

# Built in VCXO, Spread-Spectrum Clock Generator



## BU3087FV

### Description

BU3087FV has built in VCXO that is necessary for the Digital-TV signal reception.  
Connecting 27MHz crystal oscillator generates clock signals to 74.25MHz for Hi-Vision.  
BU3087FV has built in Spread-Spectrum function too.

### Features

- 3225 size crystal is usable
- ON / OFF of Spread-Spectrum is selectable
- Four kinds of Modulation-Rate is selectable ( $\pm 0.25\%$  /  $\pm 0.50\%$  /  $\pm 0.75\%$  /  $\pm 1.00\%$ )
- Triangular Modulation

### Applications

Digital-TV, STB, TV-Tuner

### Key Specifications

|                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| ■ Crystal Pullability   | $\pm 105\text{ppm (Typ.)}$ |
| ■ Modulation Frequency  | 34.5kHz (Typ.)             |
| ■ Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter | 180psec (Typ.)             |
| ■ Operating Current     | 45mA (Typ.)                |
| ■ Operating Temperature | -10°C to +75°C             |

### Package

SSOP-B16

(Typ.) (Typ.) (Max.)  
5.00mm x 6.40mm x 1.35mm



### Typical Application Circuit

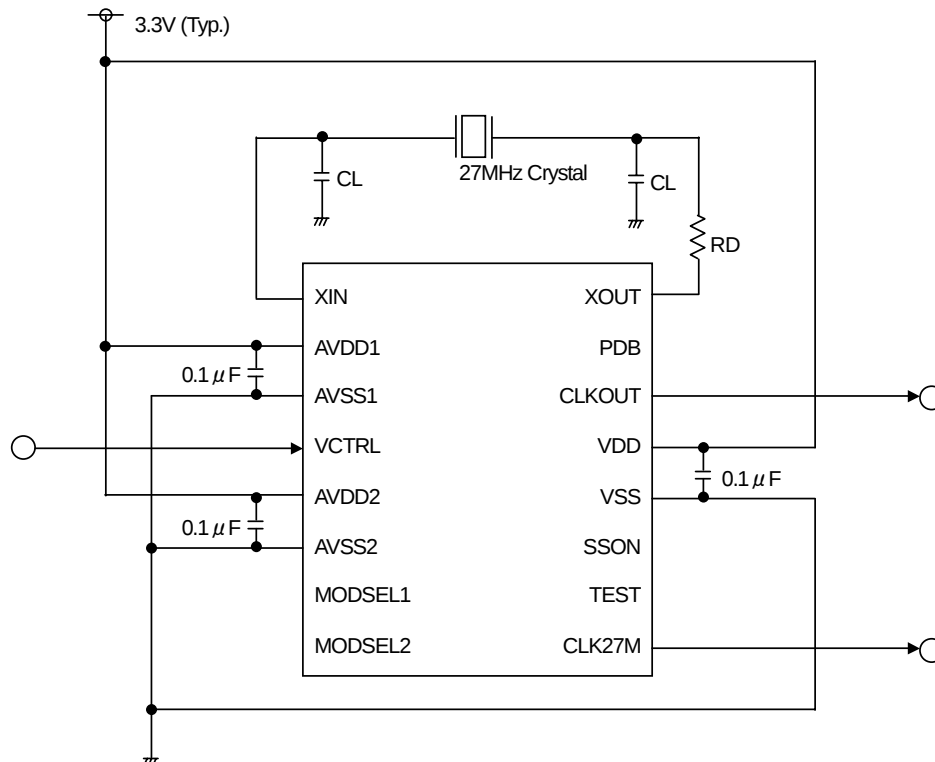


Figure 1. Typical Application Circuit

(Caution) CL and RD in Typical Application Circuit should be optimized as to using crystal and board condition.

●Block Diagram

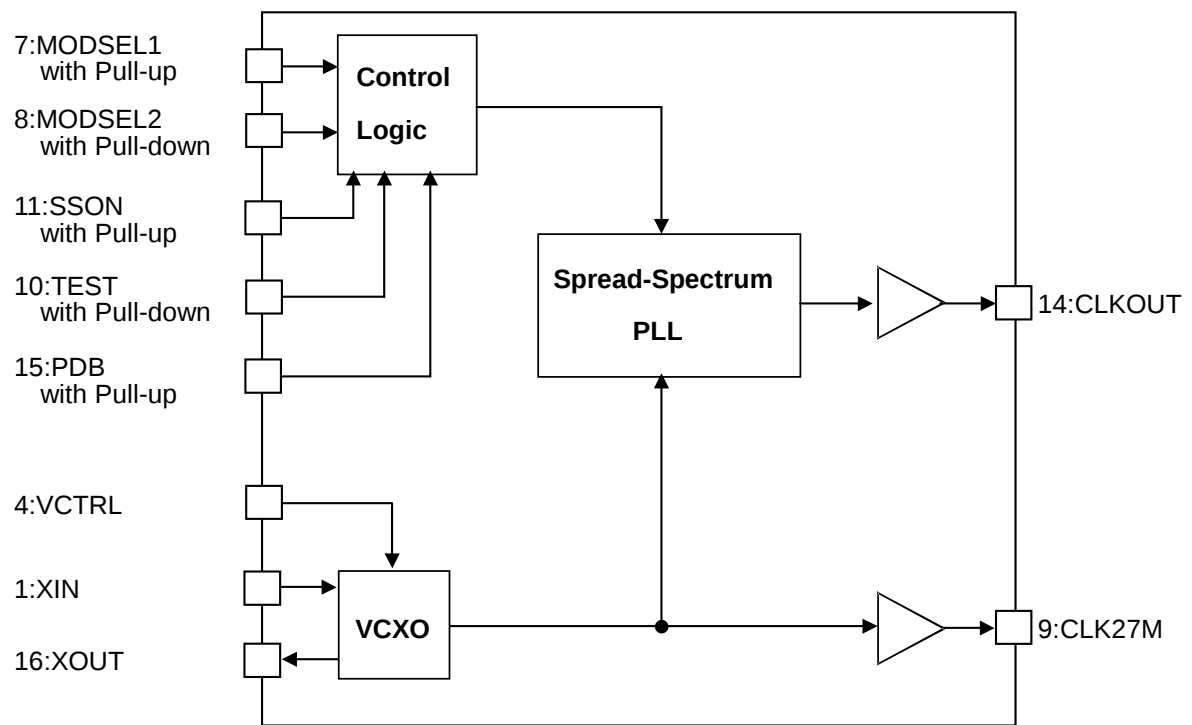


Figure 2. Block Diagram

●Pin Configuration

|   |         |        |    |
|---|---------|--------|----|
| 1 | XIN     | XOUT   | 16 |
| 2 | AVDD1   | PDB    | 15 |
| 3 | AVSS1   | CLKOUT | 14 |
| 4 | VCTRL   | VDD    | 14 |
| 5 | AVDD2   | VSS    | 12 |
| 6 | AVSS2   | SSON   | 11 |
| 7 | MODSEL1 | TEST   | 10 |
| 8 | MODSEL2 | CLK27M | 9  |

Figure 3.Pin Configuration (TOP VIEW)

## ●Pin Function

| PIN No. | PIN Name | Function                                                                                                        |
|---------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1       | XIN      | Crystal Input terminal                                                                                          |
| 2       | AVDD1    | Power supply for VCXO                                                                                           |
| 3       | AVSS1    | GND for VCXO                                                                                                    |
| 4       | VCTRL    | VCXO control input terminal                                                                                     |
| 5       | AVDD2    | Power supply for PLL-Analog                                                                                     |
| 6       | AVSS2    | GND for PLL-Analog                                                                                              |
| 7       | MODSEL1  | Spread-Spectrum Modulation control terminal<br>(Refer to Table of Spread-Spectrum Modulation)<br>with pull-up   |
| 8       | MODSEL2  | Spread-Spectrum Modulation control terminal<br>(Refer to Table of Spread-Spectrum Modulation)<br>with pull-down |
| 9       | CLK27M   | 27.000000MHz Output                                                                                             |
| 10      | TEST     | Test terminal, with pull-down                                                                                   |
| 11      | SSON     | Spread-Spectrum ON/OFF choice (H : ON、L : OFF) , with pull-up                                                   |
| 12      | VSS      | GND for PLL-Digital                                                                                             |
| 13      | VDD      | Power supply for PLL-Digital                                                                                    |
| 14      | CLKOUT   | 74.250000MHz Output                                                                                             |
| 15      | PDB      | Power-down control terminal, with pull-up                                                                       |
| 16      | XOUT     | Crystal Output terminal                                                                                         |

## ●Table of Spread-Spectrum Modulation (1Pin\_XIN input frequency =27.000000MHz)

In the case of 11Pin\_SSON=H, outputs it according to the following table.

| MODSEL2 | MODSEL1 | CLKOUT                               |
|---------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| L       | L       | 74.250000MHz $\pm 0.25\%$ Modulation |
| L       | H       | 74.250000MHz $\pm 0.50\%$ Modulation |
| H       | L       | 74.250000MHz $\pm 0.75\%$ Modulation |
| H       | H       | 74.250000MHz $\pm 1.00\%$ Modulation |

In the case of 11Pin • SSON=L, outputs unmodulated clock.

**●Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)**

| Parameter                 | Symbol | Ratings           | Unit |
|---------------------------|--------|-------------------|------|
| Supply voltage            | VDD    | -0.3 to 4.0       | V    |
| Input Voltage             | VIN    | -0.3 to VDD+0.3   | V    |
| Storage Temperature range | Tstg   | -55 to 125        | °C   |
| Power dissipation         | PD     | 690 <sup>※1</sup> | mW   |

※1 A measure value at mounting on 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm glass epoxy substrate.  
In the case of exceeding Ta=25°C, 6.9mW should be reduced per 1°C.

**●Recommended Operating Ratings**

| Parameter                 | Symbol | Ratings        | Unit |
|---------------------------|--------|----------------|------|
| Supply voltage            | VDD    | 3.135 to 3.465 | V    |
| Input "H" Voltage         | VIH    | 0.8VDD to VDD  | V    |
| Input "L" Voltage         | VIL    | 0.0 to 0.2VDD  | V    |
| Operating Temperature     | topr   | -10 to 75      | °C   |
| Frequency Control Voltage | Vc     | 0.0 to VDD     | V    |
| Output load               | CL     | 15 (MAX)       | pF   |

※1 In case of Output load exceeds previous value , consideration should be adapted Rise Time and Fall Time for condition of use.

## ●Electrical Characteristics

### DC Characteristics

(VDD=3.3V, Ta=25°C, Crystal Frequency=27.000000MHz, at No Load, unless otherwise specified)

| Parameter                            | Symbol | Limit     |           |           | Unit | Conditions                                                 |
|--------------------------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                      |        | Min.      | Typ.      | Max.      |      |                                                            |
| Output H voltage                     | VOH    | VDD-0.4   | —         | —         | V    | IOH=4.0mA                                                  |
| Output L voltage                     | VOL    | —         | —         | 0.4       | V    | IOL=4.0mA                                                  |
| Operating Circuit current            | IDD    | —         | 45.0      | 58.0      | mA   | Output no load, ±0.50% Modulation                          |
| Input H current 1                    | IupH   | -1.5      | —         | 1.5       | μA   | PDB, SSON, MODSEL1 Terminal<br>VIH=VDD                     |
| Input H current 2                    | IdnH   | 35.0      | 70.0      | 105.5     | μA   | MODSEL2, TEST Terminal, VIH=VDD                            |
| Input H current 3                    | IdirH  | -1.5      | —         | 1.5       | μA   | VCTRL Terminal, VIH=VDD                                    |
| Input L current 1                    | IupL   | -105.5    | -70.0     | -35.0     | μA   | PDB, SSON, MODSEL1 Terminal<br>VIL=0.0V                    |
| Input L current 2                    | IdnL   | -1.5      | —         | 1.5       | μA   | MODSEL2, TEST Terminal, VIL=0.0V                           |
| Input L current 3                    | IdirL  | -1.5      | —         | 1.5       | μA   | VCTRL Terminal, VIL=0.0V                                   |
| CLKOUT                               | CLKOUT | 74.248144 | 74.250000 | 74.251856 | MHz  | VCTRL=1/2VDD                                               |
| Crystal Pullability                  | fp     | ±80       | ±105      | ±130      | ppm  | $0 \leq VCTRL \leq VDD$ ※ <sup>1</sup>                     |
| Spread-Spectrum Modulation Frequency | Fmod   | 32.5      | 34.5      | 36.5      | kHz  | Triangular Modulation,<br>Independently of Modulation Rate |

※<sup>1</sup> This is a guarantee with only IC. It is finished with confirmation to operate with Crystal (DSX321G · 8pF load) made in DAISHINKU CORP.

