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Vishay Siliconix

# N- and P-Channel 30 V (D-S) MOSFET

PRODUCT SUMMARY							
	V <sub>DS</sub> (V)	R <sub>DS(on)</sub> (Ω)	I <sub>D</sub> (A)	Q <sub>g</sub> (TYP.)			
N-Channel	30	0.065 at V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 V	4 <sup>a</sup>	2 nC			
N-Channel		0.100 at V <sub>GS</sub> = 4.5 V	4 <sup>a</sup>	2110			
P-Channel	-30	0.140 at V <sub>GS</sub> = -10 V	-3.7	2.2 nC			
P-Channel		$0.235$ at $V_{GS} = -4.5$ V	-2.8	2.2 110			

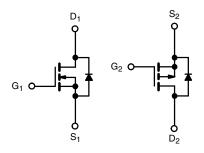
## **FEATURES**

- TrenchFET® Power MOSFETs
- Material categorization:
   For definitions of compliance please see <u>www.vishay.com/doc?99912</u>



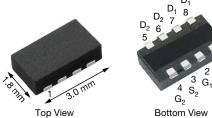
#### **APPLICATIONS**

- DC/DC for portable applications
- · Load switch



N-Channel MOSFET P-Channel MOSFET





Marking Code: EF
Ordering Information:

Si5504BDC-T1-E3 (Lead (Pb)-free)

Si5504BDC-T1-GE3 (Lead (Pb)-free and Halogen-free)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	N-CHANNEL	P-CHANNEL	UNIT		
Drain-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	30	-30	V		
Gate-Source Voltage		$V_{GS}$	±	V		
	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C		4 <sup>a</sup>	-3.7	A	
Continuous Drain Current /T 150 °C)	T <sub>C</sub> = 85 °C	1 .	3.8	-2.7		
Continuous Drain Current (T <sub>J</sub> = 150 °C)	T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C	· I <sub>D</sub>	3.7 b,c	-2.5 <sup>b,c</sup>		
	T <sub>A</sub> = 85 °C		2.6 b,c	-1.8 <sup>b,c</sup>		
Pulsed Drain Current	I <sub>DM</sub>	10	-10			
Course Dunin Coursent Diada Coursent	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C		2.5	-2.5		
Source Drain Current Diode Current	T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C	· I <sub>S</sub>	1.3 b,c	-1.3 <sup>b,c</sup>		
	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C		3.12	3.1		
Marian and Danier Disable at land	T <sub>C</sub> = 85 °C		2	2	W	
Maximum Power Dissipation	T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C	$P_{D}$	1.5 b,c	1.5 <sup>b,c</sup>		
	T <sub>A</sub> = 85 °C	1	0.8 b,c	0.8 b,c		
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature R	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stq</sub>	-55 to 150 260		°C		
Soldering Recommendations (Peak Temperatur						

THERMAL RESISTANCE RATINGS								
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	N-CHANNEL		P-CHANNEL		UNIT		
PARAWETER		TYP.	MAX.	TYP.	MAX.	UNII		
Maximum Junction-to-Ambient b,f	R <sub>thJA</sub>	70	85	70	85	°C/W		
Maximum Junction-to-Foot (Drain)	Steady State	$R_{thJF}$	33	40	33	40	C/VV	

#### **Notes**

- a. Package limited.
- b. Surface mounted on 1" x 1" FR4 board.
- c. t = 5 s.
- d. See reliability manual for profile. The ChipFET is a leadless package. The end of the lead terminal is exposed copper (not plated) as a result of the singulation process in manufacturing. A solder fillet at the exposed copper tip cannot be guaranteed and is not required to ensure adequade bottom side solder interconnection.
- e. Rework conditions: Manual soldering with a soldering iron is not recommended for leadless components.
- f. Maximum under steady state conditions is 120 °C/W.

