FOD2712A
Optically Isolated Error Amplifier

Features
- Optocoupler, precision reference and error amplifier in single package
- 1.240V ± 1% reference
- CTR 100% to 200%
- 2,500V RMS isolation
- UL approval E90700

Applications
- Power system for workstations
- Telecom central office supply
- Telecom bricks

Description
The FOD2712A Optically Isolated Amplifier consists of the popular AZ431L precision programmable shunt reference and an optocoupler. The optocoupler is a gallium arsenide (GaAs) light emitting diode optically coupled to a silicon phototransistor. The reference voltage tolerance is 1%. The current transfer ratio (CTR) ranges from 100% to 200%.

It is primarily intended for use as the error amplifier/reference voltage/optocoupler function in isolated AC to DC power supplies and dc/dc converters.

When using the FOD2712A, power supply designers can reduce the component count and save space in tightly packaged designs. The tight tolerance reference eliminates the need for adjustments in many applications.

The device comes in a compact 8-pin small outline package.
Pin Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin Number</th>
<th>Pin Name</th>
<th>Functional Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Not connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Phototransistor Collector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Phototransistor Emitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Not connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>COMP</td>
<td>Error Amplifier Compensation. This pin is the output of the error amplifier.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>FB</td>
<td>Voltage Feedback. This pin is the inverting input to the error amplifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>LED</td>
<td>Anode LED. This pin is the input to the light emitting diode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The compensation network must be attached between pins 6 and 7.

Typical Application
**Absolute Maximum Ratings** \((T_A = 25°C \text{ unless otherwise specified})\)

Stresses exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device. The device may not function or be operable above the recommended operating conditions and stressing the parts to these levels is not recommended. In addition, extended exposure to stresses above the recommended operating conditions may affect device reliability. The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(T_{STG})</td>
<td>Storage Temperature</td>
<td>-40 to +125</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(T_{OPR})</td>
<td>Operating Temperature</td>
<td>-40 to +85</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reflow Temperature Profile (refer to 15)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{LED})</td>
<td>Input Voltage</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{LED})</td>
<td>Input DC Current</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{CEO})</td>
<td>Collector-Emitter Voltage</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{ECO})</td>
<td>Emitter-Collector Voltage</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_C)</td>
<td>Collector Current</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD1</td>
<td>Input Power Dissipation(^{(1)})</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD2</td>
<td>Transistor Power Dissipation(^{(2)})</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD3</td>
<td>Total Power Dissipation(^{(3)})</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
1. Derate linearly from 25°C at a rate of 2.42mW/°C
2. Derate linearly from 25°C at a rate of 1.42mW/°C.
3. Derate linearly from 25°C at a rate of 2.42mW/°C.
### Electrical Characteristics

**Input Characteristics**

(V<sub>CC</sub> = 12V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Test Conditions</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;F&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>LED Forward Voltage</td>
<td>I&lt;sub&gt;LED&lt;/sub&gt; = 10mA, V&lt;sub&gt;COMP&lt;/sub&gt; = V&lt;sub&gt;FB&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;REF&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Reference Voltage</td>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;COMP&lt;/sub&gt; = V&lt;sub&gt;FB&lt;/sub&gt;, I&lt;sub&gt;LED&lt;/sub&gt; = 10mA</td>
<td>1.221</td>
<td>1.259</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;REF (DEV)&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Deviation of V&lt;sub&gt;REF&lt;/sub&gt; over temperature</td>
<td>T&lt;sub&gt;A&lt;/sub&gt; = -40 to +85°C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>∆V&lt;sub&gt;REF&lt;/sub&gt;/∆V&lt;sub&gt;COMP&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Ratio of V&lt;sub&gt;REF&lt;/sub&gt; Variation to the Output of the Error Amplifier</td>
<td>I&lt;sub&gt;LED&lt;/sub&gt; = 10 mA, V&lt;sub&gt;COMP&lt;/sub&gt; = V&lt;sub&gt;REF&lt;/sub&gt; to 12 V</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
<td>-2.7</td>
<td>mV/V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I&lt;sub&gt;REF&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Feedback Input Current</td>
<td>I&lt;sub&gt;LED&lt;/sub&gt; = 10 mA, R&lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt; = 10 kΩ</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I&lt;sub&gt;REF (DEV)&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Deviation of I&lt;sub&gt;REF&lt;/sub&gt; Over Temperature</td>
<td>T&lt;sub&gt;A&lt;/sub&gt; = -40 to +85°C</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I&lt;sub&gt;LED (MIN)&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Minimum Drive Current</td>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;COMP&lt;/sub&gt; = V&lt;sub&gt;FB&lt;/sub&gt; (Fig.1)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I&lt;sub&gt;(OFF)&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Off-state Error Amplifier Current</td>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;COMP&lt;/sub&gt; = 6V, V&lt;sub&gt;FB&lt;/sub&gt; = 0 (Fig.4)</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Error Amplifier Output Impedance</td>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;COMP&lt;/sub&gt; = V&lt;sub&gt;FB&lt;/sub&gt;, I&lt;sub&gt;LED&lt;/sub&gt; = 0.1mA to 15mA, f &lt; 1kHZ</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ω</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:

1. The deviation parameters V<sub>REF (DEV)</sub> and I<sub>REF (DEV)</sub> are defined as the differences between the maximum and minimum values obtained over the rated temperature range. The average full-range temperature coefficient of the reference input voltage, ∆V<sub>REF</sub>, is defined as:

\[
|\Delta V_{REF}(\text{ppm/°C})| = \frac{V_{REF(DEV)}(T_A = 25°C)}{\Delta T_A} \times 10^6
\]

where ∆T<sub>A</sub> is the rated operating free-air temperature range of the device.

2. The dynamic impedance is defined as |Z<sub>OUT</sub>| = ∆V<sub>COMP</sub>/∆I<sub>LED</sub>. When the device is operating with two external resistors (see Figure 2), the total dynamic impedance of the circuit is given by:

\[
|Z_{OUT, \text{TOT}}| = |Z_{OUT}| \times \left[1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right]
\]
## Electrical Characteristics (V\textsubscript{CC} = 12V, T\textsubscript{A} = 25°C unless otherwise specified) (Continued)

### Output Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Test Conditions</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I\textsubscript{CEO}</td>
<td>Collector Dark Current</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{CE} = 10V (Fig. 5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>nA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BV\textsubscript{CEO}</td>
<td>Collector-Emitter Voltage Breakdown</td>
<td>I\textsubscript{C} = 1.0mA</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BV\textsubscript{ECO}</td>
<td>Emitter-Collector Voltage Breakdown</td>
<td>I\textsubscript{E} = 100µA</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Transfer Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Test Conditions</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CTR</td>
<td>Current Transfer Ratio</td>
<td>I\textsubscript{LED} = 10mA, V\textsubscript{COMP} = V\textsubscript{FB}, V\textsubscript{CE} = 5V (Fig. 6)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V\textsubscript{CE (SAT)}</td>
<td>Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage</td>
<td>I\textsubscript{LED} = 10mA, V\textsubscript{COMP} = V\textsubscript{FB}, I\textsubscript{C} = 2.5mA (Fig. 6)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Isolation Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Test Conditions</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I\textsubscript{I-O}</td>
<td>Input-Output Insulation Leakage Current</td>
<td>RH = 45%, T\textsubscript{A} = 25°C, t = 5s, V\textsubscript{I-O} = 3000 VDC (Note 1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V\textsubscript{ISO}</td>
<td>Withstand Insulation Voltage</td>
<td>RH ≤ 50%, T\textsubscript{A} = 25°C, t = 1 min. (Note 1)</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td></td>
<td>V\textsubscript{rms}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R\textsubscript{I-O}</td>
<td>Resistance (Input to Output)</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{I-O} = 500 VDC (Note 1)</td>
<td>10\textsuperscript{12}</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ω</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Switching Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Test Conditions</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B\textsubscript{W}</td>
<td>Bandwidth</td>
<td>Fig. 7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>kHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common Mode Transient Immunity at Output HIGH</td>
<td>I\textsubscript{LED} = 0mA,</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>kV/µs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V\textsubscript{CM} \textsuperscript{\textbullet} = 10 V\textsubscript{PP}, RL = 2.2kΩ (Fig. 8) (Note 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common Mode Transient Immunity at Output LOW</td>
<td>I\textsubscript{LED} = 10mA,</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>kV/µs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V\textsubscript{CM} \textsuperscript{\textbullet} = 10 V\textsubscript{PP}, RL = 2.2kΩ (Fig. 8) (Note 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1. Device is considered as a two terminal device: Pins 1, 2, 3 and 4 are shorted together and Pins 5, 6, 7 and 8 are shorted together.
2. Common mode transient immunity at output high is the maximum tolerable (positive) dV\textsubscript{CM}/dt on the leading edge of the common mode impulse signal, V\textsubscript{CM}, to assure that the output will remain high. Common mode transient immunity at output low is the maximum tolerable (negative) dV\textsubscript{CM}/dt on the trailing edge of the common pulse signal, V\textsubscript{CM}, to assure that the output will remain low.
Test Circuits