### AC Characteristics

(VDD=3.3V, Ta=25°C, Crystal Frequency=27.000000MHz, Output load=15pF, unless otherwise specified)

Following the table cannot test directly on characteristic when shipment, so it is a design guarantee.

| Parameter             | Symbol | Limit |      |      | Unit | Conditions                                                            |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|------|------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                       |        | Min.  | Typ. | Max. |      |                                                                       |
| Duty                  | Duty   | 45    | 50   | 55   | %    | Measured at 1/2VDD                                                    |
| Jitter 1σ             | JsSD   | —     | 35   | —    | psec | Period Jitter 1σ <sup>※2</sup> ,<br>in Spread-Spectrum OFF            |
| Jitter P-P            | JsABS  | —     | 180  | —    | psec | Period Jitter MIN-MAX value <sup>※2</sup> ,<br>in Spread-Spectrum OFF |
| Jitter Cycle-to-Cycle | JsCyCy | —     | 180  | —    | psec | Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter,<br>In ±0.50% Modulation                        |
| Rise Time             | Tr     | —     | 1.2  | —    | nsec | Time between 0.2VDD and 0.8VDD                                        |
| Fall Time             | Tf     | —     | 0.7  | —    | nsec | Time between 0.8VDD and 0.2VDD                                        |
| Lock Up Time          | Tlock  | —     | —    | 1    | msec | ※ <sup>3</sup>                                                        |

※<sup>2</sup> Jitter means center value when using Japan Tektronix : TDS7104 Digital Phosphor Oscilloscope.

※<sup>3</sup> Time between voltage supply leads to 3.135V and output clock gets stable.

## ●Spread-Spectrum Modulation Waveform

Modulation Waveform is triangular. Modulation Rate is selectable among ±0.25%/±0.50%/±0.75%/±1.00%. In addition, Modulation Frequency is 34.5kHz without depending on Modulation Rate.

( Figure 4 shows ±0.50% Modulation Waveform. )

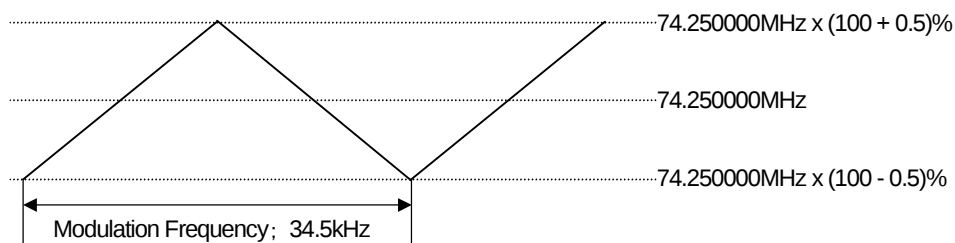
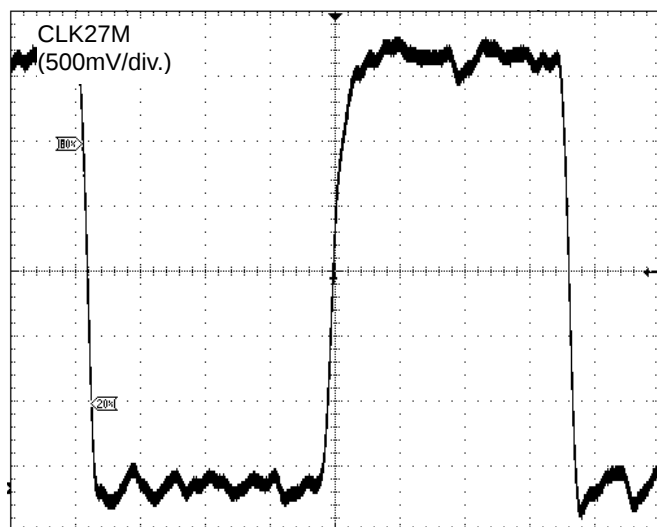
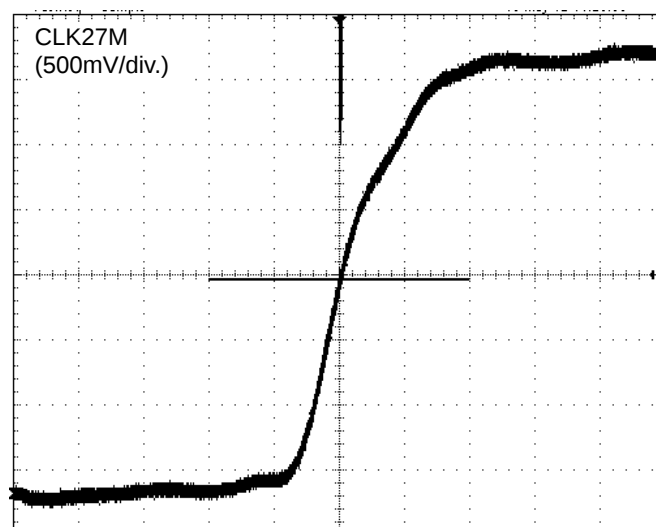


Figure 4. Spread-Spectrum Modulation Waveform

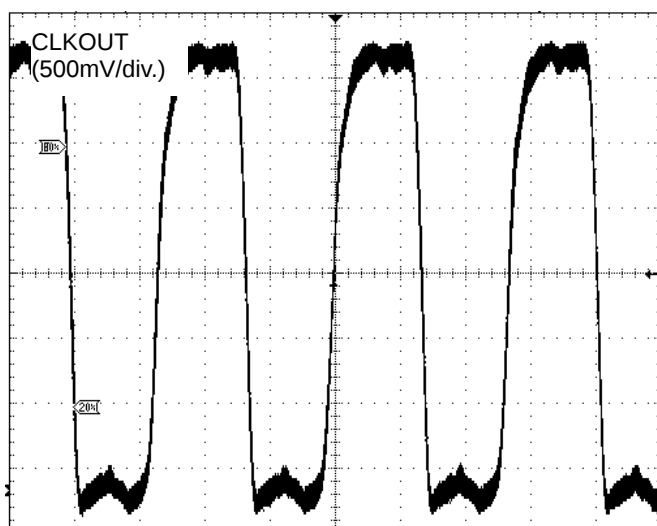
● Typical Wave Forms (VDD=3.3v, Ta=25°C, Spread-Spectrum OFF setting)



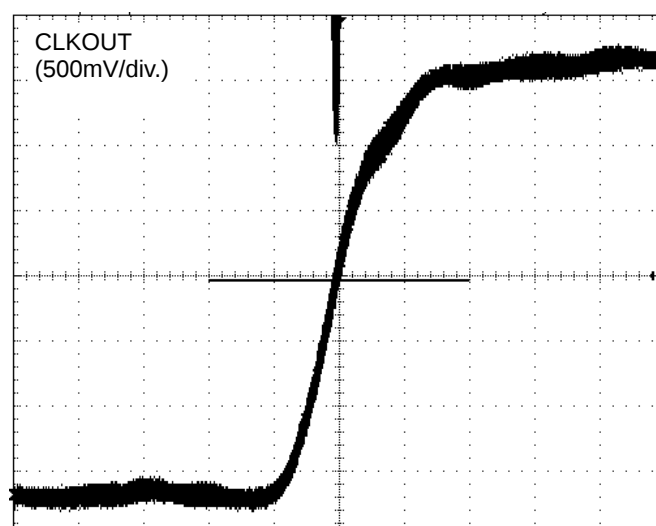
TIME (5nsec/div.)  
Figure 5. CLK27M Output Waveform



TIME (1nsec/div.)  
Figure 6. CLK27M Period-Jitter



TIME (5nsec/div.)  
Figure 7. CLKOUT Output Waveform



TIME (1nsec/div.)  
Figure 8. CLKOUT Period-Jitter

●Typical Performance Curves (Spread-Spectrum OFF setting, Output load=15pF)

