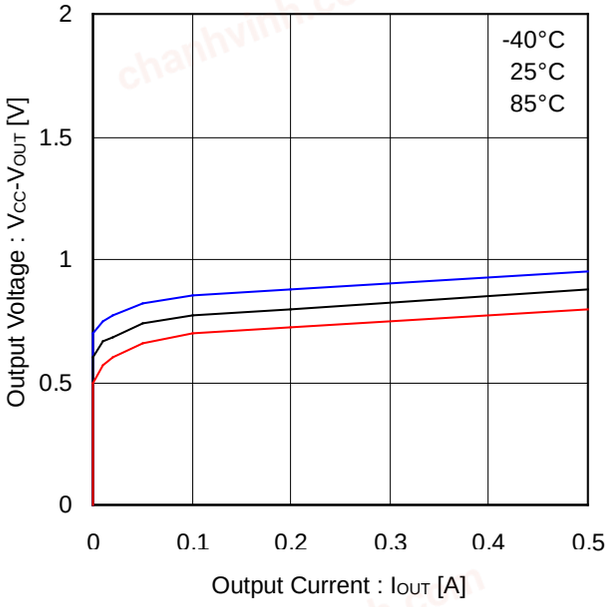


Figure 21. Output Voltage vs Output Current (High Side Body Diode, BD6210)

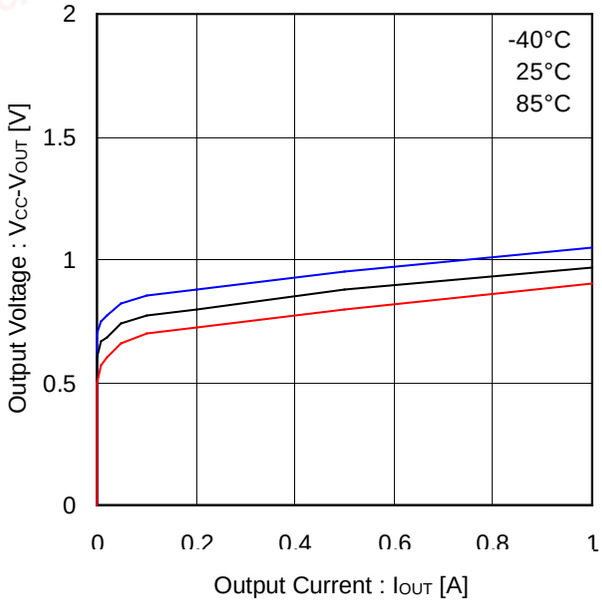


Figure 22. Output Voltage vs Output Current (High Side Body Diode, BD6211)

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Typical Performance Curves (Reference Data) **– continued**

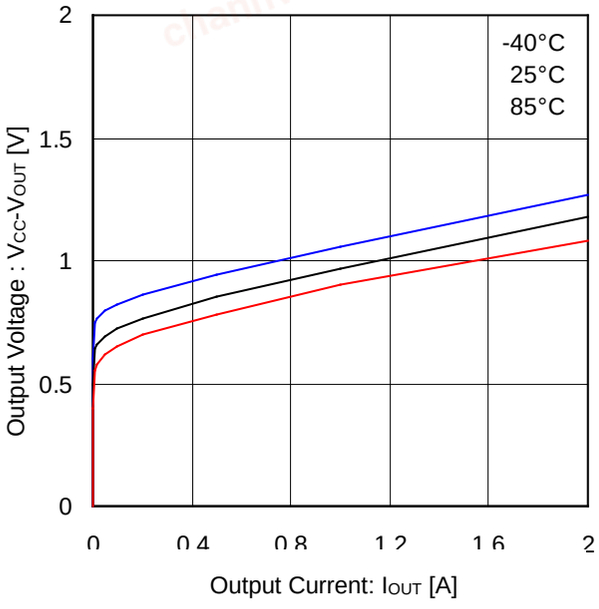


Figure 23. Output Voltage vs Output Current
(High Side Body Diode, BD6212)

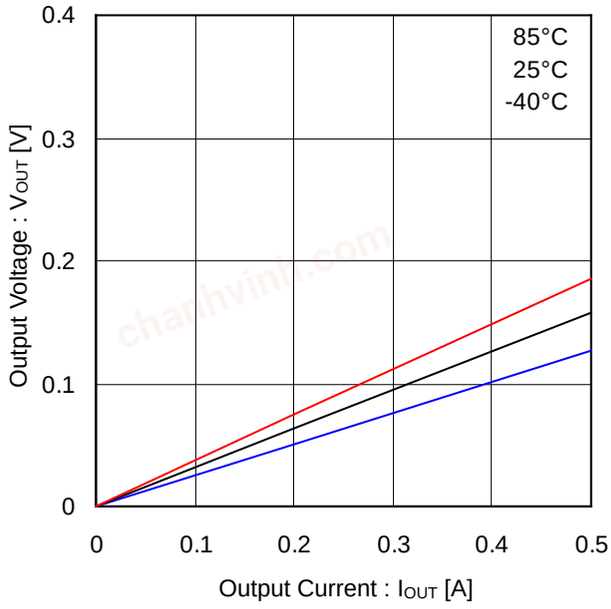


Figure 24. Output Low Voltage vs Output Current
(BD6210)

