

# Synchronous Boost DC/DC Converter (LOAD:500mA @Vout=3.3V, Vin=1.8V)

## BU33UV7NUX

### General Description

BU33UV7NUX is a synchronous buck-boost converter with low power consumption and provides a power supply for products powered by either two-cell alkaline/ NiCd/ NiMH or one-cell Li-ion or Li-polymer battery. Output currents can go as high as 500mA while using two alkaline, and discharge it down to 1.8 V. BU33UV7NUX has reset circuit. (Detection voltage:1.5 V, Release Voltage:1.9 V) BU33UV7NUX output voltage is fixed 3.3V by internal resistor divider. Vout is connected with Vin when VIN voltage is higher than 3.3 V,

### Features

- Synchronous Boost DC/DC Converter Iomax500mA @Vout=3.3V, Vin=1.8V(Ta=25°C)
- Disconnect Function during EN-OFF and UVLO
- Auto-PFM/PWM (MODE=H(=VIN)), FIXED PFM (MODE=L(=0V))
- Reset Function (Detect Voltage = 1.5V)
- Pass-Through Function (VIN > VOUT)
- Thermal Shutdown
- 10-pin "VSON010X3020" package

### Key Specifications

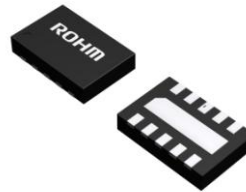
■ Input voltage range	0.6 ~ 4.5V
■ Fixed Output voltage	3.3V
■ Efficiency	94%(Max.)
■ Current Consumption	7μA(Mode=Low) 13μA(Mode=High)
■ Start-up Voltage	0.9V

### Package

VSON010X3020

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

3.00mm x 2.00mm x 0.60mm



### Applications

- Single-Cell or Two-Cell Alkaline, NiCd or NiMH or Single-Cell Li Battery-Powered Products
- IC Recorders
- Wireless Mouse
- Portable Audio Players
- Cellular Phones
- Personal Medical Products
- Remote controllers

### Typical Application Circuit

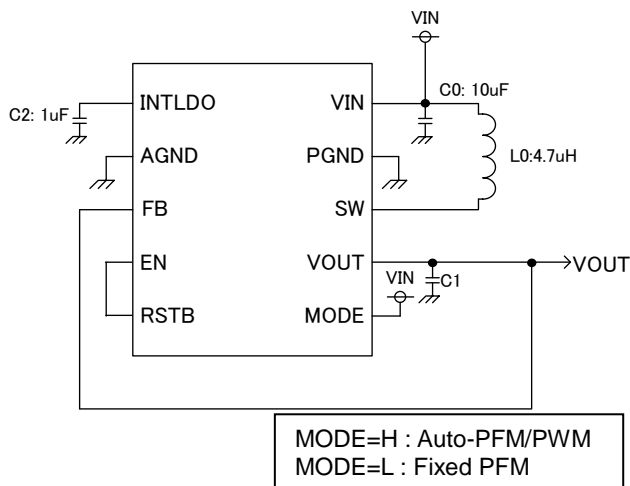


Figure 1. Application Circuit

### Typical Performance characteristics

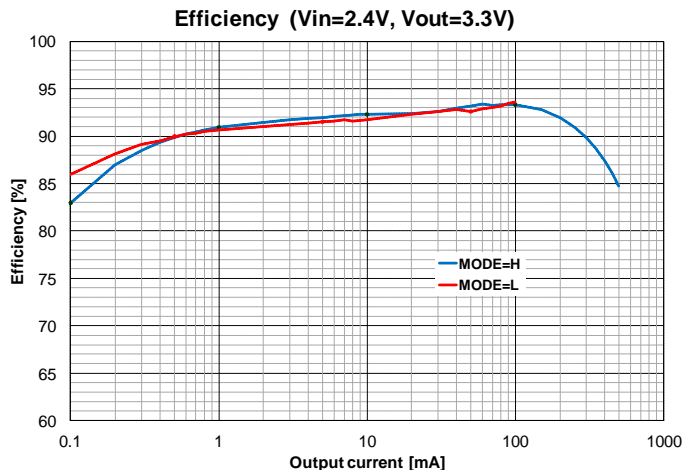


Figure 2. Efficiency

Pin Configuration

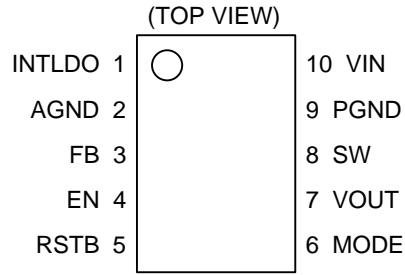


Figure 3. Pin Configuration

Pin Descriptions

Pin No.	Pin Name	Function
1	INTLDO	Internal power supply
2	AGND	GND
3	FB	Output feedback
4	EN	EN=VIN : Power-ON EN=GND : Power-OFF
5	RSTB	Low battery detection
6	MODE	MODE =VIN : Auto-PFM/PWM MODE =GND : Fixed PFM
7	VOUT	Boost voltage output
8	SW	Inductor connection
9	PGND	Power GND
10	VIN	Power supply

※Don't use EN and MODE PIN at open.

Block Diagram

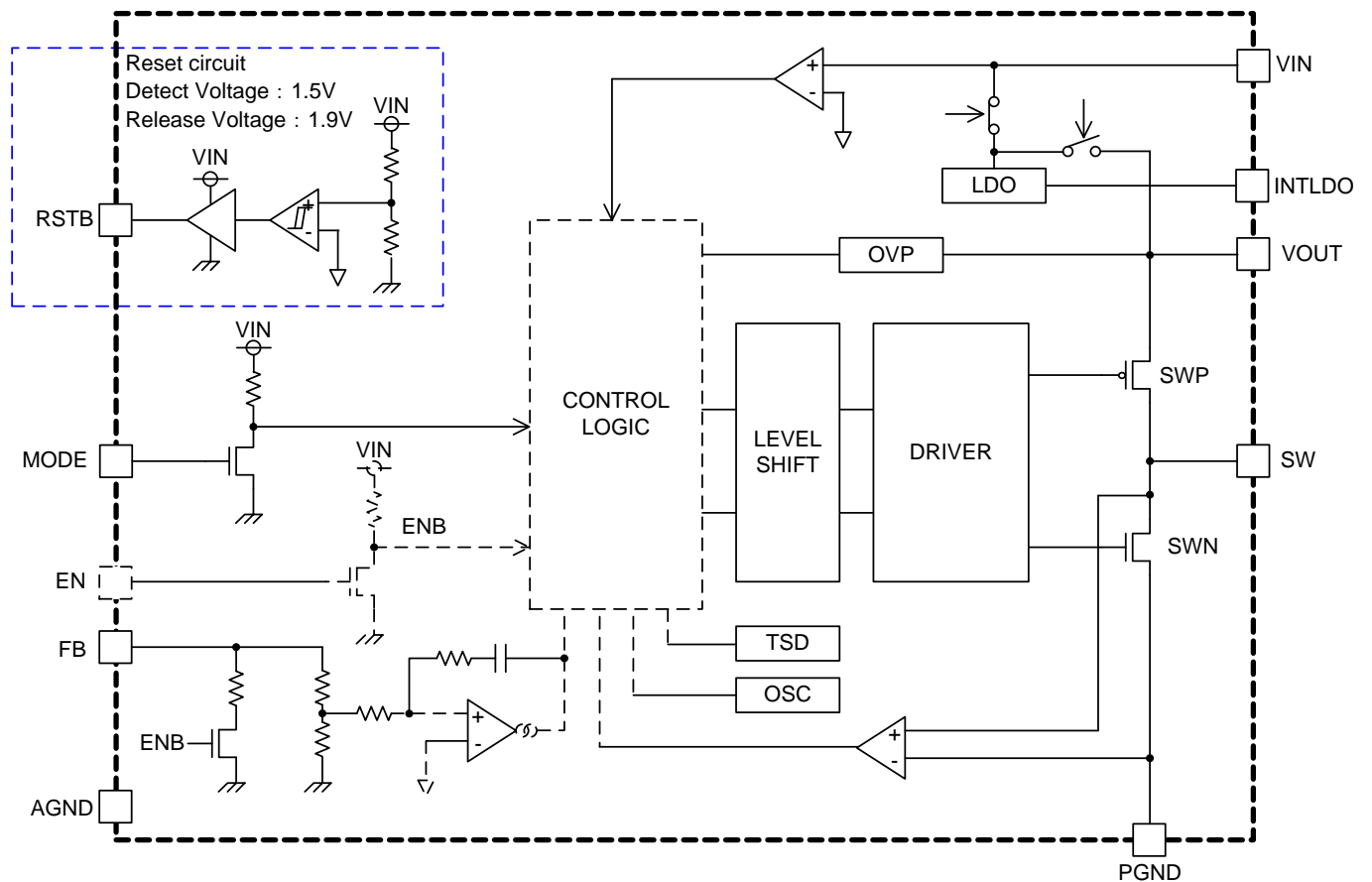


Figure 4. Circuit Block

**Absolute Maximum Ratings (T<sub>j</sub> = 25°C)**

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Maximum applied voltage1	V <sub>max1</sub>	6.5	V
Maximum applied voltage2 [INTLDO]	V <sub>max2</sub>	2.5	V
Junction Temperature Range	T <sub>j</sub>	-40 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>stg</sub>	-55 ~ +125	°C