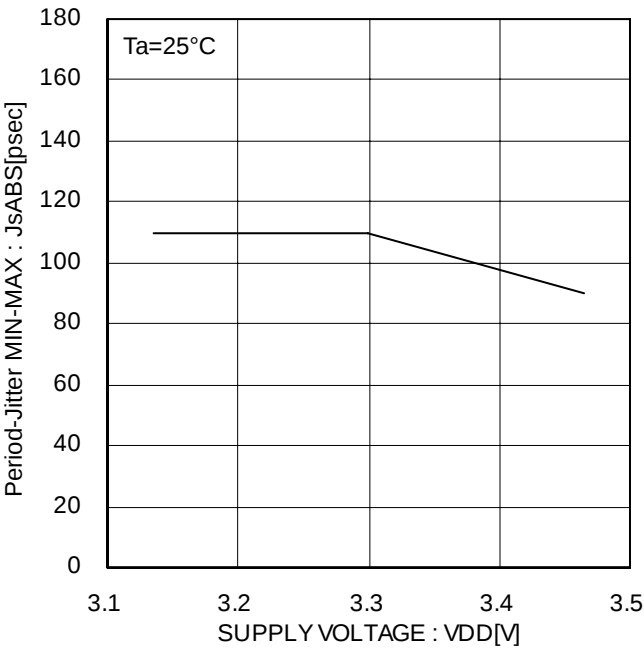


Figure 9. CLK27M Period-Jitter MIN-MAX

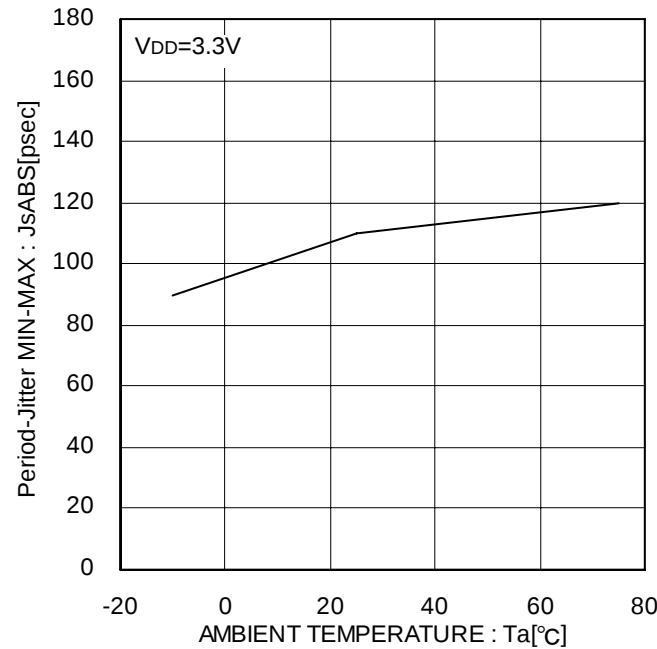


Figure 10. CLK27M Period-Jitter MIN-MAX

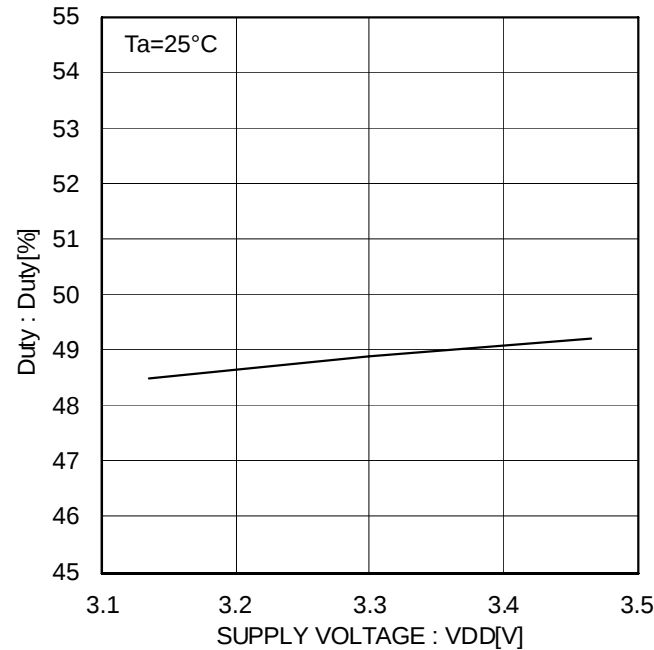


Figure 11. CLK27M Duty

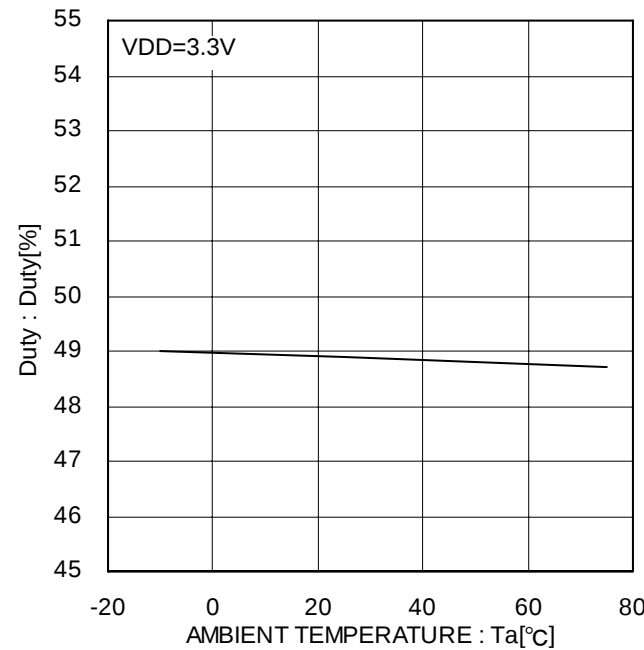


Figure 12. CLK27M Duty

●Typical Performance Curves (Spread-Spectrum OFF setting, Output load=15pF)

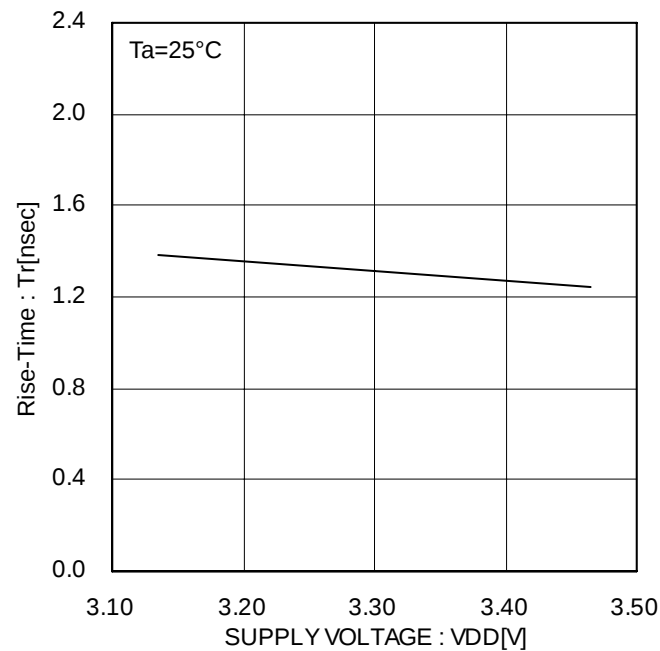


Figure 13. CLK27M Rise-Time

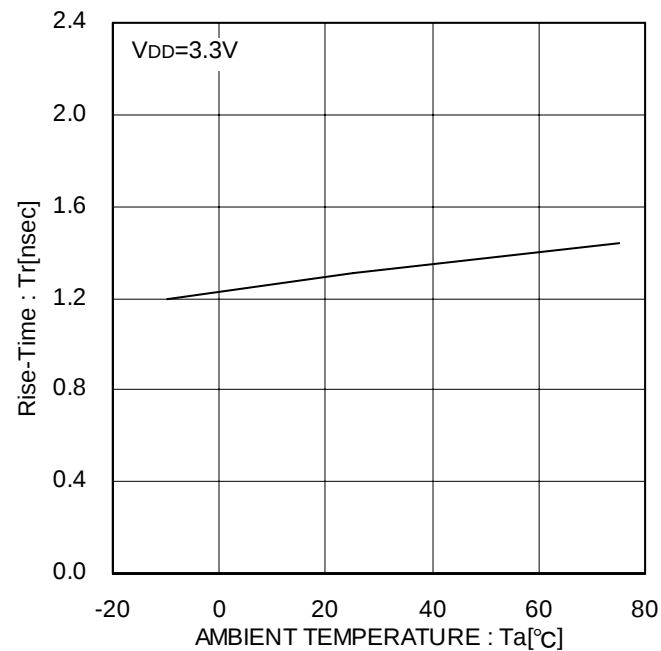


Figure 14. CLK27M Rise-Time

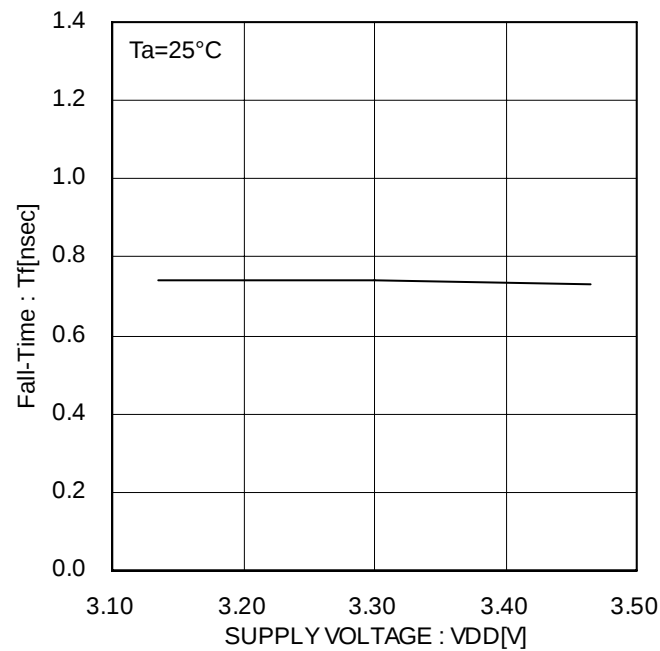


Figure 15. CLK27M Fall-Time

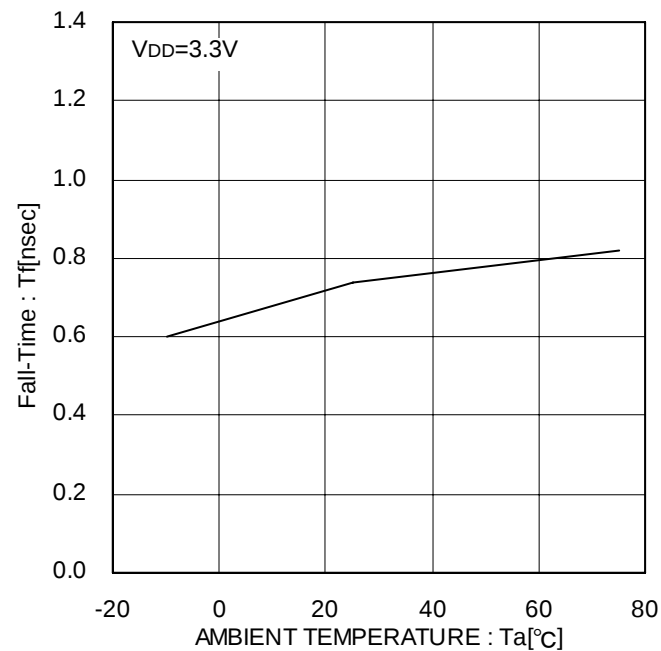


Figure 16. CLK27M Fall-Time

●Typical Performance Curves (Spread-Spectrum OFF setting, Output load=15pF)

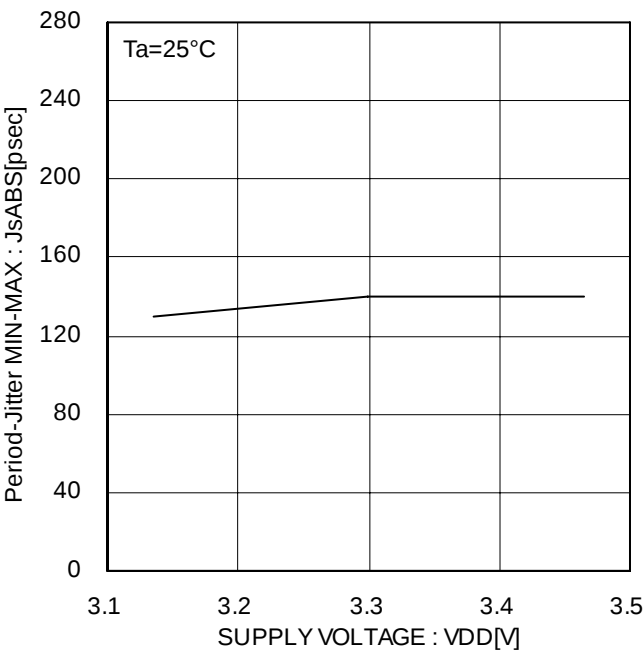


Figure 17. CLKOUT Period-Jitter MIN-MAX

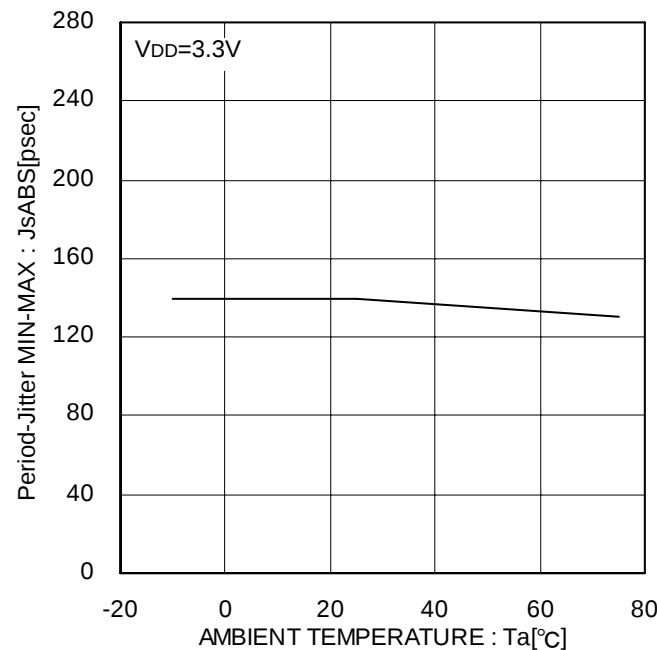


Figure 18. CLKOUT Period-Jitter MIN-MAX

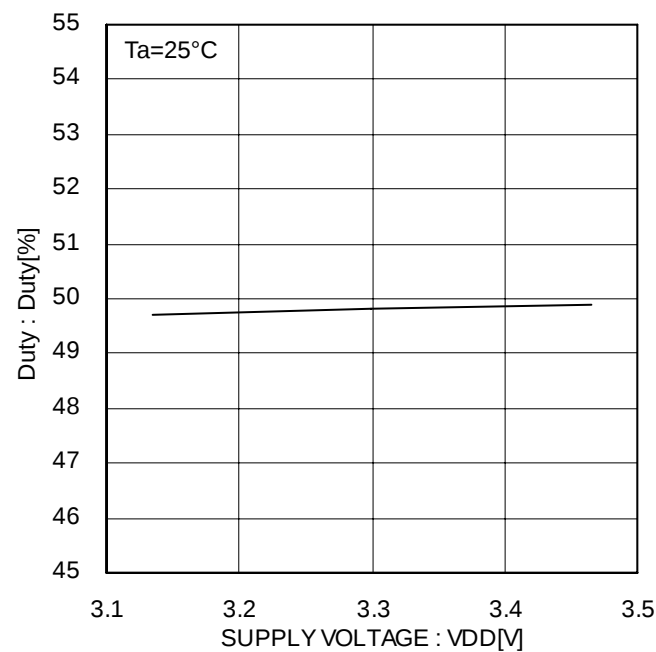


Figure 19. CLKOUT Duty

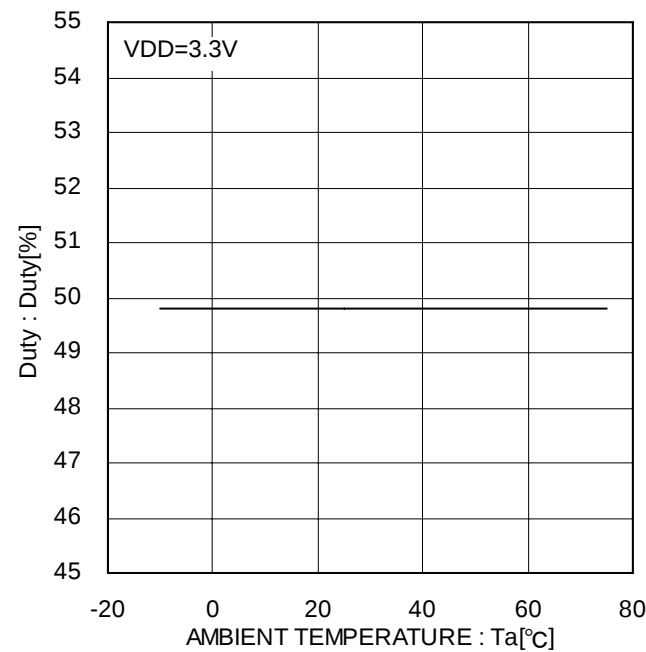


Figure 20. CLKOUT Duty

●Typical Performance Curves (Spread-Spectrum OFF setting, Output load=15pF)

