

Ambient Light Sensor IC Series

Digital 16bit Serial Output Type Ambient Light Sensor IC

BH1730FVC

General Description

BH1730FVC is a digital Ambient Light Sensor IC with I²C bus interface. This IC is most suitable for obtaining ambient light data for adjusting LCD and backlight power of TV and mobile phone. It is capable of detecting a very wide range of illuminance.

Features

- I²C bus Interface
f/s Mode Support, Slave Address "0101001"
- 2 outputs with peak wavelengths of visible light and infrared light respectively.
- Illuminance to digital converter
- Low current by power down function
- 50Hz / 60Hz light noise reject function
- Light source dependency is small by the calculation using 2 outputs. (e.g. Incandescent lamp, Fluorescent lamp, Halogen lamp, White LED and Sun light)
- Built-in interrupt function
- Sensitivity adjustment function for compensation for illuminance decrease by optical window

Key Specifications

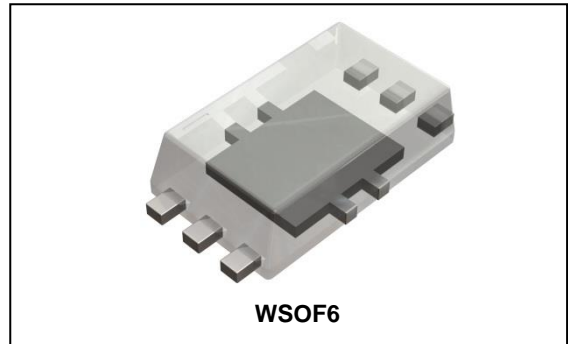
- Supply Voltage Range: 2.4V to 3.6V
- I²C I/O Voltage: 1.65V to V_{CC} V
- Detection Range: 0.001 lx to 100k lx
- Current Consumption: 150 μA (Typ)
- Power Down Current: 0.85 μA (Typ)
- Operating Temperature Range: -40°C to +85°C

Package

WSOF6

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

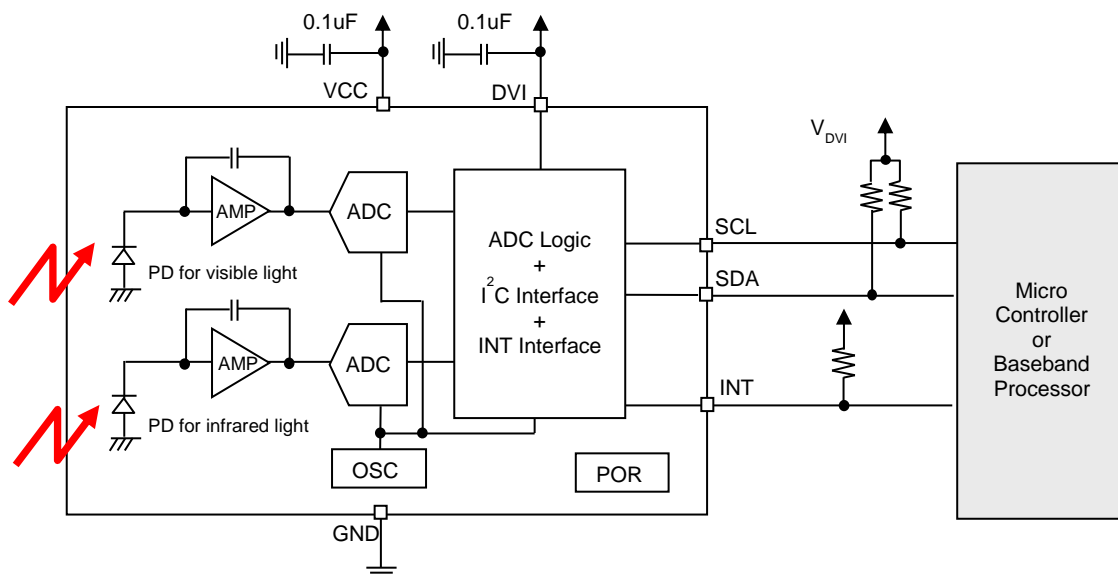
1.60mm x 3.00mm x 0.75mm



Applications

LCD TV, Mobile Phone, Tablet PC, Note PC,
Digital Camera, Portable Game Machine

Typical Application Circuit



○Product structure : Silicon monolithic integrated circuit.

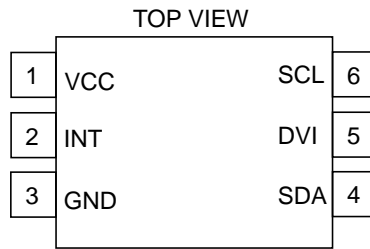
○This product does not include laser transmitter.

○This product includes Photo detector, (Photo Diode) inside of it.

○This product has no designed protection against radioactive rays.

○This product does not include optical load.

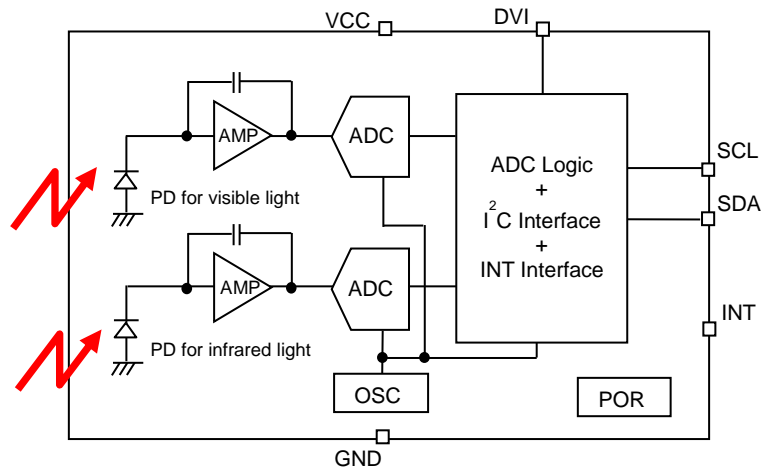
Pin Configuration



Pin Description

| Pin No. | Pin Name | Function |
|---------|----------|---|
| 1 | VCC | Power supply terminal |
| 2 | INT | INT pin output terminal. If not in use, connect to GND or leave it open. |
| 3 | GND | GND terminal |
| 4 | SDA | I ² C bus interface SDA terminal |
| 5 | DVI | I ² C bus I/O voltage |
| 6 | SCL | I ² C bus interface SCL terminal |

Block Diagram



Description of Blocks

1. PD
Photo diodes (PD) with peak wavelengths of visible light and infrared light respectively.
2. AMP
Integrating AMP for converting PD current to voltage.
3. ADC
Analog-to-Digital Converter for obtaining 16bit digital data.
4. ADC Logic + I²C Interface + INT Interface
ADC control logic and I/F logic interface.
5. OSC
Oscillator for clock of internal logic.
6. POR
Power ON Reset. Please refer to "Power ON Sequence" on P14.