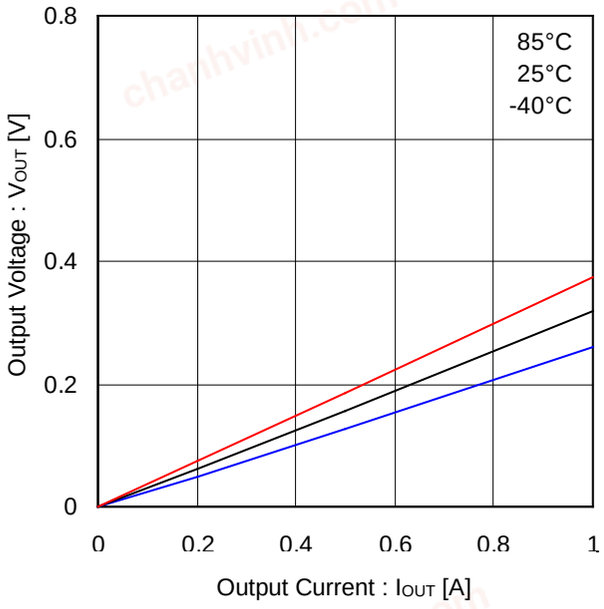


Figure 25. Output Low Voltage vs Output Current
(BD6211)

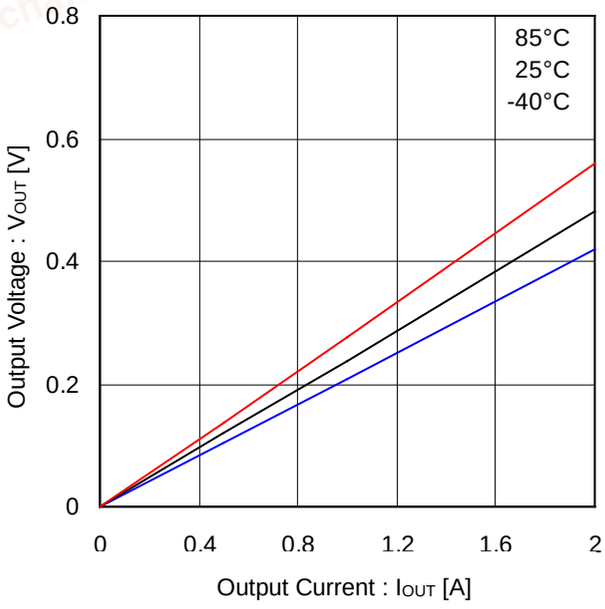


Figure 26. Output Low Voltage vs Output Current
(BD6212)

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Typical Performance Curves (Reference Data) **– continued**

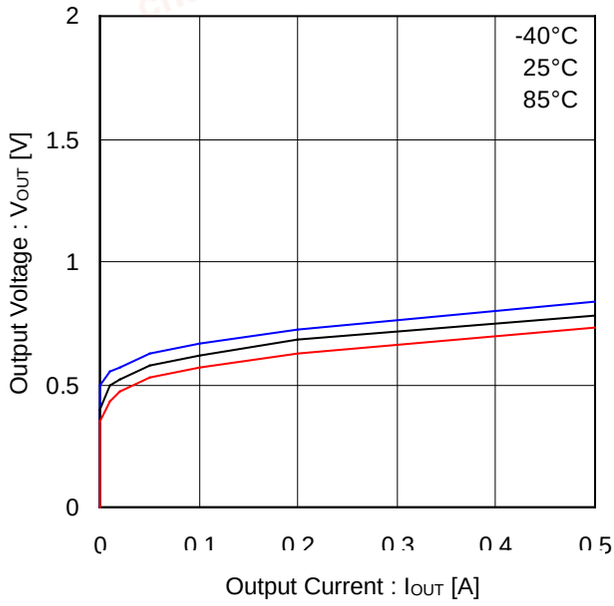


Figure 27. Output Voltage vs Output Current
(Low Side Body Diode, BD6210)

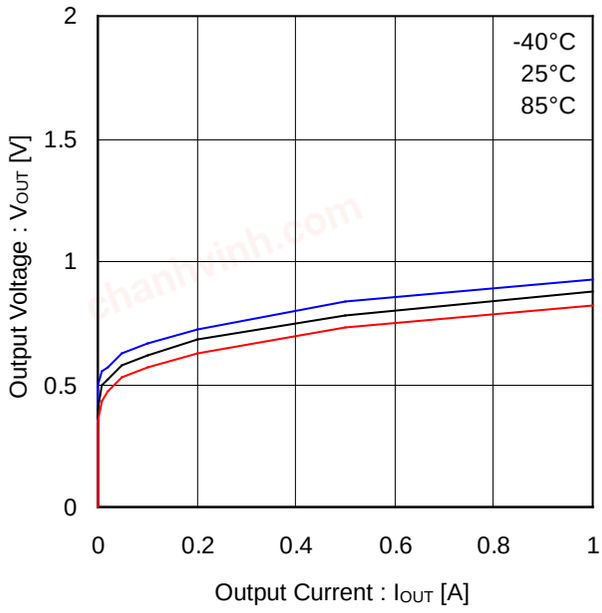


Figure 28. Output Voltage vs Output Current
(Low Side Body Diode, BD6211)