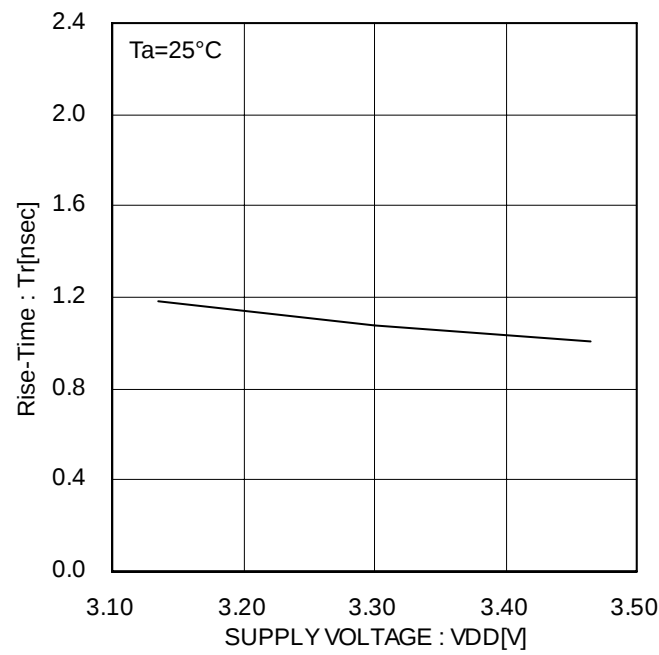


Figure 21. CLKOUT Rise-Time

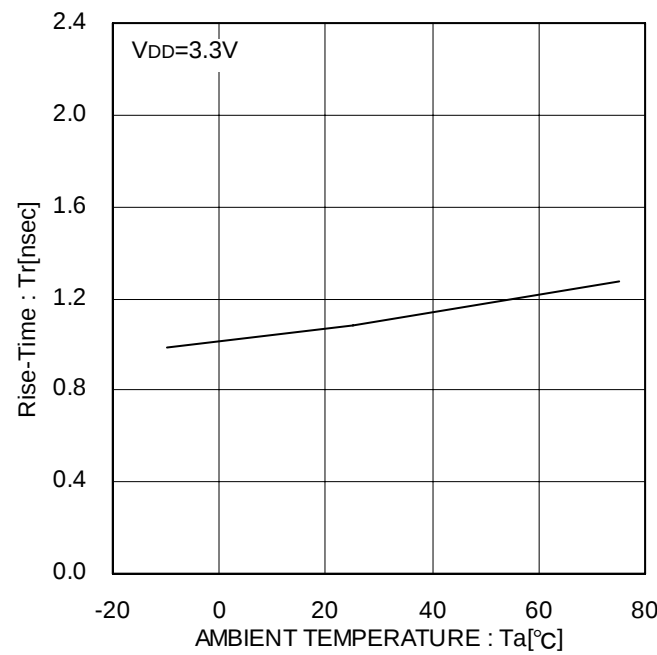


Figure 22. CLKOUT Rise-Time

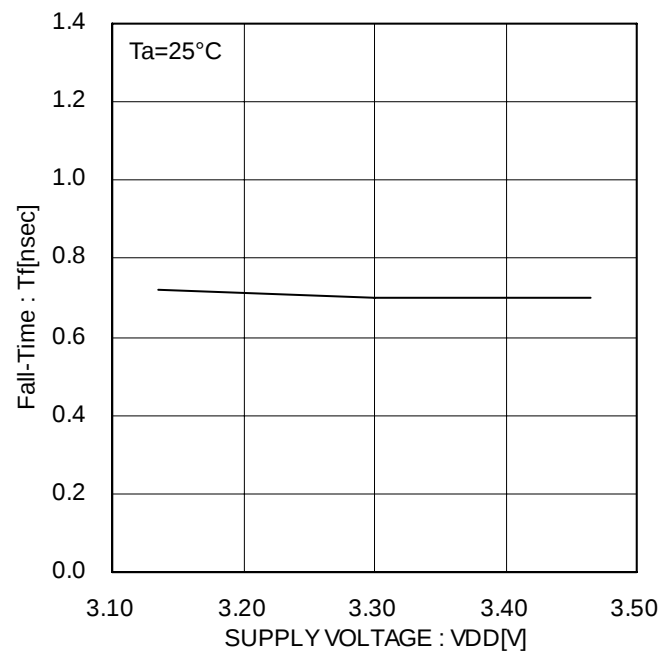


Figure 23. CLKOUT Fall-Time

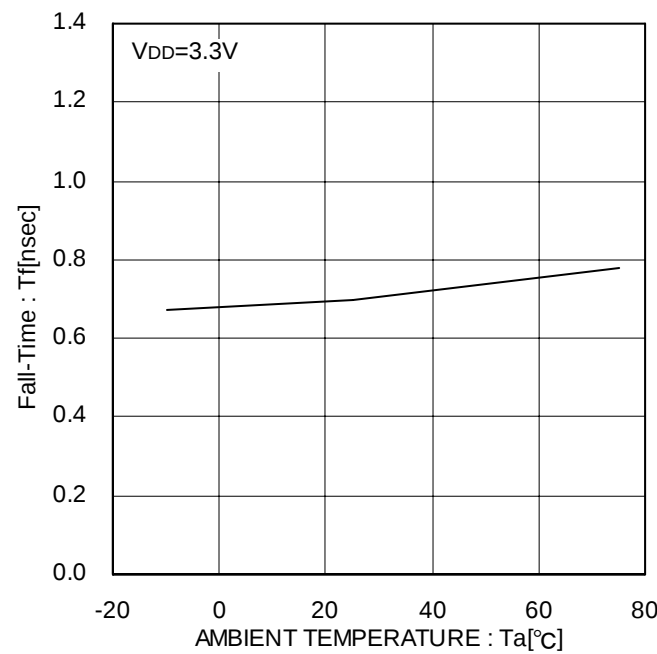


Figure 24. CLKOUT Fall-Time

●Typical Wave Forms (VDD=3.3v, Ta=25°C, Spread-Spectrum ON setting)

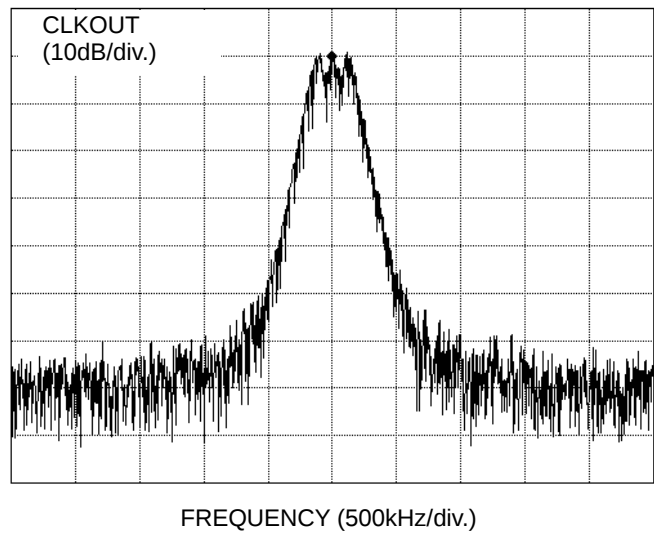


Figure 25. CLKOUT±0.25% Modulation Spectrum

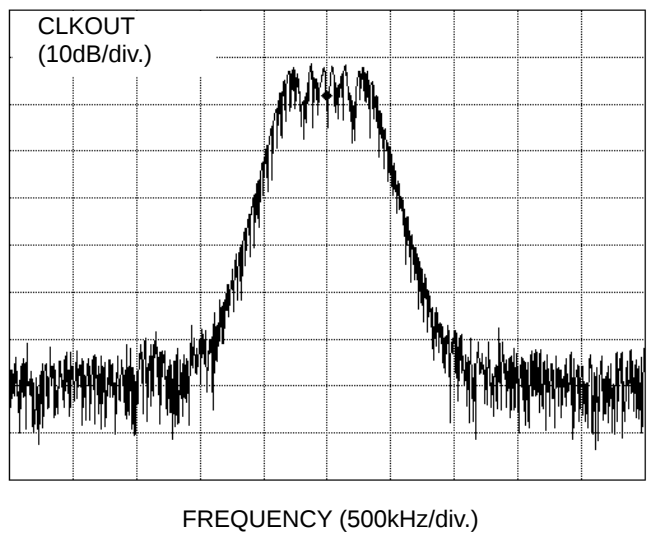


Figure 26. CLKOUT±0.50% Modulation Spectrum

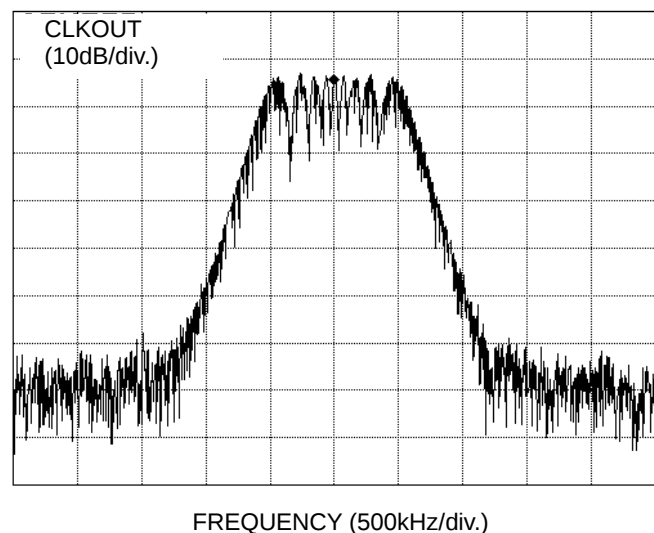


Figure 27. CLKOUT±0.75% Modulation Spectrum

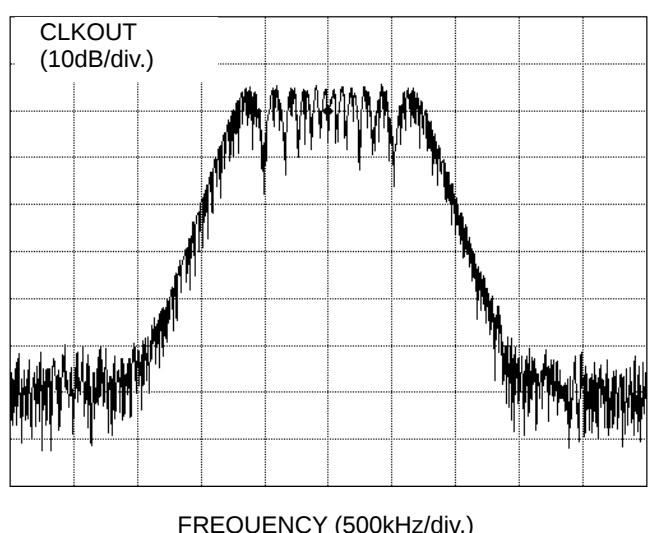


Figure 28. CLKOUT±1.00% Modulation Spectrum

●Typical Wave Forms (VDD=3.3v, Ta=25°C, Spread-Spectrum ON setting)

