





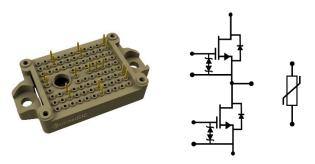








# UHB100SC12E1BC3N



Part Number	Package	Marking
UHB100SC12E1BC3N	E1B	UHB100SC12E1BC3N







## Silicon Carbide (SiC) Cascode JFET Module - EliteSiC, Half-Bridge Module, 1200 V, 9.4 mohm

Rev. D, January 2025

#### Description

This SiC FET device is based on a unique 'cascode' circuit configuration, in which a normally-on SiC JFET is co-packaged with a Si MOSFET to produce a normally-off SiC FET device. The device's silicon-like gate-drive characteristics allows the use of unipolar gate drives, compatible with Si IGBTs, Si FETs, SiC MOSFETs or Si superjunction devices. Available in the E1B module package, this device exhibits ultra-low gate charge and exceptional reverse recovery characteristics, making it ideal for switching inductive loads, and any application requiring standard gate drive. Advanced Ag sintering die attach technology gives the module superior thermal performance.

#### **Features**

- On-resistance:  $R_{DS(on)} = 9.4 \text{m}\Omega$  (typ)
- Operating temperature: 150°C (max)
- Excellent reverse recovery: Q<sub>rr</sub> = 1000nC
- ◆ Low body diode voltage: V<sub>FSD</sub> = 1.4V
- Low gate charge: Q<sub>G</sub> = 170nC
- ◆ Threshold voltage V<sub>G(th)</sub>: 5V (typ) allowing 0 to 15V drive
- Low intrinsic capacitance
- ESD protected: HBM class 2 and CDM class C3

#### Typical applications

- EV charging
- PV inverters
- Switch mode power supplies
- Power factor correction modules
- Motor drives
- Induction heating













## **Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Value	Units
Drain-source voltage	V <sub>DS</sub>		1200	V
Gate-source voltage	V	DC	-20 to +20	V
	$V_{GS}$	AC (f > 1Hz)	-25 to +25	V
Continuous drain current <sup>1</sup>	I <sub>D</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> < 85°C	100	Α
Pulsed drain current <sup>2</sup>	I <sub>DM</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	700	Α
Power dissipation per switch	P <sub>tot</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	417	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{J,max}$		150	°C
Operating and storage temperature	$T_J, T_{STG}$		-55 to 150	°C

- 1. Limited by package lead count
- 2. Pulse width  $t_p$  limited by  $T_{J,max}$

#### **Thermal Characteristics**

Parameter	Cumphal	Test Conditions		Units		
Parameter	Symbol	rest Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Offics
Thermal resistance, junction-to-case	D			0.00	0.0	0C /\M
per switch	$R_{\theta JC}$			0.23	0.3	°C/W

#### **NTC Thermistor Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions		Units		
			Min	Тур	Max	Offics
Rated resistance	R <sub>25</sub>	T <sub>NTC</sub> = 25°C		5		kΩ
Resistance value tolerance	ΔR/R	T <sub>NTC</sub> = 25°C	-5		5	%
Power dissipation	P <sub>25</sub>	T <sub>NTC</sub> = 25°C			20	mW
B constant	B <sub>25/50</sub>	$R_2 = R_{25} \exp [B_{25/50} (1/T_2 - 1/(298.15 K))]$		3375		К

## Module

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Value	Units
Isolation voltage	V <sub>ISOL</sub>	RMS, $f = 50 Hz$ , $t = 1 min$	3	kV
Internal isolation			Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	
Creepage distance		Terminal to heatsink	12.7	mm
Creepage distance		Terminal to terminal	6.3	mm
Clearance distance		Terminal to heatsink	10	mm
Clearance distance		Terminal to terminal	5	mm
Stray inductance module	L <sub>sCE</sub>		11	nH













## SiC FET Electrical Characteristics (T<sub>J</sub> = +25°C unless otherwise specified)

## **Typical Performance - Static**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions —		Value		- Units
Parameter	Зуппоп		Min	Тур	Max	
Drain-source breakdown voltage	BV <sub>DS</sub>	$V_{GS}$ =0V, $I_D$ =8mA	1200			V
		V <sub>DS</sub> =1200V,		22	600	
Total drain lookage current		$V_{GS}$ =0V, $T_J$ =25°C		32	000	^
Total drain leakage current	I <sub>DSS</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> =1200V,		100		μА
		V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, T <sub>J</sub> =150°C		100		
Fotal gata loakaga surrent	I <sub>GSS</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> =0V, T <sub>J</sub> =25°C,		24	80	^
Total gate leakage current		V <sub>GS</sub> =-20V / +20V				μА
	R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	V <sub>GS</sub> =12V, I <sub>D</sub> =70A,		0.4	12	
		T <sub>J</sub> =25°C		9.4		
Drain-source on-resistance		V <sub>GS</sub> =12V, I <sub>D</sub> =70A,		1.5	4.5	mΩ
Brain source on resistance	DS(on)	T <sub>J</sub> =125°C		15		11132
		V <sub>GS</sub> =12V, I <sub>D</sub> =70A,		17.5		
		T <sub>J</sub> =150°C		17.5		
Gate threshold voltage	$V_{G(th)}$	$V_{DS}$ =5V, $I_{D}$ =40mA	4	5	6	V
Gate resistance	$R_{G}$	f=1MHz, open drain		1.1		Ω