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

**Thermal Resistance** (Note 1)

Parameter	Symbol	Thermal Resistance (Typ)		Unit
		1s <small>(Note 3)</small>	2s2p <small>(Note 4)</small>	
VSON010X3020				
Junction to Ambient	θ <sub>JA</sub>	274.8	39.4	°C/W
Junction to Top Characterization Parameter <small>(Note 2)</small>	Ψ <sub>JT</sub>	31	6	°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.

Layer Number of Measurement Board	Material	Board Size
Single	FR-4	114.3mm x 76.2mm x 1.57mmt
Top		
Copper Pattern	Thickness	
Footprints and Traces	70μm	

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

Layer Number of Measurement Board	Material	Board Size	Thermal Via <small>(Note 5)</small>		
			Pitch	Diameter	
4 Layers	FR-4	114.3mm x 76.2mm x 1.6mmt	1.20mm	Φ0.30mm	
Top		2 Internal Layers		Bottom	
Copper Pattern	Thickness	Copper Pattern	Thickness	Copper Pattern	Thickness
Footprints and Traces	70μm	74.2mm x 74.2mm	35μm	74.2mm x 74.2mm	70μm

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

## Recommended Operating Conditions (Tj= -40°C to +85°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit	Condition
Power supply voltage range	VIN	0.6 <sup>(Note1)</sup> ~ 4.5	V	VIN terminal voltage

(Note 1): When it is Vout=3.3V

## Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified VIN=2.4V, L0=4.7uH, C1=22uF×2, Tj=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Circuit current1	ICC1	-	2.7	8.0	μA	EN=0V, VIN=1.2V
Circuit current2	ICC2	-	7	18	μA	EN=H,MODE=L, device not switching
Circuit current3	ICC3	-	13	25	μA	EN=H,MODE=H, device not switching
Switching frequency	Fsw	720	800	880	KHz	
Output voltage	Vout	3.262	3.3	3.343	V	Io=1mA
Maximum output current1	I <sub>max1</sub>	50	-	-	mA	MODE=L, VIN=1.8V
Maximum output current2	I <sub>max2</sub>	500	-	-	mA	MODE=H, VIN=1.8V
EN Input High	VIH_EN	0.6	-	-	V	
EN Input Low	VIL_EN	-	-	0.2	V	
SWN switch on resistance	R <sub>swn</sub>	-	140	-	mΩ	
SWP switch on resistance	R <sub>swp</sub>	-	330	-	mΩ	
RST Release Threshold	V <sub>rstR</sub>	1.868	1.9	1.930	V	
RST Detect Threshold	V <sub>rstD</sub>	-	1.5	-	V	
RST Hysteresis	RSTHys	-	0.4	-	V	
RSTB Output low voltage	Vol	-	0	0.1	V	I <sub>sink</sub> =20μA, VIN=0.9V
RSTB Output high voltage	Voh	VIN-0.5	-	-	V	I <sub>source</sub> =1mA
Minimum start-up voltage	V <sub>min</sub>	0.875	0.9	0.925	V	(Note 1)
Minimum input voltage after start-up	V <sub>minaft</sub>	-	0.26	0.6	V	
Over current protection	OCP	1.3	1.55	1.8	A	
OVP Detect Threshold	OVPD	5.5	6	6.5	V	VOUT rising
Discharge Resistance	RDIS	-	90	-	Ω	

(Note 1) 3.3KΩ resistive load, 3.3Vout(1mA)

Typical Performance Curves(Unless otherwise indicated,  $V_{IN}=2.4V, V_{OUT}=3.3V, L_0=4.7\mu H, C_1=22\mu F \times 2, T_a=25^\circ C$ )

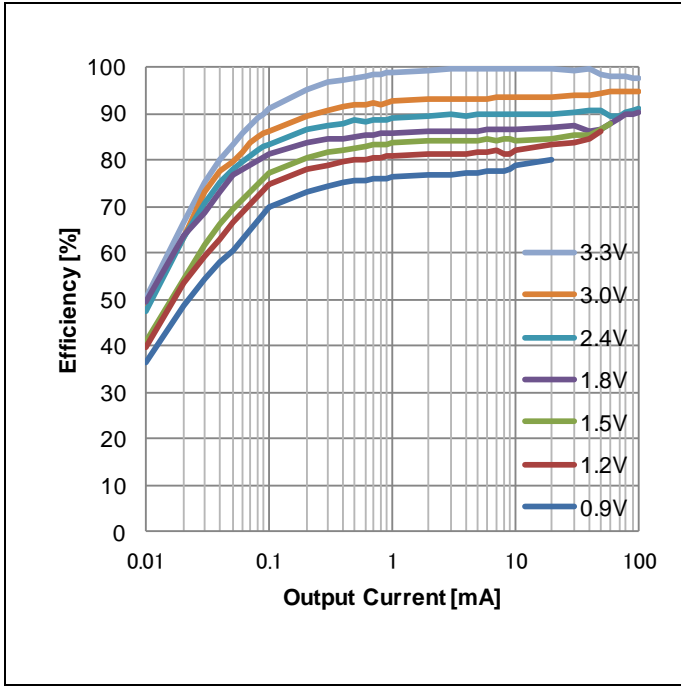


Figure 5. Efficiency vs Output Current ("Efficiency", MODE=L:Fixed PFM)

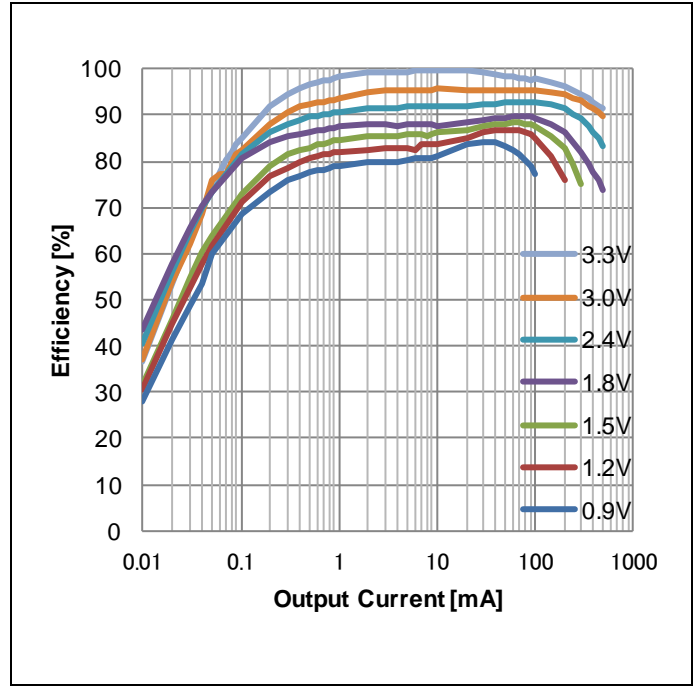


Figure 6. Efficiency vs Output Current ("Efficiency", MODE=H:Auto-PFM/PWM)

