

Automotive 0.5A Variable Output LDO Regulator

BD00IA5MHFV-M

General Description

BD00IA5MHFV-M is a LDO regulator with output current 0.5A. The output accuracy is $\pm 3\%$ between $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+105^\circ\text{C}$. The variable output voltage can be varied from 0.8V to 4.5V using external resistors. It has package type: HVSO6 which is small and good heat resistance. Over current protection (for protecting the IC destruction by output short circuit), circuit current ON/OFF switch (for setting the circuit 0 μA at shutdown mode), and thermal shutdown circuit (for protecting IC from heat destruction by over load condition) are all built in. It is usable for ceramic capacitor and enables to improve smaller set and long-life.

Features

- AEC-Q100 Qualified^(Note 1)
 - High Accuracy Reference Voltage Circuit
 - Built-in Over Current Protection Circuit (OCP)
 - Built-in Thermal Shut Down Circuit (TSD)
 - With Shutdown Switch
- ^(Note 1) Grade2

Application

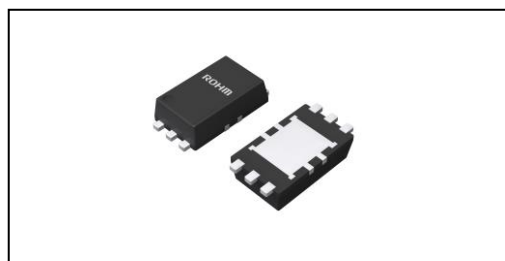
- Automotive (Body)

Key Specifications

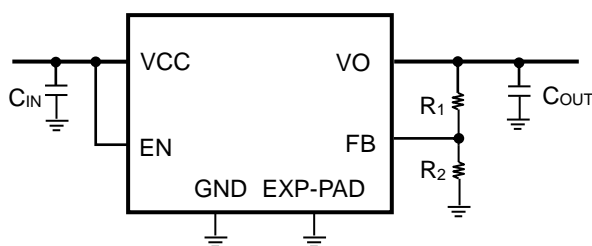
- Input Power Supply Voltage Range: 2.4V to 5.5V
- Output Voltage Range(Variable type): 0.8V to 4.5V
- Output Current: 0.5A (Max)
- Shutdown Current: 0 μA (Typ)
- Ambient Temperature Range T_a : -40°C to $+105^\circ\text{C}$

Package
 HVSO6

W(Typ) x D(Typ) x H(Max)
 1.60mm x 3.00mm x 0.75mm



Typical Application Circuit



C_{IN}, C_{OUT} : Ceramic Capacitor

Figure 1. Application Circuit

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Pin Configuration

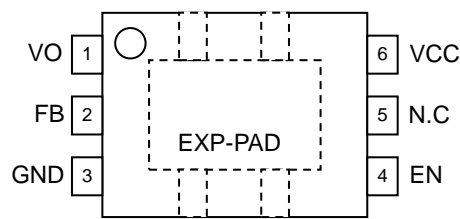


Figure 2. HVSO6 (TOP VIEW)

Pin Description

Pin No.	Pin name	Pin Function
1	VO	Output pin
2	FB	Feedback pin
3	GND	GND pin
4	EN	Enable pin
5	N.C ^(Note 1)	Non Connection (Used to connect GND or OPEN state.)
6	VCC	Input pin
Reverse	EXP-PAD	GND

(Note 1) N.C. pin can be opened because it isn't connected it inside of IC.

Block Diagram

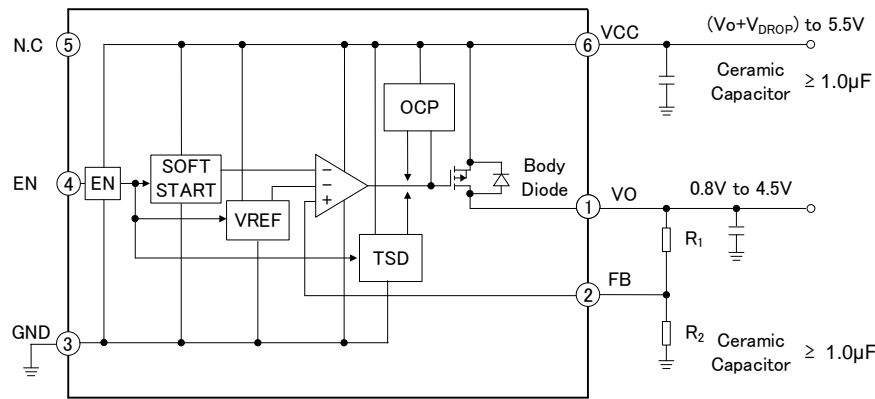


Figure 3. Block Diagram

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	-0.3 to +7.0 (Note 1)	V
EN Voltage	V _{EN}	-0.3 to +7.0	V
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}	-55 to +150	°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	T _{jmax}	+150	°C

Caution 1: Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. The damage can either be a short circuit between pins or an open circuit between pins and the internal circuitry. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, such as adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated over the absolute maximum ratings.

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

(Note 1) Not to exceed T_{jmax}

Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input Power Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	2.4	5.5	V
Operating Temperature	T _a	-40	+105	°C
EN Voltage	V _{EN}	0.0	5.5	V
Output Voltage Setting Range	V _O	0.8	4.5	V
Output Current	I _O	0.0	0.5	A
Input Capacitor	C _{IN}	1.0 (Note 2)	-	μF
Output Capacitor	C _{OUT}	1.0 (Note 2)	-	μF

(Note 2) Set the value of the capacitor so that it does not fall below the minimum value.

Take into consideration the temperature characteristics, DC device characteristics and degradation with time.

Electrical Characteristics

(Unless otherwise noted, T_a=-40°C to +105°C, EN=3V, V_{CC}=3.3V, R₁=16kΩ, R₂=7.5kΩ)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
Circuit Current at Shutdown Mode	I _{SD}	-	0	5	μA	EN=0V, OFF mode
Bias Current	I _{CC}	-	250	700	μA	
Line Regulation	Reg.I	-1.0	-	+1.0	%	V _{CC} =(V _O +0.6V) to 5.5V
Load Regulation	Reg.I _O	-1.5	-	+1.5	%	I _O =0 to 500mA
Minimum Dropout Voltage	V _{DROP}	-	0.40	0.70	V	V _{CC} =3.3V, I _O =500mA
Output Reference Voltage (Variable type)	V _{FB}	0.776	0.800	0.824	V	I _O =0mA
EN Low Voltage	V _{EN(Low)}	0	-	0.8	V	
EN High Voltage	V _{EN(High)}	2.4	-	5.5	V	
EN Bias Current	I _{EN}	-	3	9	μA	

Thermal Resistance^(Note 1)

Parameter	Symbol	Thermal Resistance (Typ)		Unit
		1s ^(Note 3)	2s2p ^(Note 4)	
HVSOF6				
Junction to Ambient	θ _{JA}	283.8	65.2	°C/W
Junction to Top Characterization Parameter ^(Note 2)	Ψ _{JT}	35	16	°C/W

(Note 1) Based on JESD51-2A(Still-Air).

(Note 2) The thermal characterization parameter to report the difference between junction temperature and the temperature at the top center of the outside surface of the component package.

(Note 3) Using a PCB board based on JESD51-3.

(Note 4) Using a PCB board based on JESD51-5, 7.

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

Top	
Copper Pattern	Thickness
Footprints and Traces	70 μ m

Layer Number of Measurement Board	Material	Board Size	Thermal Via ^(Note 5)	
			Pitch	Diameter
4 Layers	FR-4	114.3 mm x 76.2 mm x 1.6 mmt	1.20 mm	Φ 0.30 mm

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

(Note 5) This thermal via connects with the copper pattern of all layers.

Typical Performance Curves

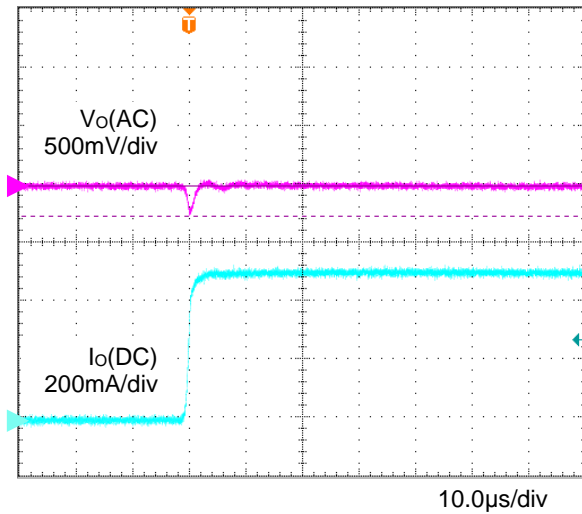
(Unless otherwise noted, $V_{EN}=3V$, $V_{CC}=3.3V$, $R_1=16k\Omega$, $R_2=7.5k\Omega$)

Figure 4. Transient Response
(I_o : 1mA to 500mA)
($C_{IN}=C_{OUT}=1\mu F$, $T_a=-40^\circ C$)

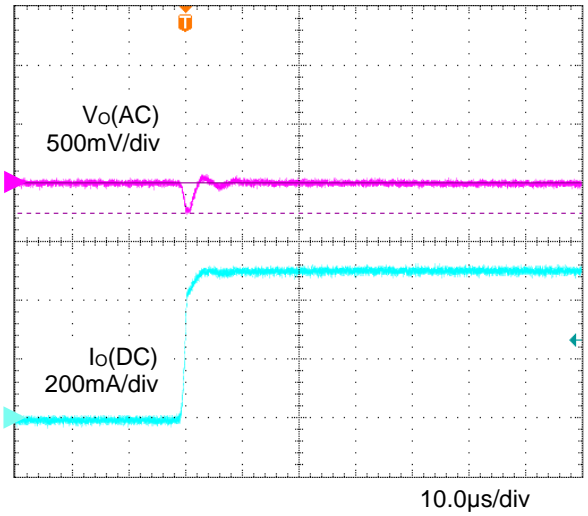


Figure 5. Transient Response
(I_o : 1mA to 500mA)
($C_{IN}=C_{OUT}=1\mu F$, $T_a=+25^\circ C$)