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

| Parameter | Symbol | Rating | Unit |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|------|
| Supply Voltage | V _{CCMAX} | 4.5 | V |
| INT, SDA, DVI, SCL Terminal Voltage | V _{INTMAX} , V _{SDAMAX} , V _{DVIMAX} , V _{SCLMAX} | -0.3 to +7 | V |
| Operating Temperature | T _{opr} | -40 to +85 | °C |
| Storage Temperature | T _{stg} | -40 to +100 | °C |
| SDA, INT Sink Current | I _{MAX} | 7 | mA |
| Power Dissipation | P _d | 0.26 ^(Note 1) | W |

(Note 1) 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm glass epoxy board. Derating is at 3.47mW/°C for operating above Ta=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. 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=-40°C to +85°C)

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|------------------------------|------------------|------|-----|-----------------|------|
| Supply Voltage | V _{CC} | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.6 | V |
| I ² C I/O Voltage | V _{DVI} | 1.65 | - | V _{CC} | V |

Electrical Characteristics ($V_{CC} = 3.0V$, $V_{DVI} = 3.0V$, $T_a = 25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted)

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | Conditions |
|--|----------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|----------|---|
| Supply Current | I_{CC1} | - | 150 | 200 | μA | $E_V = 100 \text{ lx}$ ^(Note 1) CONTROL register(00h) = "03h" and the other registers are default. |
| Power Down Current | I_{CC2} | - | 0.85 | 1.5 | μA | No input Light All registers are default. |
| Peak Wave Length of Type0 ^(Note 2) | λ_{p0} | - | 600 | - | nm | |
| Peak Wave Length of Type1 ^(Note 2) | λ_{p1} | - | 840 | - | nm | |
| ADC Count Value of Type0 | D1k_0 | 1020 | 1200 | 1380 | count | $E_V = 1000 \text{ lx}$ ^(Note 1) TIMING register(01h) = "DAh" GAIN register(07h) = "00h" |
| ADC Count Value of Type1 | D1k_1 | 153 | 180 | 207 | count | $E_V = 1000 \text{ lx}$ ^(Note 1) TIMING register(01h) = "DAh" GAIN register(07h) = "00h" |
| Dark (0 lx) Sensor Out of Type0 | S0_0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | count | No input Light TIMING register(01h) = "DAh" GAIN register(07h) = "00h" |
| Dark (0 lx) Sensor Out of Type1 | S0_1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | count | No input Light TIMING register(01h) = "DAh" GAIN register(07h) = "00h" |
| Gain x1 Resolution of Type0 ^(Note 2) | r_{G1} | - | 0.83 | - | lx/count | TIMING register(01h) = "DAh" ^(Note 1) |
| Gain x2 Resolution of Type0 ^(Note 2) | r_{G2} | - | 0.42 | - | lx/count | TIMING register(01h) = "DAh" ^(Note 1) |
| Gain x64 Resolution of Type0 ^(Note 2) | r_{G64} | - | 0.014 | - | lx/count | TIMING register(01h) = "DAh" ^(Note 1) |
| Gain x128 Resolution of Type0 ^(Note 2) | r_{G128} | - | 0.007 | - | lx/count | TIMING register(01h) = "DAh" ^(Note 1) |
| Measurement Time | Tmt1 | - | 104.6 | 150 | ms | TIMING register(01h) = "DAh" |
| Internal Clock Period | Tint | - | 2.8 | 4.0 | μs | |
| INT Output 'L' Voltage | V_{INT} | 0 | - | 0.4 | V | $I_{INT} = 3 \text{ mA}$ |
| SCL, SDA Input 'H' Voltage 1 | V_{IH1} | $0.7 \cdot V_{DVI}$ | - | - | V | $V_{DVI} \geq 1.8V$ |
| SCL, SDA Input 'H' Voltage 2 | V_{IH2} | 1.26 | - | - | V | $1.65V \leq V_{DVI} < 1.8V$ |
| SCL, SDA Input 'L' Voltage 1 | V_{IL1} | - | - | $0.3 \cdot V_{DVI}$ | V | $V_{DVI} \geq 1.8V$ |
| SCL, SDA Input 'L' Voltage 2 | V_{IL2} | - | - | $V_{DVI} - 1.26$ | V | $1.65V \leq V_{DVI} < 1.8V$ |
| SCL, SDA, INT Input 'H' Current | I_{IH} | - | - | 10 | μA | |
| SCL, SDA, INT Input 'L' Current | I_{IL} | - | - | 10 | μA | |
| I ² C SCL Clock Frequency | f_{SCL} | - | - | 400 | kHz | |
| I ² C Bus Free Time | t_{BUF} | 1.3 | - | - | μs | |
| I ² C Hold Time (Repeated) START Condition | t_{HDSTA} | 0.6 | - | - | μs | |
| I ² C Setup Time for a Repeated START Condition | t_{SUSTA} | 0.6 | - | - | μs | |
| I ² C Setup Time for STOP Condition | t_{SUSTO} | 0.6 | - | - | μs | |
| I ² C Data Hold Time | t_{HDDAT} | 0 | - | 0.9 | μs | |
| I ² C Data Setup Time | t_{SDAT} | 100 | - | - | ns | |
| I ² C 'L' Period of the SCL Clock | t_{LOW} | 1.3 | - | - | μs | |
| I ² C 'H' Period of the SCL Clock | t_{HIGH} | 0.6 | - | - | μs | |
| I ² C SDA Output 'L' Voltage | V_{OL} | 0 | - | 0.4 | V | $I_{OL} = 3 \text{ mA}$ |

(Note 1) White LED is used as optical source.