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<b>SPECIFICATIONS</b> (T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C,		,		MIN.	TYP.	T		
PARAMETER						MAX.	UNIT	
Static			1		,			
Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$V_{DS}$	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, I_D = 250 \mu\text{A}$	N-Ch	30	-	-	V	
	- 553	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, I_D = -250 \mu\text{A}$	P-Ch	-30	-	-		
V <sub>DS</sub> Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_{DS}/T_{J}$	I <sub>D</sub> = 250 μA	N-Ch	-	27	-		
VDS Temperature deemelent	4,02,13	I <sub>D</sub> = -250 μA	P-Ch	-	-30	-	mV/°C	
V <sub>GS(th)</sub> Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_{GS(th)}/T_J$	I <sub>D</sub> = 250 μA	N-Ch	-	-5	-	] ''''	
VGS(th) Temperature doesnotent		$I_D = -250  \mu A$	P-Ch	-	3.5	-	<u> </u>	
Gate Threshold Voltage	Vassus	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$ , $I_D = 250 \mu A$	N-Ch	1.5	-	3	V	
date miesnoid voltage	V <sub>GS(th)</sub>	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$ , $I_D = -250 \mu A$	P-Ch	-1.5	-	-3		
Gate-Body Leakage	1	$V_{DS} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = \pm 20 \text{ V}$	N-Ch	-	-	100	nA	
Gale-Body Leakage	I <sub>GSS</sub>	VDS = 0 V, VGS = ± 20 V	P-Ch	-	-	-100	IIA	
		V <sub>DS</sub> = 30 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V	N-Ch	-	-	1	1	
Zava Cata Valtaga Drain Current		$V_{DS} = -30 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$	P-Ch	-	-	-1	l	
Zero Gate Voltage Drain Current	I <sub>DSS</sub>	$V_{DS} = 30 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, T_{J} = 85 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	N-Ch	-	-	5	μA	
		$V_{DS} = -30 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, T_{J} = 85 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	P-Ch	-	-	-5	1	
		$V_{DS} \ge 5 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}$	N-Ch	10	-	_		
On-State Drain Current <sup>b</sup>	I <sub>D(on)</sub>	$V_{DS} \le -5 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = -10 \text{ V}$	P-Ch	-10	-	-	A	
	R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	$V_{GS} = 10 \text{ V}, I_D = 3.1 \text{ A}$	N-Ch	-	0.053	0.065	- Ω	
Drain-Source On-State Resistance <sup>b</sup>		V <sub>GS</sub> = -10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = -2.1 A	P-Ch	_	0.112	0.140		
		$V_{GS} = 4.5 \text{ V}, I_D = 1 \text{ A}$	N-Ch	-	0.081	0.100		
		$V_{GS} = -4.5 \text{ V}, I_D = -0.43 \text{ A}$	P-Ch	-	0.188	0.235		
		V <sub>DS</sub> = 15 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 3.1 A N-Ch		-	5	-		
Forward Transconductance b	9 <sub>fs</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> = -15 V, I <sub>D</sub> = -2.1 A	P-Ch	-	3.5	-	S	
Dynamic <sup>a</sup>		50 7 5				l	L	
-	_		N-Ch	_	220	-		
Input Capacitance	C <sub>iss</sub>	N-Channel	P-Ch	-	170	-	- - pF -	
		$V_{DS} = 15 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	N-Ch	-	50	-		
Output Capacitance	C <sub>oss</sub>	D. Channal	P-Ch	_	50	_		
		P-Channel $V_{DS} = -15 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	N-Ch	_	25	_		
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	C <sub>rss</sub>	103 10 1, 163 0 1, 1 111112	P-Ch	-	31	_		
		V <sub>DS</sub> = 15 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 10 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 3.6 A	N-Ch	_	4.5	7		
		$V_{DS} = -15 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = -10 \text{ V}, I_D = -2.5 \text{ A}$	P-Ch	_	4.5	7	nC	
Total Gate Charge	$Q_{g}$	VDS = 10 V, VGS = 10 V, ID = 2.0 //	N-Ch	-	2	3		
		N-Channel	P-Ch	-	2.2	3.5		
	Q <sub>gs</sub>	$V_{DS} = 15 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 4.5 \text{ V}, I_D = 3.6 \text{ A}$	N-Ch	_	0.7	- 0.0		
Gate-Source Charge			P-Ch		0.7	_		
	_	P-Channel	N-Ch		0.7	_		
Gate-Drain Charge	$Q_{gd}$	$V_{DS} = -15 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = -4.5 \text{ V}, I_D = -2.5 \text{ A}$	P-Ch	-	1	-		
	R <sub>g</sub>		_	_		_	├──	
Gate Resistance		f = 1 MHz	N-Ch	_	3	-	Ω	
	J		P-Ch	-	13	_		