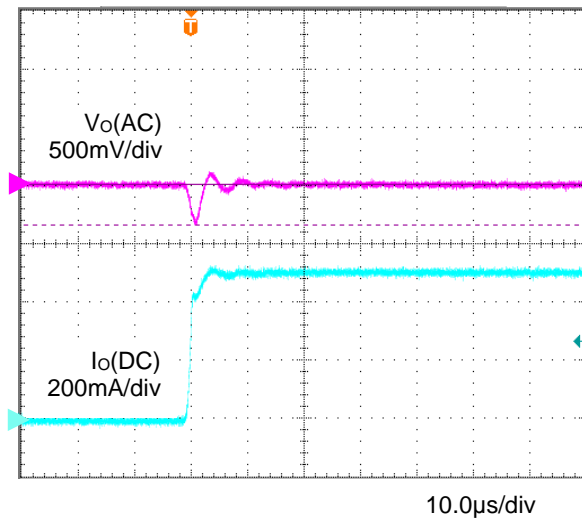


Figure 6. Transient Response
(I_o : 1mA to 500mA)
($C_{IN}=C_{OUT}=1\mu F$, $T_a=+105^\circ C$)

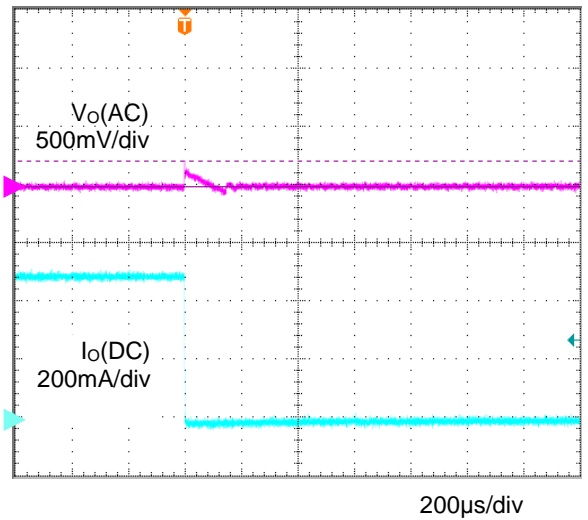


Figure 7. Transient Response
(I_o : 500mA to 1mA)
($C_{IN}=C_{OUT}=1\mu F$, $T_a=-40^\circ C$)

Typical Performance Curves - continued

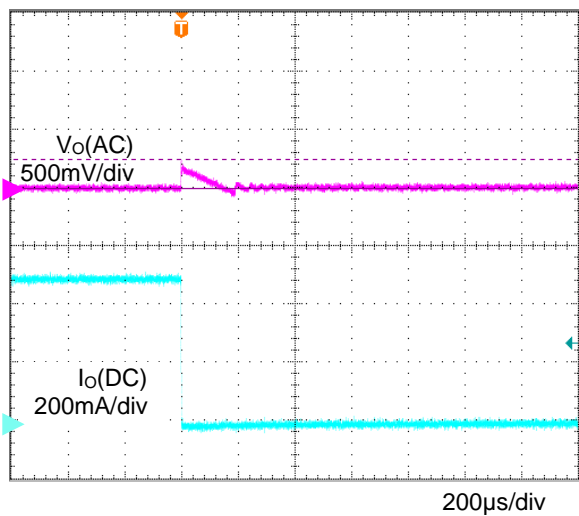


Figure 8. Transient Response
(Io:500mA to 1mA)
(C_{IN}=C_{OUT}=1µF, Ta=+25°C)

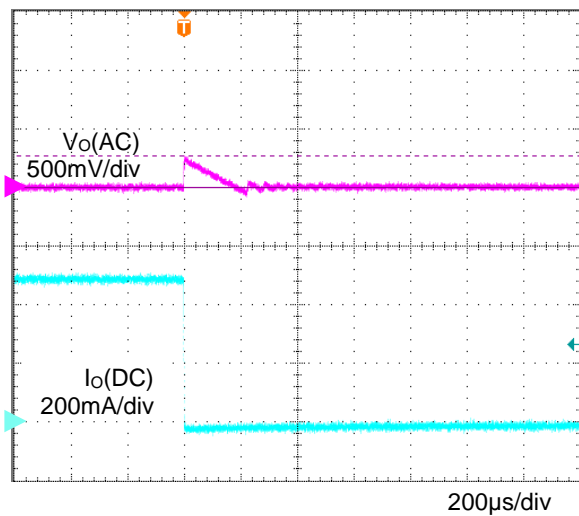


Figure 9. Transient Response
(Io:500mA to 1mA)
(C_{IN}=C_{OUT}=1µF, Ta=+105°C)

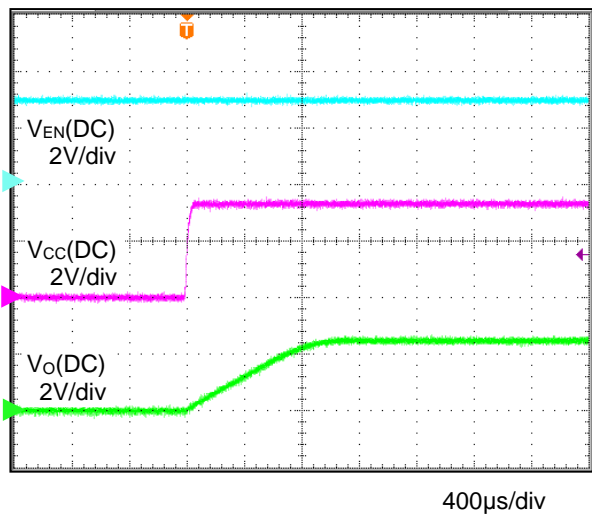


Figure 10. Input sequence 1
(Vcc:0V to 3.3V)
(C_{IN}=C_{OUT}=1µF, Ta=-40°C, tr=30µs)

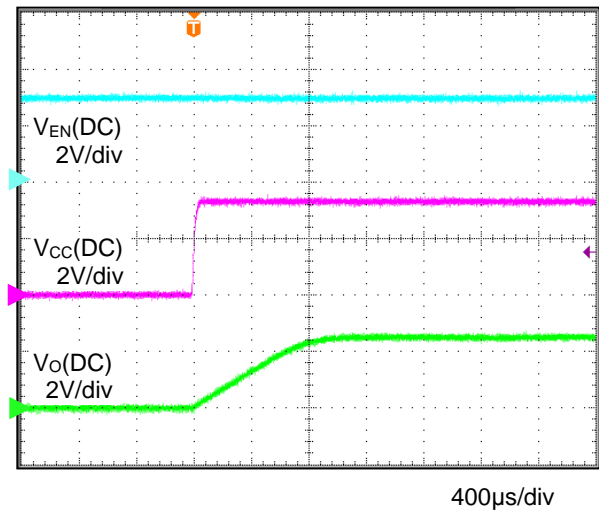


Figure 11. Input sequence 1
(Vcc:0V to 3.3V)
(C_{IN}=C_{OUT} =1µF, Ta=+25°C, tr=30µs)

Typical Performance Curves - continued

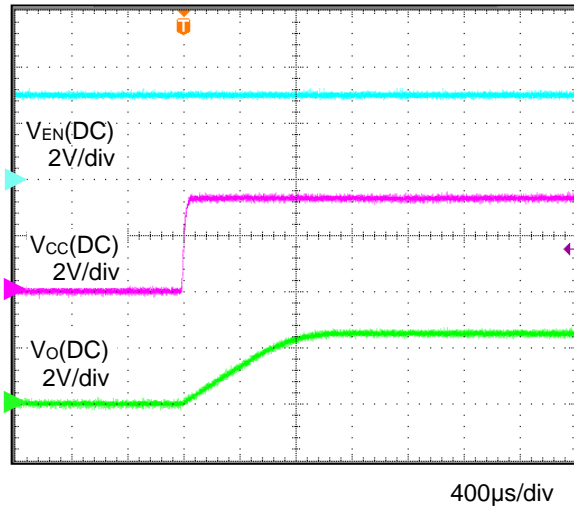


Figure 12. Input sequence 1
(V_{CC} : 0V to 3.3V)
($C_{IN}=C_{OUT}=1\mu F$, $T_a=+105^\circ C$, $t_r=30\mu s$)

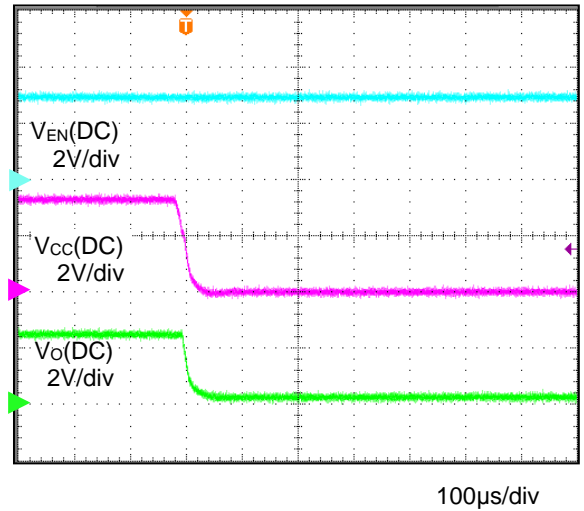


Figure 13. OFF sequence 1
(V_{CC} : 3.3V to 0V)
($C_{IN}=C_{OUT}=1\mu F$, $T_a=-40^\circ C$, $t_f=30\mu s$)