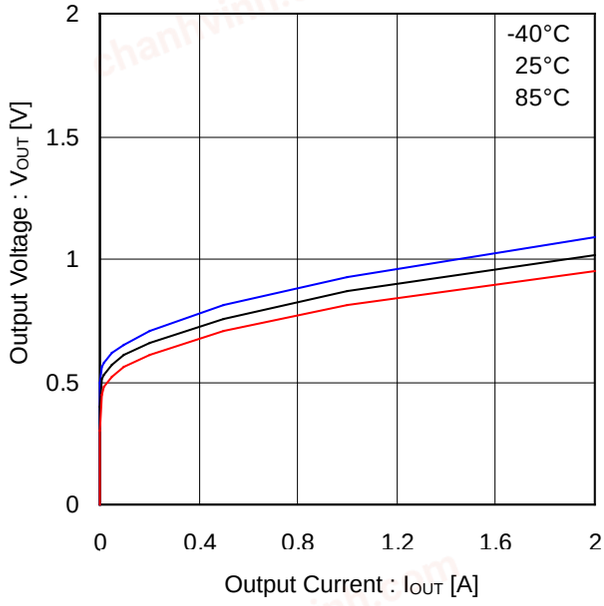


Figure 29. Output Voltage vs Output Current
(Low Side Body Diode, BD6212)

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Application Information

1. Description of Functions

(1) Operation Modes

Table 4 Logic table

Mode	FIN	RIN	VREF	OUT1	OUT2	Operation
a	L	L	X	Hi-Z(Note)	Hi-Z (Note)	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	$\overline{PWM}$	Forward (PWM control mode A)
f	L	PWM	VCC	$\overline{PWM}$	H	Reverse (PWM control mode A)
g	H	PWM	VCC	$\overline{PWM}$	L	Forward (PWM control mode B)
h	PWM	H	VCC	L	$\overline{PWM}$	Reverse (PWM control mode B)
i	H	L	Option	H	$\overline{PWM}$	Forward (VREF control)
j	L	H	Option	$\overline{PWM}$	H	Reverse (VREF control)

(Note)Hi-Z : 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

Mode (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 state. 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.

Mode (b) Forward Mode

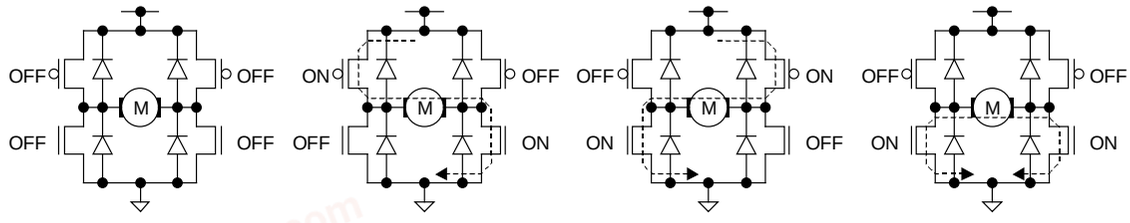
This operating mode is defined as the forward rotation of the motor when OUT1 pin is HIGH and OUT2 pin is LOW. When the motor is connected between OUT1 and OUT2 pins, the current flows from OUT1 to OUT2. To operate in this mode, connect the VREF pin to the VCC pin.

Mode (c) Reverse Mode

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

Mode (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

Figure 30. Four Basic Operations (Output Stage)

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Mode (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.

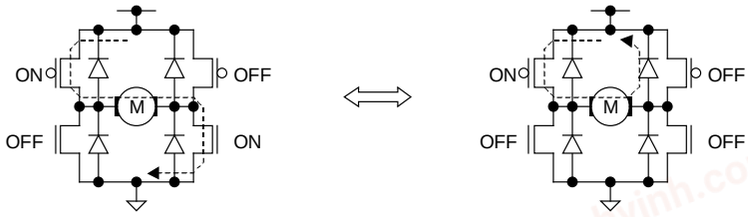


Figure 31. PWM Control Mode A Operation (Output Stage)

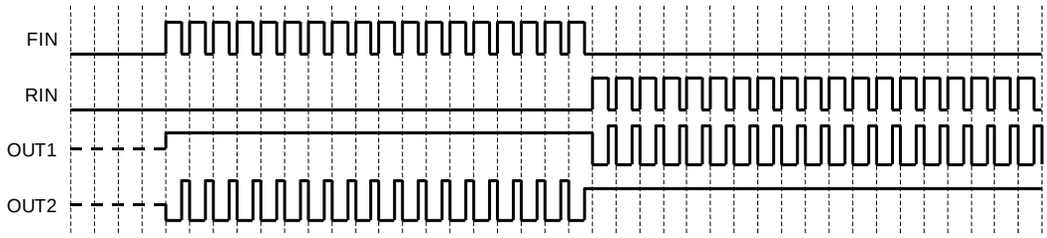


Figure 32. PWM Control Mode A Operation (Timing Chart)

Mode (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.