(Note 2) Not 100% Tested

Typical Performance Curves

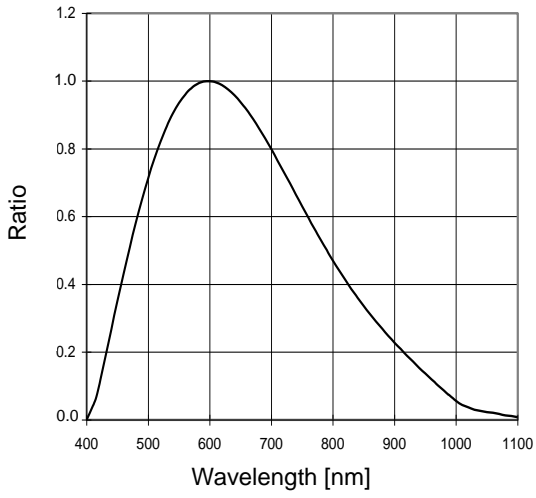


Figure 1. Ratio vs Wavelength
(Spectral Response of Type0, Visible Light Peak)

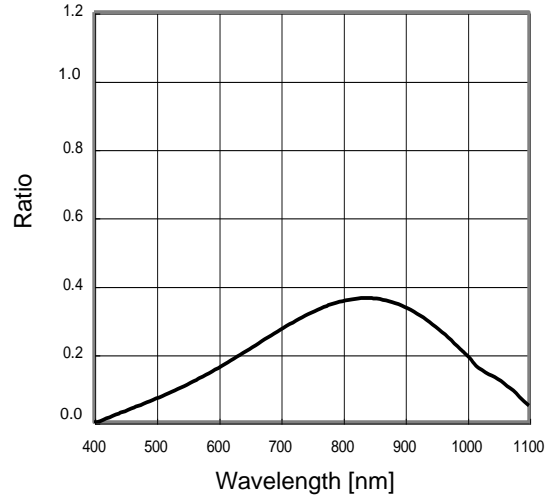


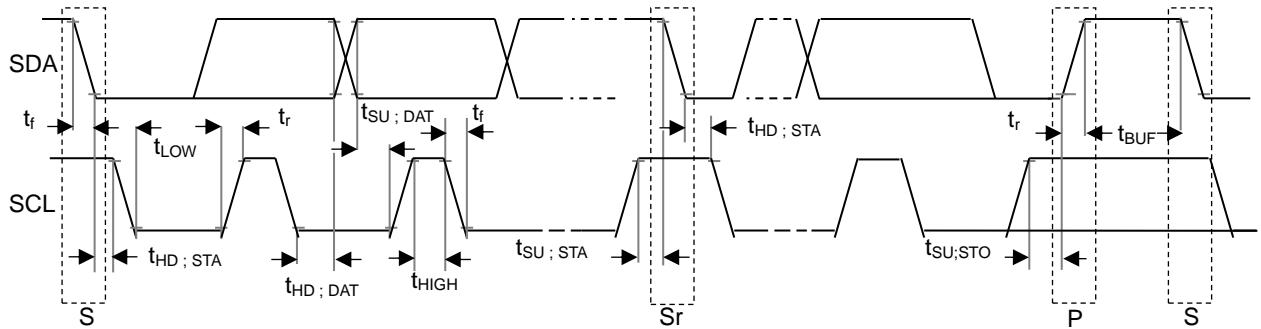
Figure 2. Ratio vs Wavelength
(Spectral Response of Type1, Infrared Light Peak)

Application Information

1. I²C Bus Access and Write / Read Format

(1) I²C Bus Interface Timing Chart

Write measurement command and Read measurement results are done by I²C Bus interface. Please refer to the formal specification of I²C Bus interface, and follow the formal timing chart.



(2) Main Write Format

(a) Write to Command Register

| | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--------|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|----|
| ST | Slave Address 0101001 | W 0 | ACK | Data to Command Register 1XXXXXXX | ACK | SP |
|----|--------------------------|--------|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|----|

(b) Write to Data Register

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--------|-----|--|-----|
| ST | Slave Address 0101001 | W 0 | ACK | Data specified at register address field 0XXXXXXX | ACK |
|----|--------------------------|--------|-----|--|-----|

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|----|
| Data specified at register address field +1 | ACK | ... | ACK | Data specified at register address field +N | ACK | SP |
|---|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|----|

Note: The register address that is set in the command register is used.

(c) Write to Data Register After Write to Command Register

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--------|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|
| ST | Slave Address 0101001 | W 0 | ACK | Data to Command Register 1XXXXXXX | ACK |
|----|--------------------------|--------|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|----|
| Data specified at register address field | ACK | ... | ACK | Data specified at register address field +N | ACK | SP |
|--|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|----|

(3) Main Read Format

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--------|-----|--|-----|
| ST | Slave Address 0101001 | R 1 | ACK | Data specified at register address field | ACK |
|----|--------------------------|--------|-----|--|-----|

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|---|------|----|
| Data specified at register address field +1 | ACK | ... | ACK | Data specified at register address field +N | NACK | SP |
|---|-----|-----|-----|---|------|----|

Note: The register address that is set in the command register is used.