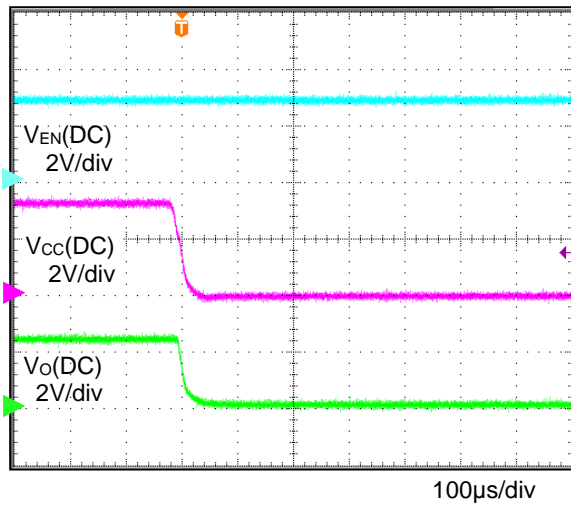


Figure 14. OFF sequence 1
(V_{CC} : 3.3V to 0V)
($C_{IN}=C_{OUT}=1\mu F$, $T_a=+25^\circ C$, $t_f=30\mu s$)

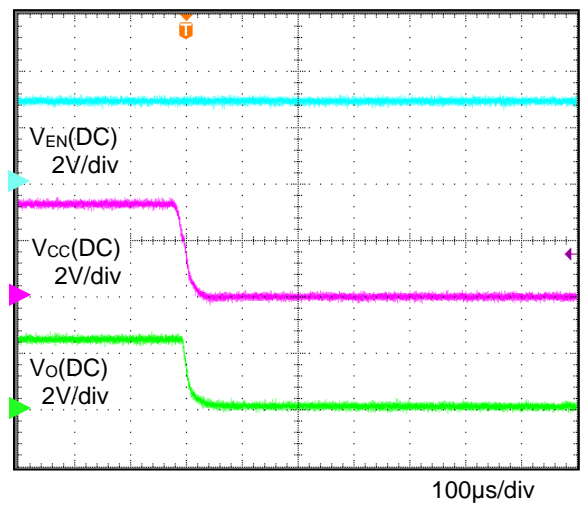


Figure 15. OFF sequence 1
(V_{CC} : 3.3V to 0V)
($C_{IN}=C_{OUT}=1\mu F$, $T_a=+150^\circ C$, $t_f=30\mu s$)

Typical Performance Curves - continued

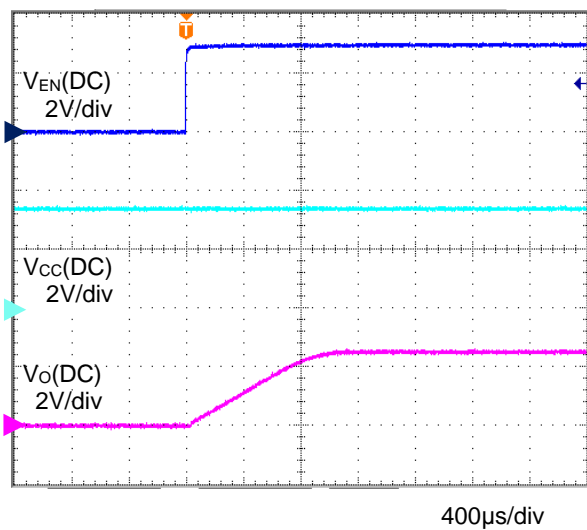


Figure 16. Input sequence 2
(EN:0V to 3V)
($C_{IN}=C_{OUT}=1\mu F$, $T_a=-40^{\circ}C$, $t_r=20\mu s$)

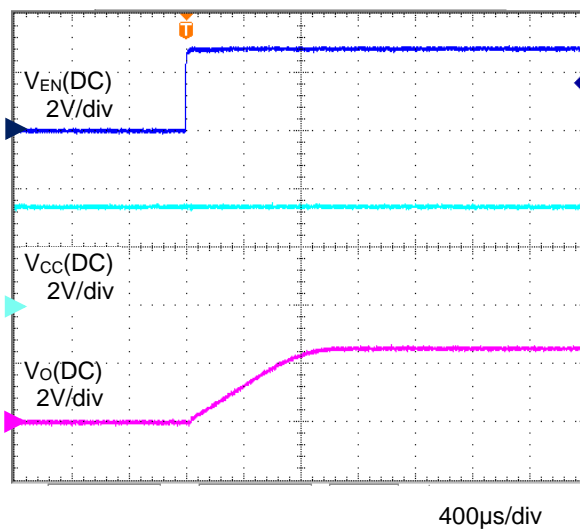


Figure 17. Input sequence 2
(EN:0V to 3V)
($C_{IN}=C_{OUT}=1\mu F$, $T_a=+25^{\circ}C$, $t_r=20\mu s$)

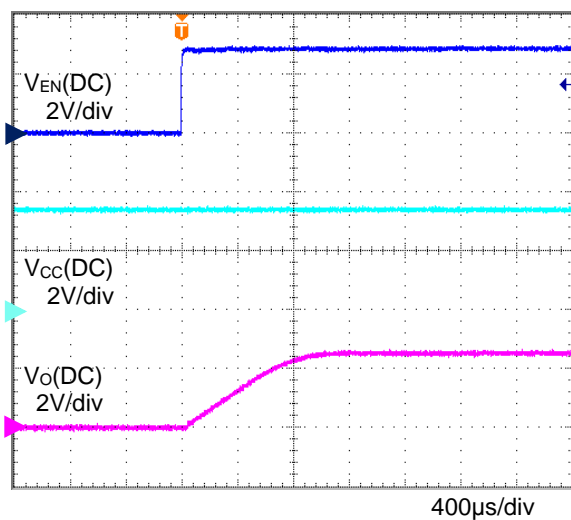


Figure 18. Input sequence 2
(EN:0V to 3V)
($C_{IN}=C_{OUT}=1\mu F$, $T_a=+125^{\circ}C$, $t_r=20\mu s$)

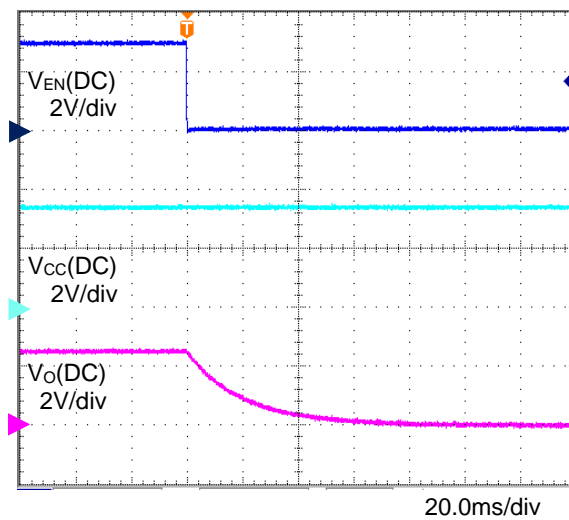


Figure 19. OFF sequence 2
(EN:3V to 0V)
($C_{IN}=C_{OUT}=1\mu F$, $T_a=-40^{\circ}C$, $t_f=20\mu s$)

Typical Performance Curves - continued

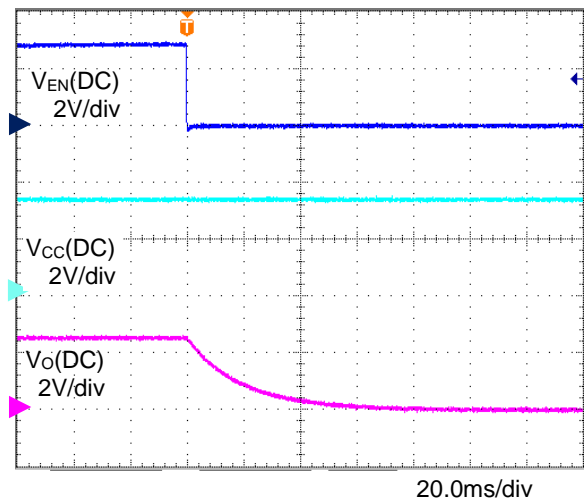


Figure 20. OFF sequence 2
(EN:3V to 0V)
($C_{IN}=C_{OUT}=1\mu\text{F}$, $T_a=+25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $t_f=20\mu\text{s}$)

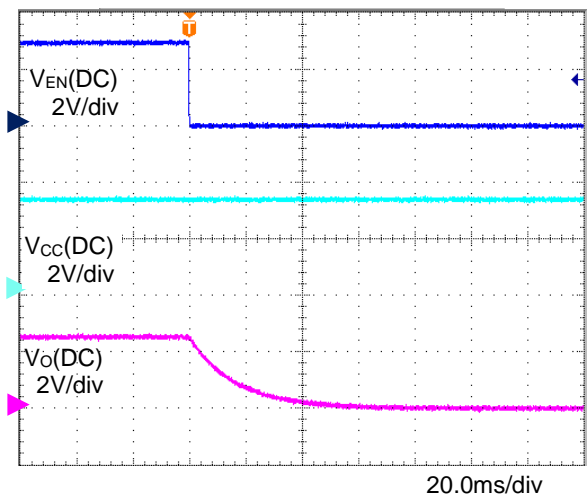


Figure 21. OFF sequence 2
(EN:3V to 0V)
($C_{IN}=C_{OUT}=1\mu\text{F}$, $T_a=+105^{\circ}\text{C}$, $t_f=20\mu\text{s}$)