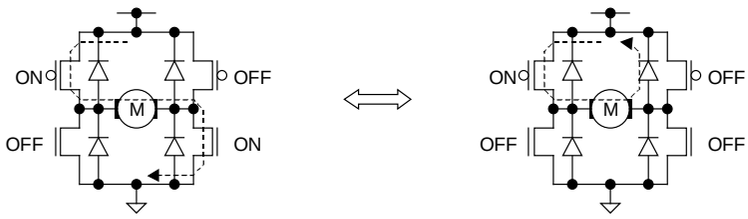


Figure 33. PWM Control Mode B Operation (Output Stage)

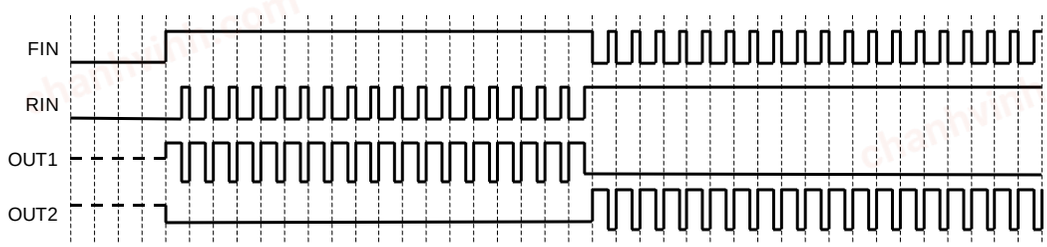


Figure 34. PWM Control Mode B Operation (Timing Chart)

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Mode (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.

$$DUTY \approx V_{REF}\,[V] / V_{CC}\,[V]$$

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 recommended operating conditions, shown on page 3). 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.

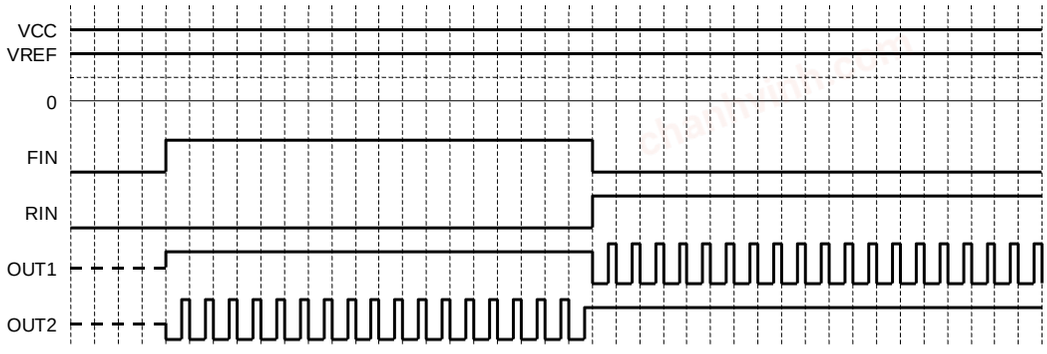


Figure 35. VREF Control Operation (Timing Chart)

(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 state. When the voltage rises to 2.5V (nominal), or above, the UVLO circuit ends the lockout operation and returns the chip to its 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 state. 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 state. Since thermal hysteresis is provided by the TSD circuit, the chip returns to its 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.

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(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 state during the off time (290µs, nominal). The IC returns to its normal operation after the time period has elapsed (self-returning type).

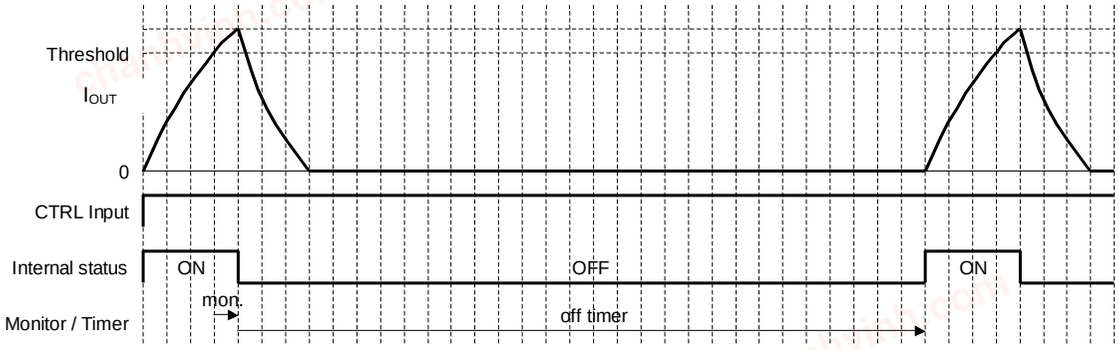


Figure 36. Over-Current Protection (Timing Chart)