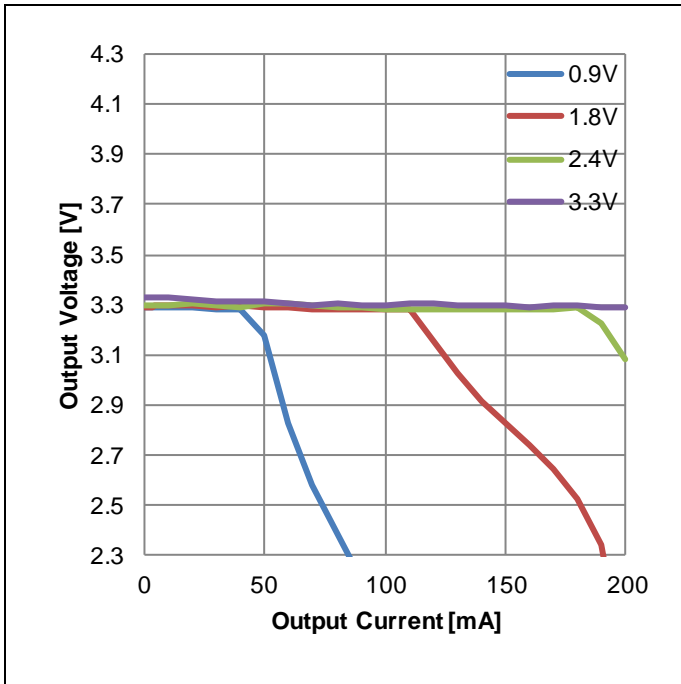


Figure 7. Output Voltage vs Output Current ("Load Regulation", MODE=L:Fixed PFM)

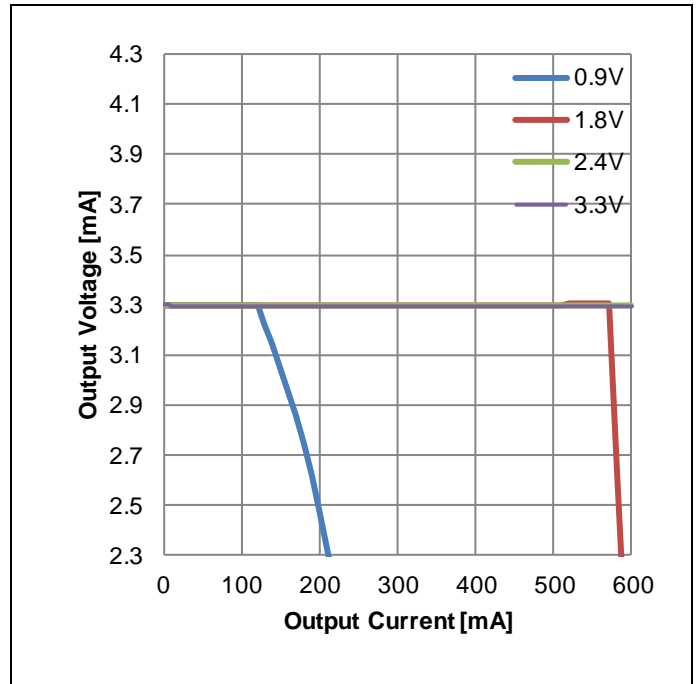


Figure 8. Output Voltage vs Output Current ("Load Regulation", MODE=H:Auto-PFM/PWM)

Typical Performance Curves - continued

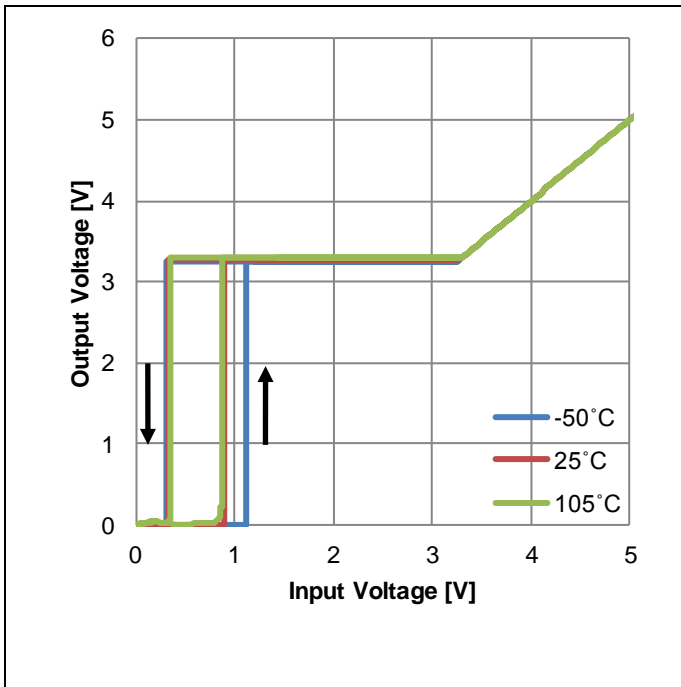


Figure 9. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage ("Line Regulation", MODE=H:Auto-PFM/PWM, 3.3kΩ resistive load)

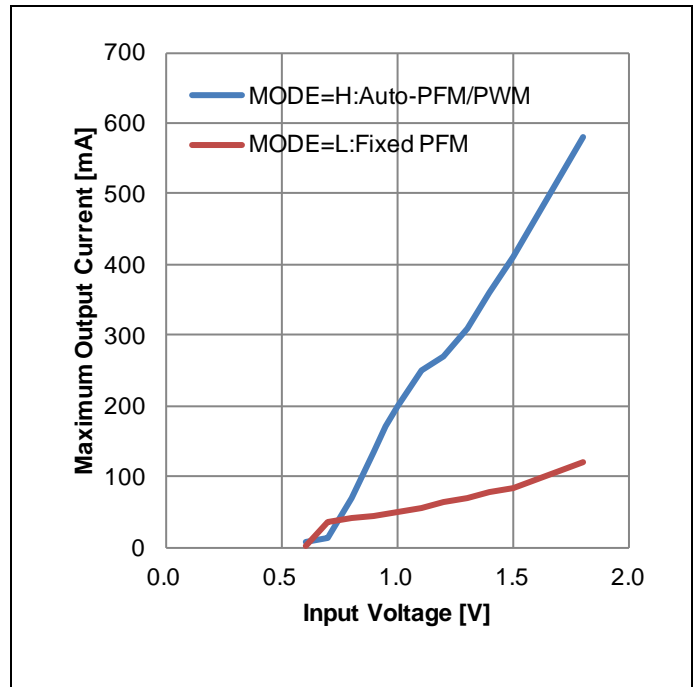


Figure 10. Maximum Output Current vs Input Voltage ("Maximum Iout vs VIN", EN= H)

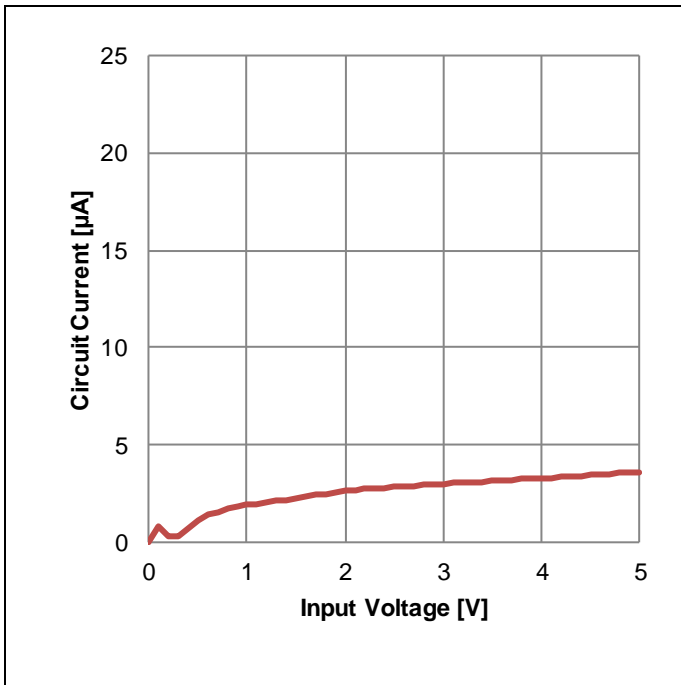


Figure 11. Circuit current vs Input Voltage ("ICC1", EN=MODE=L, No load)