## Notes

- a. Guaranteed by design, not subject to production testing.
- b. Pulse test; pulse width  $\leq 300~\mu s,$  duty cycle  $\leq 2~\%.$



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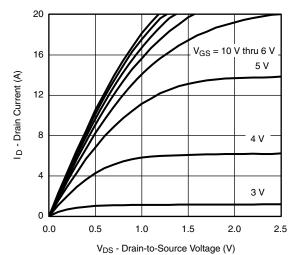
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
Dynamic <sup>a</sup>							
Turn-On Delay Time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>		N-Ch	-	15	25	
Turn On Belay Time	ra(on)	N-Channel	P-Ch	-	30	45	
Rise Time	t <sub>r</sub>	$V_{DD} = 15 \text{ V}, R_L = 5.8 \Omega$	N-Ch	-	80	120	
	٦	$I_D \cong 2.6 \text{ A}, V_{GEN} = 4.5 \text{ V}, R_g = 1 \Omega$	P-Ch	-	60	90	
Turn-Off Delay Time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	P-Channel	N-Ch	-	12	20	
	u(on)	$V_{DD}$ = -15 V, $R_L$ = 7.5 $\Omega$ $I_D \cong$ -2 A, $V_{GEN}$ = -4.5 V, $R_q$ = 1 $\Omega$	P-Ch	-	10	15	
Fall Time	t <sub>f</sub>	ID = -2 A, $VGEN = -4.5 V$ , $Ng = 1.52$	N-Ch	-	25	40	]
			P-Ch	-	10	15	ns
Turn-On Delay Time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>		N-Ch	-	4	8	-
·	,	N-Channel	P-Ch	-	4	8	
Rise Time	t <sub>r</sub>	$V_{DD}$ = 15 V, $R_L$ = 5.8 $\Omega$ $I_D \cong$ 2.6 A, $V_{GEN}$ = 10 V, $R_q$ = 1 $\Omega$	N-Ch	-	12	20	
		-	P-Ch	-	10	15	
Turn-Off Delay Time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	P-Channel $V_{DD} = -15 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_{L} = 7.5 \Omega$	N-Ch P-Ch	-	10	15 15	- - -
	t <sub>f</sub>	$V_{DD} = -15 \text{ V}, R_{L} = 7.3 \Omega$ $I_{D} \cong -2 \text{ A}, V_{GEN} = -10 \text{ V}, R_{q} = 1 \Omega$	N-Ch	-	5	10	
Fall Time		32.t , g	P-Ch		5	10	
Drain-Source Body Diode Characteristi	L CS		1 011			10	
	Is		N-Ch	_	_	2.5	A
Continuous Source-Drain Diode Current		T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C	P-Ch	_	-	-2.5	
B   B'   E   10   13			N-Ch	-	-	10	
Pulse Diode Forward Current <sup>a</sup>	I <sub>SM</sub>		P-Ch	-	-	-10	
Dadi. Diada Valtaria	V <sub>SD</sub>	I <sub>S</sub> = 2.6 A, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V	N-Ch	-	0.8	1.2	
Body Diode Voltage		I <sub>S</sub> = -2 A, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V	P-Ch	-	-0.8	-1.2	V
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	+		N-Ch	-	30	50	ne
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Time	t <sub>rr</sub>		P-Ch	-	20	40	ns
Body Diode Reverse Recovery Charge	Q <sub>rr</sub>	N-Channel	N-Ch	-	20	40	nC
Body Blode Neverse Necovery Charge		$I_F = 2.6 \text{ A}, \text{ dI/dt} = 100 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s}, T_J = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	P-Ch	-	10	20	110
Reverse Recovery Fall Time	t <sub>a</sub>	P-Channel	N-Ch		23	-	
The version recovery Fair Fillio		$I_F = -2 \text{ A}, \text{ dI/dt} = -100 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s}, T_J = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	P-Ch	-	13		ns
Reverse Recovery Rise Time	t <sub>b</sub>		N-Ch	-	7	-	
			P-Ch	-	7	-	

## Notes

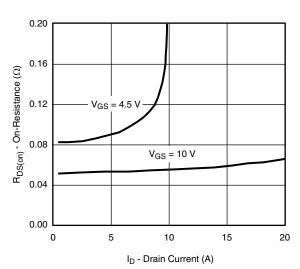
- a. Guaranteed by design, not subject to production testing.
- b. Pulse test; pulse width  $\leq$  300 µs, duty cycle  $\leq$  2 %.