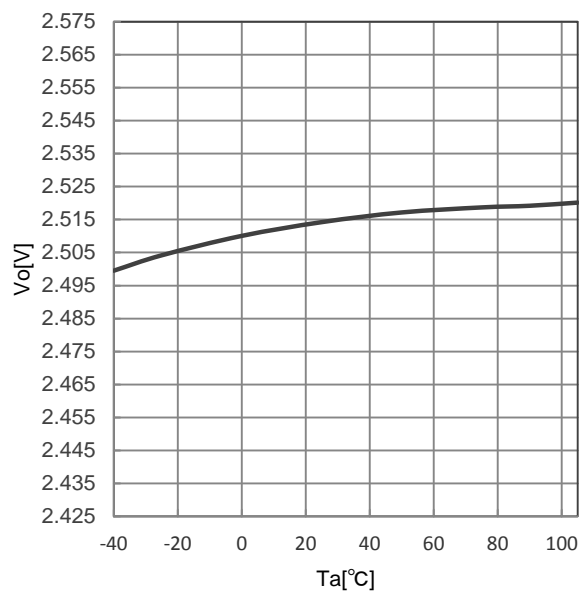


Figure 22. V_O vs T_a
($I_o=0\text{mA}$)

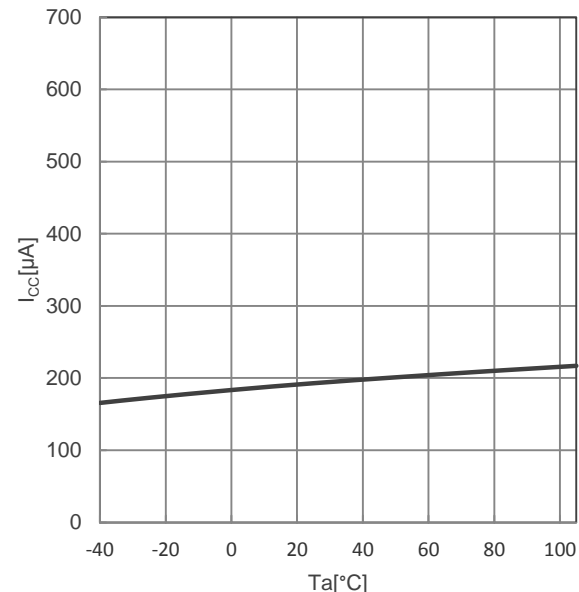


Figure 23. I_{CC} vs T_a

Typical Performance Curves - continued

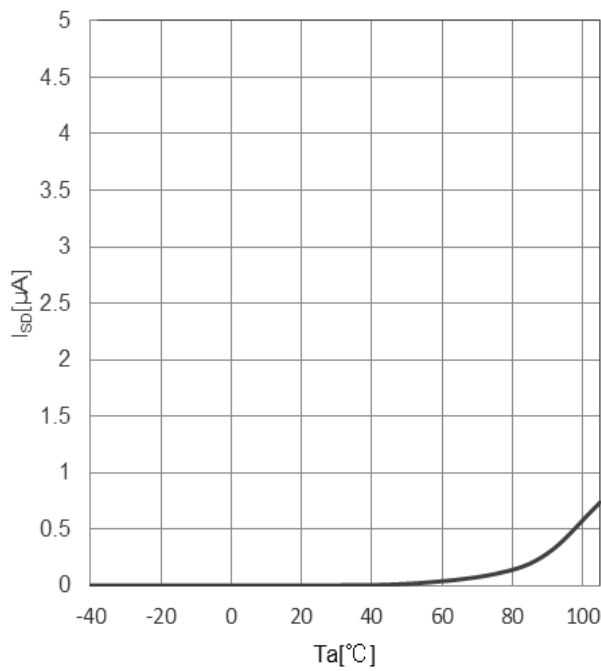


Figure 24. I_{SD} vs T_a
(V_{EN}=0V)

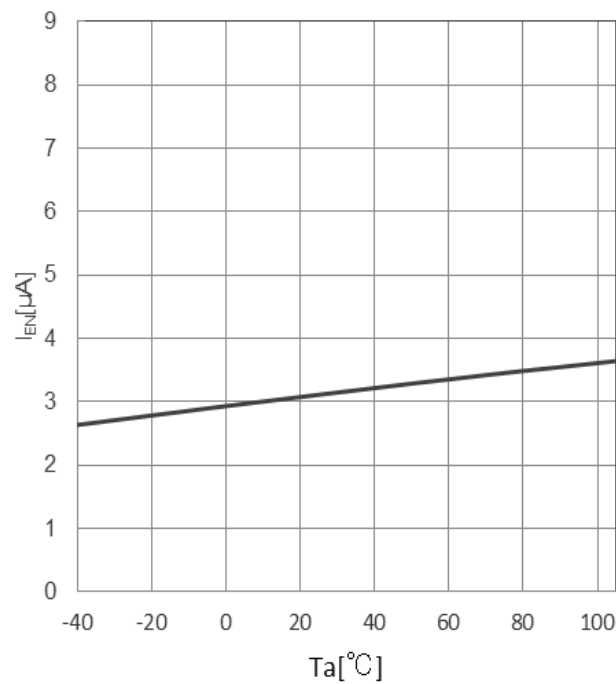


Figure 25. I_{EN} vs T_a

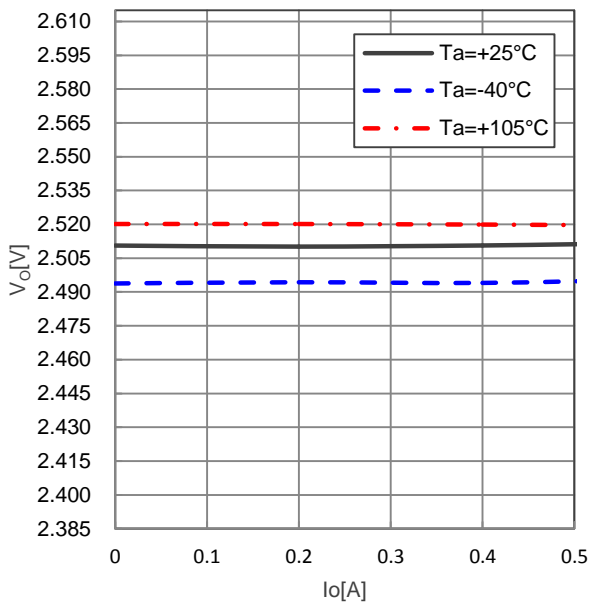


Figure 26. V_O vs I_O

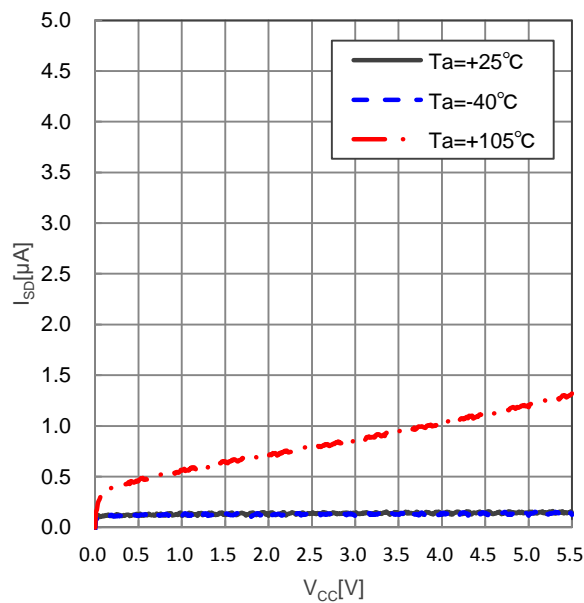


Figure 27. I_{SD} vs V_{CC}
(V_{EN}=0V)

Typical Performance Curves - continued

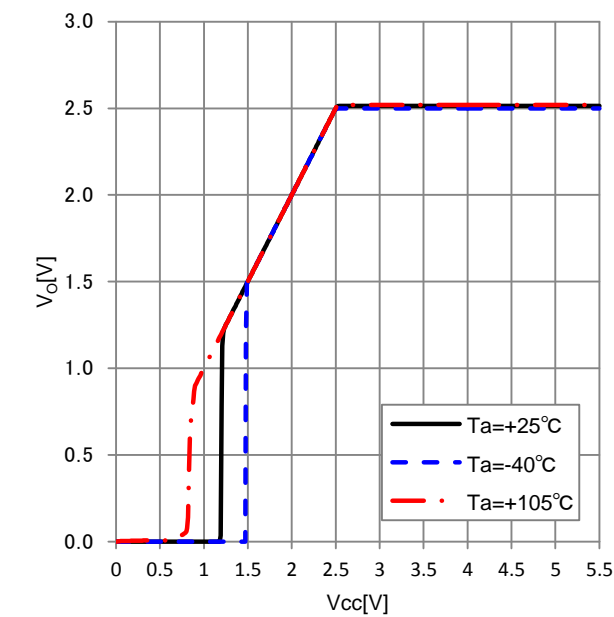


Figure 28. V_O vs V_{CC}
($I_O=0mA$)

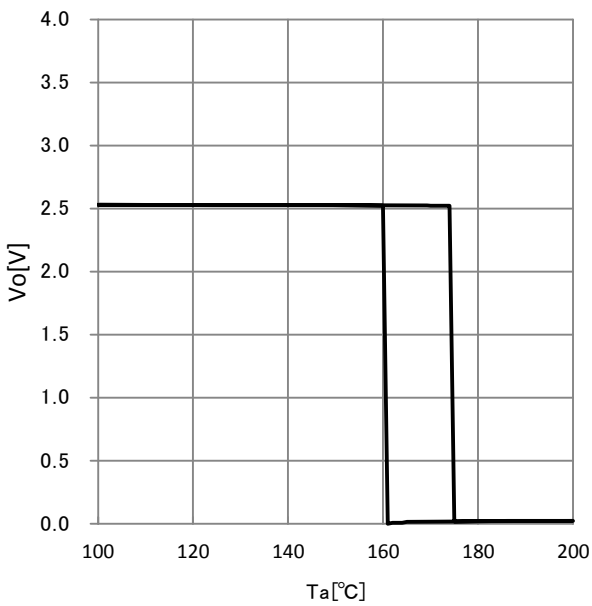


Figure 29. V_O vs T_a
TSD ($I_O=0mA$)

