

# 500mA Variable/Fixed Output LDO Regulators





BDxxKA5 Series BDxxKA5W Series BD00KA5W Series

#### General Description

The BDxxKA5 series are low-saturation regulators that are available for output currents up to 500mA. The output voltage precision is  $\pm 1\%$ . These LDO regulators are offered in several output voltages and package lineups with or without ON/OFF switches (that set the circuit current to 0 $\mu$ A at shutdown). This series can be used for a broad spectrum of applications ranging from TVs and car audio systems to HDDs, PCs, and DVDs. There regulators have a built-in overcurrent protection circuit that prevents the destruction of the IC, due to output short circuits and a thermal shutdown circuit.

#### Features

- Output voltage precision: ±1%
- Low-saturation voltage with PMOS output: 0.12V Typ.(Io=200mA)
- Built-in over-current protection circuit
- Built-in thermal shutdown circuit
- Shutdown switch (BDxxKA5WFP and BDxxKA5WF series)
- Ceramic capacitor compatible (recommended capacitance: 1µF or greater)

# Key Specifications

■ Input Power Supply Voltage: 5.5V (Max.)
 ■ Output voltage type: BA00KA5 BAxxKA5 Fixed
 ■ Output current: 500mA (Max.)
 ■ Operating temperature range: -40°C to +105°C

#### Applications

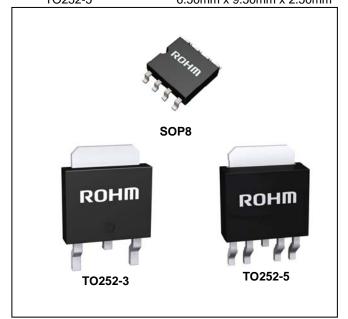
Microcontrollers and all electronic devices that use logic circuit

 ●Packages
 W (Typ.) x D (Typ.) x H (Max.)

 SOP8
 5.00mm x 6.20mm x 1.71mm

 TO252-3
 6.50mm x 9.50mm x 2.50mm

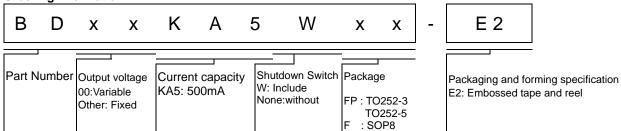
 TO252-5
 6.50mm x 9.50mm x 2.50mm



#### Lineup matrix

Part Number	Output Voltage (V)					Package			
T dit i tamboi	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.5	3.0	3.3	Variable	rachage
BDxxKA5WFP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TO252-5
BDxxKA5WF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SOP8
BDxxKA5FP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	TO252-3