I/O Equivalent Circuits

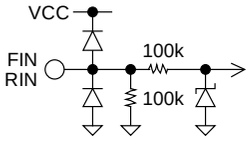


Figure 37. FIN / RIN

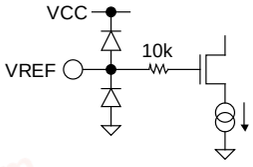


Figure 38. VREF

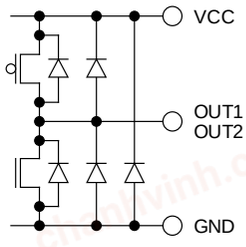


Figure 39. OUT1 / OUT2
(SOP8/HRP7)

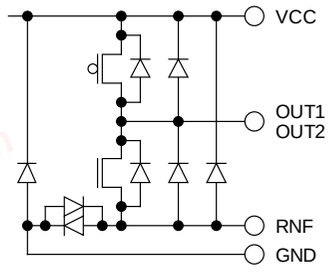


Figure 40. OUT1 / OUT2
(HSOP25)

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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. 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.

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Operational Notes – continued

12. Regarding the Input Pin of the IC

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

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

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

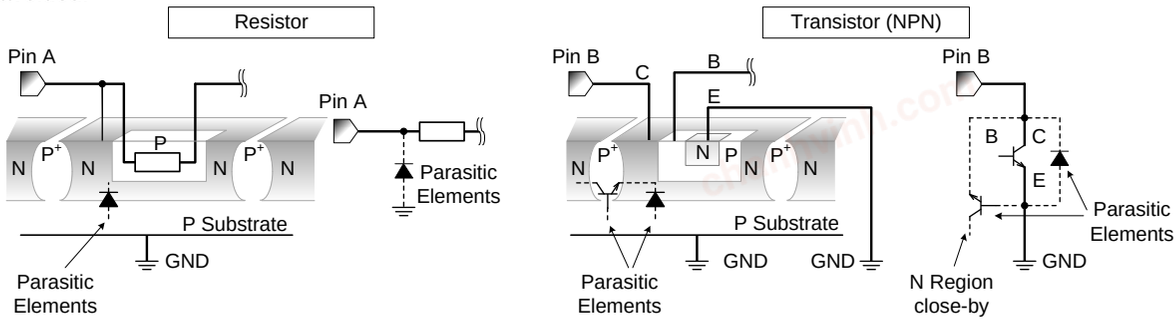


Figure 41. Example of monolithic IC structure

13. 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).

14. Power supply lines2

Return current generated by the motor's Back-EMF requires countermeasures, such as providing a return current path by inserting capacitors across the power supply and GND (10µF, ceramic capacitor is recommended). In this case, it is important to conclusively confirm that none of the negative effects sometimes seen with electrolytic capacitors – including a capacitance drop at low temperatures - occurs. Also, the connected power supply must have sufficient current absorbing capability. Otherwise, the regenerated current will increase voltage on the power supply line, which may in turn cause problems with the product, including peripheral circuits exceeding the absolute maximum rating. To help protect against damage or degradation, physical safety measures should be taken, such as providing a voltage clamping diode across the power supply and GND.

15. Capacitor Between Output and Ground

If a large capacitor is connected between the output pin and ground 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 10µF between output and ground.

16. Switching Noise

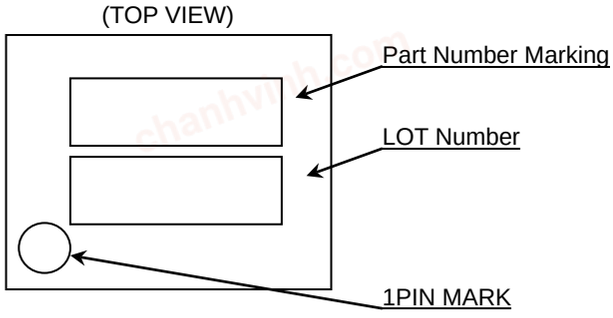
When the operation mode is in PWM control or VREF control, PWM switching noise may affect the control input pins and cause IC malfunctions. In this case, insert a pull down resistor (10kΩ is recommended) between each control input pin and ground.