Figure 1. $V_{REF}, V_F, I_{LED}$ (min) Test Circuit

Figure 2. $\Delta V_{REF}/\Delta V_{COMP}$ Test Circuit

Figure 3. $I_{REF}$ Test Circuit

Figure 4. $I_{OFF}$ Test Circuit

Figure 5. $I_{CEO}$ Test Circuit

Figure 6. CTR, $V_{CE(sat)}$ Test Circuit
Test Circuits (Continued)

Figure 7. Frequency Response Test Circuit

Figure 8. CMH and CML Test Circuit
Typical Performance Curves

Fig. 9a LED Current vs. Cathode Voltage

- $I_{LED}$ vs $V_{COMP}$
- $T_A = 25^\circ C$
- $V_{COMP} = V_{FB}$

Fig. 9b LED Current vs. Cathode Voltage

- $I_{LED}$ vs $V_{COMP}$
- $T_A = 25^\circ C$
- $V_{COMP} = V_{FB}$

Fig. 10 Reference Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

- $V_{REF}$ vs $T_A$
- $I_{LED} = 10mA$

Fig. 11 Reference Current vs. Ambient Temperature

- $I_{REF}$ vs $T_A$
- $I_{LED} = 10mA$
- $R_1 = 10k\Omega$

Fig. 12 Off Current vs. Ambient Temperature

- $I_{OFF}$ vs $T_A$
- $V_{LED} = 13.2V$
- $V_{FB} = 0$
- $V_{COMP} = V_{FB}$
Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

**Fig. 13 LED Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage**

- $V_F$ – FORWARD VOLTAGE (V)
- $I_{LED}$ – FORWARD CURRENT (mA)

**Fig. 14 Dark Current vs. Temperature**

- $T_A$ – AMBIENT TEMPERATURE (°C)
- $I_{CEO}$ – DARK CURRENT (nA)

**Fig. 15 Collector Current vs. Ambient Temperature**

- $T_A$ – AMBIENT TEMPERATURE (°C)
- $I_C$ – COLLECTOR CURRENT (mA)

**Fig. 16 Current Transfer Ratio vs. LED Current**

- $I_{LED}$ – FORWARD CURRENT (mA)
- $(I_C/I_F)$ – CURRENT TRANSFER RATIO (%)

**Fig. 17 Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature**

- $V_{CE}$ – SATURATION VOLTAGE (V)
- $T_A$ – AMBIENT TEMPERATURE (°C)
Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

**Fig. 18 Collector Current vs. Collector Voltage**

- VCE – COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE (V)
- IC – COLLECTOR CURRENT (mA)
- LED currents: 20 mA, 10 mA, 5 mA, 1 mA

**Fig. 19 Delta VREF/Delta VCOMP vs. Ambient Temperature**

- TA – AMBIENT TEMPERATURE (°C)
- VREF and VCOMP variations

**Fig. 20 Voltage Gain vs. Frequency**

- FREQUENCY kHz
- VOLTAGE GAIN, A(VO/Vin) dB
- RL = 1kΩ, 500Ω, 100Ω
- LED currents: 20 mA, 10 mA, 5 mA, 1 mA