#### Ordering Information

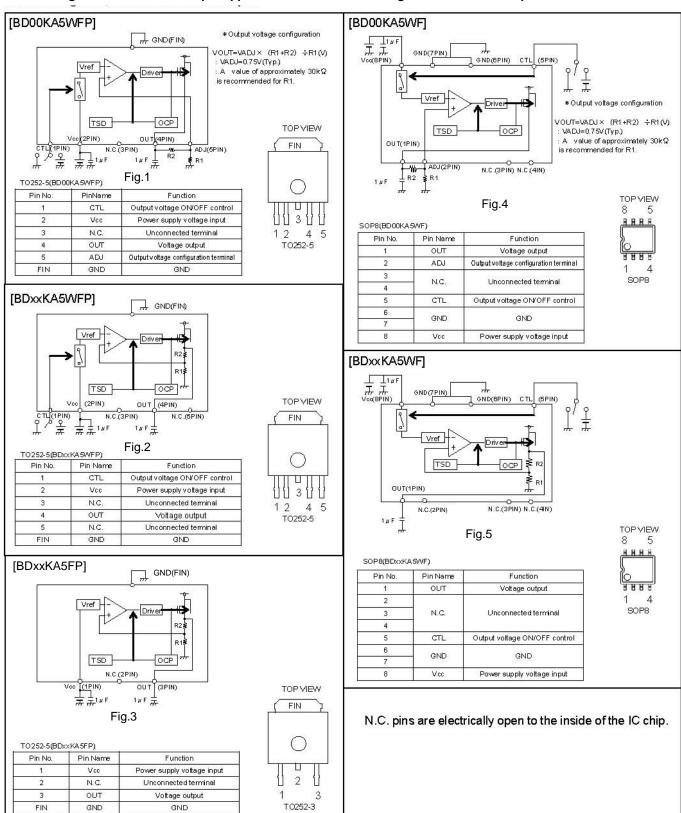


OProduct structure: Silicon monolithic integrated circuit OThis product is not designed protection against radioactive rays.

# **●**Lineup

Maximum output current (Max.)	Shutdown Switch	Package		Output voltage (Typ.)	Orderable Part Number
				1.0V	BD10KA5WFP-E2
			1.2V 1.5V	1.2V	BD12KA5WFP-E2
				1.5V	BD15KA5WFP-E2
		T0050 5	Deal of 2000	1.8V	BD18KA5WFP-E2
		TO252-5	Reel of 2000	2.5V	BD25KA5WFP-E2
				3.0V	BD30KA5WFP-E2
				3.3V	BD33KA5WFP-E2
500mA	With Switch			Variable	BD00KA5WFP-E2
	With Switch	SOP8	Reel of 2500	1.0V	BD10KA5WF-E2
				1.2V	BD12KA5WF-E2
				1.5V	BD15KA5WF-E2
				1.8V	BD18KA5WF-E2
				2.5V	BD25KA5WF-E2
				3.0V	BD30KA5WF-E2
				3.3V	BD33KA5WF-E2
				Variable	BD00KA5WF-E2
				1.0V	BD10KA5FP-E2
				1.2V	BD12KA5FP-E2
				1.5V	BD15KA5FP-E2
	No Switch	TO252-3	Reel of 2000	1.8V	BD18KA5FP-E2
				2.5V	BD25KA5FP-E2
				3.0V	BD30KA5FP-E2
				3.3V	BD33KA5FP-E2

# ● Block Diagrams / Standard Example Application Circuits / Pin Configurations / Pin Descriptions



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

Parameter		Symbol	Limits	Unit.
Power Supply Voltage		Vcc	-0.3 to +7.0 <sup>*1</sup>	V
Output Control Terminal Voltage		VCTL	-0.3 to Vcc <sup>*1</sup>	<b>V</b>
	TO252-3		1200 <sup>*2</sup>	
Power Dissipation	TO252-5	Pd	1300 <sup>*3</sup>	mW
	SOP8		687.6 <sup>*4</sup>	
Operating Temperature Range		Topr	-40 to +105	°C
Ambient Storage Temperature		Tstg	-55 to +150	ပ
Maximum Junction Temperature		Tjmax	150	္လ

- \*1 Must not exceed Pd
- \*2 When a 70mm×70mm×1.6mm glass epoxy board is used. Reduce by 9.6 mW/°C over 25°C.
  \*3 When a 70mm×70mm×1.6mm glass epoxy board is used. Reduce by 10.4mW/°C over 25°C.
- \*4 When a 70mm×70mm×1.6mm glass epoxy board is used. Reduce by 5.5 mW/°C over 25°C.

# **● Recommended Operating Ratings** (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit.
Input Power Supply Voltage	Vcc	2.3	5.5	V
Output Current	lo	0	500	mA
Output Voltage Configuration Range*5	Vo	1.0	4.0	V
Output Control Terminal Voltage	Vctl	0	Vcc	V

<sup>\*5</sup> Only BD00KA5WFP and BD00KA5WF

#### Electrical Characteristics

BDxxKA5 Series BDxxKA5W Series

(Unless otherwise specified, Ta=25°C, VCTL =2V, Vcc=2.5V(Vo=1.0V,1.2V,1.5V,1.8V), Vcc=3.3V(Vo=2.5V), Vcc=5.0V(Vo=3.0V,3.3V))