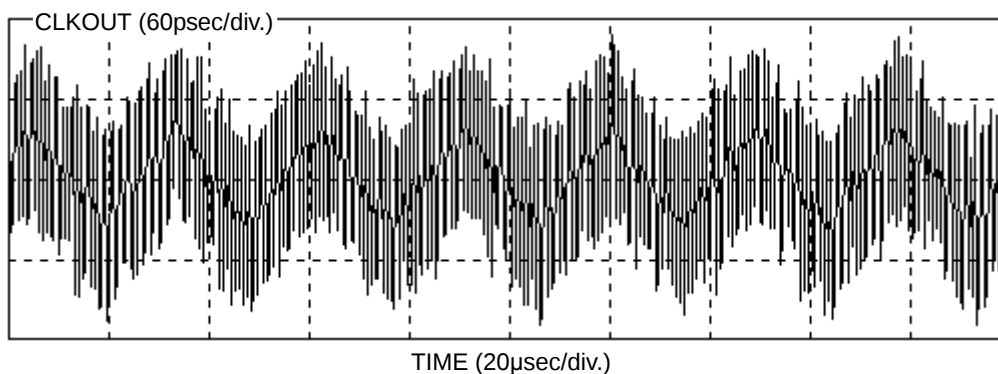


Figure 29. CLKOUT  $\pm 0.25\%$  Modulation Waveform

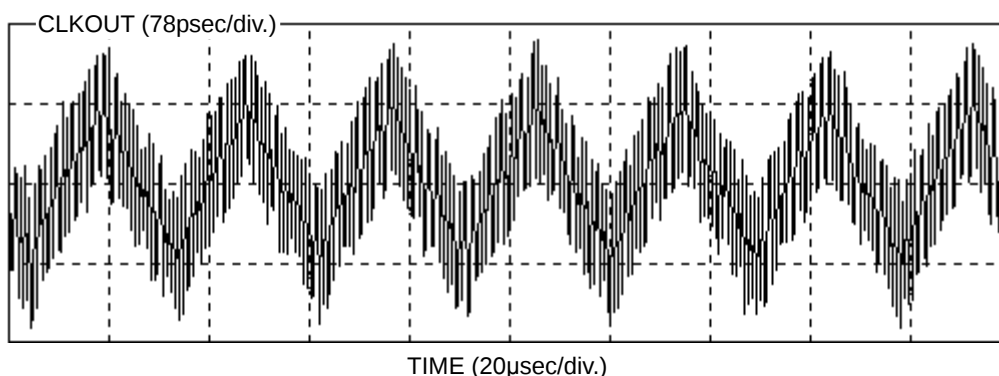


Figure 30. CLKOUT  $\pm 0.50\%$  Modulation Waveform

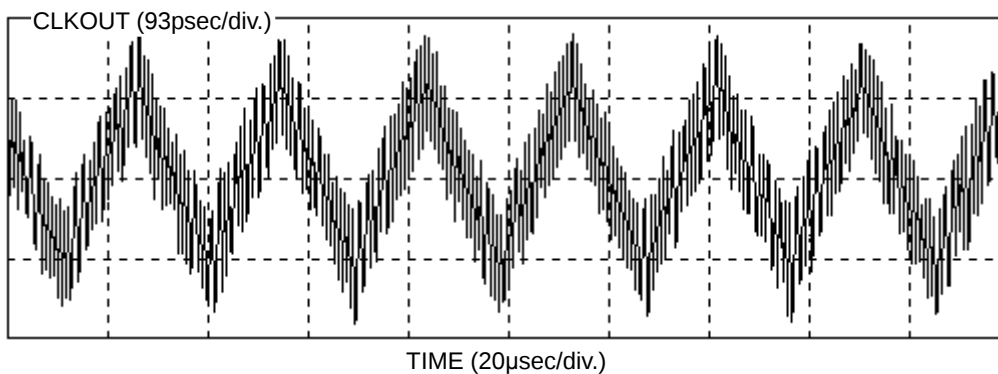


Figure 31. CLKOUT  $\pm 0.75\%$  Modulation Waveform

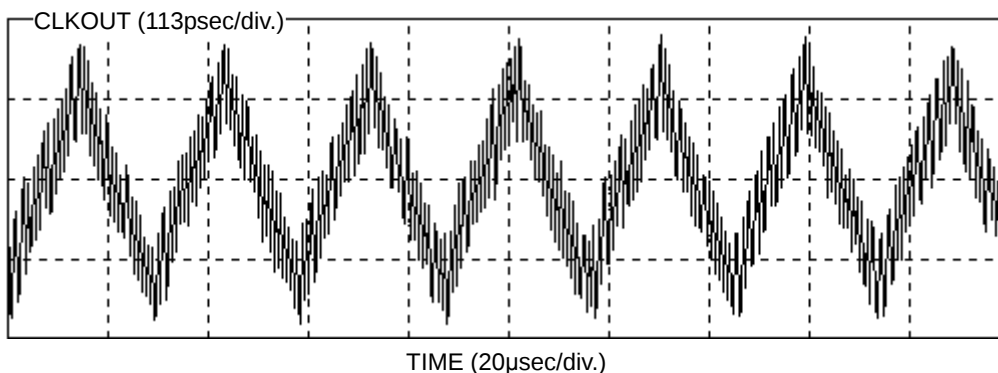


Figure 32. CLKOUT  $\pm 1.00\%$  Modulation Waveform

● Typical Performance Curves (Spread-Spectrum ON setting, Output load=15pF)

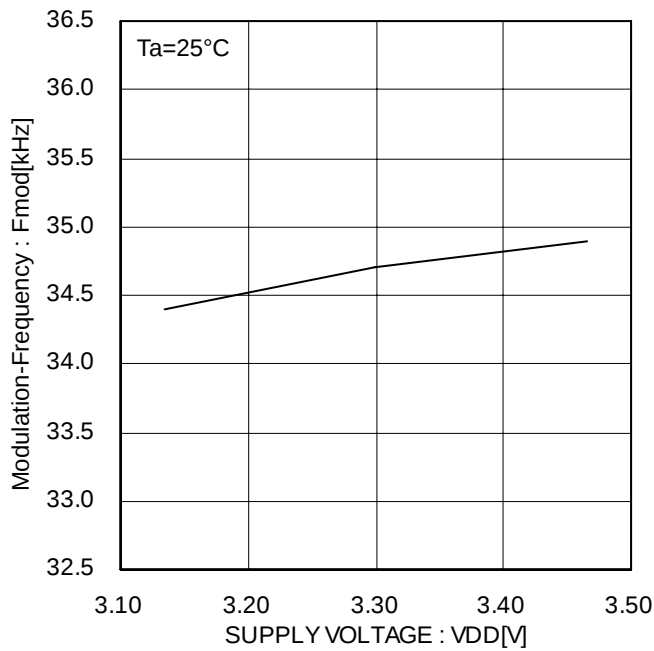


Figure 33. CLKOUT  $\pm 0.50\%$  Modulation Frequency

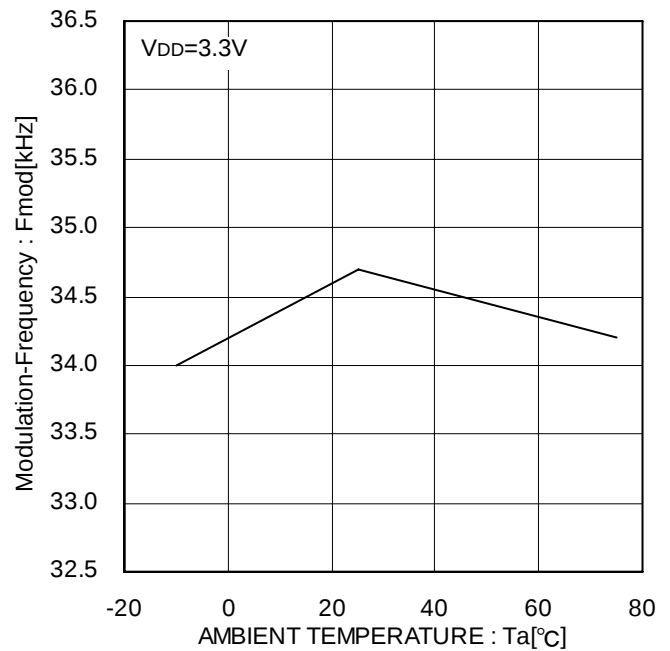


Figure 34. CLKOUT  $\pm 0.50\%$  Modulation Frequency

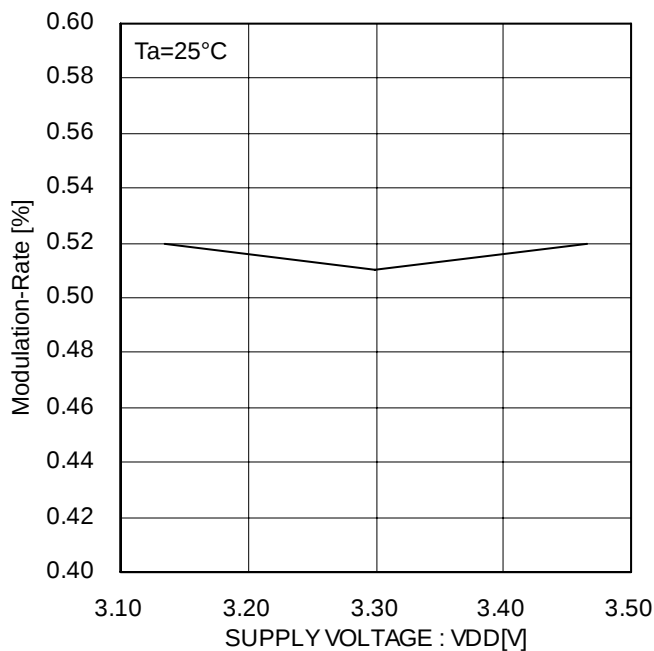


Figure 35. CLKOUT  $\pm 0.50\%$  Modulation Rate

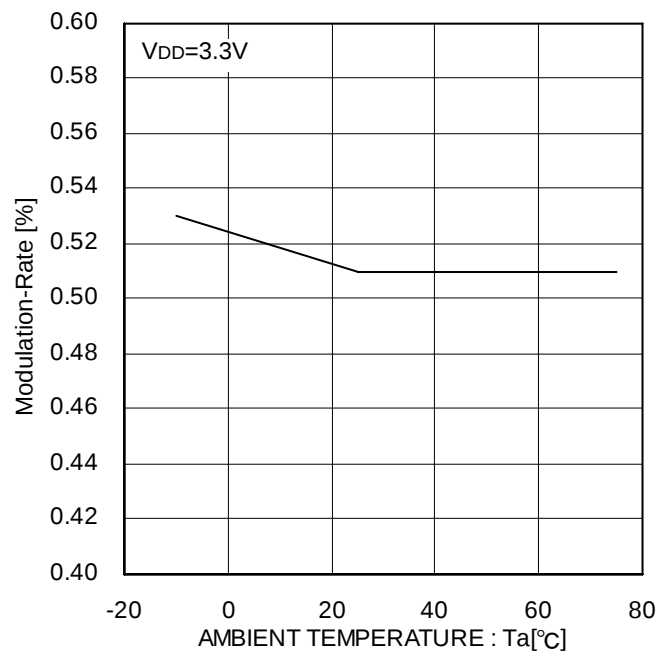


Figure 36. CLKOUT  $\pm 0.50\%$  Modulation Rate

Modulation Frequency has a same characteristic despite a Modulation control.  
Modulation Rate has a same trend despite a control.