T_A = 25°C

ILED = 20 mA
ILED = 10 mA
ILED = 5 mA
ILED = 1 mA

TA = 25°C
ILED = 20 mA
ILED = 10 mA
ILED = 5 mA
ILED = 1 mA

VLED = 7.5V

10 100 1000
-15 -10 -5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

-2 -1 0 1 2
-40 -20 0 20 40 60 80 100
The FOD2712A

The FOD2712A is an optically isolated error amplifier. It incorporates three of the most common elements necessary to make an isolated power supply, a reference voltage, an error amplifier, and an optocoupler. It is functionally equivalent to the popular AZ431L shunt voltage regulator plus the CNY17F-3 optocoupler.

Powering the Secondary Side

The LED pin in the FOD2712A powers the secondary side, and in particular provides the current to run the LED. The actual structure of the FOD2712A dictates the minimum voltage that can be applied to the LED pin: The error amplifier output has a minimum of the reference voltage, and the LED is in series with that. Minimum voltage applied to the LED pin is thus 1.24V + 1.5V = 2.74V. This voltage can be generated either directly from the output of the converter, or else from a slaved secondary winding. The secondary winding will not affect regulation, as the input to the FB pin may still be taken from the output winding.

The LED pin needs to be fed through a current limiting resistor. The value of the resistor sets the amount of current through the LED, and thus must be carefully selected in conjunction with the selection of the primary side resistor.

Feedback

Output voltage of a converter is determined by selecting a resistor divider from the regulated output to the FB pin. The FOD2712A attempts to regulate its FB pin to the reference voltage, 1.24V. The ratio of the two resistors should thus be:

\[
\frac{R_{TOP}}{R_{BOTTOM}} = \frac{V_{OUT} - 1.24V}{V_{REF}}
\]

The absolute value of the top resistor is set by the input offset current of 0.8μA. To achieve 1% accuracy, the resistance of \(R_{TOP}\) should be:

\[
\frac{V_{OUT} - 1.24V}{R_{TOP}} > 80\mu A
\]

Compensation

The compensation pin of the FOD2712A provides the opportunity for the designer to design the frequency response of the converter. A compensation network may be placed between the COMP pin and the FB pin. In typical low-bandwidth systems, a 0.1μF capacitor may be used. For converters with more stringent requirements, a network should be designed based on measurements of the system's loop. An excellent reference for this process may be found in “Practical Design of Power Supplies” by Ron Lenk, IEEE Press, 1998.

Secondary Ground

The GND pin should be connected to the secondary ground of the converter.

No Connect Pins

The NC pins have no internal connection. They should not have any connection to the secondary side, as this may compromise the isolation structure.

Photo-Transistor

The Photo-transistor is the output of the FOD2712A. In a normal configuration the collector will be attached to a pull-up resistor and the emitter grounded. There is no base connection necessary.

The value of the pull-up resistor, and the current limiting resistor feeding the LED, must be carefully selected to account for voltage range accepted by the PWM IC, and for the variation in current transfer ratio (CTR) of the opto-isolator itself.

Example: The voltage feeding the LED pins is +12V, the voltage feeding the collector pull-up is +10V, and the PWM IC is the Fairchild KA1H0680, which has a 5V reference. If we select a 10KΩ resistor for the LED, the maximum current the LED can see is:

\[
\frac{(12V-2.74V)}{10K\Omega} = 926\mu A.
\]

The CTR of the opto-isolator is a minimum of 100%, and so the minimum collector current of the photo-transistor when the diode is full on is also 926μA. The collector resistor must thus be such that:

\[
\frac{10V-5V}{R_{COLLECTOR}} < 926\mu A \text{ or } R_{COLLECTOR} > 5.4K\Omega;
\]

select 10KΩ to allow some margin.
Package Dimensions
8-pin SOIC Surface Mount

Lead Coplanarity: 0.004 (0.10) MAX

Recommended Pad Layout

Dimensions in inches (mm).