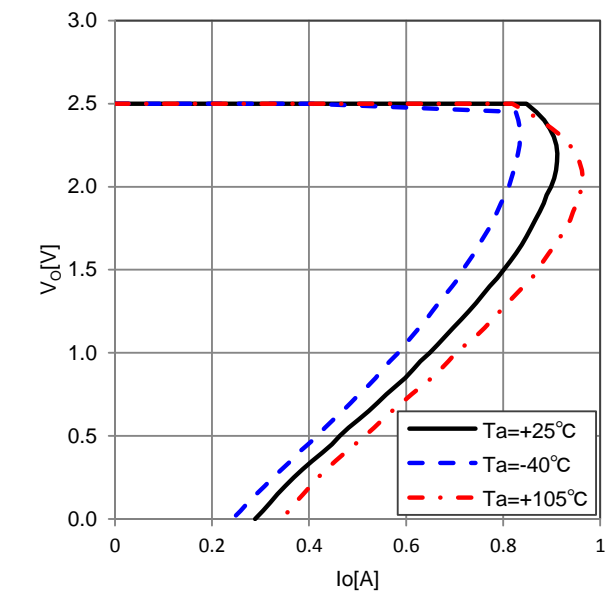


Figure 30. V_O vs I_O

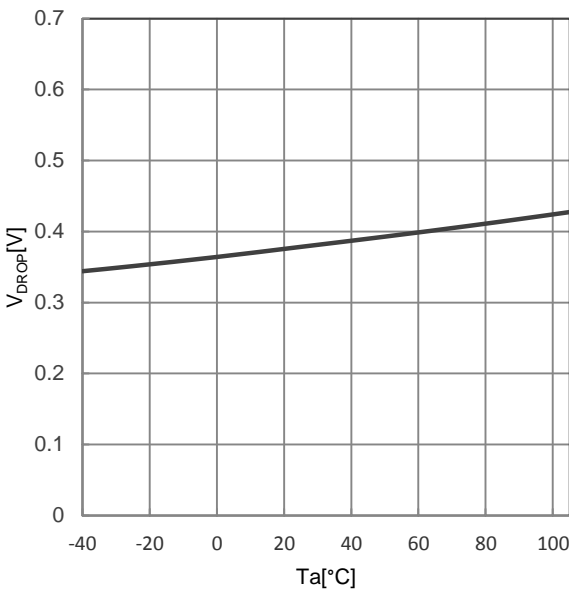


Figure 31. V_{DROP} vs T_a
($V_{CC}=3.3V$, $I_O=0.5A$, $V_{FB}=0V$)

Typical Performance Curves - continued

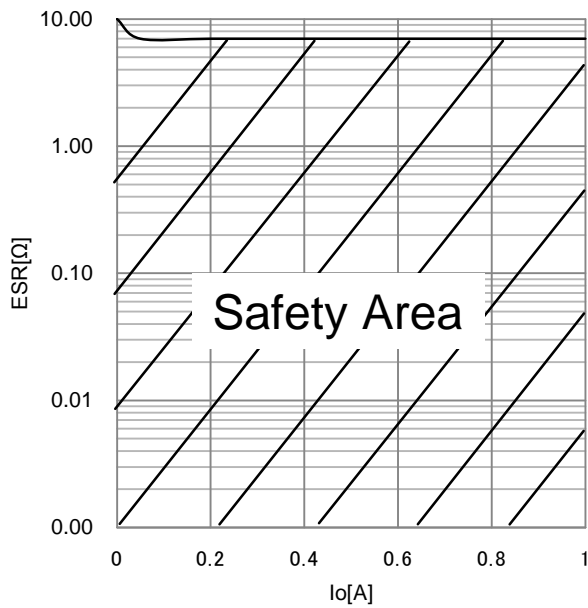


Figure 32. ESR vs I_o
 (Operation Safety area)
 $(-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_a \leq +105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C})$
 $(2.4\text{V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 5.5\text{V}, C_{IN}=C_{OUT}=1\mu\text{F})$

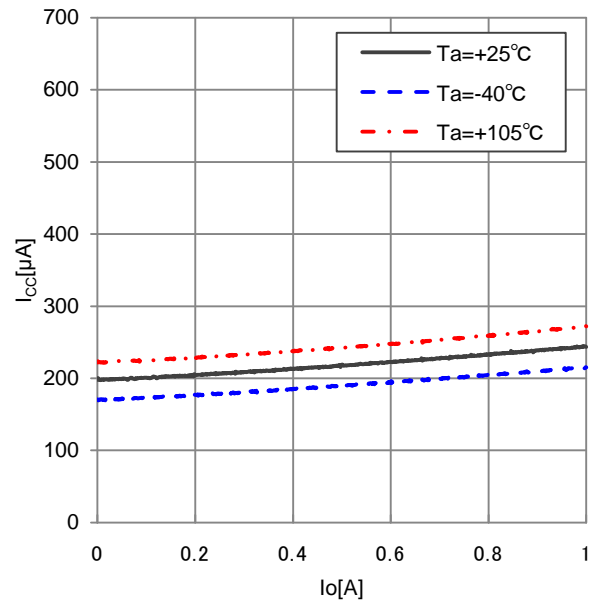


Figure 33. I_{cc} vs I_o

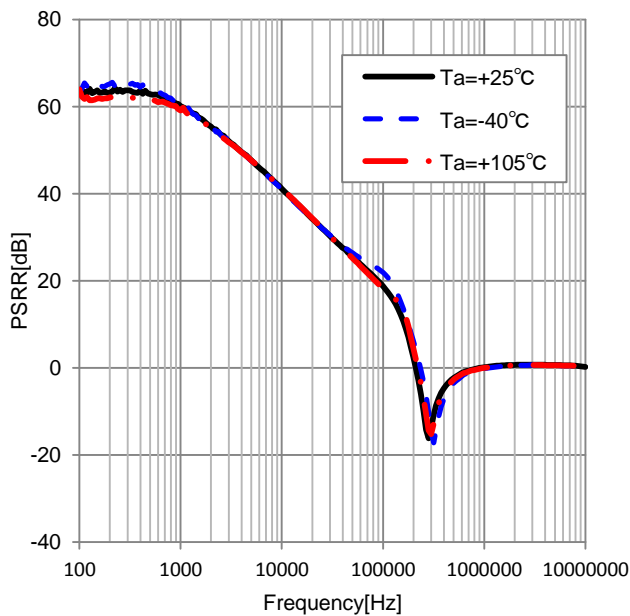


Figure 34. PSRR vs Frequency
 $(e_{in}=50\text{mV}_{pp}, I_o=100\text{mA}, C_{OUT}=1\mu\text{F})$

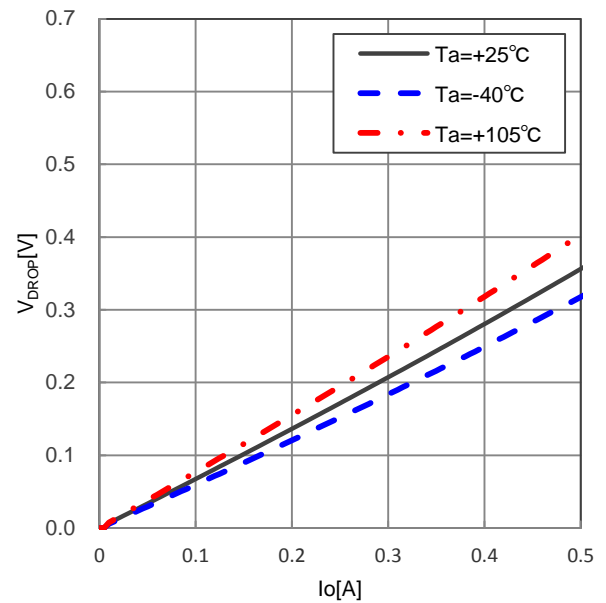


Figure 35. V_{DROP} vs I_o
 $(V_{CC}=2.4\text{V}, V_{FB}=0\text{V})$

Typical Performance Curves - continued

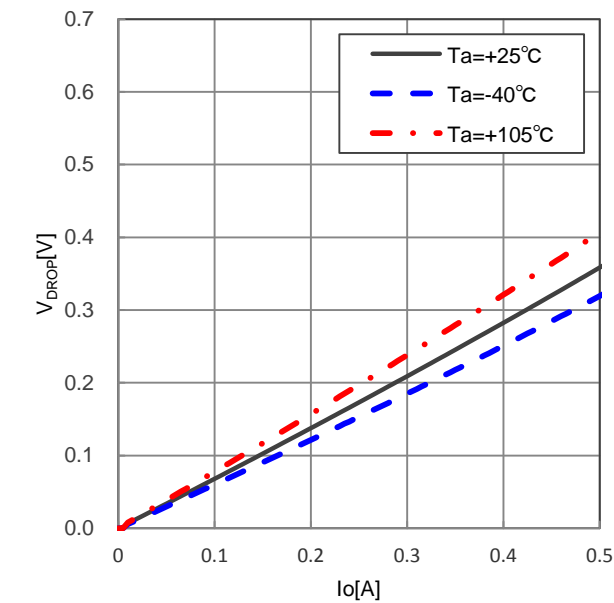


Figure 36. V_{DROP} vs I_O
(V_{CC}=3.3V, V_{FB}=0V)