from Master to Slave



from Slave to Master

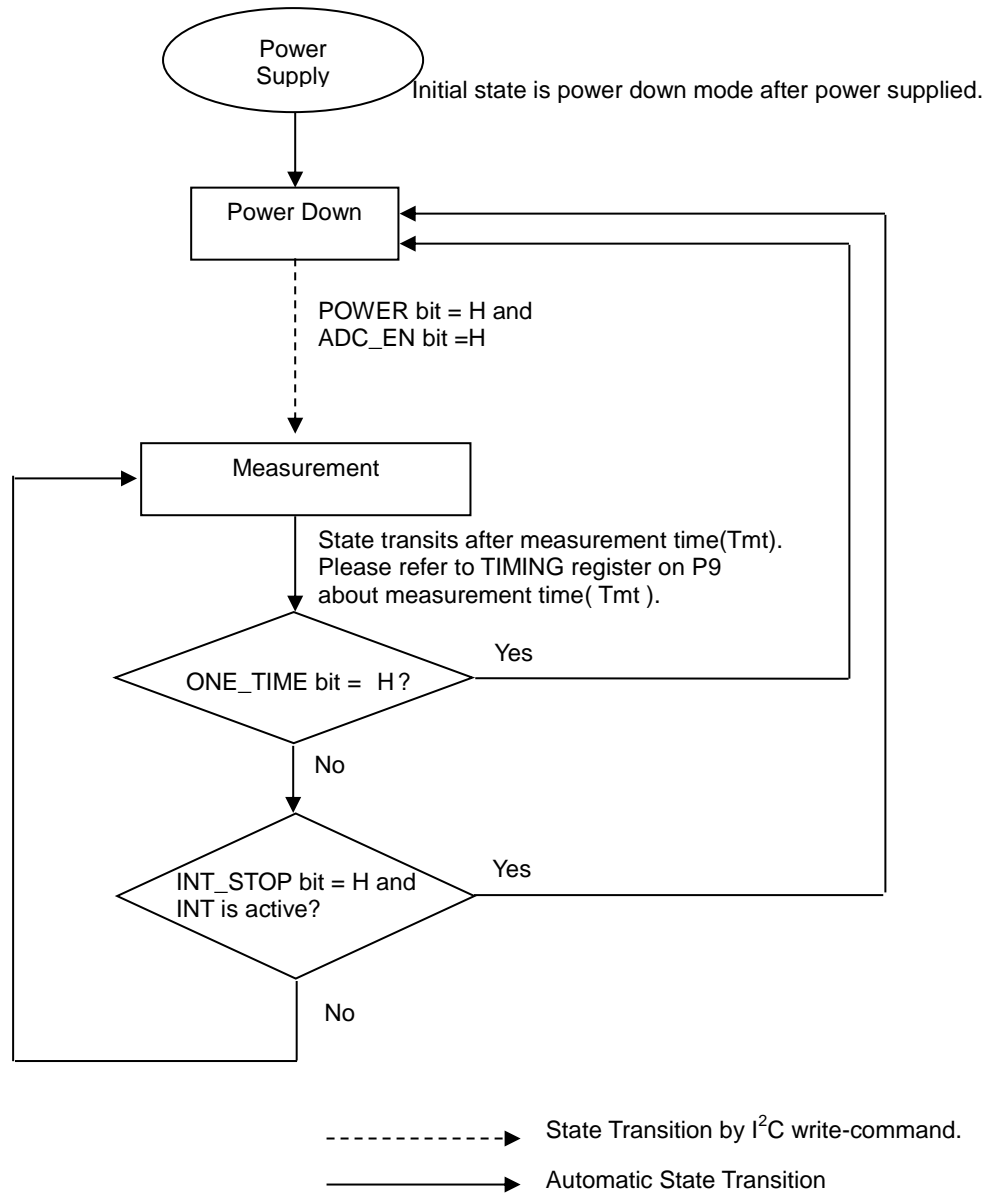
Note: BH1730FVC operates as I²C bus slave device.
Note: Please refer to I²C bus specification of NXP semiconductor

BH1730FVC continues to write or read data with address increments until master issues stop condition

Address cycle: 00h -> 01h -> 02h -> 03h -> 04h -> 05h -> 06h -> 07h -> 12h -> 14h -> 15h -> 16h -> 17h



2. Measurement Procedure



3. Software Reset Command.

All registers are reset and BH1730FVC becomes power down state by software reset command.

4. Command Set

| Address [4:0] | Type | Register name | Register function |
|---------------|------|---------------|--|
| -- | W | COMMAND | Specifies register address or sets special command |
| 00h | RW | CONTROL | Operation mode control |
| 01h | RW | TIMING | Light integration time control |
| 02h | RW | INTERRUPT | Interrupt function control |
| 03h | RW | THLLOW | Low byte of low interrupt threshold setting |
| 04h | RW | THLHIGH | High byte of low interrupt threshold setting |
| 05h | RW | THHLOW | Low byte of high interrupt threshold setting |
| 06h | RW | THHHIGH | High byte of high interrupt threshold setting |
| 07h | RW | GAIN | Gain control |
| 12h | R | ID | Part number and Revision ID |
| 14h | R | DATA0LOW | ADC Type0 low byte data register |
| 15h | R | DATA0HIGH | ADC Type0 high byte data register |
| 16h | R | DATA1LOW | ADC Type1 low byte data register |
| 17h | R | DATA1HIGH | ADC Type1 high byte data register |

(Note) Do not send command to the register which is not defined above.

(1)COMMAND

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|-----|-------------|---|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| CMD | TRANSACTION | | ADDRESS / Special command | | | | |

default value 00h

| Field | Bit | Type | Description |
|-----------------|-------|------|---|
| CMD | 7 | W | Write 1 |
| TRANSACTION | 6 : 5 | W | 00 : COMMAND<4:0> is ADDRESS field. 01 : Reserved. 10 : Reserved. 11 : COMMAND<4:0> is Special command field. |
| ADDRESS | 4 : 0 | W | Specify register address. Don't specify invalid register address. |
| Special command | | | 00001 : Interrupt output reset. 00010 : Stop measurement in manual integration mode. 00011 : Start measurement in manual integration mode. 00100 : Software reset Don't input other commands. |

(2) CONTROL (00h)

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RES | | ADC_ INTR | ADC_ VALID | ONE_ TIME | DATA_ SEL | ADC_ EN | POWER |

default value 00h

| Field | Bit | Type | Description |
|-----------|------|------|---|
| RES | 7: 6 | RW | Write 00 |
| ADC_INTR | 5 | R | 0 : Interrupt is inactive. 1 : Interrupt is active. |
| ADC_VALID | 4 | R | 0 : ADC data is not updated after last reading. 1 : ADC data is updated after last reading. |
| ONE_TIME | 3 | RW | 0 : ADC measurement is continuous. 1 : ADC measurement is one time. ADC transits to power down automatically. |
| DATA_SEL | 2 | RW | 0 : ADC measurement Type0 and Type1. 1 : ADC measurement Type0 only. |
| ADC_EN | 1 | RW | 0 : ADC measurement stops. 1 : ADC measurement starts. |
| POWER | 0 | RW | 0 : ADC power down. 1 : ADC power on. |

(3) TIMING (01h)

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| ITIME | | | | | | | |

default value DAh

| Field | Bit | Type | Description |
|-------|-------|------|---|
| ITIME | 7 : 0 | RW | 00h : Start / Stop of measurement is set by special command. (ADC manual integration mode) 01h to FFh : Integration time is determined by ITIME value Integration Time : $ITIME_ms = Tint * 964 * (256 - ITIME)$ Measurement time : $Tmt = ITIME_ms + Tint * 714$ |