			Limit	,	,	Conditions
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Conditions
Output Valtage	1/0	Vo(T)-0.015	Vo(T)	Vo(T)+0.015	V	Io=200mA (Vo=1.0V,1.2V)
Output Voltage	Vo	Vo(T) × 0.99	Vo(T)	Vo(T) × 1.01	V	lo=200mA (Vo≧1.5V)
Shut Down Current	Isd	_	0	1	μA	VCTL=0V, Io=0mA (OFFmode)
Bias Current	lb	_	350	550	μA	Io=0mA
Dropout Voltage *6	$\DeltaVd$	_	0.12	0.20	V	lo=200mA, Vcc=0.95 × Vo
Peak Output Current	lo	500	_	_	mA	
Ripple Rejection	R.R.	_	50	_	dB	f=120Hz, ein <sup>%9</sup> =-10dBV, lo=100mA
Line Regulation *7	Reg.I	1	10	35	mV	Vcc=Vo+0.5V→5.5V, Io=200mA
Load Regulation	Reg.L	_	25	75	mV	Io=0mA→500mA
Temperature Coefficient of Output Voltage *8	Tcvo	1	±100	1	ppm/°C	Io=5mA,Tj=0 to 125°C
CTL ON Mode Voltage	VCTLON	2.0	_	_	V	ACTIVE MODE, Io=0mA
CTL OFF Mode Voltage	VCTLOFF	_	_	0.8	V	OFF MODE, Io=0mA
CTL Input Current	ICTL	20	40	60	μA	Io=0mA

Vo(T) : Output Voltage

Vo≧2.5V

<sup>1.0≦</sup>Vo≦1.8V,Vcc=2.3V→5.5V

Not 100% tested

ein: Input Voltage Ripple

# ● Electrical Characteristics – continued

**BD00KA5W Series** 

(Unless otherwise specified, Ta=25°C, Vcc=2.5V,  $V_{CTL}$ =2V ,Vo=1.5V)

Parameter	Cumbal	Limit			Unit	Conditions	
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Conditions	
Shut Down Current	Isd	_	0	1	μA	VCTL=0V, Io=0mA (OFFmode)	
Bias Current	lb	_	350	550	μA	Io=0mA	
Reference Voltage	VADJ	0.742	0.750	0.758	V	Io=50mA	
Dropout Voltage *10	ΔVd	_	0.12	0.20	V	Io=200mA, Vcc=0.95 × Vo	
Peak Output Current	lo	500	_	_	mA		
Ripple Rejection	R.R.	_	50	_	dB	f=120Hz, ein <sup>*12</sup> =-10dBV, Io=100mA	
Line Regulation	Reg.I	_	10	35	mV	Vcc=Vo+0.5V→5.5V, Io=200mA	
Load Regulation	Reg.L	_	25	75	mV	Io=0mA→500mA	
Temperature Coefficient of Output Voltage *11	Tcvo	_	±100	_	ppm/°C	Io=5mA,Tj=0 to 125°C	
CTL ON Mode Voltage	VCTLON	2.0	_	_	V	ACTIVE MODE, Io=0mA	
CTL OFF Mode Voltage	VCTLOFF	_	_	0.8	V	OFF MODE, Io=0mA	
CTL Input Current	ICTL	20	40	60	μA	Io=0mA	

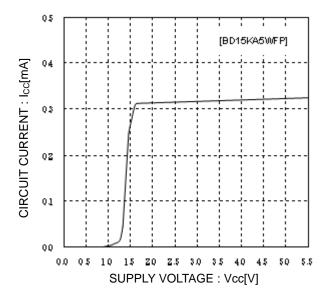
<sup>\*&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Vo≧2.5V

<sup>\*11</sup> Not 100% tested

<sup>\*12</sup> ein : Input Voltage Ripple

# ● Typical Performance Curves

(Unless specified otherwise, Vcc=25V,V<sub>CTL</sub> =2V,and Io=0mA)