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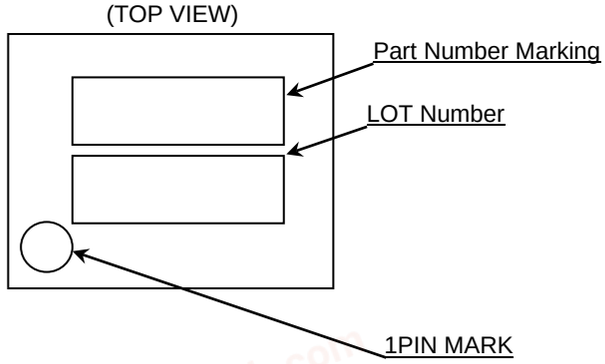
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Marking Diagrams

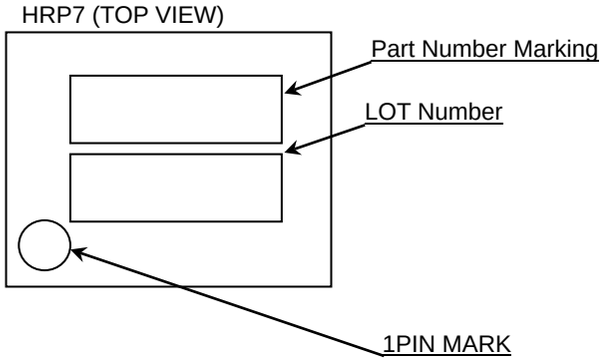
SOP8
(TOP VIEW)



HSOP25
(TOP VIEW)



HRP7 (TOP VIEW)



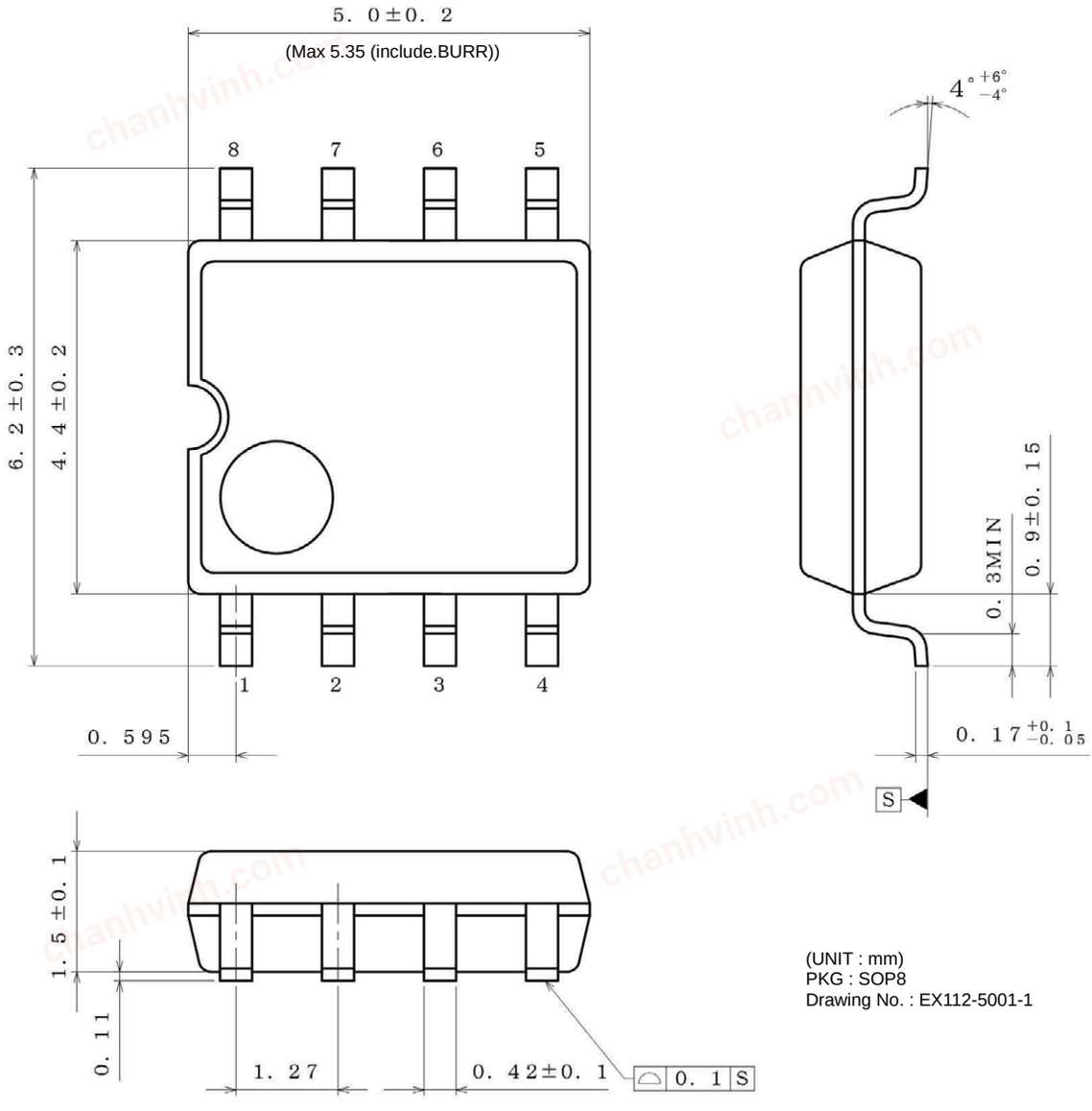
Part Number	Package	Part Number Marking
BD6210HFP	HRP7	BD6210HFP
BD6210F	SOP8	6210
BD6211HFP	HRP7	BD6211HFP
BD6211F	SOP8	6211
BD6212HFP	HRP7	BD6212HFP
BD6212FP	HSOP25	BD6212FP