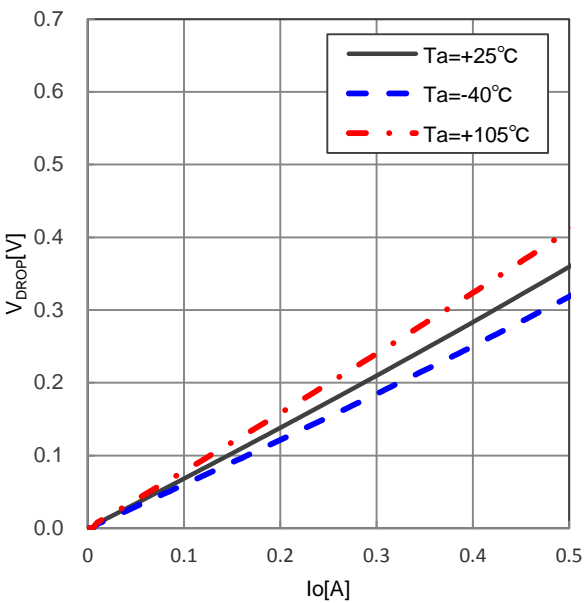


Figure 37. V_{DROP} vs I_O
(V_{CC}=4V, V_{FB}=0V)

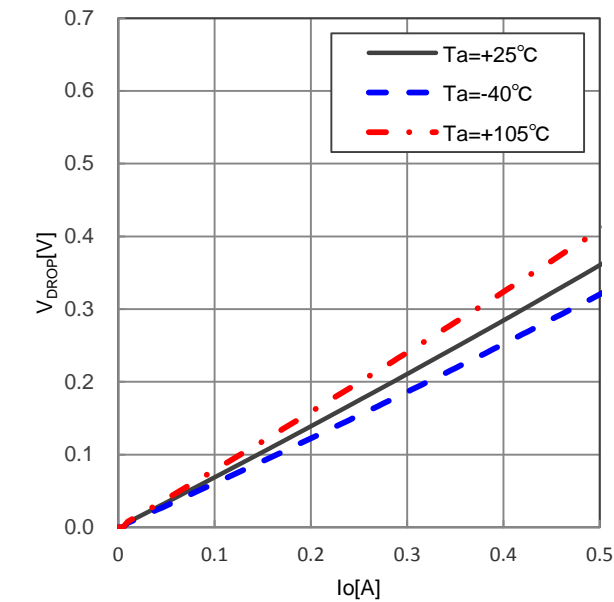


Figure 38. V_{DROP} vs I_O
(V_{CC}=5.5V, V_{FB}=0V)

Power Dissipation

■ HVSO6

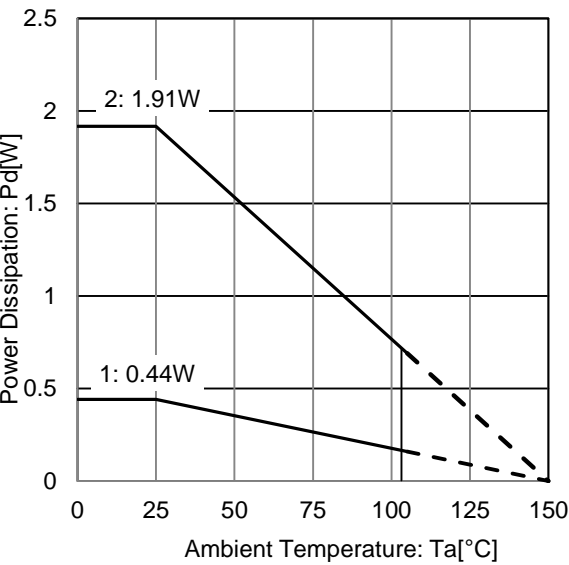


Figure 39. HVSO6 Power Dissipation Graph
(Reference Data)

IC mounted on ROHM standard board based on JEDEC.
1 : 1-layer PCB
(Copper foil area on the reverse side of PCB: 0mm × 0mm)
Board material: FR4
Board size: 114.3mm × 76.2mm × 1.57mmt
Mount condition: PCB and exposed pad are soldered.
Top copper foil: ROHM recommended footprint
+ wiring to measure, 2 oz. copper.

2 : 4-layer PCB
(Copper foil area on the reverse side of PCB: 74.2mm × 74.2mm)
Board material: FR4
Board size: 114.3mm × 76.2mm × 1.60mmt
Mount condition: PCB and exposed pad are soldered.
Top copper foil: ROHM recommended footprint
+ wiring to measure, 2 oz. copper.
2 inner layers copper foil area of PCB:
74.2mm × 74.2mm, 1 oz. copper.
Copper foil area on the reverse side of PCB:
74.2mm × 74.2mm, 2 oz. copper.

Condition 1 : $\theta_{JA} = 283.8\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W}$, Ψ_{JT} (top center) = 35°C/W
Condition 2 : $\theta_{JA} = 65.2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W}$, Ψ_{JT} (top center) = 16°C/W

Thermal Design

Within this product, the power consumption is decided by the dropout voltage condition, the load current and the circuit current. Refer to Package Data illustrated in Figure 39 when using the IC in an environment of $T_a \geq 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Even if the ambient temperature T_a is at $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, depending on the input voltage and the load current, chip junction temperature can be very high. Consider the design to be $T_j \leq T_{jmax} = 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ in all possible operating temperature range. On the reverse side of the package (HVSOF6) there is exposed heat pad for improving the heat dissipation.

Should by any condition the maximum junction temperature $T_{jmax} = 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ rating be exceeded by the temperature increase of the chip, it may result in deterioration of the properties of the chip. The thermal impedance in this specification is based on recommended PCB and measurement condition by JEDEC standard. Verify the application and allow sufficient margins in the thermal design by the following method is used to calculate the junction temperature T_j .

T_j can be calculated by either of the two following methods.

1. The following method is used to calculate the T_j : Junction Temperature from T_a : Ambient Temperature.

$$T_j = T_a + P_C \times \theta_{JA}$$

Where:

T_j : Junction Temperature
 T_a : Ambient Temperature
 P_C : Power Consumption
 θ_{JA} : Thermal Impedance
 (Junction to Ambient)

2. The following method is also used to calculate the T_j : Junction Temperature from T_T : top Center of Case's (mold) Temperature.

$$T_j = T_T + P_C \times \Psi_{JT}$$

Where:

T_j : Junction Temperature
 T_T : Top Center of Case's (mold) Temperature
 P_C : Power consumption
 Ψ_{JT} : Thermal Impedance
 (Junction to Top Center of Case)

The following method is used to calculate the power consumption P_C (W) from input and output voltage, output current and circuit current.

$$P_C = (V_{CC} - V_O) \times I_O + V_{CC} \times I_{CC}$$

Where:

P_C : Power Consumption
 V_{CC} : Input Voltage
 V_O : Output Voltage
 I_O : Output Current
 I_{CC} : Circuit Current

Thermal Design – continued

If $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$, $V_O = 3.3\text{ V}$, $I_O = 0.1\text{ A}$, $I_{CC} = 250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$, the power consumption P_C can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}P_C &= (V_{CC} - V_O) \times I_O + V_{CC} \times I_{CC} \\&= (5.0\text{ V} - 3.3\text{ V}) \times 0.1\text{ A} + 5.0\text{ V} \times 250\text{ }\mu\text{A} \\&= 0.17125\text{ W}\end{aligned}$$

At the ambient temperature $T_{amax} = 105^\circ\text{C}$, the thermal Impedance (Junction to Ambient) $\theta_{JA} = 65.2\text{ }^\circ\text{C/W}$ (4-layer PCB),

$$\begin{aligned}T_j &= T_{amax} + P_C \times \theta_{JA} \\&= 105\text{ }^\circ\text{C} + 0.17125\text{ W} \times 65.2\text{ }^\circ\text{C/W} \\&= 116.2\text{ }^\circ\text{C}\end{aligned}$$

When operating the IC, the top center of case's (mold) temperature $T_T = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $\Psi_{JT} = 16\text{ }^\circ\text{C/W}$ (4-layer PCB),

$$\begin{aligned}T_j &= T_T + P_C \times \Psi_{JT} \\&= 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C} + 0.17125\text{ W} \times 16\text{ }^\circ\text{C/W} \\&= 102.7\text{ }^\circ\text{C}\end{aligned}$$

For optimum thermal performance, it is recommended to expand the copper foil area of the board, increasing the layer and thermal via between thermal land pad.

Input-to-Output Capacitor

It is recommended that a capacitor is placed nearby pin between Input pin and GND, output pin and GND.

A capacitor, between input pin and GND, is valid when the power supply impedance is high or drawing is long. Also as for a capacitor, between output pin and GND, the greater the capacity, more sustainable the line regulation and it makes improvement of characteristics by load change. However, check by mounted on a board for the actual application. Ceramic capacitor usually has difference, thermal characteristics and series bias characteristics, and moreover capacity decreases gradually by using conditions.

For more detail, be sure to inquire the manufacturer, and select the best ceramic capacitor.

Equivalent Series Resistance ESR

In order to prevent oscillation, a capacitor needs to be placed between the output pin and GND. Generally, Capacitor has ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance). This product works stable in a specific ESR area.

Refer to ESR vs I_O characteristics data regarding safety area.

This reference measurement data condition is output ceramic capacitor (1.0 μ F) connected resistor in series.

Generally, there is difference in ESR value among electrolytic, tantalum and ceramic capacitors. It recommends confirming ESR value is in safety area of ESR vs I_O characteristics graph.

Provided however, the stable domain of this graph is based on the measurement result from single IC on our board with resistive load. In the actual environment, stability is affected by wire impedance on the board, input power supply impedance and load impedance, therefore it is strongly recommended thorough verification in the actual usage environment.