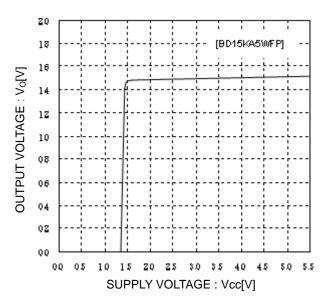
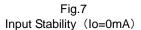


Fig.6 Circuit current



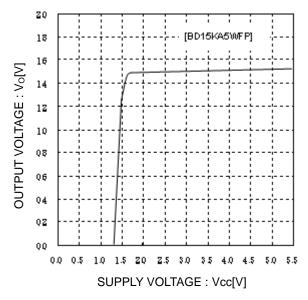


Fig.8 Input Stability (Io=500mA)

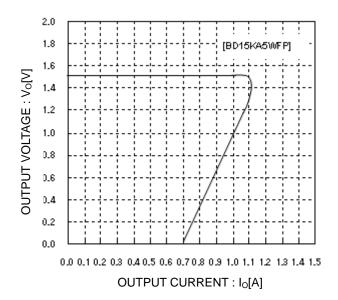


Fig.9 Load Stability

# ● Typical Performance Curves - continued

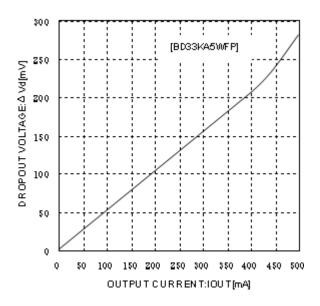


Fig.10 Input/Output Voltage Difference (Vcc=3.135V)

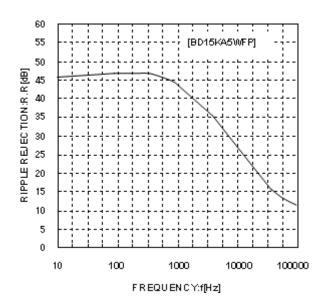


Fig.11 Ripple Rejection (ein=10dBV,lo=100mA)

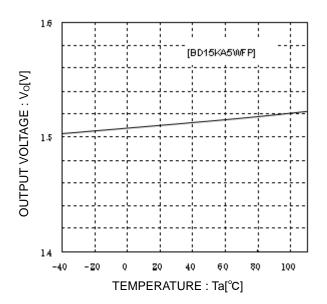


Fig.12 Output Voltage (Io=5mA)