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Physical Dimension, Tape and Reel Information

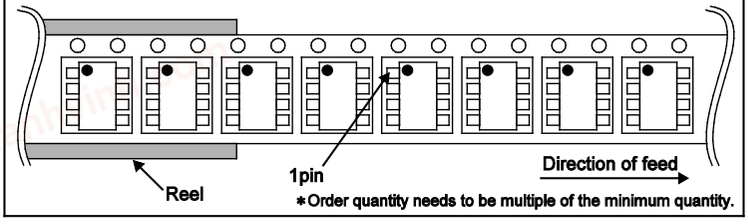
Package Name	SOP8



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

<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)



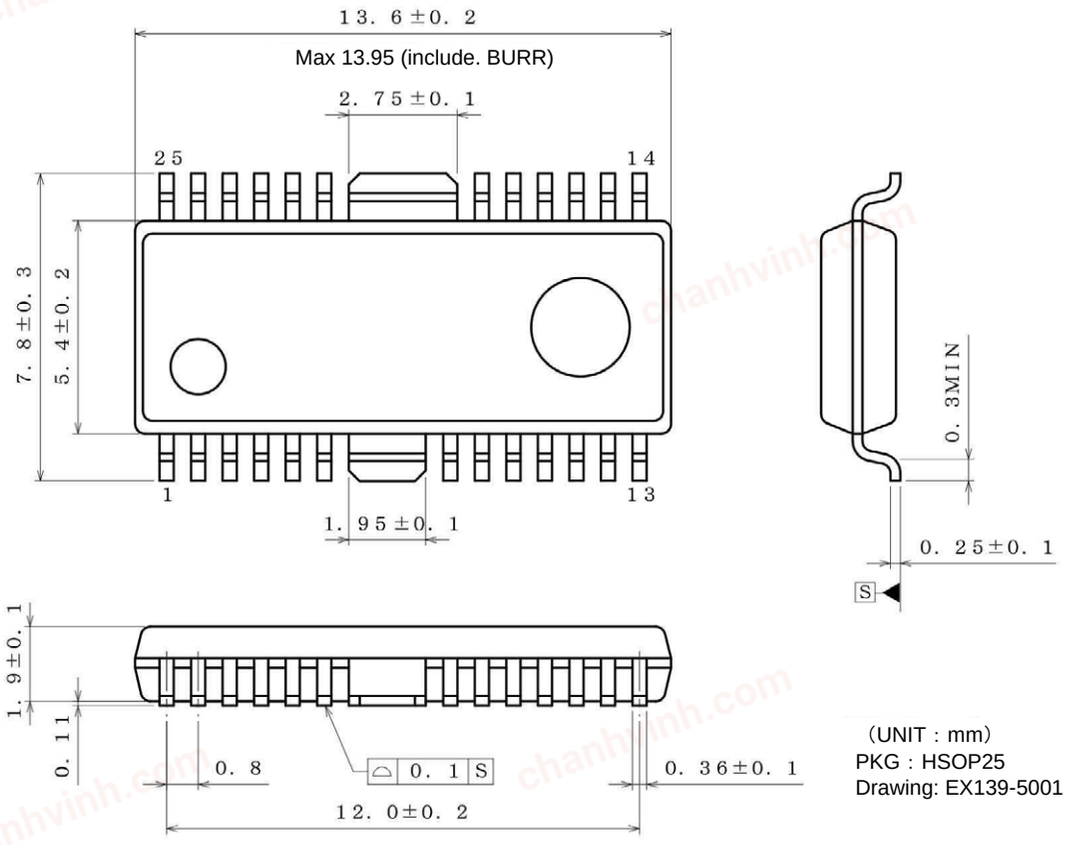
*Order quantity needs to be multiple of the minimum quantity.

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Physical Dimension, Tape and Reel Information - continued

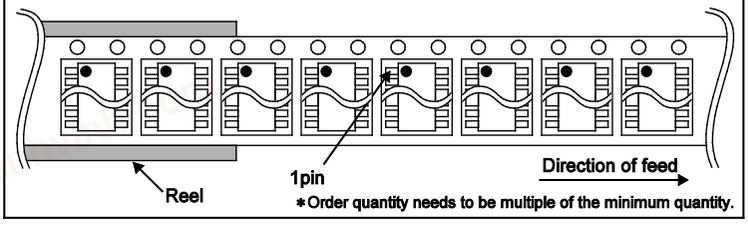
Package Name	HSOP25



（UNIT：mm）
PKG：HSOP25
Drawing: EX139-5001

<Tape and Reel information>

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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)