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

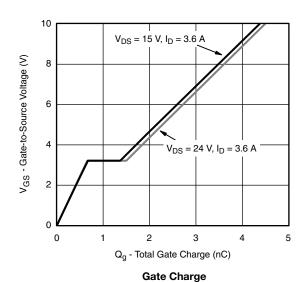








On-Resistance vs. Drain Current



T<sub>C</sub> = 25 °C

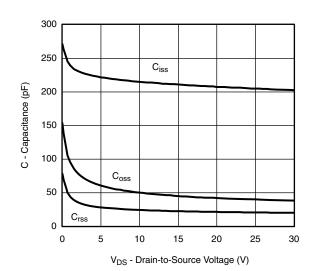
T<sub>C</sub> = 125 °C

T<sub>C</sub> = -55 °C

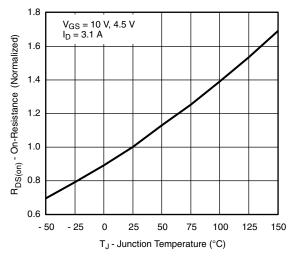
0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0

V<sub>GS</sub> - Gate-to-Source Voltage (V)

#### **Transfer Characteristics**

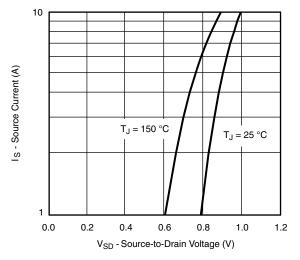


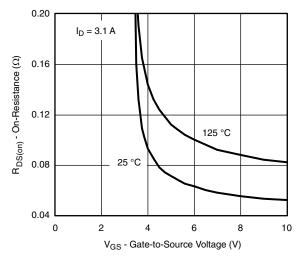
Capacitance



On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

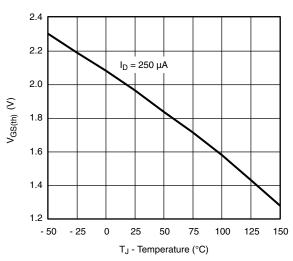


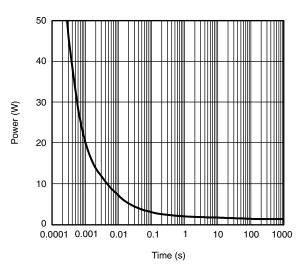




#### Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

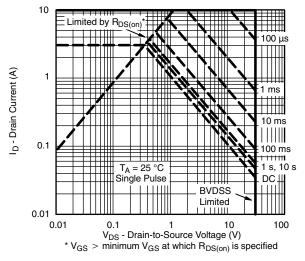






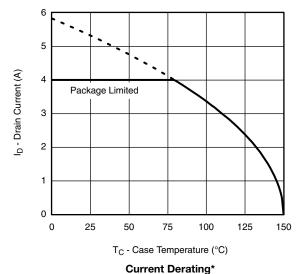
Threshold Voltage

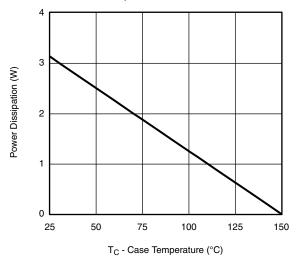
Single Pulse Power



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# N-CHANNEL TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (25 °C, unless otherwise noted)