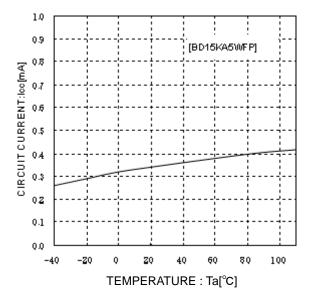


Fig.13
Circuit Current
Temperature Characteristics

# ● Typical Performance Curves - continued

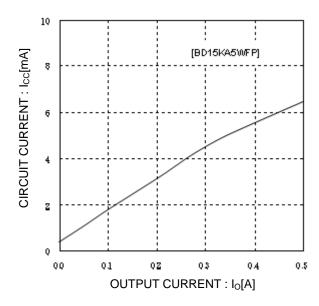


Fig.14 Circuit Current by load Level

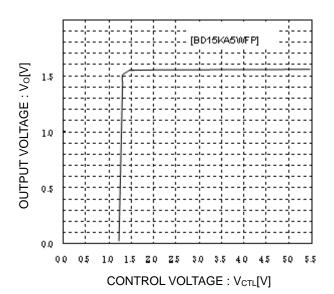


Fig.15 CTL Voltage vs. Output Voltage

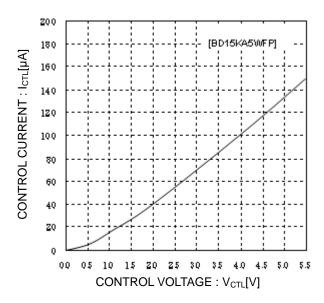


Fig.16
CTL Voltage vs. Output Current

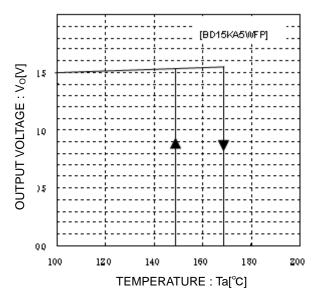
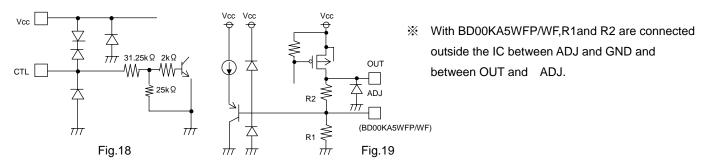


Fig.17
Thermal Shutdown
Circuit Characteristics (Io=5mA)

#### ●I/O equivalence circuit



#### Power Dissipation

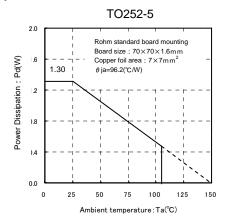


Fig.20 Power Dissipation heat reducing characteristics

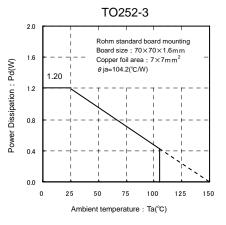


Fig.21 Power Dissipation heat reducing characteristics

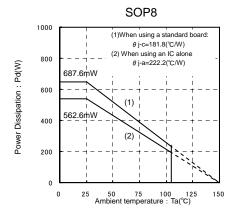


Fig.22 Power Dissipation heat reducing characteristics

When using at temperatures over Ta=25°C, please refer to the power dissipation shown in Fig.20 through 22.

The IC characteristics are closely related to the temperature at which the IC is used, so if the temperature exceeds the maximum junction temperature TjMAX, the device may malfunction or be destroyed. The heat of the IC requires sufficient consideration regarding instantaneous destruction and long-term operation reliability. In order to protect the IC from thermal damage, it is necessary to operate it at temperatures less than the maximum junction temperature TjMAX.

Even when the ambient temperature Ta is a normal temperature (25°C), the chip(junction) temperature Tj may be quite high, so please operate the IC at temperatures less than the acceptable loss Pd.

The calculation method for power consumption Pc(W) is as follows:

Pc = (Vcc-Vo)xlo+Vccxlcca Acceptable loss Pd≧Pc Vcc : Input voltage
Vo : Output voltage
Io : Load current
Icca : Circuit current

Solving for the load current Io in order to operate within the acceptable loss,

$$lo \le \frac{Pc - Vcc \times lcca}{Vcc - Vo}$$

It is then possible to find the maximum load current IoMAX with respect to the applied voltage Vcc at the time of thermal design.

Calculation Example

Example 1) When Ta=85°C, Vcc=2.5V, Vo=1.0V

BA10KA5WFP (TO252-5 packaging)  $\theta$ ja=96.2°C/W  $\rightarrow$  -10.4mW/°C 25°C=1300mW  $\rightarrow$  85°C=676mW

Please refer to the above information and keep thermal designs within the scope of acceptable loss for all operating temperature ranges.

The power consumption Pc of the IC when there is a short circuit (short between Vo and GND) is :

Pc=Vccx(Icca+Ishort)

\*Ishort : Short circuit current

# ●Terminal Vicinity Settings and Cautions

Vcc Terminal

Please attach a capacitor (greater than 1µF) between Vcc and GND.

The capacitance values differ depending on the application, so chose a capacitor with sufficient margin and verify the operation on actual board.