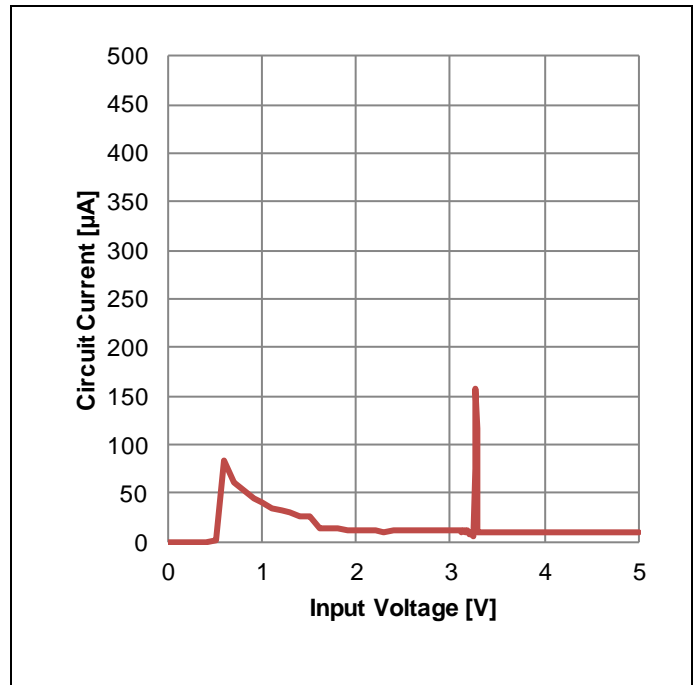


Figure 12. Circuit current vs Input Voltage ("ICC2", MODE=L:Fixed PFM, No load)

Typical Performance Curves - continued

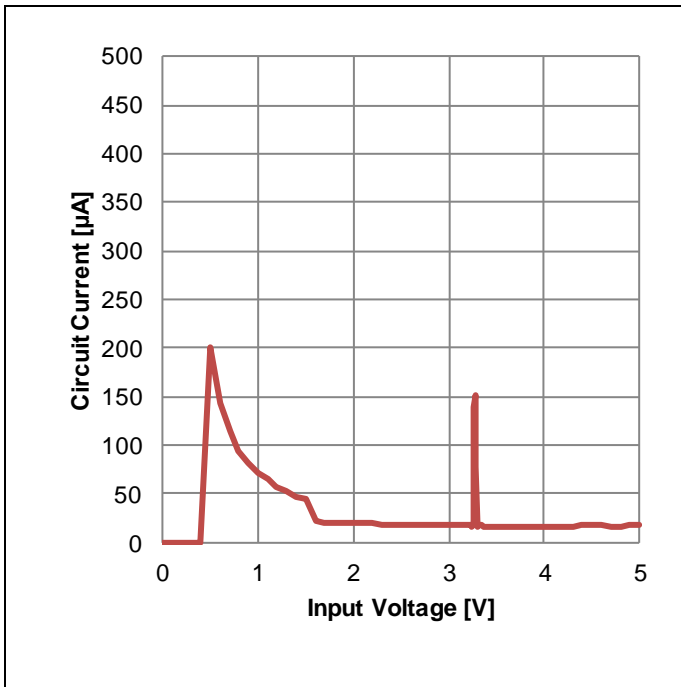


Figure 13. Circuit current vs Input Voltage ("ICC3", MODE=H:Auto-PFM/PWM, No load)

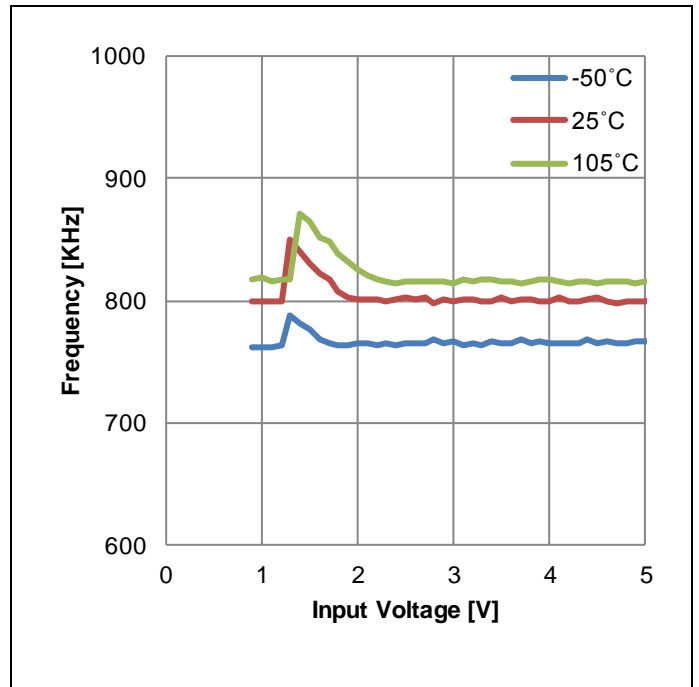


Figure 14. Frequency vs Input Voltage ("Frequency", MODE=H:Auto-PFM/PWM)

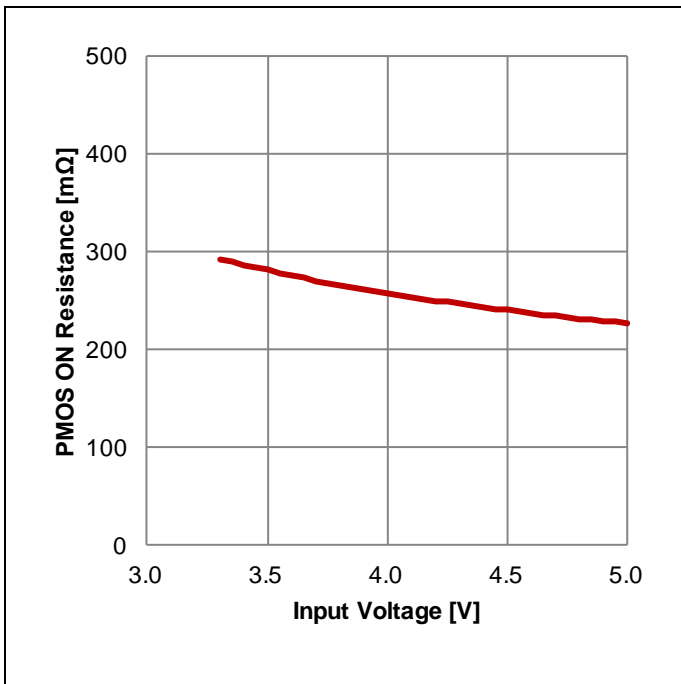


Figure 15. PMOS ON Resistance vs Input Voltage ("PMOS ON Resistance", MODE=H:Auto-PFM/PWM)

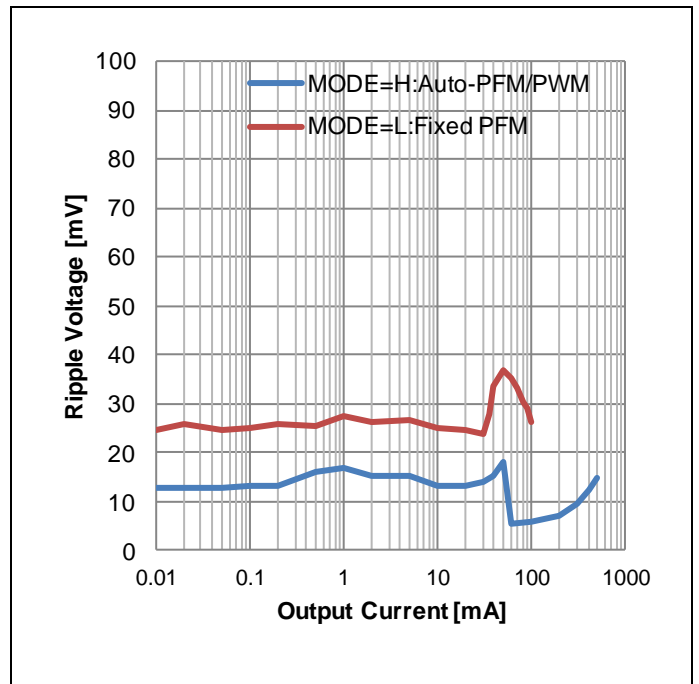


Figure 16. Ripple Voltage vs Output Current ("Ripple", VIN=2.4V)