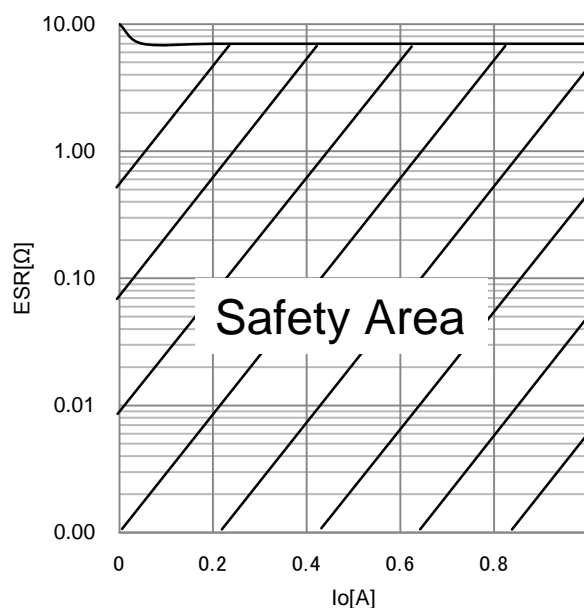
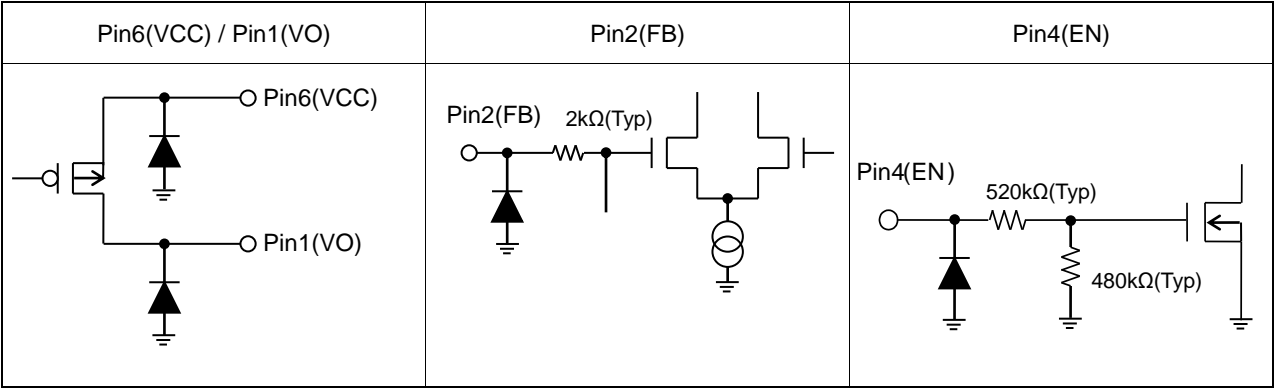


Figure 40. ESR vs I_O characteristics
 ($-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_a \leq +105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)
 ($2.4\text{V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 5.5\text{V}$, $C_{IN}=C_{OUT}=1\mu\text{F}$)

I/O Equivalent circuits



Linear Regulators Surge Voltage Protection

In the following, it explains the protection method for ICs when surge exceed absolute maximum ratings is applied to the input.

Applying Positive Surge to the Input

If the positive surge that exceeds absolute maximum ratings 7 V is applied to the input, a Zener Diode should be placed to protect the device in between the IN and the GND as shown in the figure 41.

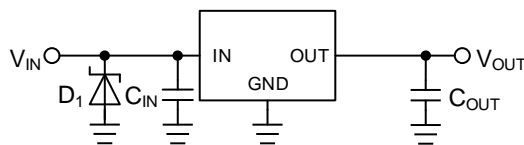


Figure 41. Surges Higher than 7 V is Applied to the Input

Applying Negative Surge to the input

If the negative surge that exceeds absolute maximum ratings -0.3V is applied to the input, a Schottky Diode should be placed to protect the device in between the IN and the GND as shown in the figure 42.

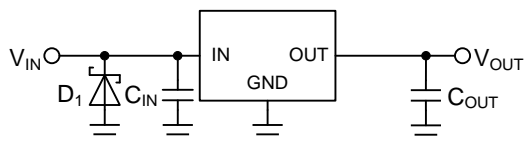


Figure 42. Surges Lower than -0.3 V is Applied to the Input

Linear Regulators Reverse Voltage Protection

A linear regulator integrated circuit (IC) requires that the input voltage is always higher than the output voltage. Output voltage, however, may become higher than the input voltage under specific situations or circuit configurations, and that reverse voltage and current may cause damage to the IC. A reverse polarity connection or certain inductor components can also cause a polarity reversal between the input and output pins. In the following, it explains the protection method for ICs when a condition of voltage reverses.

Reverse Input /Output Voltage

In a MOS linear regulator, a body diode exists as a parasitic element in the drain-source junction portion of its power MOSFET. Reverse input/output voltage triggers the current flow from the output to the input through the body diode. The inverted current may damage or destroy the semiconductor elements of the regulator since the effect of the parasitic body diode is not guaranteed the operation (Figure 43).

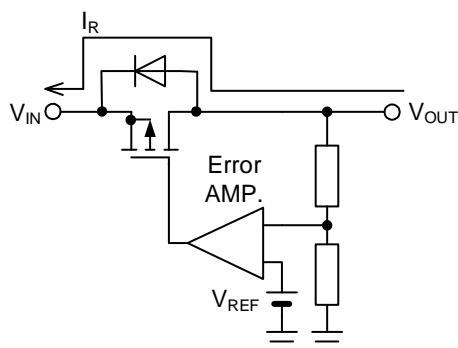


Figure 43. Reverse Current Path in a MOS Linear Regulator

Reverse Input /Output Voltage -continued

An effective solution to this is to connect an external bypass diode connected in-between the input and output to prevent the reverse current from flowing inside the IC (see Figure 44). Note that the bypass diode must be turned on before the internal circuit of the IC. Bypass diodes in the internal circuits of MOS linear regulators must have low forward voltage V_F . When the reverse current from this bypass diode is large, leakage current of the diode flows a lot from the input to the output even if it turns off the output with IC the shutdown function; therefore, it is necessary to choose one that has a small reverse current. Specifically, select a diode with a rated reverse voltage greater than the input to output voltage differential and rated forward current greater than the reverse current.

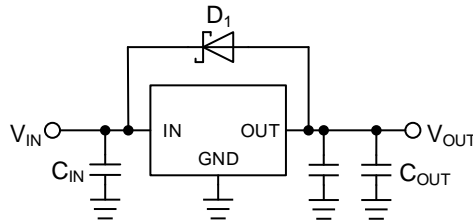


Figure 44. Bypass Diode for Reverse Current Diversion

The lower forward voltage (V_F) of Schottky barrier diodes cater to requirements of MOS linear regulators, however the main drawback is that their reverse current (I_R), which is relatively high. So, one with a low reverse current is recommended when choosing a Schottky diode. The V_R - I_R characteristics versus temperatures show increases at higher temperatures. It is recommended that confirming the datasheet for Schottky barrier diodes.

If V_{IN} is open in a circuit as shown in the following Figure 45 with its input/output voltage being reversed, the only current that flows in the reverse current path is the bias current of the IC. Because the amperage is too low to damage or destroy the parasitic element, a reverse current bypass diode is not required for this type of circuit.

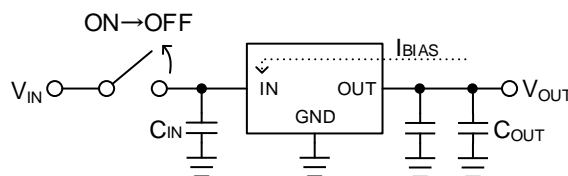


Figure 45. Open V_{IN}

Protection against Input Reverse Voltage

Accidental reverse polarity at the input connection flows a large current to the diode for electrostatic breakdown protection between the input pin of the IC and the GND pin, which may destroy the IC (see Figure 46).

A Schottky barrier diode or rectifier diode connected in series with the power supply as shown in Figure 47 is the simplest solution to prevent this from happening. There is a power loss calculated as $V_F \times I_{OUT}$, as the forward voltage V_F of the diode drops in a correct connection. The lower V_F of a Schottky barrier diode than that of a rectifier diode gives a slightly smaller power loss. Because diodes generate heat, select a diode that has enough allowance in power dissipation. A reverse connection allows a negligible reverse current to flow in the diode.

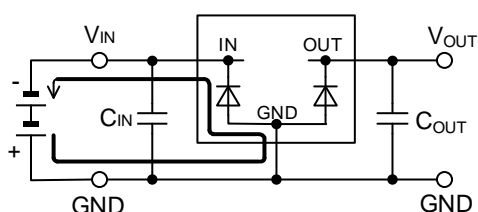


Figure 46. Current Path in Reverse Input Connection

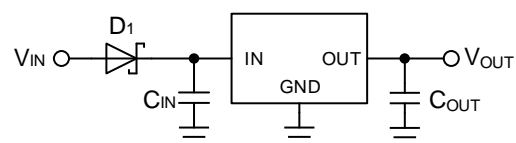


Figure 47. Protection against Reverse Polarity 1

Protection against Input Reverse Voltage -continued

Figure 48 shows a circuit in which a P-channel MOSFET is connected in series with the power. The diode located in the drain-source junction portion of the MOSFET is a body diode (parasitic element). The voltage drop in a correct connection is calculated by multiplying the resistance of the MOSFET being turned on by the output current I_{OUT} , therefore it is smaller than the voltage drop by the diode (see Figure 48) and results in less of a power loss. No current flows in a reverse connection where the MOSFET remains off.

If the voltage taking account of derating is greater than the voltage rating of MOSFET gate-source junction, lower the gate-source junction voltage by connecting voltage dividing resistors as shown in Figure 49.