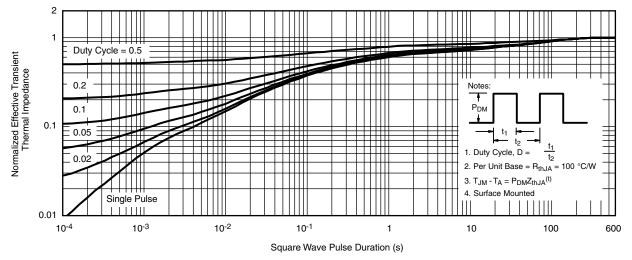




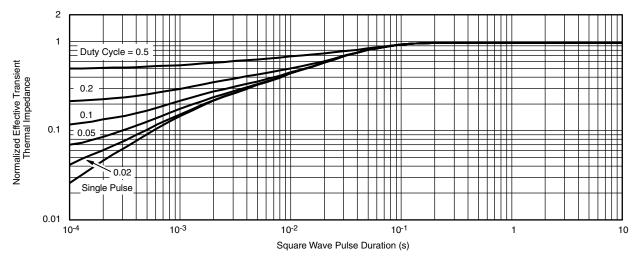
**Power Derating** 

<sup>\*</sup> The power dissipation  $P_D$  is based on  $T_{(max.)} = 150$  °C, using junction-to-case thermal resistance, and is more useful in settling the upper dissipation limit for cases where additional heatsinking is used. It is used to determine the current rating, when this rating falls below the package limit.