GND Terminal

Please be sure to keep the set ground and IC ground at the same potential level so that a potential difference does not arise between them. If a potential difference arises between the set ground and the IC ground, the preset voltage will not be output properly, causing the system to become unstable. Please reduce the impedance by making the ground patterns as wide as possible and reducing the distance between the set ground and the IC ground as much as possible.

CTL Terminal

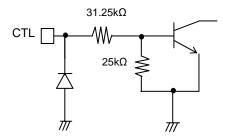
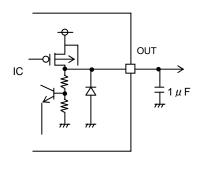


Fig.23 Input equivalent circuit

The CTL terminal is turned ON at 2.0V and higher, and OFF at 0.8V and lower, within the operating power supply voltage range. The power supply and the CTL terminal may be started up and shut down in any order without problems.

#### ●Vo Terminal

Please be sure to attach an anti-oscillation capacitor between Vo and GND.



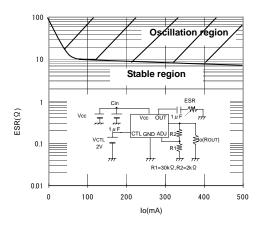


Fig.24 Output Equivalent Circuit

Fig.25 ESR-Io Characteristics

Be sure to place an anti-oscillation capacitor between the output terminal and the GND. Oscillations may arise if the capacitance value changes, due to factors such as temperature changes. A 1µF capacitor with small internal series resistance (ESR) such as a ceramic capacitor is recommended as an anti-oscillation capacitor. Ceramic capacitors generally have favorable temperature characteristics and DC bypass characteristics. When selecting a ceramic capacitor, a high voltage capacitor (good DC bypass characteristics) with temperature characteristics that are superior to those of X5R or X7R, is recommended. In applications where input voltage and load fluctuations are rapid, please decide on a capacitor after sufficiently confirming its properties according to its specifications in the actual application.

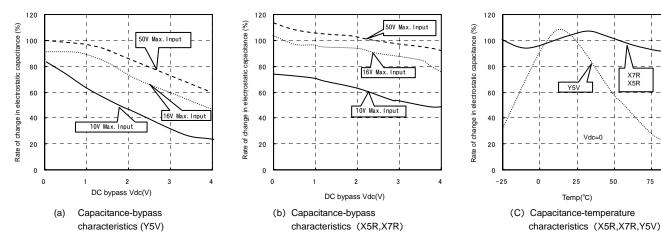


Fig.26 General characteristics of ceramic capacitors

#### Operational Notes

#### **OProtection Circuits**

# **Over-current Protection Circuit**

A built-in over-current protection circuit corresponding to the current capacity prevents the destruction of the IC when there are load shorts. This protection circuit is a "7"-shaped current control circuit that is designed such that the current is restricted and does not latch even when a large current momentarily flows through the system with a high-capacitance capacitor. However, while this protection circuit is effective for the prevention of destruction due to unexpected accidents, it is not suitable for continuous operation or transient use. Please be aware when creating thermal designs that the over-current protection circuit has negative current capacity characteristics with regard to temperature.

### OThermal Shutdown Circuit (Thermal Protection)

This system has a built-in temperature protection circuit for the purpose of protecting the IC from thermal damage. As shown in Fig. 20-22, this must be used within the range of acceptable loss, but if the acceptable loss is continuously exceeded, the chip temperature Tj increases, causing the thermal shutdown circuit to operate. When the thermal shutdown circuit operates, the operation of the circuit is suspended. The circuit resumes operation immediately after the chip temperature Tj decreases, so the output repeats the ON and OFF states (Please refer to Fig.17 for the temperatures at which the temperature protection circuit operates).

There are cases in which the IC is destroyed due to thermal runaway when it is left in the overloaded state. Be sure to avoid leaving the IC in the overloaded state.

#### **OReverse Current**

In order to prevent the destruction of the IC when a reverse current flows through the IC, it is recommended that a diode be placed between the Vcc and Vo and a pathway be created so that the current can escape (Refer to Fig.27).