(4) INTERRUPT (02h)

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------|-----|--------|---------|---|---|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RES | INT_STOP | RES | INT_EN | PERSIST | | | |

default value 00h

| Field | Bit | Type | Description |
|----------|-------|------|---|
| RES | 7 | RW | Write 0 |
| INT_STOP | 6 | RW | 0 : ADC measurement does not stop. 1 : ADC measurement stops and transits to power down mode when interrupt becomes active. |
| RES | 5 | RW | Write 0 |
| INT_EN | 4 | RW | 0 : Disable interrupt function. 1 : Enable interrupt function. |
| PERSIST | 3 : 0 | RW | Interrupt persistence function. 0000 : Interrupt becomes active at each measurement end. 0001 : Interrupt status is updated at each measurement end. 0010 : Interrupt status is updated if two consecutive threshold judgments are the same. When set 0011 or more, interrupt status is updated if same threshold judgments continue consecutively same times as the number set in "PERSIST". |

(5) TH_LOW (03h,04h)

| Register | Address | Bit | Type | Description |
|---------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------------------|
| TH lower LSBs | 03h | 7 : 0 | RW | Lower byte of low interrupt threshold |
| TH lower MSBs | 04h | 7 : 0 | RW | Upper byte of low interrupt threshold |

default value 00h

(6) TH_UP (05h,06h)

| Register | Address | Bit | Type | Description |
|---------------|---------|-------|------|--|
| TH upper LSBs | 05h | 7 : 0 | RW | Lower byte of high interrupt threshold |
| TH upper MSBs | 06h | 7 : 0 | RW | Upper byte of high interrupt threshold |

default value FFh

(7) GAIN (07h)

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RES | | | | GAIN | | | |

default value 00h

| Field | Bit | Type | Description |
|-------|-------|------|---|
| RES | 7 : 3 | RW | Write 00000 |
| GAIN | 2 : 0 | RW | ADC resolution setting X00 : x1 gain mode X01 : x2 gain mode X10 : x64 gain mode X11 : x128 gain mode |

(8) PART_ID (12h)

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|---|-------------|---|---|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Part Number | | | | Revision ID | | | |

default value 7Xh

| Field | Bit | Type | Description |
|-------------|-------|------|----------------------------|
| Part number | 7 : 4 | R | 0111 |
| Revision ID | 3 : 0 | R | Don't use Revision ID Data |

(9) DATA0 (14h,15h)

| Register | Address | Bit | Type | Description |
|------------|---------|-------|------|------------------------------|
| DATA0 LSBs | 14h | 7 : 0 | R | Lower byte of ADC Type0 data |
| DATA0 MSBs | 15h | 7 : 0 | R | Upper byte of ADC Type0 data |

default value 00h

(10) DATA1 (16h,17h)

| Register | Address | Bit | Type | Description |
|------------|---------|-------|------|------------------------------|
| DATA1 LSBs | 16h | 7 : 0 | R | Lower byte of ADC Type1 data |
| DATA1 MSBs | 17h | 7 : 0 | R | Upper byte of ADC Type1 data |

default value 00h

5. Measurement Sequence Example from "Write start measurement command" to "Read measurement result"



from Master to Slave



from Slave to Master

(1) Send "Continuous measurement mode" command.

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--------|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|
| ST | Slave Address 0101001 | W 0 | ACK | Write Command Register 1000_0000 | ACK |
|----|--------------------------|--------|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----|
| Write CONTROL register 0000_0011 | ACK | SP |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----|

(2) Wait measurement completion.

(3) Read measurement result.

| | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--------|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|----|
| ST | Slave Address 0101001 | W 0 | ACK | Write Command Register 1001_0100 | ACK | SP |
|----|--------------------------|--------|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|----|

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--------|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| ST | Slave Address 0101001 | R 1 | ACK | Read DATA0 LSBs register | ACK |
|----|--------------------------|--------|-----|--------------------------|-----|

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| Read DATA0 MSBs register | ACK | Read DATA1 LSBs register | ACK |
|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|

| | | |
|--------------------------|------|----|
| Read DATA1 MSBs register | NACK | SP |
|--------------------------|------|----|

6. Lux Calculation using DATA0 and DATA1

BH1730FVC has two outputs, DATA0 (14h, 15h) for detecting mainly visible light, and DATA1 (16h, 17h) for detecting mainly infrared light. Lux value can be calculated by using these two outputs. The calculation formula depends on the characteristic of optical window. The example of the calculation is shown as below.

Ex) No optical window or optical window that has flat transmittance from visible light to infrared light.

```

if (DATA1/DATA0<0.26) Lx = ( 1.290 x DATA0 - 2.733 x DATA1 ) / Gain x 102.6 / ITIME_ms
else if (DATA1/DATA0<0.55) Lx = ( 0.795 x DATA0 - 0.859 x DATA1 ) / Gain x 102.6 / ITIME_ms
else if (DATA1/DATA0<1.09) Lx = ( 0.510 x DATA0 - 0.345 x DATA1 ) / Gain x 102.6 / ITIME_ms
else if (DATA1/DATA0<2.13) Lx = ( 0.276 x DATA0 - 0.130 x DATA1 ) / Gain x 102.6 / ITIME_ms
else Lx=0
    
```

ITIME_ms : Integration time of measurement (unit: ms). Please refer to TIMING register on P9.

7. Interrupt Function

Interrupt function compares measurement result to preset interrupt threshold level. BH1730FVC uses two threshold levels (upper and lower). If measurement result is outside of the two thresholds, INT pin outputs 'L'. Interrupt threshold is set in Interrupt threshold registers (03h - 06h).