●Typical Performance Curves (Spread-Spectrum ON setting, Output load=15pF)

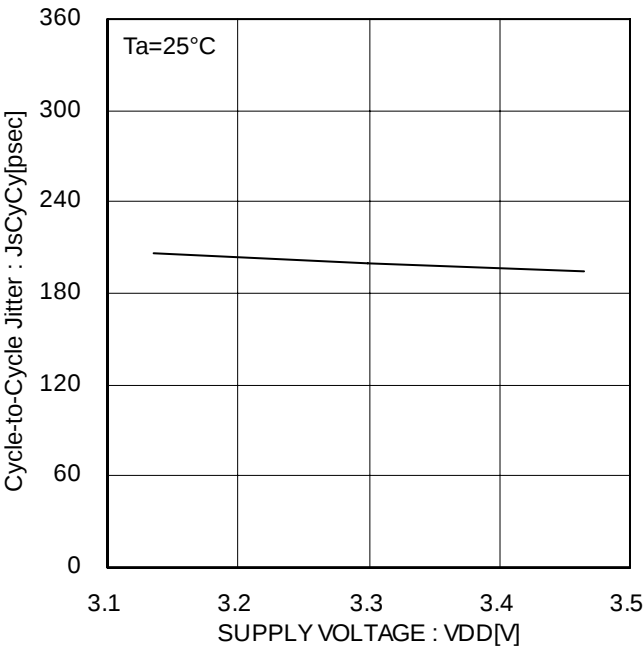


Figure 37. CLKOUT  $\pm 0.25\%$  Modulation  
Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter

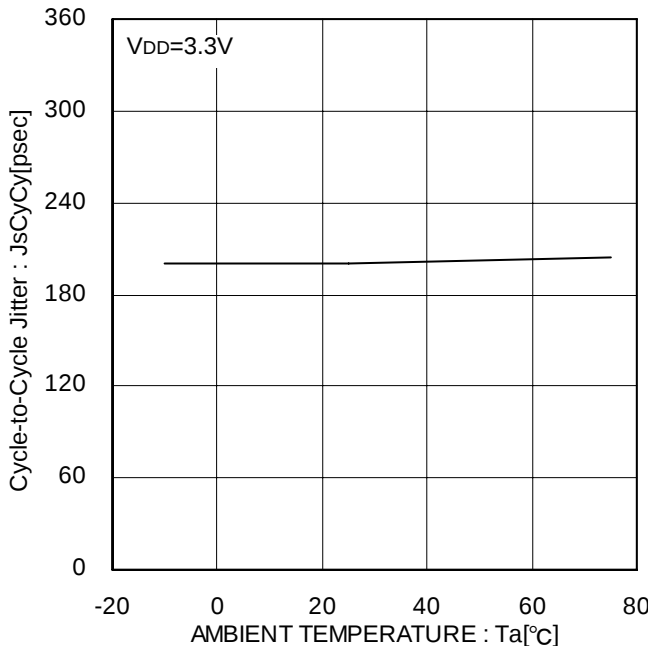


Figure 38. CLKOUT  $\pm 0.25\%$  Modulation  
Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter

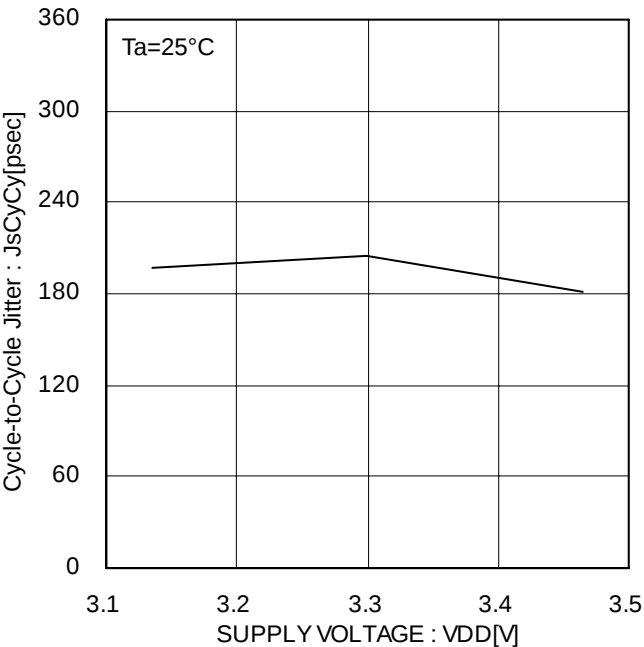


Figure 39. CLKOUT  $\pm 0.50\%$  Modulation  
Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter

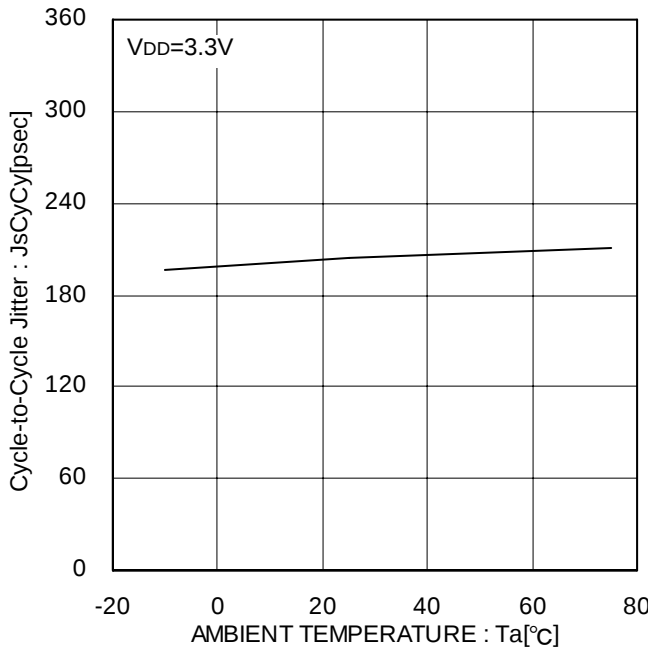


Figure 40. CLKOUT  $\pm 0.50\%$  Modulation  
Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter

●Typical Performance Curves (Spread-Spectrum ON setting, Output load=15pF)

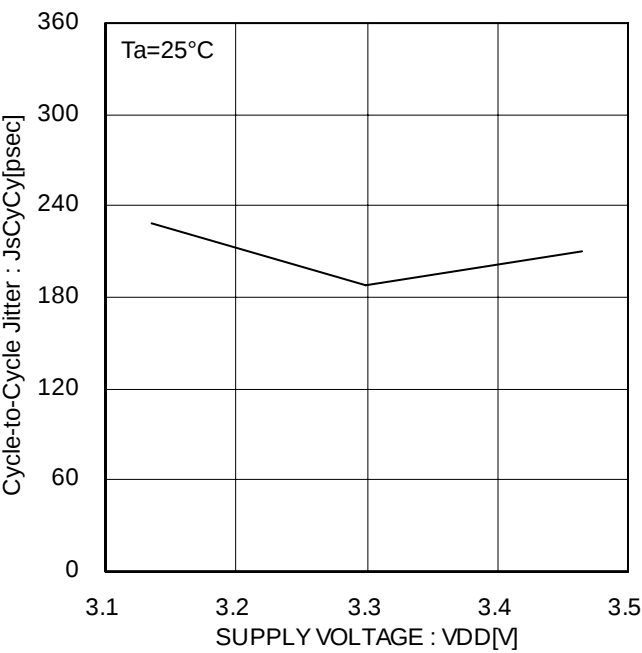


Figure 41. CLKOUT ±0.75% Modulation  
Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter

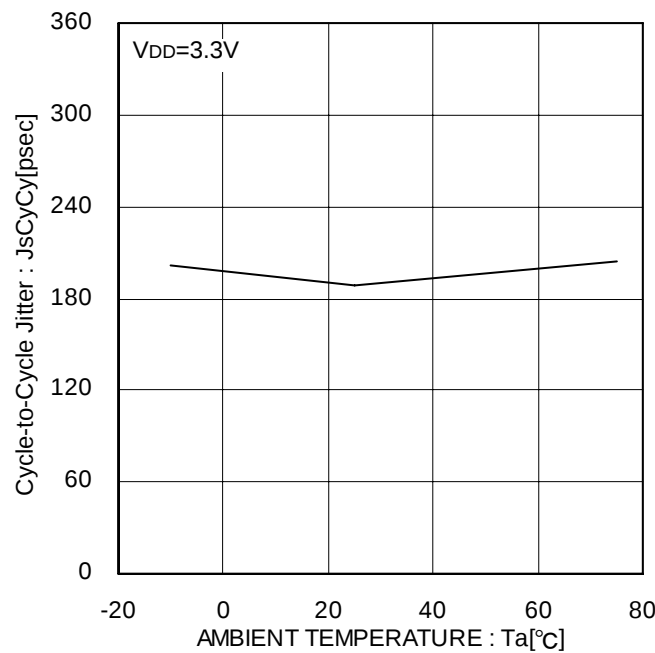


Figure 42. CLKOUT ±0.75% Modulation  
Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter

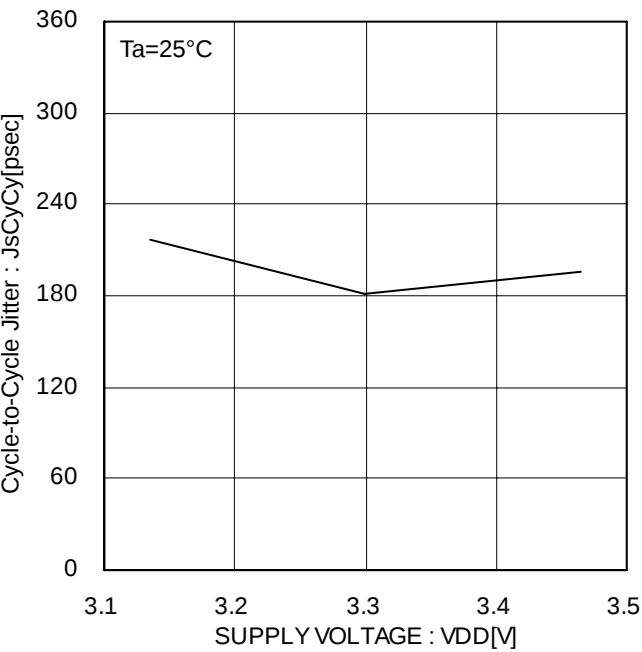


Figure 43. CLKOUT ±1.00% Modulation  
Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter

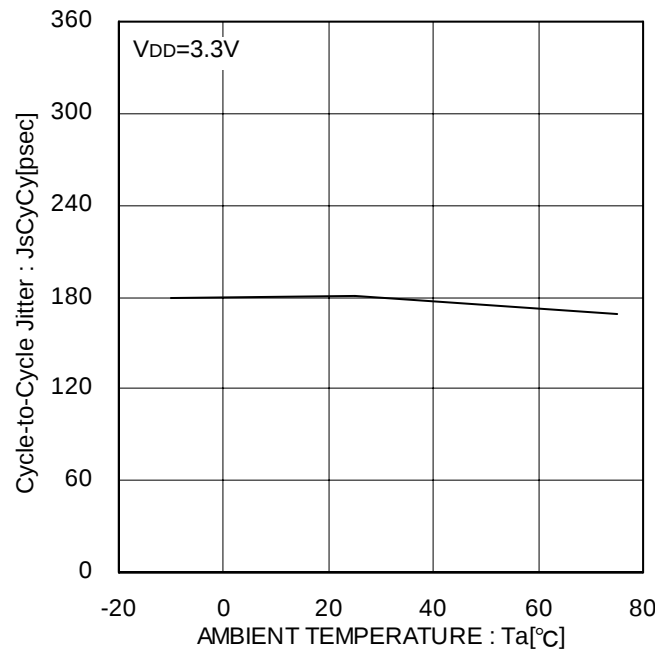


Figure 44. CLKOUT ±1.00% Modulation  
Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter

● Typical Performance Curves (Spread-Spectrum ON setting, Output load=15pF)