Typical Performance Curves - continued

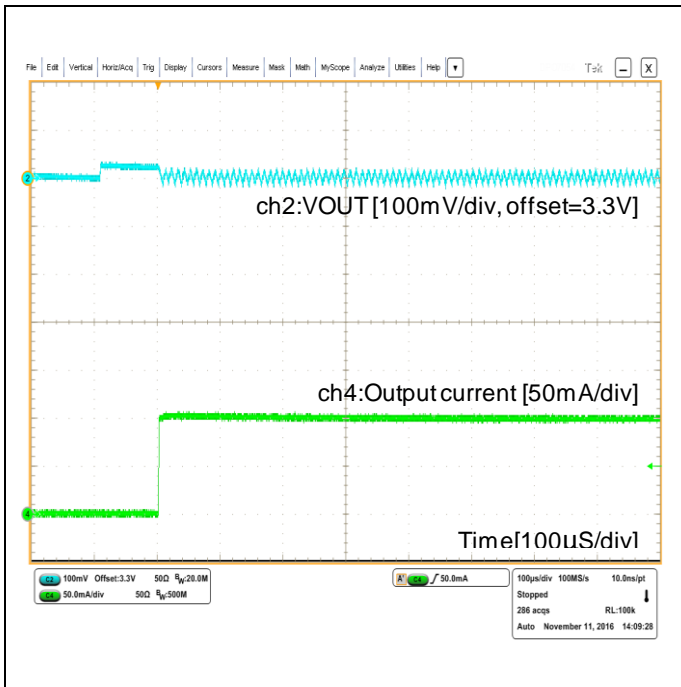


Figure 17. Transient Response (VIN=2.4V, MODE=L:Fixed PFM, Output current 1mA<->100mA)

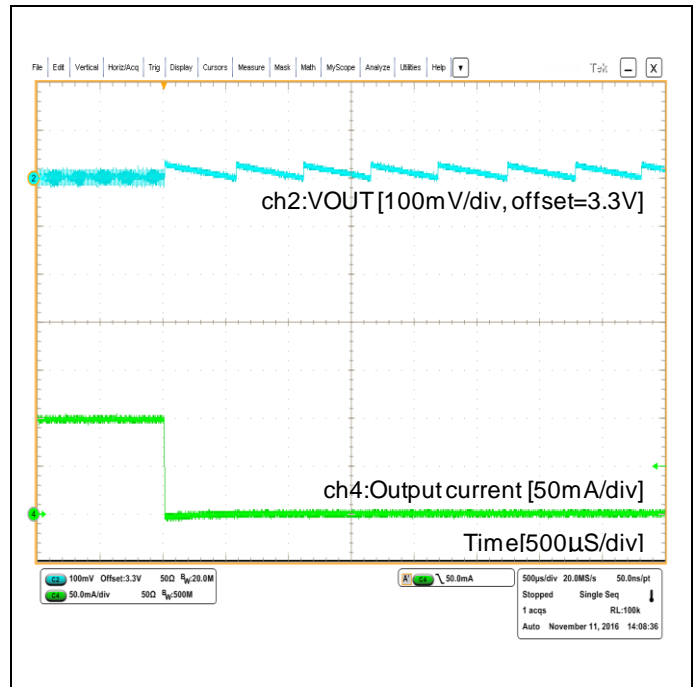


Figure 18. Transient Response (VIN=2.4V, MODE=L:Fixed PFM, Output current 1mA<->100mA)

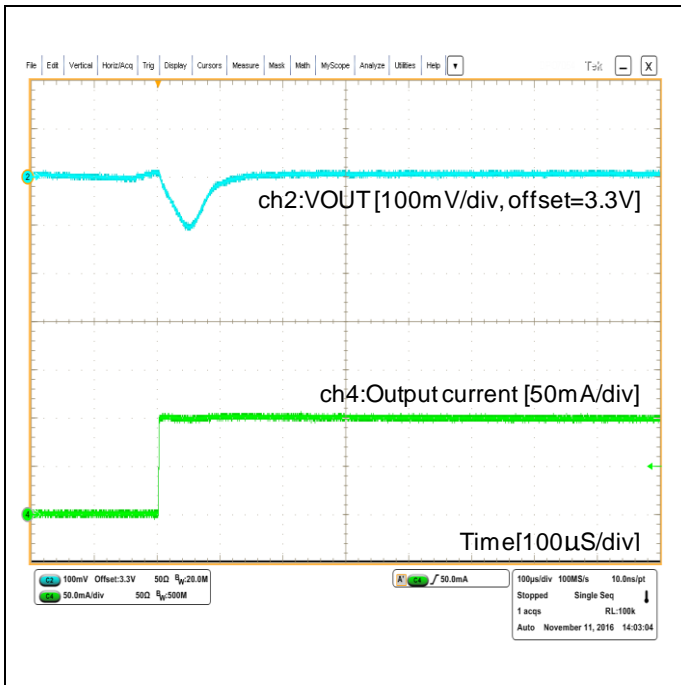


Figure 19. Transient Response (VIN=2.4V, MODE=H:Auto-PFM/PWM, Output current 1mA<->100mA)

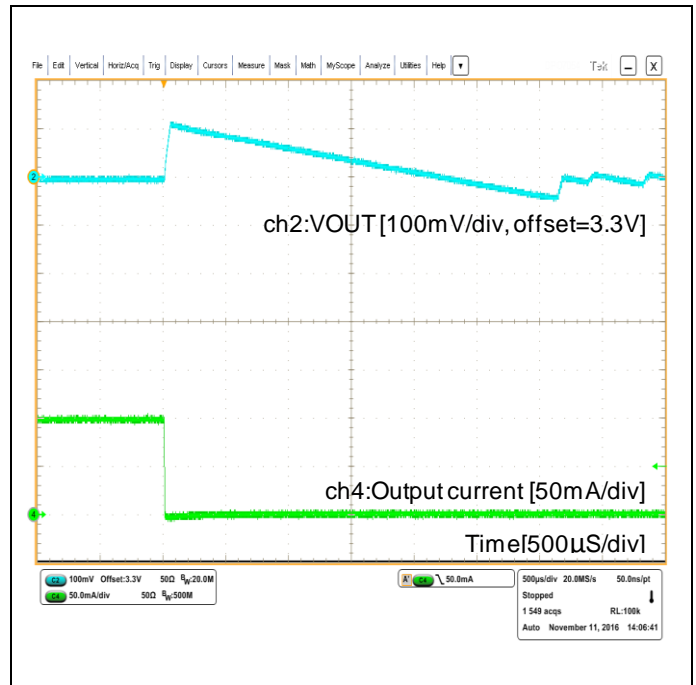


Figure 20. Transient Response (VIN=2.4V, MODE=H:Auto-PFM/PWM, Output current 1mA<->100mA)



Typical Performance Curves - continued

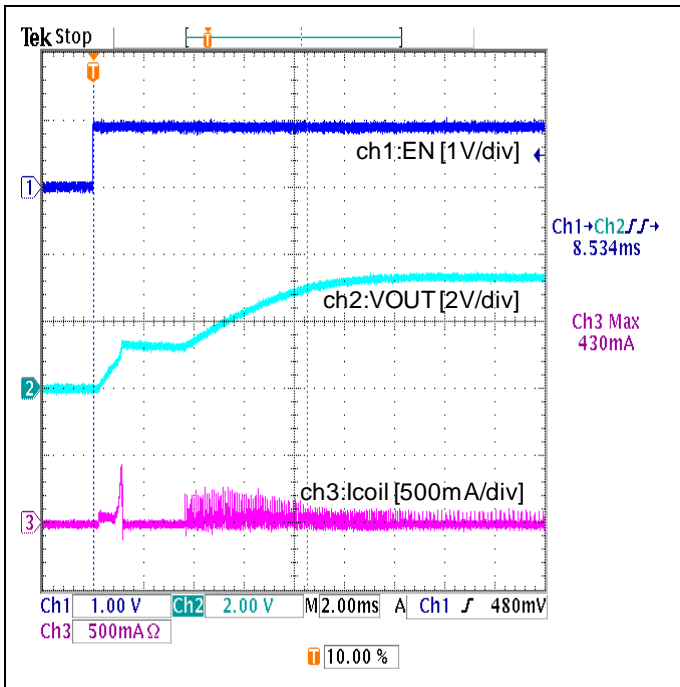


Figure 21. Start-up Waveform  
(VIN=0.9V, 3.3KΩ resistive load, MODE=L:Fixed PFM)