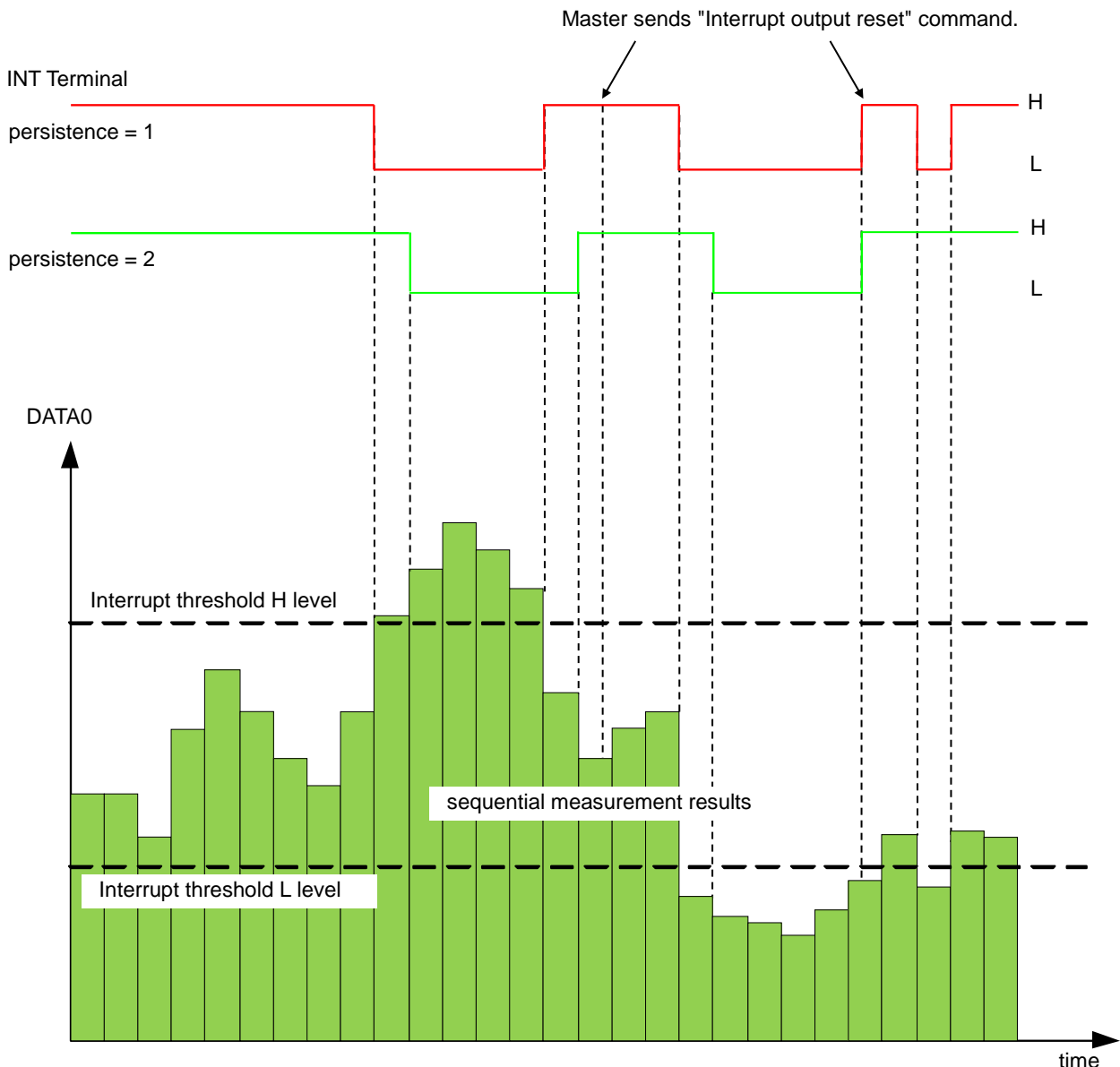
Interrupt function is controlled by the Interrupt operational code. Interrupt persistence is set by PERSIST bit in INTERRUPT register(02h<3:0>).

INT pin is an Nch open drain terminal. Hence this terminal has to have an external pull-up resistor to a voltage source.

Maximum sink current rating of this terminal is 7mA.

INT terminal state is high impedance when VCC is supplied.

INT terminal becomes inactive by setting "Interrupt output reset" of special command. VCC current is consumed when INT terminal is 'L'. So it is recommended to reset INT terminal immediately when interrupt is detected.



8. Power On Sequence

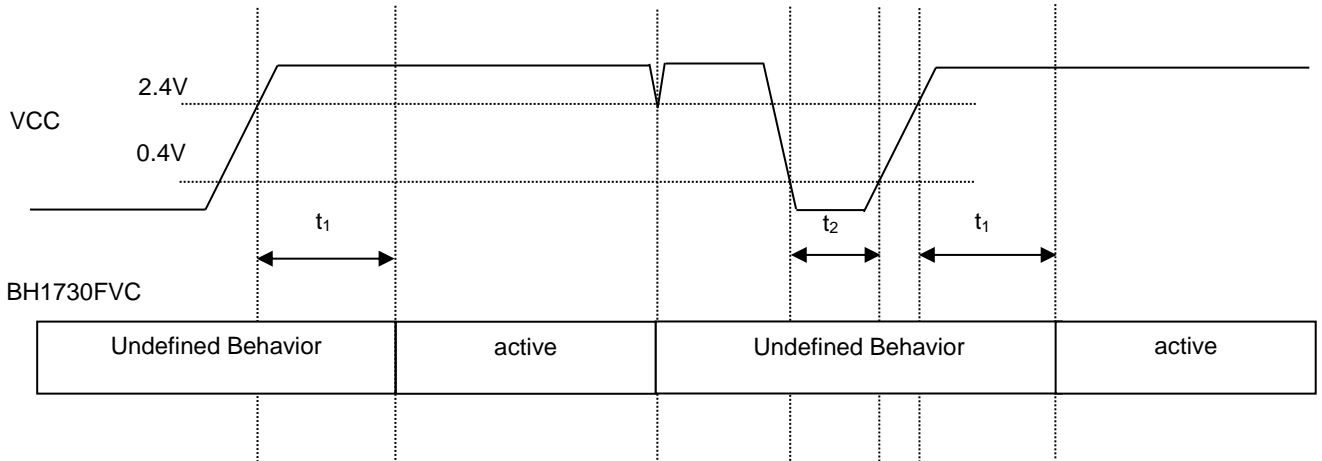
ALL registers of BH1730FVC are reset when VCC powers up. There are some notes about power up and down sequence as shown below.

(1) Power ON Time: t_1

More than 2ms is needed to activate BH1730FVC after VCC becomes more than 2.4V from less than 0.4V. Operating voltage is from 2.4V to 3.6V.

(2) Power OFF time: t_2

More than 1ms ($VCC < 0.4V$) is needed before supplying power to BH1730FVC.