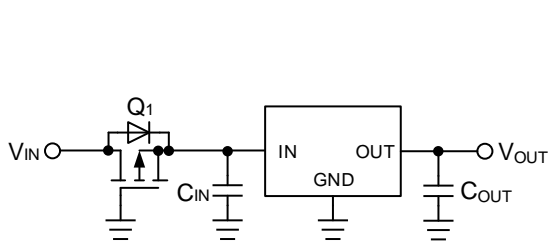


Figure 48. Protection against Reverse Polarity 2

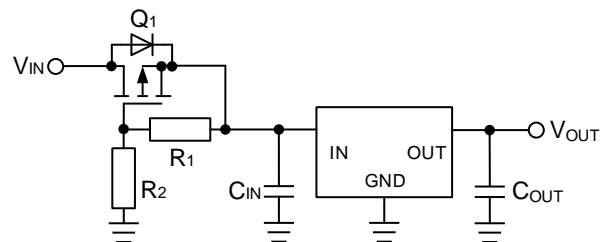


Figure 49. Protection against Reverse Polarity 3

Protection against Output Reverse Voltage when Output Connect to an Inductor

If the output load is inductive, electrical energy accumulated in the inductive load is released to the ground upon the output voltage turning off. In-between the IC output and ground pin is a diode for preventing electrostatic breakdown, in which a large current flows that could destroy the IC. To prevent this from happening, connect a Schottky barrier diode in parallel with the diode (see Figure 50).

Further, if a long wire is in use for the connection between the output pin of the IC and the load, observe the waveform on an oscilloscope, since it is possible that the load becomes inductive. An additional diode is needed for a motor load because a similar electric current flows by its counter electromotive force.

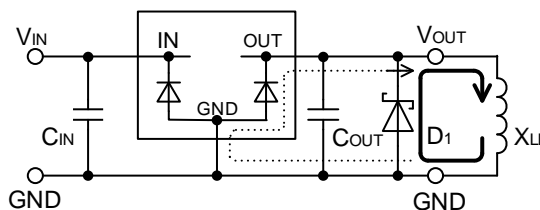


Figure 50. Current Path in Inductive Load (Output: Off)

Operational Notes

1. Reverse Connection of Power Supply

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

2. Power Supply Lines

Design the PCB layout pattern to provide low impedance supply lines. Furthermore, connect a capacitor to ground at all power supply pins. Consider the effect of temperature and aging on the capacitance value when using electrolytic capacitors.

3. Ground Voltage

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

4. Ground Wiring Pattern

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

5. Operating Conditions

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

6. Inrush Current

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

7. Testing on Application Boards

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

8. Inter-pin Short and Mounting Errors

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

9. 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

10. 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.

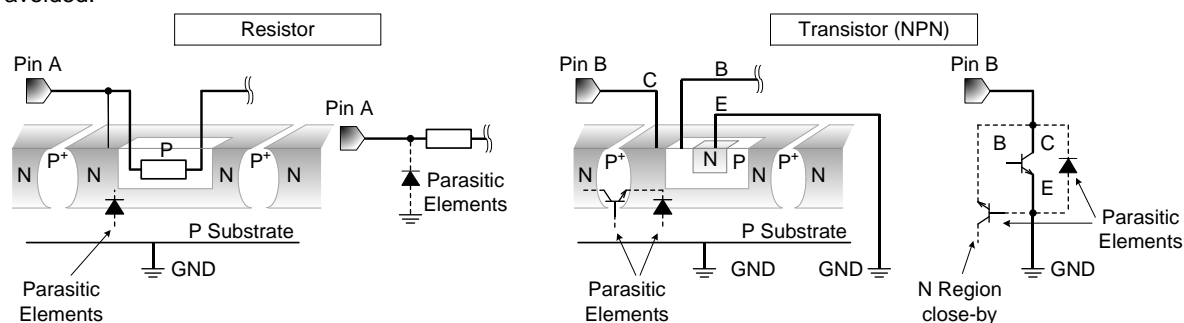


Figure 51. Example of monolithic IC structure

11. Ceramic Capacitor

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

12. Thermal Shutdown Circuit(TSD)

This IC has a built-in thermal shutdown circuit that prevents heat damage to the IC. Normal operation should always be within the IC's maximum junction temperature rating. If however the rating is exceeded for a continued period, the junction temperature (T_j) will rise which will activate the TSD circuit that will turn OFF power output pins. When the T_j falls below the TSD threshold, the circuits are automatically restored to normal operation.

Note that the TSD circuit operates in a situation that exceeds the absolute maximum ratings and therefore, under no circumstances, should the TSD circuit be used in a set design or for any purpose other than protecting the IC from heat damage.

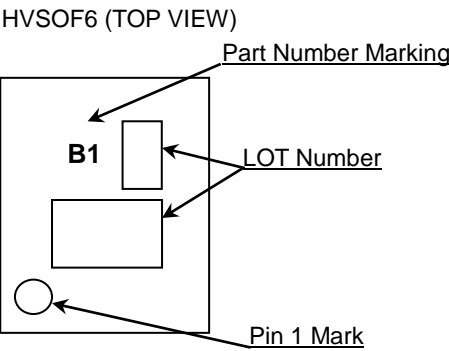
13. Over Current Protection Circuit (OCP)

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

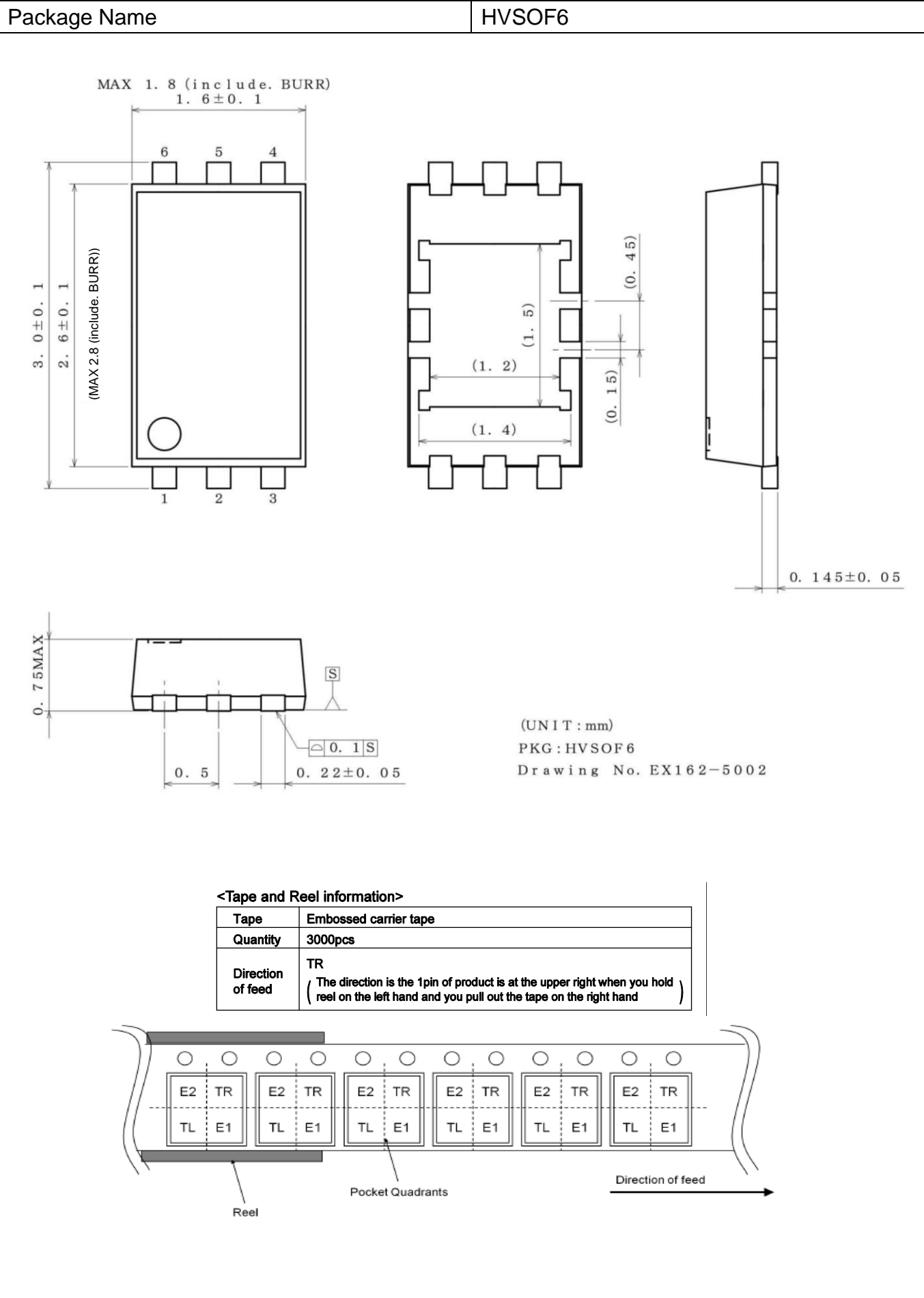
Ordering Information

B D 0 0 I A 5 M H F V						-	M T R
Part Number	Output voltage	Voltage resistance	Output current	Characteristic	Package	Packaging and forming specification	
	00:Variable	I:7V	A5:0.5A	M:Automotive	HFV:HVSOF6	M: Automotive Grade TR: Emboss tape reel	

Marking Diagram



Physical Dimension and Packing Information



Revision History

Date	Revision	Changes
14.Mar.2018	001	New release

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CLASS III	CLASS III	CLASS II b	CLASS III
CLASS IV		CLASS III	

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2. In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used on a surface-mount products, the flow soldering method must be used on a through hole mount products. If the flow soldering method is preferred on a surface-mount products, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

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