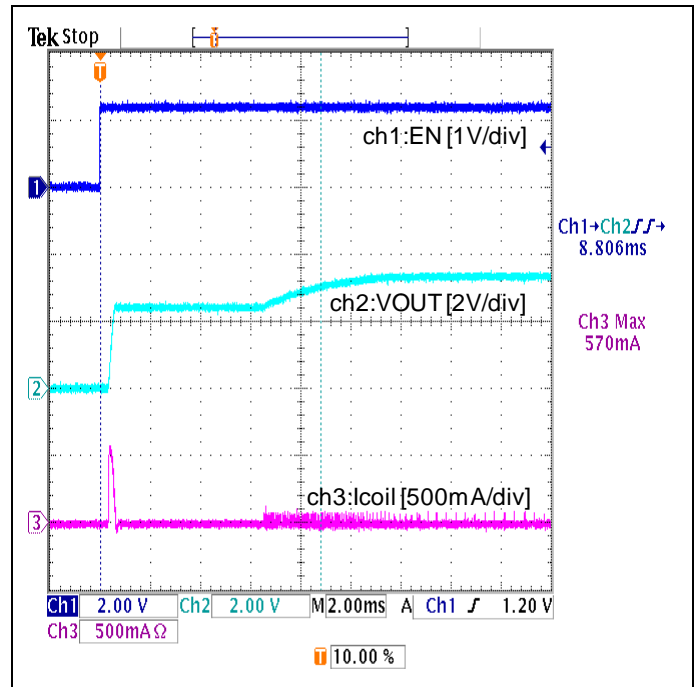


Figure 22. Start-up Waveform  
(VIN=2.4V, 3.3KΩ resistive load, MODE=L:Fixed PFM)

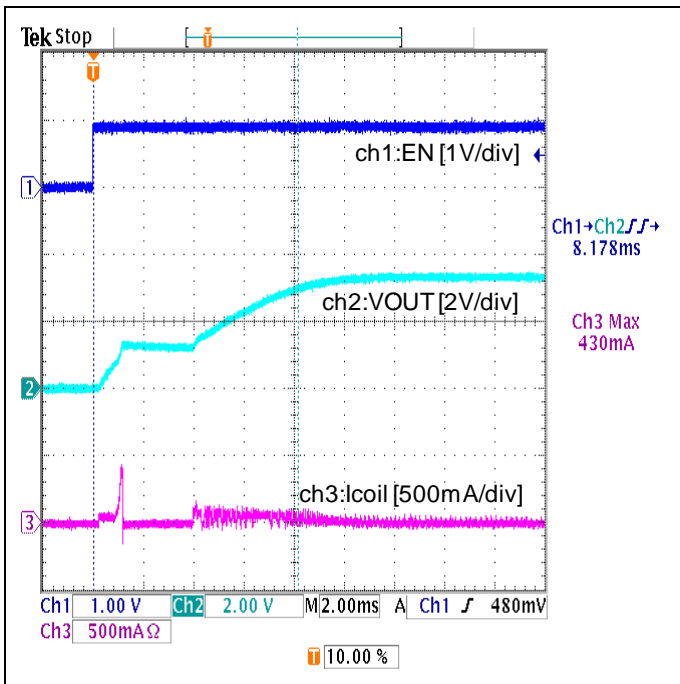


Figure 23. Start-up Waveform  
(VIN=0.9V, 3.3KΩ resistive load, MODE=H:Auto-PFM/PWM)

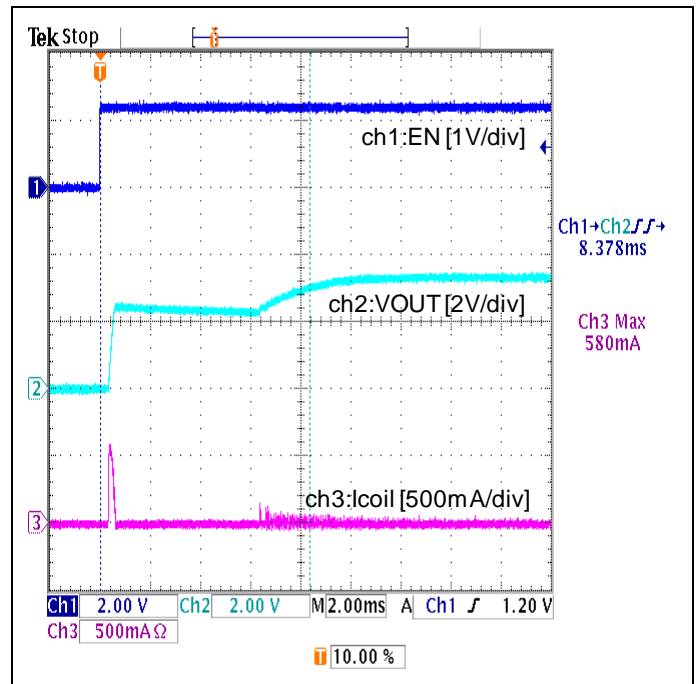


Figure 24. Start-up Waveform  
(VIN=2.4V, 3.3KΩ resistive load, MODE=H:Auto-PFM/PWM)

Typical Performance Curves - continued

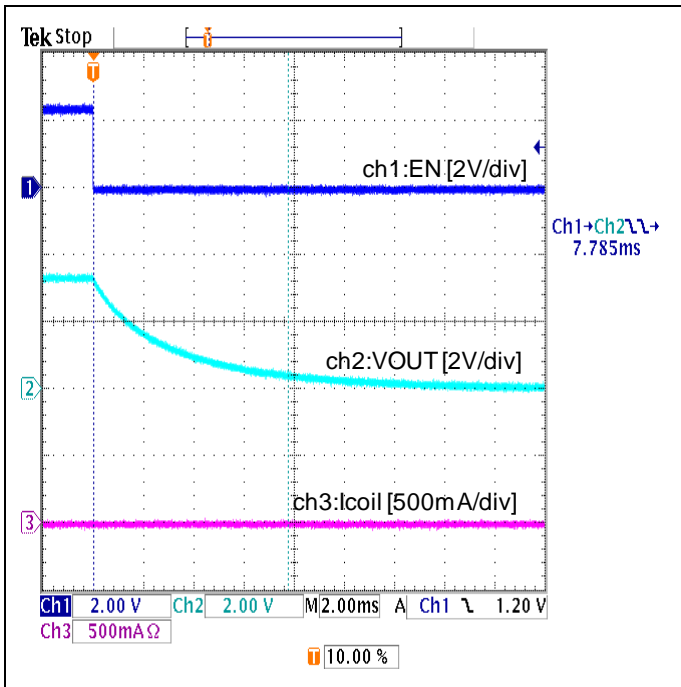


Figure 25. Shutdown Waveform  
(VIN=2.4V, Output current=0mA, MODE=L:Fixed PFM)

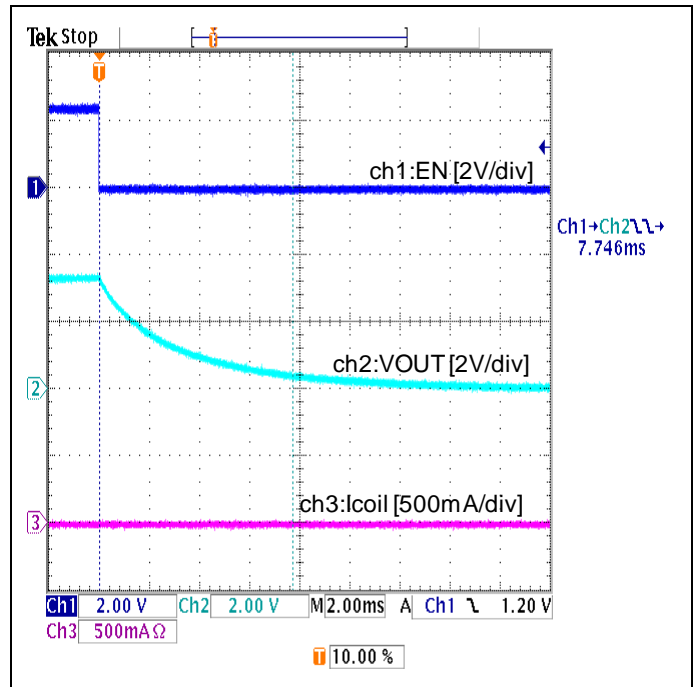


Figure 26. Shutdown Waveform  
(VIN=2.4V, Output current=0mA, MODE=H:Auto-PFM/PWM)

## Detailed Description

### 1.) Start-up (SOFT START)

After being enabled, BU33UV7NUX starts the Soft Start operation. Firstly, high side switch MOSFET is turned on and the output voltage VOUT is lifted to the input voltage VIN level, applying restriction to current. (Current Restriction Operation) For this operation, up to around 1mA resistive load is allowed. Then, the device starts switching operation and VOUT is risen up to setting voltage adjusting the output slew rate by DAC for Soft Start. (Soft Start Operation) This soft start operation is reset by EN, UVLO, TSD and SCP.