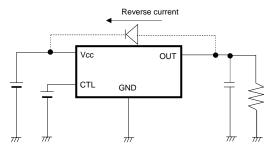


Fig.27 Bypass diode

OThis IC is BI-CMOS IC that has a P-board (substrate) and P+ isolation between each element, as shown in Fig.28. A P-N junction is formed between this P-layer and the N-layer of each element, and the P-N junction operates as:

- a parasitic diode when the electric potential relationship is GND> Pin A, GND> Pin B, or
- a parasitic transistor when the electric potential relationship is Pin B > GND> Pin A.

Parasitic elements are structurally inevitable in the IC. The operation of parasitic elements induces mutual interference between circuits, causing malfunctions and eventually the destruction of the IC. Take precaution as not to use the IC in ways that would cause parasitic elements to operate. For example, applying a voltage that is lower than the GND (P-board) to the input terminal.

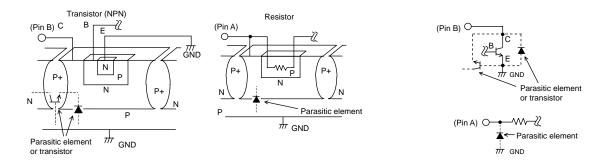


Fig.28 Basic structure example

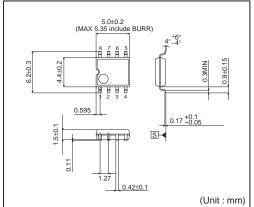
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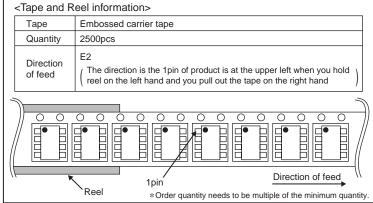
The Japanese version of this document is formal specification. A customer may use this translation version only for a reference to help reading the formal version.

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

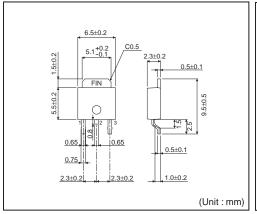
# ● Physical Dimension Tape and Reel Information