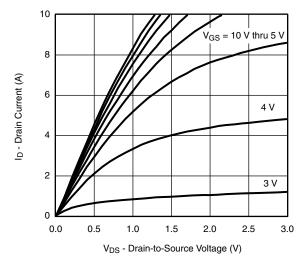


## Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Ambient

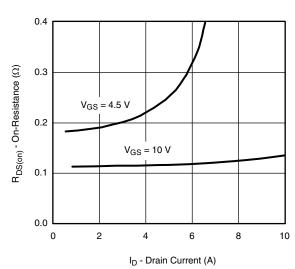


Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Foot

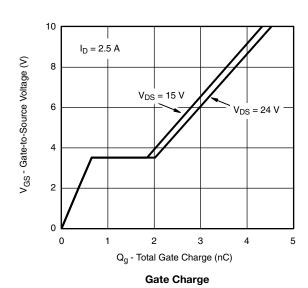


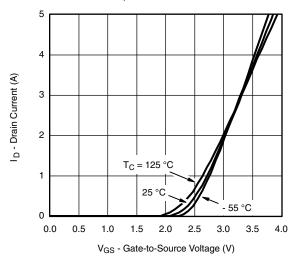


#### **Output Characteristics**

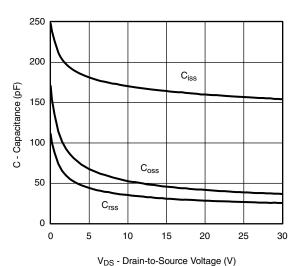


On-Resistance vs. Drain Current



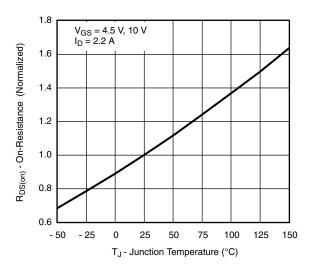


**Transfer Characteristics** 



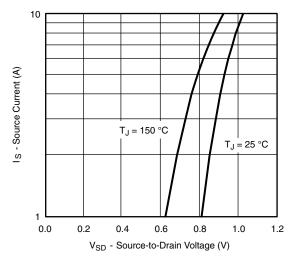
VDS - Drain-lo-Source voltage (

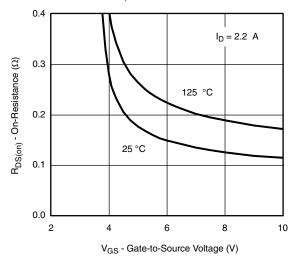
#### Capacitance



On-Resistance vs. Junction Temperature

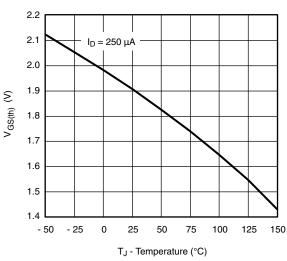


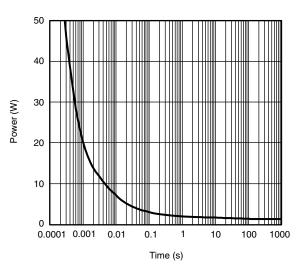




Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

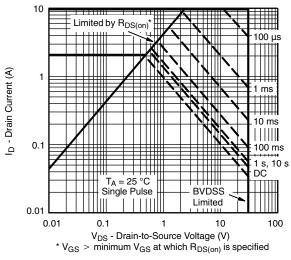




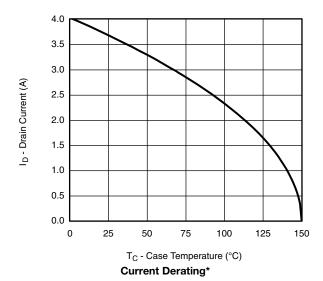


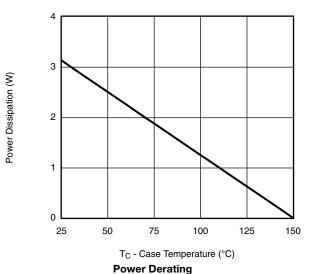
Threshold Voltage

Single Pulse Power



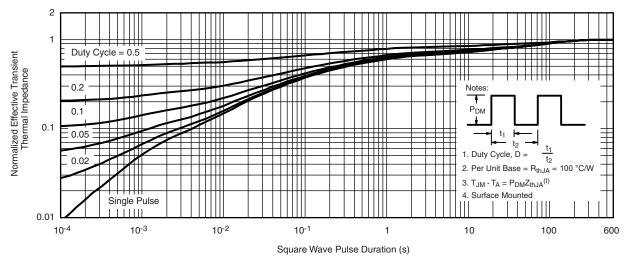




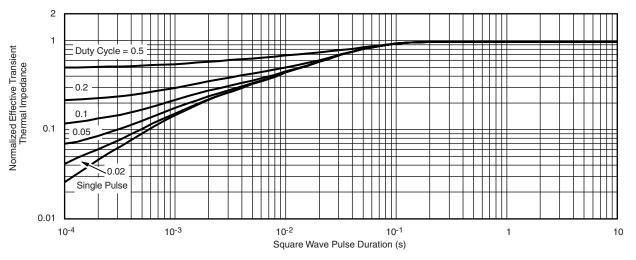


<sup>\*</sup> The power dissipation  $P_D$  is based on  $T_{J(max.)}$  = 150 °C, using junction-to-case thermal resistance, and is more useful in settling the upper dissipation limit for cases where additional heatsinking is used. It is used to determine the current rating, when this rating falls below the package limit.





Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Ambient

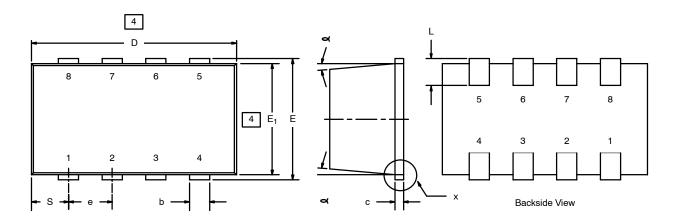


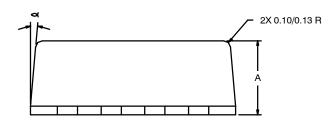
Normalized Thermal Transient Impedance, Junction-to-Foot

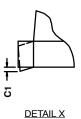
Vishay Siliconix maintains worldwide manufacturing capability. Products may be manufactured at one of several qualified locations. Reliability data for Silicon Technology and Package Reliability represent a composite of all qualified locations. For related documents such as package/tape drawings, part marking, and reliability data, see <a href="https://www.vishay.com/ppg?74483">www.vishay.com/ppg?74483</a>.



## 1206-8 ChipFET®







## NOTES:

- 1. All dimensions are in millimeaters.
- 2. Mold gate burrs shall not exceed 0.13 mm per side.
- Leadframe to molded body offset is horizontal and vertical shall not exceed
- 4. Dimensions exclusive of mold gate burrs.
- 5. No mold flash allowed on the top and bottom lead surface.