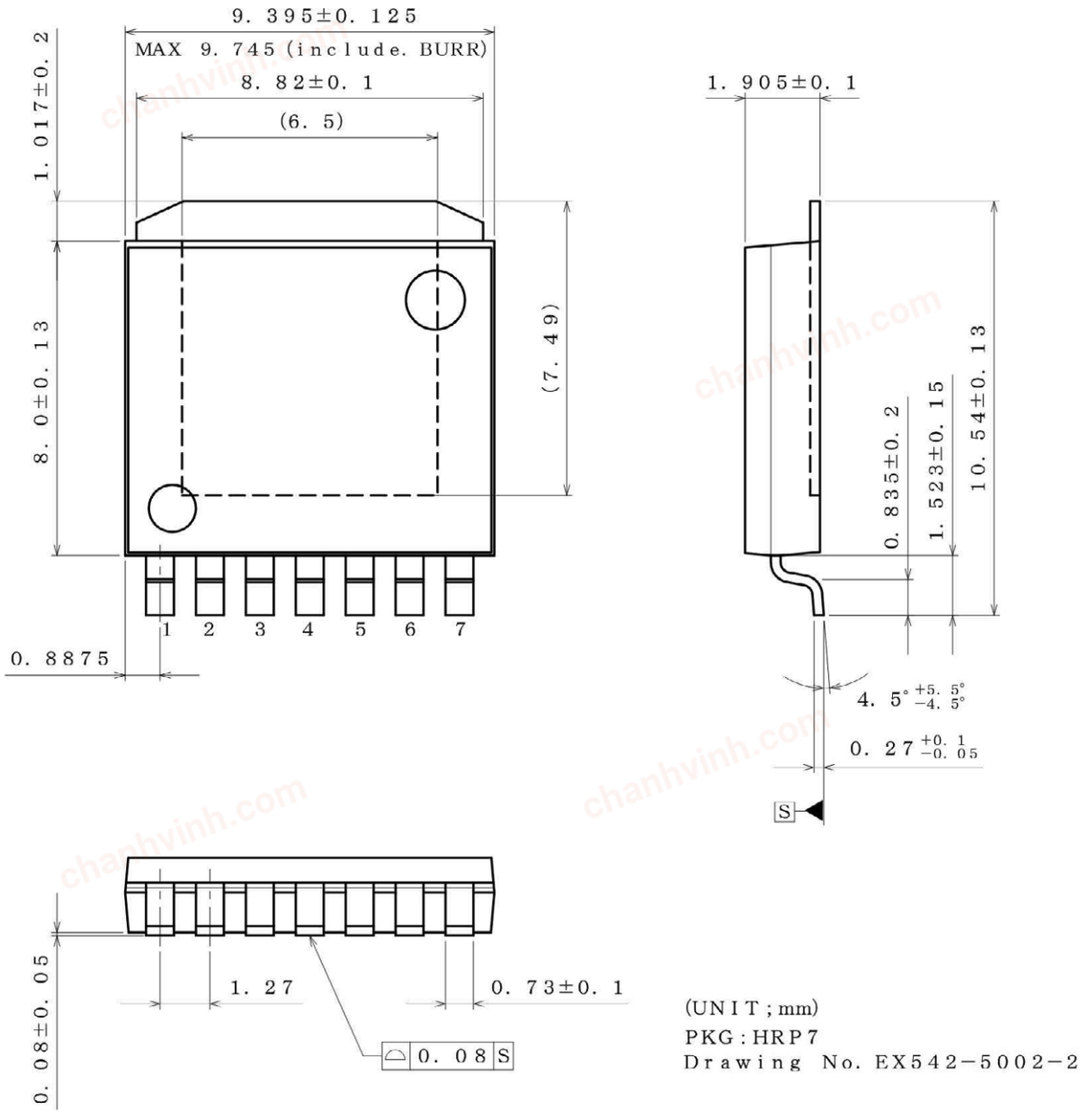
*Order quantity needs to be multiple of the minimum quantity.

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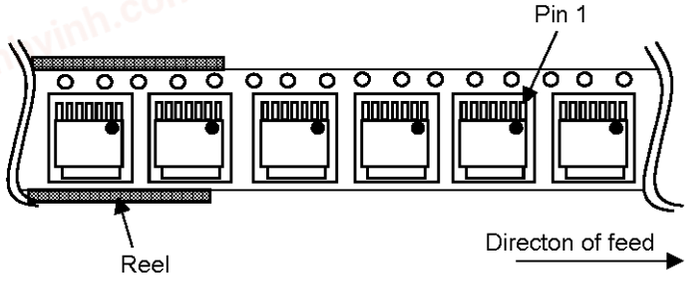
Physical Dimension, Tape and Reel Information - continued

Package Name	HRP7



< Tape and Reel Information >

Tape	Embossed carrier tape
Quantity	2000pcs
Direction of feed	TR The direction is the pin 1 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
14.Mar.2012	001	New Release
25.Dec.2012	002	Improved the statement in all pages. Deleted “Status of this document” in page 11.
09.Sep.2014	003	Applied the ROHM Standard Style. Improved Operational Notes.

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JAPAN	USA	EU	CHINA
CLASSⅢ	CLASSⅢ	CLASSⅡb	CLASSⅢ
CLASSⅣ		CLASSⅢ	

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   [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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Precautions Regarding Application Examples and External Circuits

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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:
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   - [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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