Attention is necessary to change input rush current and start-up time by the output capacitor.

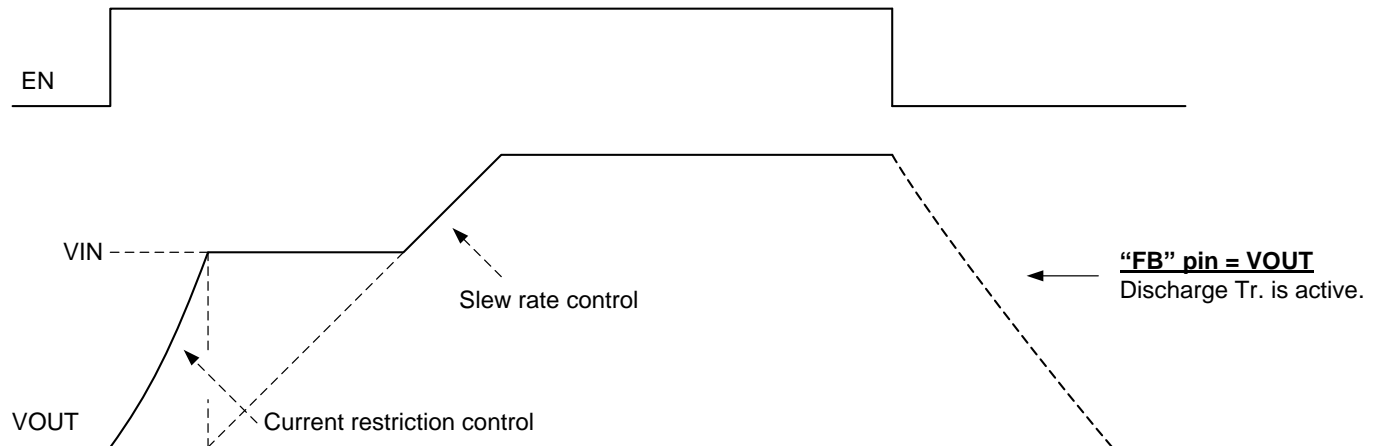


Figure 27. Start-up (Soft Start) and Shutdown Operation

### 2.) Discharge for Output Terminal

FB terminal is shorted to VOUT; the discharge Tr. in the device is active. VOUT terminal is always discharged when DC/DC converter is in standby state.

### 3.) Under Voltage Lock Out (UVLO)

UVLO prevents malfunction of the internal circuit at the time of rising or dropping to a lower value of power supply voltage. If the VIN voltage becomes lower than 0.26V (typ.), the DC/DC converter is turned off. In order to cancel UVLO of VIN, it is necessary to set VIN more than 0.9V (typ.).

### 4.) Over voltage protection (OVP)

BU33UV7NUX turns off the switching operation when the VOUT voltage becomes over OVPD. At that time, the VOUT terminal is not discharge (in the case that FB terminal is shorted to VOUT). If the VOUT voltage becomes less than OVPD, movement returns it.

### 5.) Over current protection (OCP)

BU33UV7NUX has the function to limit the switching current.

OCP detector is active during low side MOSFET is in ON state.

When the heavy load is connected such that the peak of switching current  $I_{peak}$  is above OCP threshold, OCP function becomes active. ON-time of low side MOSFET is limited so that  $I_{peak}$  does not exceed OCP threshold, and VOUT voltage decreases.

### 6.) Short circuit protection (SCP)

BU33UV7NUX has Automatic reboot type Short Current Protect function.

SCP is detected when the VOUT voltage becomes lower than  $V_{IN} - 0.750V$  (typ.). At that moment, the switching operation is turned off and VOUT terminal is discharged (in the case that FB terminal is shorted to VOUT).

Then, the device starts the Soft Start operation for reboot without distinction of the value of the load resistance. If the VOUT terminal is shorted to GND or the heavy load exceeding the specification value, the device keeps Current restriction state.

## Detailed Description - continued

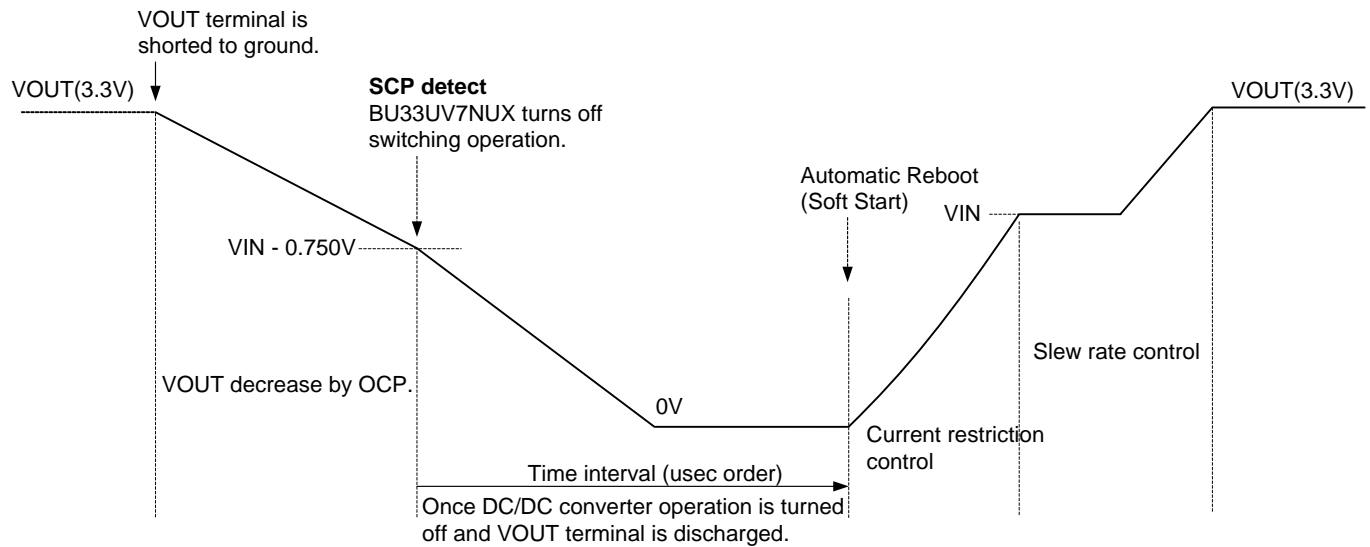


Figure 28. Output Voltage in SCP Operation

## 7.) Thermal Shutdown (TSD)

BU33UV7NUX turns off the switching operation when the device temperature exceeds the threshold value for the device protection. After the device temperature falls below the threshold value, the device starts the Soft Start operation.

## 8.) Function Select by MODE pin

With the MODE pin, the BU33UV7NUX provides mode selection of PFM control or PFM/PWM automatic switching control. When load current is large, the product switches automatically to the PWM mode so that high efficiency is achievable over a wide range of load conditions.

BU33UV7NUX operates under forced PWM mode to lower the output ripple when the Input-Output voltage difference is small at  $V_{IN}=3.2V\sim 3.4V$ .

The operation current increases when running at forced PWM mode.