	MIL	LIMET	ERS		NCHE	S	
Dim	Min	Nom	Max	Min	Nom	Max	
Α	1.00	-	1.10	0.039	-	0.043	
b	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.010	0.012	0.014	
С	0.1	0.15	0.20	0.004	0.006	0.008	
c1	0	-	0.038	0	-	0.0015	
D	2.95	3.05	3.10	0.116	0.120	0.122	
E	1.825	1.90	1.975	0.072	0.075	0.078	
E <sub>1</sub>	1.55	1.65	1.70	0.061	0.065	0.067	
е		0.65 BSC		(	0.0256 BS	С	
L	0.28	-	0.42	0.011	-	0.017	
S	0.55 BSC 0.022 BSC						
9	5°Nom 5°Nom						
ECN: C-03528—Rev. F, 19-Jan-04 DWG: 5547							

Document Number: 71151

15-Jan-04





# **Dual-Channel 1206-8 ChipFET® Power MOSFET Recommended Pad Pattern and Thermal Performance**

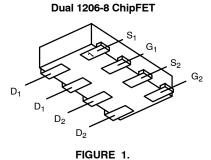
#### INTRODUCTION

New Vishay Siliconix ChipFETs in the leadless 1206-8 package feature the same outline as popular 1206-8 resistors and capacitors but provide all the performance of true power semiconductor devices. The 1206-8 ChipFET has the same footprint as the body of the LITTLE FOOT® TSOP-6, and can be thought of as a leadless TSOP-6 for purposes of visualizing board area, but its thermal performance bears comparison with the much larger SO-8.

This technical note discusses the dual ChipFET 1206-8 pin-out, package outline, pad patterns, evaluation board layout, and thermal performance.

#### **PIN-OUT**

Figure 1 shows the pin-out description and Pin 1 identification for the dual-channel 1206-8 ChipFET device. The pin-out is similar to the TSOP-6 configuration, with two additional drain pins to enhance power dissipation and thus thermal performance. The legs of the device are very short, again helping to reduce the thermal path to the external heatsink/pcb and allowing a larger die to be fitted in the device if necessary.



For package dimensions see the 1206-8 ChipFET package outline drawing (http://www.vishay.com/doc?71151).

#### **BASIC PAD PATTERNS**

The basic pad layout with dimensions is shown in Application Note 826, Recommended Minimum Pad Patterns With Outline Drawing Access for Vishay Siliconix MOSFETs, (http://www.vishay.com/doc?72286). This is sufficient for low power dissipation MOSFET applications, but power semiconductor performance requires a greater copper pad area, particularly for the drain leads.

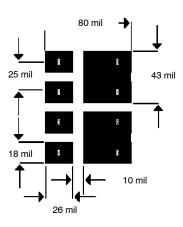


FIGURE 2. Footprint With Copper Spreading

The pad pattern with copper spreading shown in Figure 2 improves the thermal area of the drain connections (pins 5 and 6, pins 7 and 8) while remaining within the confines of the basic footprint. The drain copper area is 0.0019 sq. in. or 1.22 sq. mm. This will assist the power dissipation path away from the device (through the copper leadframe) and into the board and exterior chassis (if applicable) for the dual device. The addition of a further copper area and/or the addition of vias to other board layers will enhance the performance still further. An example of this method is implemented on the Vishay Siliconix Evaluation Board described in the next section (Figure 3).

## THE VISHAY SILICONIX EVALUATION **BOARD FOR THE DUAL 1206-8**

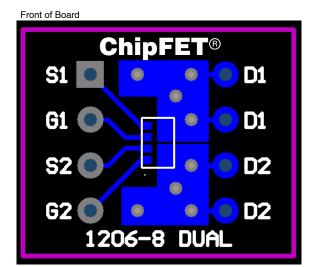
The dual ChipFET 1206-08 evaluation board measures 0.6 in by 0.5 in. Its copper pad pattern consists of an increased pad area around each of the two drain leads on the top-sideapproximately 0.0246 sq. in. or 15.87 sq. mm-and vias added through to the underside of the board, again with a maximized copper pad area of approximately the board-size dimensions, split into two for each of the drains. The outer package outline is for the 8-pin DIP, which will allow test sockets to be used to assist in testing.