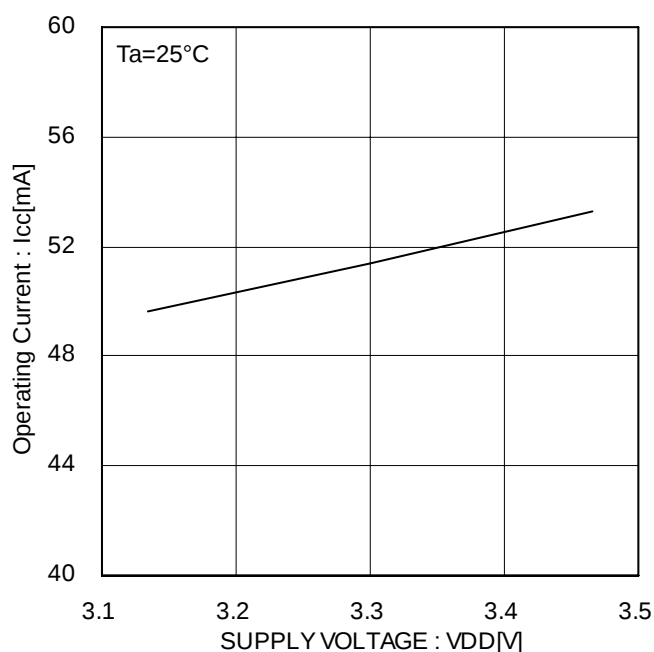


Figure 45. Operating Current

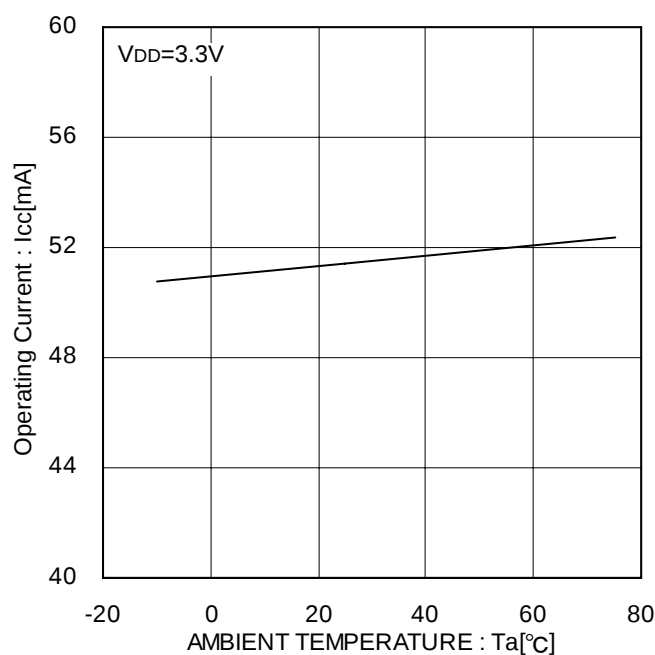


Figure 46. Operating Current

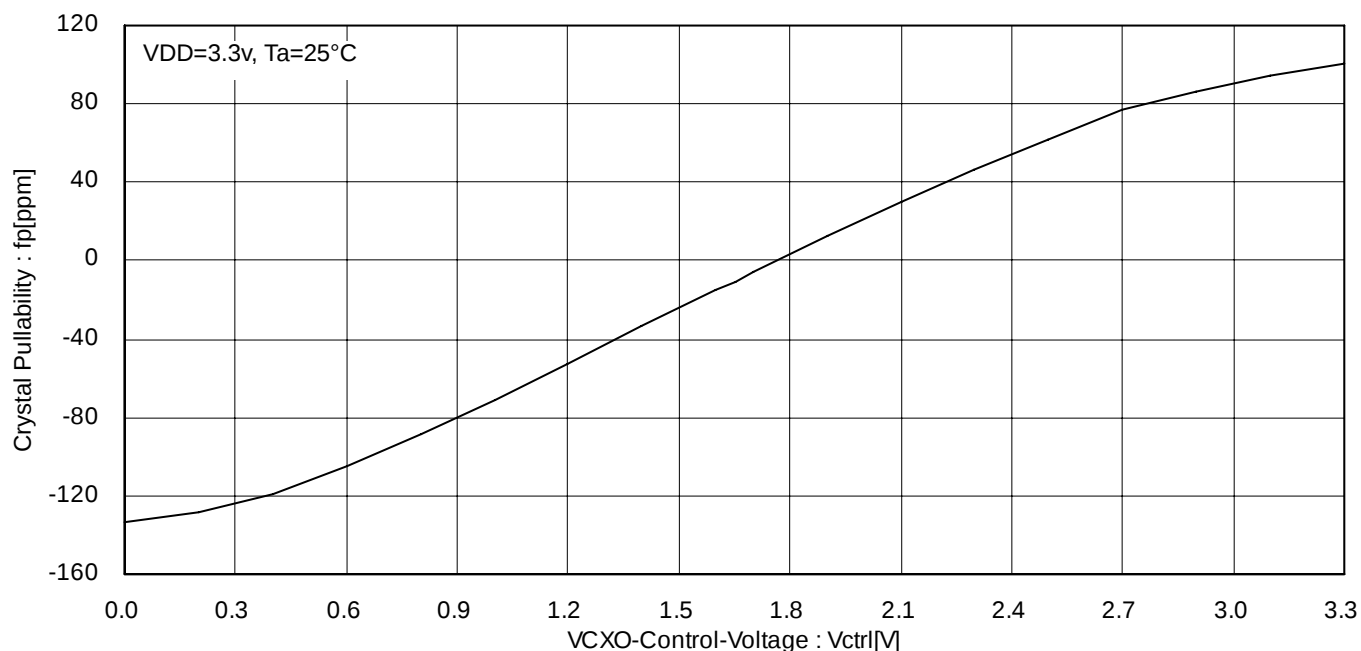


Figure 47. VCXO Crystal Pullability

VCXO Crystal Pullability has been gathered from following the evaluation environment.

Evaluation board: 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm, 4 layers, FR-4

Using parts : 27MHz Crystal (DSX321G • 8pF load) made in DAISHINKU CORP. RD=200Ω, CL=4pF

VCXO Crystal Pullability modulates by a using crystal and a board condition.

In order to use, should be checked matting with a final board condition.

### ●Typical Application Circuit

In the case of Spread-Spectrum Modulation Rate  $\pm 0.75\%$  setting, 7Pin\_MODSEL1 connects GND, and 8Pin\_MODSEL2 connect Power supply directly following the diagram.

In the case of other Modulation Rate setting, should be changed connections as a Table of Spread-Spectrum Modulation (P3).  
(In the case of  $\pm 0.50\%$  setting, it is no problem that 7Pin\_MODSEL1 and 8Pin\_MODSEL2 are OPEN Manages.)

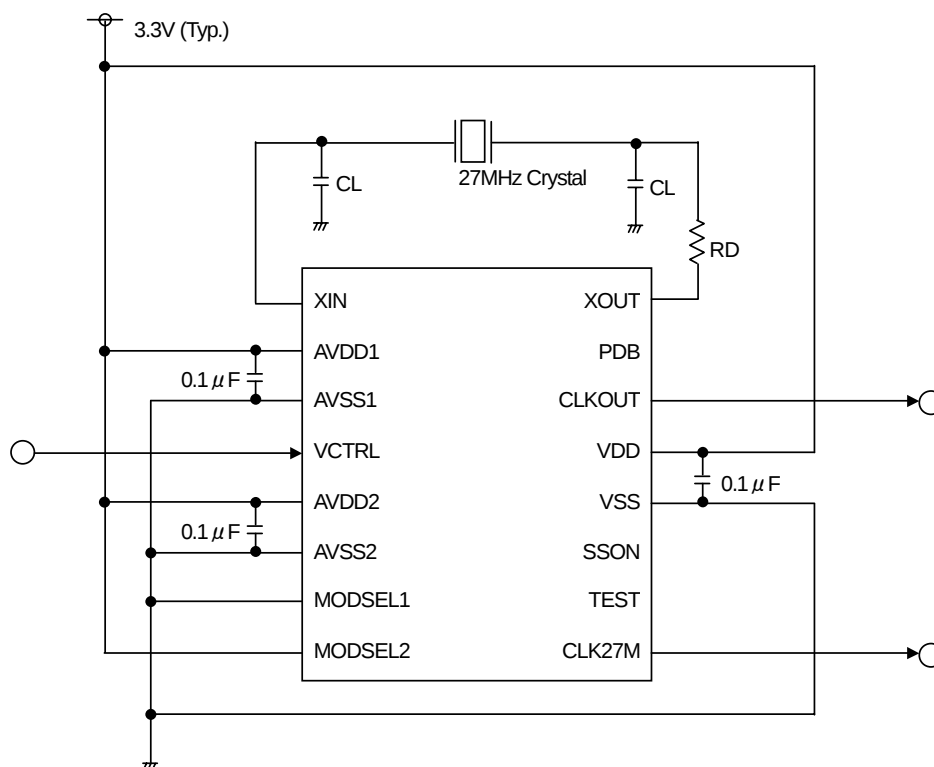


Figure 48. Modulation Rate  $\pm 0.75\%$  setting Typical Application Circuit

In the case of Spread-Spectrum OFF setting, 11Pin\_SSON connect GND directly as the following diagram.  
(In the case of using Spread-Spectrum, it is no problem that 11Pin\_SSON are OPEN Manages.)

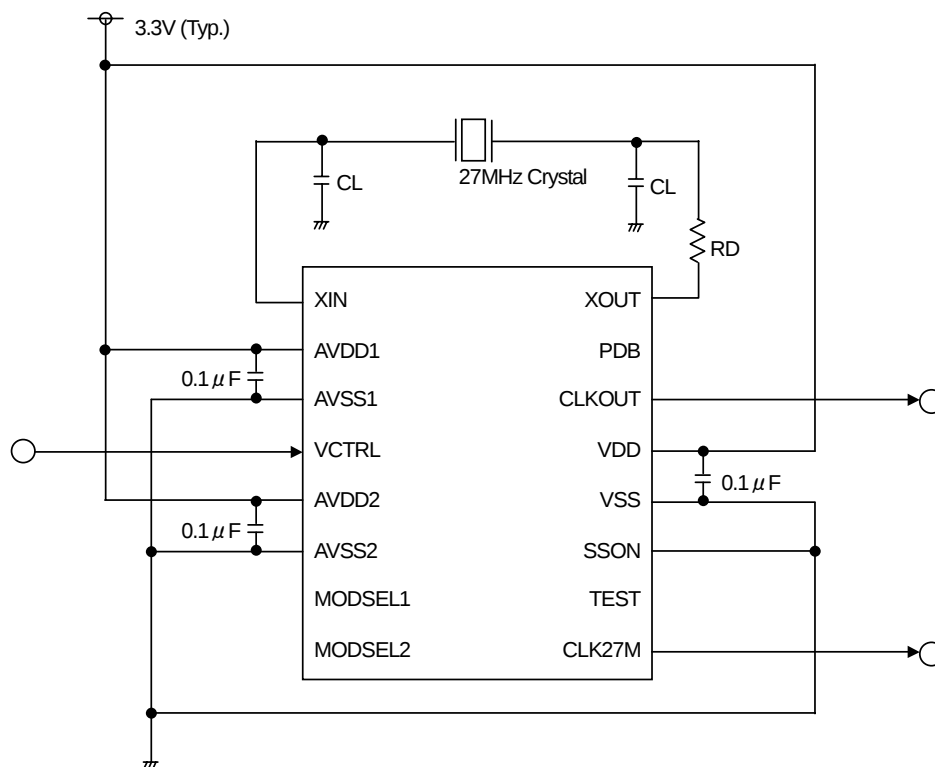


Figure 49. Spread-Spectrum OFF setting Typical Application Circuit

### ●Application Information

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 capacitors in the vicinity of the IC Pins between 2Pin\_AVDD1, 3Pin\_AVSS1, and 5Pin\_AVDD2, 6Pin\_AVSS2, and 12Pin\_VSS, 13Pin\_VDD respectively.

To obtain accurate frequency, confirm the Crystal-matching with the last board to get rid of a problem by a mass-production.

Depending on the conditions of the printed circuit board, mount an additional electrolytic capacitor between the power supply and GND terminal.