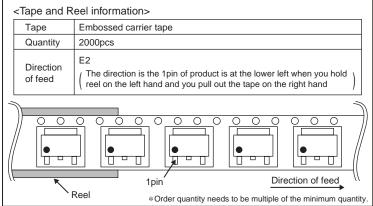
# SOP8



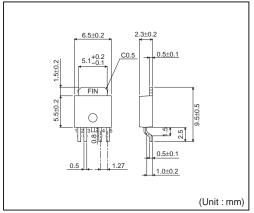


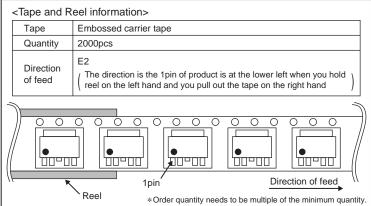
#### TO252-3



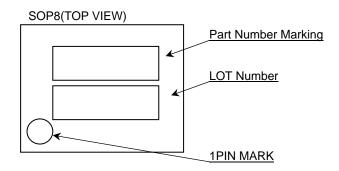


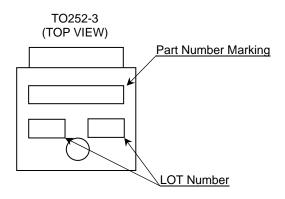
#### TO252-5

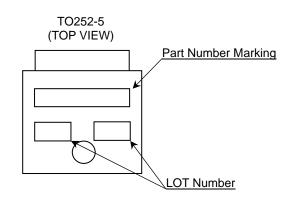




# Marking Diagrams







Orderable Part Number	Package	Part Number Marking		
BD10KA5WFP-E2		10KA5W		
BD12KA5WFP-E2		12KA5W		
BD15KA5WFP-E2		15KA5W		
BD18KA5WFP-E2	TO252-5	18KA5W		
BD25KA5WFP-E2	10252-5	25KA5W		
BD30KA5WFP-E2		30KA5W		
BD33KA5WFP-E2		33KA5W		
BD00KA5WFP-E2		00KA5W		
BD10KA5WF-E2		10KA5W		
BD12KA5WF-E2		12KA5W		
BD15KA5WF-E2		15KA5W		
BD18KA5WF-E2	CODO	18KA5W		
BD25KA5WF-E2	SOP8	25KA5W		
BD30KA5WF-E2	]	30KA5W		
BD33KA5WF-E2		33KA5W		
BD00KA5WF-E2		00KA5W		
BD10KA5FP-E2		10KA5		
BD12KA5FP-E2		12KA5		
BD15KA5FP-E2		15KA5		
BD18KA5FP-E2	TO252-3	18KA5		
BD25KA5FP-E2		25KA5		
BD30KA5FP-E2		30KA5		
BD33KA5FP-E2		33KA5		

# Revision History

Date	Revision	Changes
26.Jun.2012	001	New Release

# **Notice**

#### **Precaution on using ROHM Products**

Our Products are designed and manufactured for application in ordinary electronic equipments (such as AV equipment, OA equipment, telecommunication equipment, home electronic appliances, amusement equipment, etc.). If you intend to use our Products in devices requiring extremely high reliability (such as medical equipment (Note 1), 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
CLASSⅢ	CLASSⅢ	CLASS II b	CL ACCTI
CLASSIV	CLASSIII	CLASSⅢ	CLASSIII

- 2. 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:
  - [a] Installation of protection circuits or other protective devices to improve system safety
  - [b] Installation of redundant circuits to reduce the impact of single or multiple circuit failure
- 3. 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:
  - [a] Use of our Products in any types of liquid, including water, oils, chemicals, and organic solvents
  - [b] Use of our Products outdoors or in places where the Products are exposed to direct sunlight or dust
  - [c] 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>
  - [d] Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
  - [e] Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
  - [f] Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
  - [g] Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (even if you use no-clean type fluxes, cleaning residue of flux is recommended); or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
  - [h] Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation
- 4. The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.
- 5. Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.
- 6. In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse. is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- 7. De-rate Power Dissipation (Pd) depending on Ambient temperature (Ta). When used in sealed area, confirm the actual ambient temperature.
- 8. Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
- 9. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

#### Precaution for Mounting / Circuit board design

- 1. When a highly active halogenous (chlorine, bromine, etc.) flux is used, the residue of flux may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- 2. In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used; if flow soldering method is preferred, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

# **Precautions Regarding Application Examples and External Circuits**

- 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.
- 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 lonizer, 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
  - 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.
- 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**

QR code 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 our Products might fall under controlled goods prescribed by the applicable foreign exchange and foreign trade act, please consult with ROHM representative in case of export.

#### **Precaution Regarding Intellectual Property Rights**

- 1. All information and data including but not limited to application example contained in this document is for reference only. ROHM does not warrant that foregoing information or data will not infringe any intellectual property rights or any other rights of any third party regarding such information or data. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for infringement of any intellectual property rights or other damages arising from use of such information or data.:
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# **Other Precaution**

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- 3. In no event shall you use in any way whatsoever the Products and the related technical information contained in the Products or this document for any military purposes, including but not limited to, the development of mass-destruction weapons.
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#### **General Precaution**

- 1. Before you use our Products, you are requested to care fully read this document and fully understand its contents. ROHM shall not be in an y way responsible or liable for failure, malfunction or accident arising from the use of a ny ROHM's Products against warning, caution or note contained in this document.
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# BD33KA5WFP - Web Page

**Distribution Inventory** 

Part Number	BD33KA5WFP
Package	TO252-5
Unit Quantity	2000
Minimum Package Quantity	2000
Packing Type	Taping
Constitution Materials List	inquiry
RoHS	Yes