Selection of Components Externally Connected

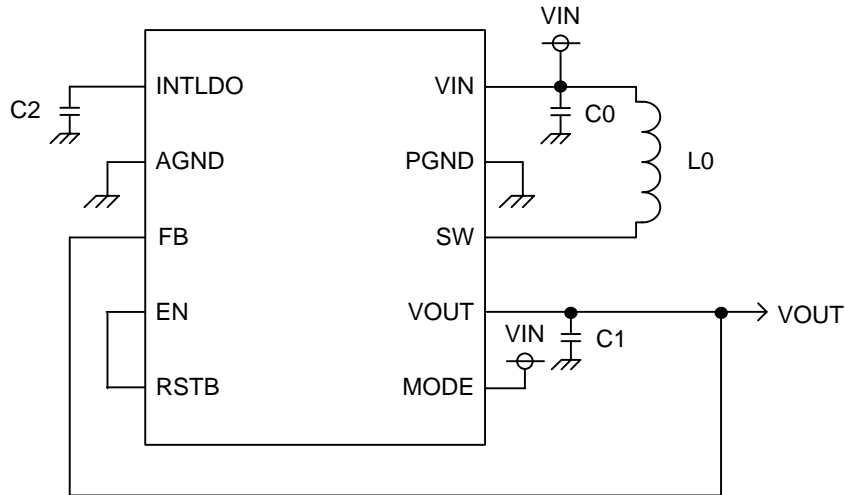


Figure 29. Typical Application Circuit (PFM/PWM mode)

Table 1. Components for Application Characteristic Curves

Name	Type	Value	Area (mm)	Height(Max) (mm)	Rated Voltage	Parts Number	Manufacturer
BU33UV7NUX	Boost Converter	3.3V	3x2	0.6	7V	BU33UV7NUX	ROHM
C0	Capacitor	10μF	2x1.25	0.85	16V	EMK212ABJ106KD-T	TAIYO YUDEN
C1 <sup>(Note 1)</sup>	Capacitor	22μF	2x1.25	1.25	25V	GRM21BR61E226ME44L	muRata
	Capacitor	22μF x 2	2x1.25	1.25	25V	GRM21BR61E226ME44L	muRata
C2	Capacitor	1μF	1.6x0.8	0.8	16V	C1608X5R1C105K	TDK
L0	Inductor	4.7μH	5x4	1.5		VLF504015MT-4R7M	TDK

(Note 1): The effective load capacitance value considering accuracy, temperature characteristic and DC bias characteristic of output capacitors should not be less than 22μF. The amount of output capacitance will have a significant effect on the output ripple voltage.

Layout Example

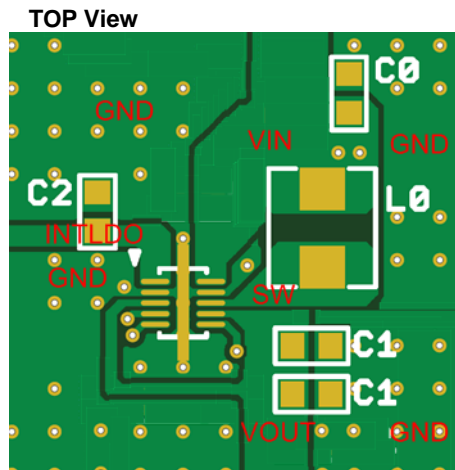


Figure 30. Reference Board Layout (TOP Layer)

## Application Information

### 1.) Inductor Selection

Inductor value of 4.7μH shows good performance over the whole input and output voltage range.  
The maximum value of inductor current ( $I_{peak}$ ) can be estimated by using the following Equations.

$$I_{peak} = I_{out} \times \left( \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in} \times \eta} \right) \times \left( \frac{\Delta L}{2} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta L = \left( \frac{V_{in}}{L} \right) \times \left( \frac{V_{out} - V_{in}}{V_{out}} \right) \times \left( \frac{1}{f} \right) \quad (2)$$

( $\eta$ : Efficiency,  $\Delta L$ : Output Ripple Voltage,  $f$ : Switching Frequency)

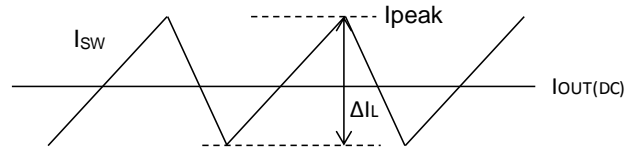


Figure 31. Switching Current

The inductor should be selected as satisfying above  $I_{peak}$  value.

I/O equivalent circuits

Pin Name	Equivalent circuit
EN MODE	
RSTB	
SW	
INTLDO	

Pin Name	Equivalent circuit
FB	
VOUT	
PGND	
VIN	

## 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 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, increase the board size and copper area to prevent exceeding the maximum junction temperature 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.

### 12. Regarding the Input Pin of the IC

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



**Operational Notes – continued****13. 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.

**14. Area of Safe Operation (ASO)**

Operate the IC such that the output voltage, output current, and the maximum junction temperature rating are all within the Area of Safe Operation (ASO).

**15. Thermal Shutdown Circuit(TSD)**

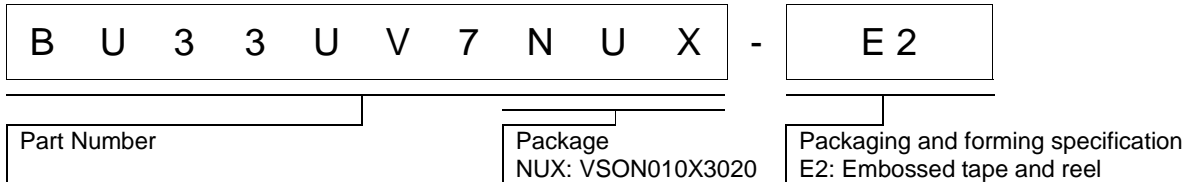
This IC has a built-in thermal shutdown circuit that prevents heat damage to the IC. Normal operation should always be within the IC's maximum junction temperature rating. If however the rating is exceeded for a continued period, the junction temperature ( $T_j$ ) will rise which will activate the TSD circuit that will turn OFF all 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.

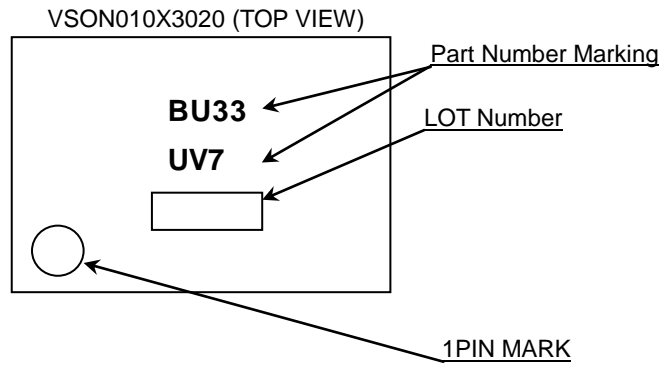
**16. Over Current Protection Circuit (OCP)**

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



Marking Diagram





Revision History

Date	Revision	Changes
18.Nov.2016	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	

- ROHM designs and manufactures its Products subject to strict quality control system. However, semiconductor products can fail or malfunction at a certain rate. Please be sure to implement, at your own responsibilities, adequate safety measures including but not limited to fail-safe design against the physical injury, damage to any property, which a failure or malfunction of our Products may cause. The following are examples of safety measures:
  - Installation of protection circuits or other protective devices to improve system safety
  - Installation of redundant circuits to reduce the impact of single or multiple circuit failure
- Our Products are designed and manufactured for use under standard conditions and not under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions, as exemplified below. Accordingly, ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses arising from the use of any ROHM's Products under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions. If you intend to use our Products under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions (as exemplified below), your independent verification and confirmation of product performance, reliability, etc. prior to use, must be necessary:
  - Use of our Products in any types of liquid, including water, oils, chemicals, and organic solvents
  - Use of our Products outdoors or in places where the Products are exposed to direct sunlight or dust
  - 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>
  - Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
  - Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
  - Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
  - Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (even if you use no-clean type fluxes, cleaning residue of flux is recommended); or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
  - Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation
- The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.
- Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.
- In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse. is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- De-rate Power Dissipation depending on ambient temperature. When used in sealed area, confirm that it is the use in the range that does not exceed the maximum junction temperature.
- Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
- ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

## Precaution for Mounting / Circuit board design

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

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

### Precautions Regarding Application Examples and External Circuits

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

### Precaution for Electrostatic

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

### Precaution for Storage / Transportation

1. Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the Products are stored in the places where:
  - [a] the Products are exposed to sea winds or corrosive gases, including 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.

### Precaution for Product Label

A two-dimensional barcode printed on ROHM Products label is for ROHM's internal use only.

### Precaution for Disposition

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

### Precaution for Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade act

Since concerned goods might be fallen under listed items of export control prescribed by Foreign exchange and Foreign trade act, please consult with ROHM in case of export.

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BU33UV7NUX - Web Page

Part Number	BU33UV7NUX
Package	VSON010X3020
Unit Quantity	4000
Minimum Package Quantity	4000
Packing Type	Taping
Constitution Materials List	inquiry
RoHS	Yes