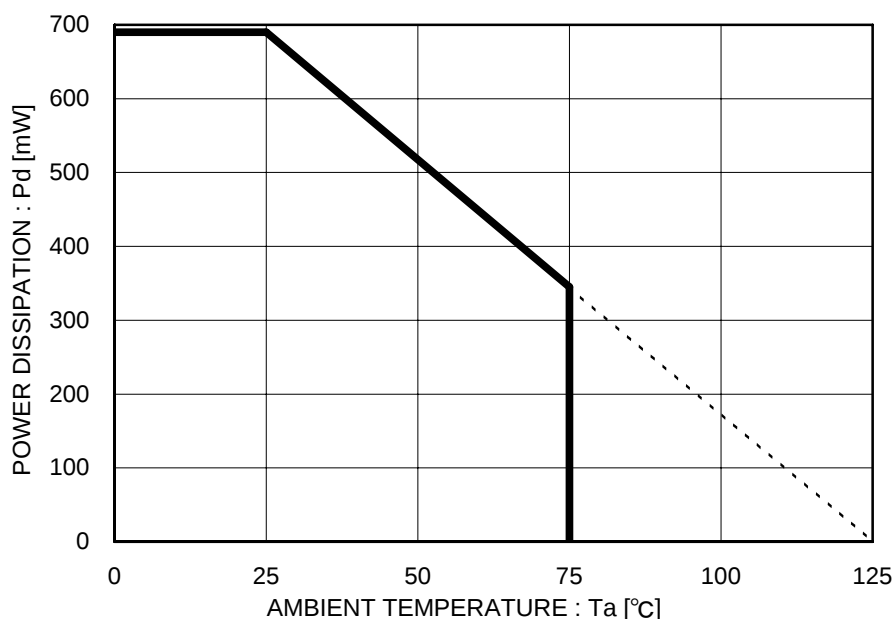
For EMI protection, it is effective to put ferrite beads in the origin of power supply to be fed to BU3087FV from the printed circuit board or to insert a capacitor (of 1Ω or less), which bypasses high frequency desired, between the power supply and the GND terminal.

For ICs with more than one power supply, it is possible that rush current may flow instantaneously due to the internal powering sequence and delays. Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of GND wiring, and routing of wiring.

Typical Application Circuit is recommendation, but in order to use, thoroughly check to be sure characteristic.

### ●Power Dissipation

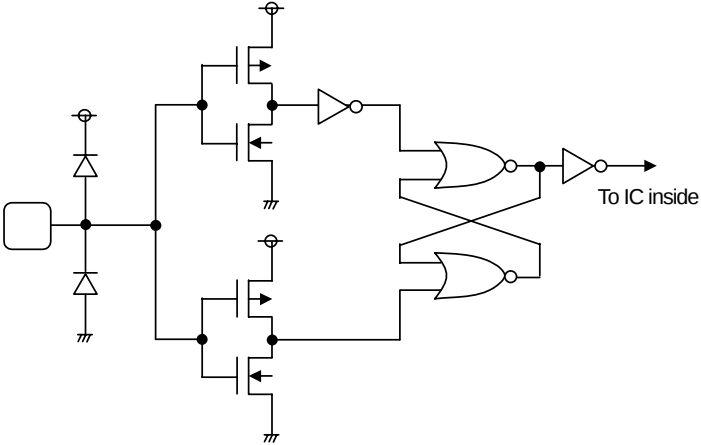
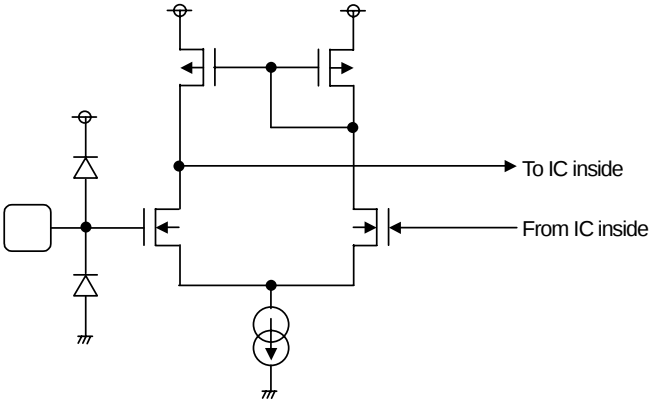
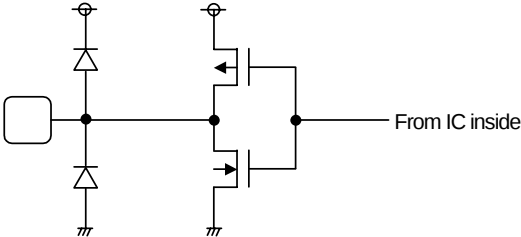
(SSOP-B16 package)



\* 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm Glass Epoxy Board

Figure 50. Power Dissipation Curve (Pd-Ta Curve)

●I/O Equivalence Circuit

| Pin No.                                                                                     | Equivalent Circuit                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Schmitt-trigger Pin<br><br>7, 11, 15<br>( with Pull-Up )<br><br>8, 10<br>( with Pull-Down ) |    |
| VCXO Control Input Pin<br><br>4                                                             |   |
| Clock Output Pin<br><br>9, 14                                                               |  |

### ● I/O Equivalence Circuit

| Pin No.                             | Equivalent Circuit |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <p>Crystal Input Pin</p> <p>1</p>   |                    |
| <p>Crystal Output Pin</p> <p>16</p> |                    |

**●Operational Notes**

- (1) Absolute maximum ratings  
An excess in the absolute maximum ratings, such as supply voltage, temperature range of operating conditions, etc., can break down devices, thus making impossible to identify breaking mode such as a short circuit or an open circuit. If any special mode exceeding the absolute maximum ratings is assumed, consideration should be given to take physical safety measures including the use of fuses, etc.
- (2) Operating conditions  
These conditions represent a range within which characteristics can be provided approximately as expected. The electrical characteristics are guaranteed under the conditions of each parameter.
- (3) Reverse connection of power supply connector  
The reverse connection of power supply connector can break down ICs. Take protective measures against the breakdown due to the reverse connection, such as mounting an external diode between the power supply and the IC's power supply terminal.
- (4) Power supply line  
Design PCB pattern to provide low impedance for the wiring between the power supply and the GND lines. In this regard, for the digital block power supply and the analog block power supply, even though these power supplies has the same level of potential, separate the power supply pattern for the digital block from that for the analog block, thus suppressing the diffraction of digital noises to the analog block power supply resulting from impedance common to the wiring patterns. For the GND line, give consideration to design the patterns in a similar manner. Furthermore, for all power supply terminals to ICs, mount a capacitor between the power supply and the GND terminal. At the same time, in order to use an electrolytic capacitor, thoroughly check to be sure the characteristics of the capacitor to be used present no problem including the occurrence of capacity dropout at a low temperature, thus determining the constant.
- (5) GND voltage  
Make setting of the potential of the GND terminal so that it will be maintained at the minimum in any operating state. Furthermore, check to be sure no terminals are at a potential lower than the GND voltage including an actual electric transient.
- (6) Short circuit between terminals and erroneous mounting  
In order to mount ICs on a set PCB, pay thorough attention to the direction and offset of the ICs. Erroneous mounting can break down the ICs. Furthermore, if a short circuit occurs due to foreign matters entering between terminals or between the terminal and the power supply or the GND terminal, the ICs can break down.
- (7) Operation in strong electromagnetic field  
Be noted that using ICs in the strong electromagnetic field can malfunction them.
- (8) Inspection with set PCB  
On the inspection with the set PCB, if a capacitor is connected to a low-impedance IC terminal, the IC can suffer stress. Therefore, be sure to discharge from the set PCB by each process. Furthermore, in order to mount or dismount the set PCB to/from the jig for the inspection process, be sure to turn OFF the power supply and then mount the set PCB to the jig. After the completion of the inspection, be sure to turn OFF the power supply and then dismount it from the jig. In addition, for protection against static electricity, establish a ground for the assembly process and pay thorough attention to the transportation and the storage of the set PCB.
- (9) Input terminals  
In terms of the construction of IC, parasitic elements are inevitably formed in relation to potential. The operation of the parasitic element can cause interference with circuit operation, thus resulting in a malfunction and then breakdown of the input terminal. Therefore, pay thorough attention not to handle the input terminals, such as to apply to the input terminals a voltage lower than the GND respectively, so that any parasitic element will operate. Furthermore, do not apply a voltage to the input terminals when no power supply voltage is applied to the IC. In addition, even if the power supply voltage is applied, apply to the input terminals a voltage lower than the power supply voltage or within the guaranteed value of electrical characteristics.
- (10) Ground wiring pattern  
If small-signal GND and large-current GND are provided, It will be recommended to separate the large-current GND pattern from the small-signal GND pattern and establish a single ground at the reference point of the set PCB so that resistance to the wiring pattern and voltage fluctuations due to a large current will cause no fluctuations in voltages of the small-signal GND. Pay attention not to cause fluctuations in the GND wiring pattern of external parts as well.
- (11) External capacitor  
In order to use a ceramic capacitor as the external capacitor, determine the constant with consideration given to a degradation in the nominal capacitance due to DC bias and changes in the capacitance due to temperature, etc.
- (12) Thermal design  
Perform thermal design in which there are adequate margins by taking into account the power dissipation (Pd) in actual states of use.

**Status of this document**

The Japanese version of this document is formal specification. A customer may use this translation version only for a reference to help reading the formal version.

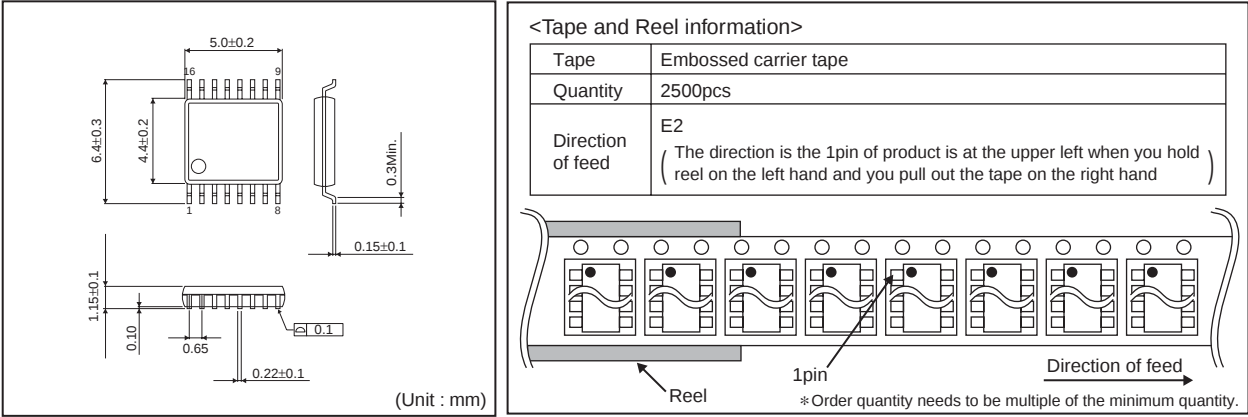
If there are any differences in translation version of this document formal version takes priority.

●Ordering Information

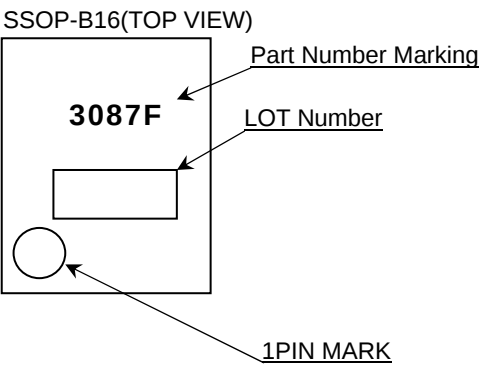
|                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |                          |                                                                   |
|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| B U 3 0 8 7 F V |  |  |  |  |  |  | -                        | E 2                                                               |
| Part Number     |  |  |  |  |  |  | Package<br>FV : SSOP-B16 | Packaging and forming specification<br>E2: Embossed tape and reel |

●Physical Dimension Tape and Reel Information

SSOP-B16



●Marking Diagram



## ●Revision History

| Date        | Revision | Changes     |
|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 17.AUG.2012 | 001      | New Release |

# Notice

## Precaution on using ROHM Products

- 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 <sup>(Note 1)</sup>, 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 Cl<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, NH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and NO<sub>2</sub>
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  - 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 (Pd) depending on Ambient temperature (Ta). When used in sealed area, confirm the actual ambient temperature.
- Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
- ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

## 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; 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.
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1. Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the Products are stored in the places where:
  - [a] the Products are exposed to sea winds or corrosive gases, including Cl<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, NH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and NO<sub>2</sub>
  - [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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