Package drawings are provided as a service to customers considering Fairchild components. Drawings may change in any manner without notice. Please note the revision and/or date on the drawing and contact a Fairchild Semiconductor representative to verify or obtain the most recent revision. Package specifications do not expand the terms of Fairchild's worldwide terms and conditions, specifically the warranty therein, which covers Fairchild products.

Always visit Fairchild Semiconductor's online packaging area for the most recent package drawings: http://www.fairchildsemi.com/packaging/
FOD2712A — Optically Isolated Error Amplifier

Ordering Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Example Part Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>FOD2712AV</td>
<td>VDE 0884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2</td>
<td>FOD2712AR2</td>
<td>Tape and reel (2500 units per reel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2V</td>
<td>FOD2712AR2V</td>
<td>VDE 0884, Tape and reel (2500 units per reel)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marking Information

Definitions

1. Fairchild logo
2. Device number
3. VDE mark (Note: Only appears on parts ordered with VDE option – See order entry table)
4. One digit year code, e.g., ‘3’
5. Two digit work week ranging from ‘01’ to ‘53’
6. Assembly package code
Carrier Tape Specifications

Dimensions in mm

- 3.50 ± 0.20
- 0.30 MAX
- 4.0 ± 0.10
- 2.0 ± 0.05
- Ø1.5 MIN
- 1.75 ± 0.10
- 8.0 ± 0.10
- 0.30 MAX
- 6.40 ± 0.20
- 5.20 ± 0.20
- 5.5 ± 0.05
- 12.0 ± 0.3
- 8.3 ± 0.10
- Ø1.5 ± 0.1
- 0.1 MAX
- 2.0 ± 0.05
- 1.75 ± 0.10
- 0.30 MAX
- 6.40 ± 0.20
Reflow Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile Feature</th>
<th>Pb-Free Assembly Profile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Min. (Tsmin)</td>
<td>150°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Max. (Tmax)</td>
<td>200°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time (tS) from (Tsmin to Tmax)</td>
<td>60–120 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramp-up Rate (tL to tP)</td>
<td>3°C/second max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquidous Temperature (TL)</td>
<td>217°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time (tL) Maintained Above (TL)</td>
<td>60–150 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak Body Package Temperature</td>
<td>260°C +0°C / –5°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time (tP) within 5°C of 260°C</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramp-down Rate (TP to TL)</td>
<td>6°C/second max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time 25°C to Peak Temperature</td>
<td>8 minutes max.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANTI-COUNTERFEITING POLICY


Counterfeiting of semiconductor parts is a growing problem in the industry. All manufacturers of semiconductor products are experiencing counterfeiting of their parts. Customers who inadvertently purchase counterfeit parts experience many problems such as loss of brand reputation, substandard performance, failed applications, and increased cost of production and manufacturing delays. Fairchild is taking strong measures to protect ourselves and our customers from the proliferation of counterfeit parts. Fairchild strongly encourages customers to purchase Fairchild parts either directly from Fairchild or from Authorized Fairchild Distributors who are listed by country on our web page cited above. Products customers buy either from Fairchild directly or from Authorized Fairchild Distributors are genuine parts, have full traceability, meet Fairchild's quality standards for handling and storage and provide access to Fairchild's full range of up-to-date technical and product information.

PRODUCT STATUS DEFINITIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Datasheet Identification</th>
<th>Product Status</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<td>Advance Information</td>
<td>Formative / In Design</td>
<td>Datasheet contains the design specifications for product development. Specifications may change in any manner without notice.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preliminary</td>
<td>First Production</td>
<td>Datasheet contains preliminary data; supplementary data will be published at a later date. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice to improve design.</td>
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<tr>
<td>No Identification Needed</td>
<td>Full Production</td>
<td>Datasheet contains final specifications. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice to improve the design.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obsolete</td>
<td>Not In Production</td>
<td>Datasheet contains specifications on a product that is discontinued by Fairchild Semiconductor. The datasheet is for reference information only.</td>
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