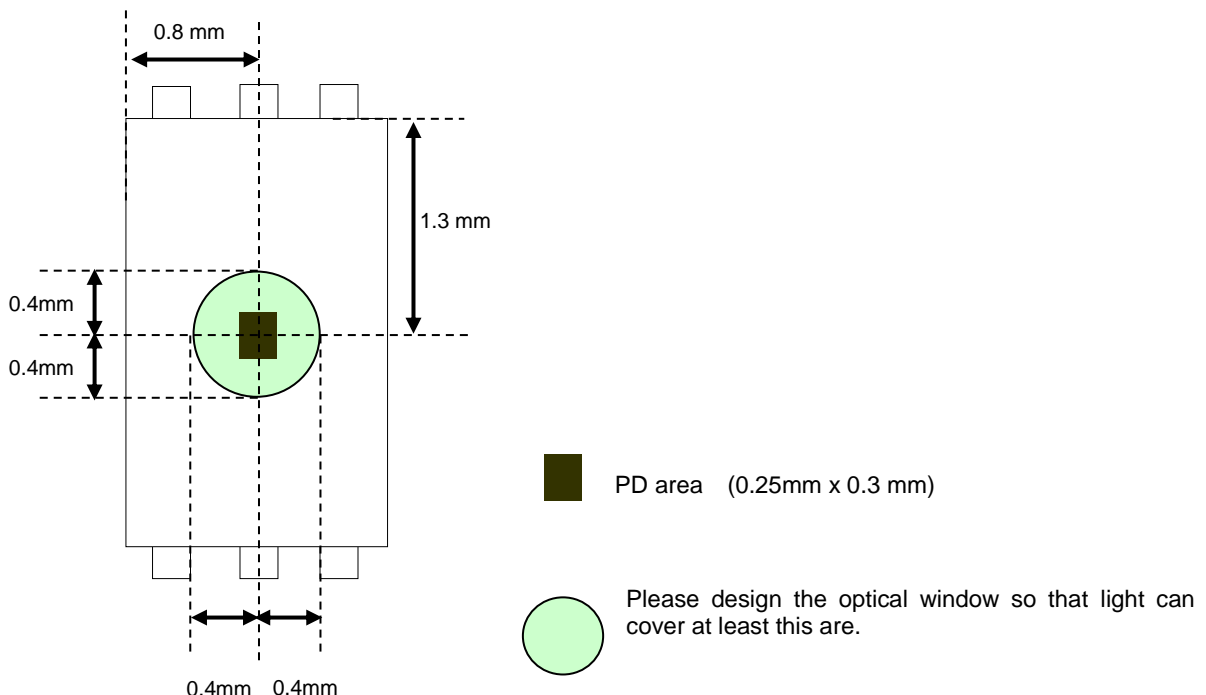
Note: "active state" means that BH1730FVC operates and accept I²C bus access correctly.

9. ALS Sensitivity Adjustment Function

BH1730FVC is capable of changing its ALS sensitivity. This is used to compensate the effect of attenuation by the optical window. Adjustment is done by changing the integration time. For example, when transmission rate of optical window is 1/n (measurement result becomes 1/n times if optical window is above the sensor), the effect of optical window is compensated by changing integration time from default to n times.

Take note that at 100,000 lx or higher illuminance cannot be measured even when the sensitivity is decreased.

10. Optical Design for the Device



I/O Equivalent Circuit

| PIN No. | Terminal Name | Equivalent Circuit |
|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 | VCC | |
| 2 | INT | |
| 3 | GND | |
| 4 | SDA | |
| 5 | DVI | |
| 6 | SCL | |

(Note) These values are typical value.

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. Thermal Consideration**

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

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

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

Operating the IC in the presence of a strong electromagnetic field may cause the IC to malfunction.
- 9. Testing on Application Boards**

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

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

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

Operational Notes – continued

12. Regarding the Input Pin of the IC

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.

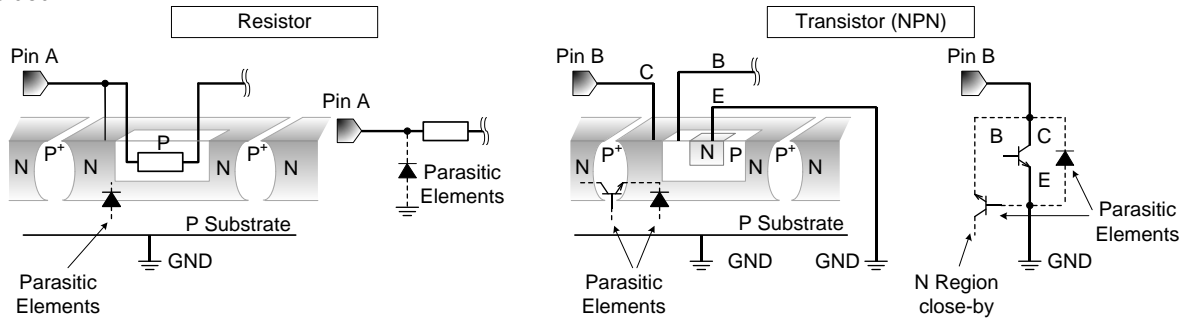


Figure 3. Example of monolithic IC structure

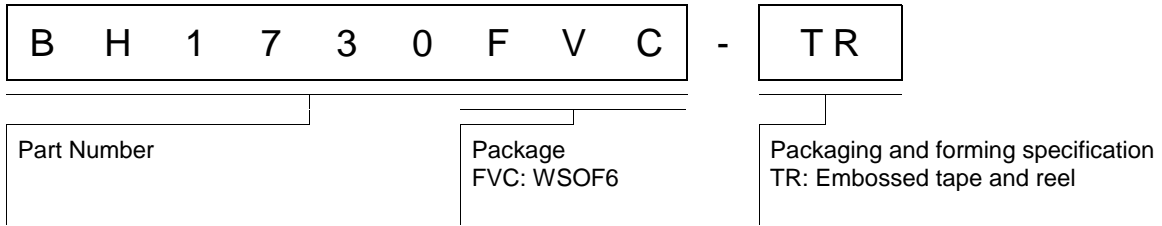
13. Ceramic Capacitor

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

14. 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).