The thermal performance of the 1206-8 on this board has been measured with the results following on the next page. The testing included comparison with the minimum recommended footprint on the evaluation board-size pcb and the industry standard one-inch square FR4 pcb with copper on both sides of the board.

Document Number: 71127 www.vishav.com 12-Dec-03

## **Vishay Siliconix**





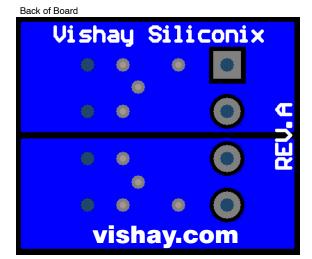


FIGURE 3.

#### THERMAL PERFORMANCE

#### Junction-to-Foot Thermal Resistance (the Package Performance)

Thermal performance for the 1206-8 ChipFET measured as iunction-to-foot thermal resistance is 30°C/W typical, 40°C/W maximum for the dual device. The "foot" is the drain lead of the device as it connects with the body. This is identical to the dual SO-8 package  $R_{\Theta if}$  performance, a feat made possible by shortening the leads to the point where they become only a small part of the total footprint area.

#### **Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance** (dependent on pcb size)

The typical  $R_{\Theta ia}$  for the dual-channel 1206-8 ChipFET is 90°C/W steady state, identical to the SO-8. Maximum ratings are 110°C/W for both the 1206-8 and the SO-8. Both packages have comparable thermal performance on the 1" square pcb footprint with the 1206-8 dual package having a quarter of the body area, a significant factor when considering board area.

#### **Testing**

To aid comparison further, Figure 4 illustrates ChipFET 1206-8 dual thermal performance on two different board sizes and three different pad patterns. The results display the thermal performance out to steady state and produce a graphic account on how an increased copper pad area for the drain connections can enhance thermal performance. The measured steady state values of  $R_{\Theta \dot{7}a}$  for the Dual 1206-8 ChipFET are:

1) Minimum recommended pad pattern (see Figure 2) on the evaluation board size of 0.5 in x 0.6 in.	185°C/W
2) The evaluation board with the pad pattern described on Figure 3.	128°C/W
Industry standard 1" square pcb with maximum copper both sides.	90°C/W

The results show that a major reduction can be made in the thermal resistance by increasing the copper drain area. In this example, a 57°C/W reduction was achieved without having to increase the size of the board. If increasing board size is an option, a further 38°C/W reduction was obtained by maximizing the copper from the drain on the larger 1" square PCB.

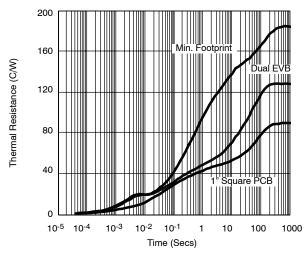


FIGURE 4. Dual 1206-8 ChipFET

#### **SUMMARY**

The thermal results for the dual-channel 1206-8 ChipFET package display identical power dissipation performance to the SO-8 with a footprint reduction of 80%. Careful design of the package has allowed for this performance to be achieved. The short leads allow the die size to be maximized and thermal resistance to be reduced within the confines of the TSOP-6 body size.

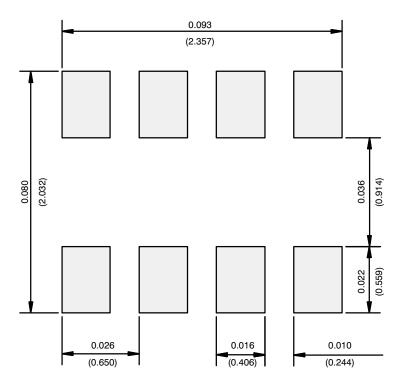
#### **ASSOCIATED DOCUMENT**

1206-8 ChipFET Single Thermal performance, AN811, (http://www.vishay.com/doc?71126).

Document Number: 71127 www.vishay.com 12-Dec-03

# VISHAY.

# RECOMMENDED MINIMUM PADS FOR 1206-8 ChipFET®



Recommended Minimum Pads Dimensions in Inches/(mm)

Return to Index

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