## Typical Performance - Reverse Diode

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions		Units		
Parameter			Min	Тур	Max	Units
Diode continuous forward current <sup>1</sup>	I <sub>S</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> < 85 °C			100	Α
Diode pulse current <sup>2</sup>	I <sub>S,pulse</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> =25°C			700	Α
		V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, I <sub>S</sub> =70A,		1.4	2	
Forward voltage	$V_{FSD}$	T <sub>J</sub> =25°C		1.4	2	V
		V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, I <sub>S</sub> =70A,		1.63		
		T <sub>J</sub> =150°C				
D	Q <sub>rr</sub>	$V_{DS}$ =800V, $I_{S}$ =100A,		1000		
Reverse recovery charge		$V_{GS}$ =-5V, $R_G$ =5 $\Omega$	1000		nC	
		di/dt=4100A/μs,		44		
Reverse recovery time	t <sub>rr</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> =25°C	41			ns
	_	V <sub>DS</sub> =800V, I <sub>S</sub> =100A,				_
Reverse recovery charge	$Q_{rr}$	$V_{GS}$ =-5 $V$ , $R_{G}$ =5 $\Omega$		920		nC
		di/dt=4100A/μs,				
Reverse recovery time	t <sub>rr</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> =150°C		40		ns













## Typical Performance - Dynamic

Danamaskan	Cl	Task Care divisors	Value			Units
Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Input capacitance	C <sub>iss</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> =800V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V		5859		
Output capacitance	C <sub>oss</sub>			372		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rss}$	f=100kHz		6.7		
Effective output capacitance, energy	(	V <sub>DS</sub> =0V to 800V,		400		F
related	$C_{oss(er)}$	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V		480		pF
Effective output capacitance, time	(	V <sub>DS</sub> =0V to 800V,		10/5		F
related	$C_{oss(tr)}$	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V		1065		pF
C <sub>OSS</sub> stored energy	E <sub>oss</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> =800V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V		154		μЈ
Total gate charge	$Q_{G}$	V <sub>DS</sub> =800V, I <sub>D</sub> =100A, V <sub>GS</sub> = -5V to 15V		170		
Gate-drain charge	$Q_{GD}$			38		nC
Gate-source charge	$Q_{GS}$			62		
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	Notes 3 and 4 $V_{DS}=800V, I_{D}=100A, Gate$ $Driver = -5V \text{ to } +15V,$ $R_{G\_EXT}=5\Omega, Inductive Load,$ $FWD: V_{GS}=-5V,$		50		
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>			33		
Turn-off delay time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>			65		ns
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>			12		
Turn-on energy	E <sub>ON</sub>			1442		
Turn-off energy	E <sub>OFF</sub>	$R_{G EXT} = 5\Omega, T_{J} = 25^{\circ}C$		308		μJ
Total switching energy	E <sub>TOTAL</sub>	- N <sub>G_EXT</sub> - 352, 1 <sub>J</sub> -23 C		1750		
Turn-on delay time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>	N-4 2 1 4		45		
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>	Notes 3 and 4		31		nc
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	$V_{DS}$ =800V, $I_D$ =100A, Gate -  Driver =-5V to +15V, - $R_{G\_EXT}$ =5 $\Omega$ , Inductive Load, -  FWD: $V_{GS}$ = -5V,		70		ns
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>			11		
Turn-on energy	E <sub>ON</sub>			1280		
Turn-off energy	E <sub>OFF</sub>	$R_{G EXT} = 5\Omega, T_{J} = 150^{\circ}C$		266		μJ
Total switching energy	E <sub>TOTAL</sub>	TIG_EXT - 352, 1 J-130 C		1546		

<sup>3.</sup> Measured with the half-bridge mode switching test circuit in Figure 23.

<sup>4.</sup> A bus RC snubber ( $R_{BS}$  = 2.5 $\Omega$ ,  $C_{BS}$ =200nF) must be applied to reduce the power loop high frequency oscillations.