Ordering Information

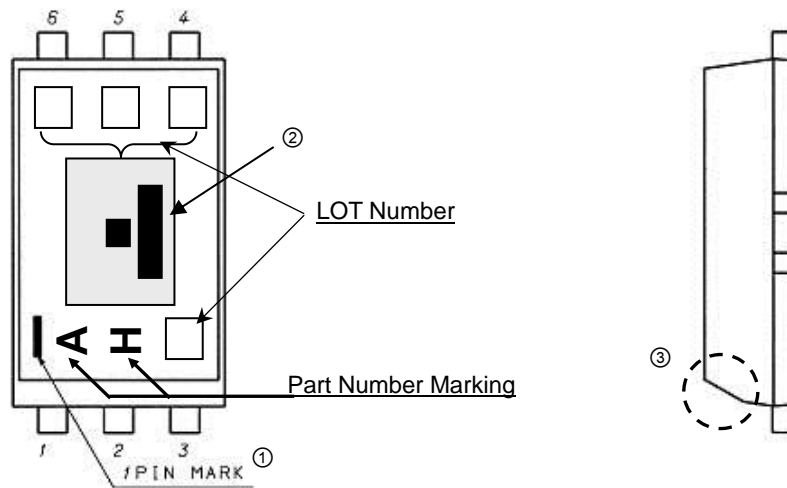


Marking Diagram and Methods of Distinguishing 1pin

There are some methods to distinguish 1pin.

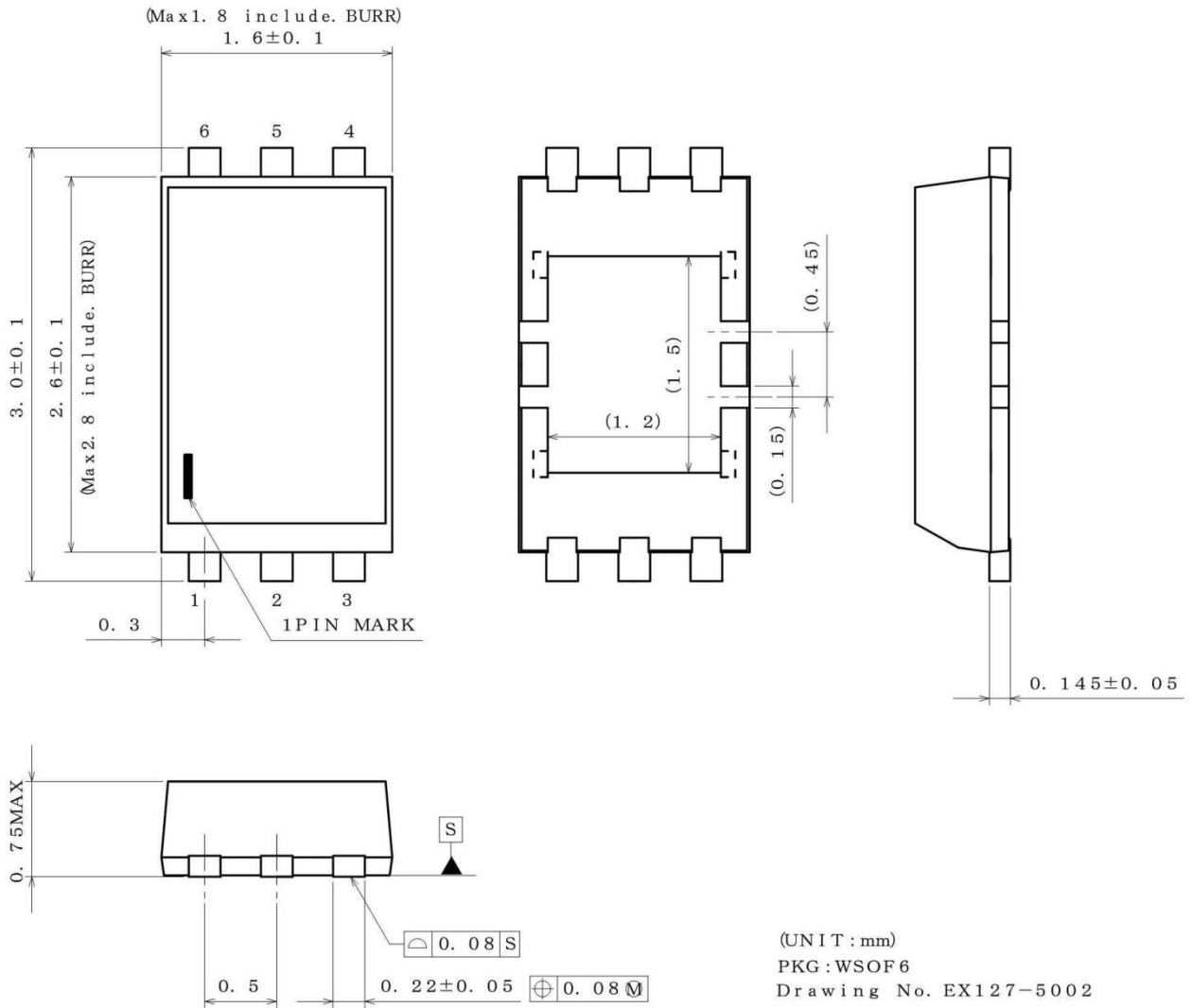
- ① Distinguishing by 1Pin marking
- ② Distinguishing by die pattern
- ③ Distinguishing by taper part of 1-3pin side

②(by die pattern) is the easiest method to distinguish by naked eye.



Physical Dimension, Tape and Reel Information

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Package Name | WSOF6 |
|--------------|-------|



<Tape and Reel information>

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Tape | Embossed carrier tape |
| Quantity | 3000pcs |
| Direction of feed | TR (The direction is the 1pin of product is at the upper right when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand) |

1pin

Reel

Direction of feed

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

Revision History

| Date | Revision | Changes |
|--------------|----------|-------------|
| 8. Jun. 2016 | 001 | New release |

Notice

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(Note1) Medical Equipment Classification of the Specific Applications

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

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

Precaution for Mounting / Circuit board design

- When a highly active halogenous (chlorine, bromine, etc.) flux is used, the residue of flux may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used on a surface-mount products, the flow soldering method must be used on a through hole mount products. If the flow soldering method is preferred on a surface-mount products, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

Precautions Regarding Application Examples and External Circuits

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

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

Precaution for Storage / Transportation

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

Precaution for Product Label

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