## Typical Performance - Dynamic (continued)

		T + 0 - 1111		Value		
Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Turn-on delay time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>			27.2		
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>	Notes 5 and 6, $V_{DS}$ =800V, $I_D$ =100A, Gate Driver =-5V to +15V, $R_{G,EXT}$ = $1\Omega$ ,		18.4		
Turn-off delay time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>			57.6		ns
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>			16		
Turn-on energy including R <sub>S</sub> energy	E <sub>ON</sub>	inductive Load,		510		
Turn-off energy including R <sub>S</sub> energy	E <sub>OFF</sub>	FWD: same device with $V_{GS} = -5V$ and $R_{G} = 1\Omega$ , RC snubber: $R_{S}=5\Omega$ and $C_{S}=440 \mathrm{pF}$ , $T_{J}=25 ^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$		518		
Total switching energy	E <sub>TOTAL</sub>			1028		μJ
Snubber R <sub>S</sub> energy during turn-on	E <sub>RS_ON</sub>			30		
Snubber R <sub>S</sub> energy during turn-off	E <sub>RS_OFF</sub>			28		
Turn-on delay time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>			28		
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>	Notes 5 and 6, V <sub>DS</sub> =800V, I <sub>D</sub> =100A, Gate Driver =-5V to +15V,		13.6		nc nc
Turn-off delay time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>			61.6		ns
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>	$R_{G,EXT} = 1\Omega,$		18.4		
Turn-on energy including R <sub>s</sub> energy	E <sub>ON</sub>	inductive Load,  FWD: same device with $V_{GS} = -5V$ and $R_{G} = 1\Omega$ , RC  snubber: $R_{S} = 5\Omega$ and $C_{S} = 440$ pF, $T_{J} = 150$ °C		382		
Turn-off energy including R <sub>S</sub> energy	E <sub>OFF</sub>			521		
Total switching energy	E <sub>TOTAL</sub>			903		μJ
Snubber R <sub>S</sub> energy during turn-on	E <sub>RS_ON</sub>			30		
Snubber R <sub>S</sub> energy during turn-off	E <sub>RS_OFF</sub>			25		

<sup>5.</sup> Measured with the switching test circuit in Figure 24.

<sup>6.</sup> In this table, the switching energies (turn-on energy, turn-off energy and total energy) presented include the device RC snubber energy losses.













#### SiC FET Typical Performance Diagrams

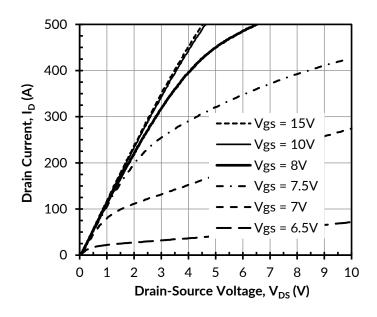


Figure 1. Typical output characteristics at  $T_J$  = - 55°C, tp < 250 $\mu$ s

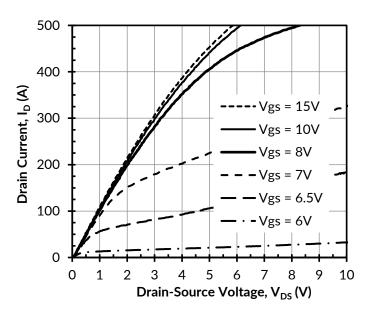


Figure 2. Typical output characteristics at  $T_J = 25$ °C, tp <  $250\mu s$ 

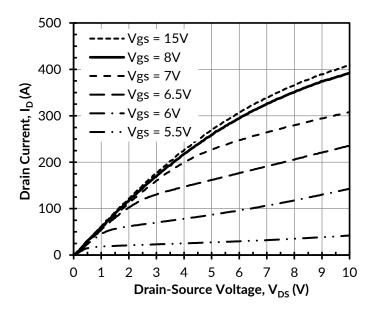


Figure 3. Typical output characteristics at  $T_J$  = 150°C, tp < 250 $\mu$ s

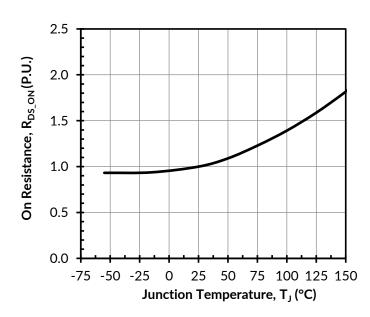


Figure 4. Normalized on-resistance vs. temperature at  $V_{GS}$  = 12V and  $I_D$  = 70A



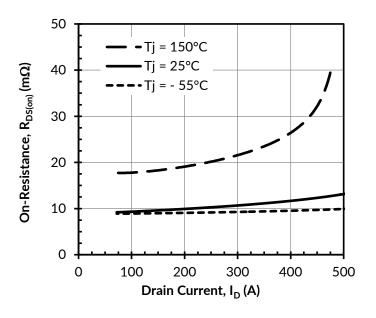








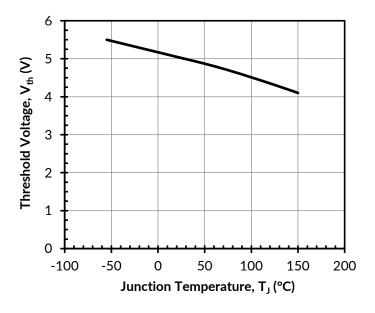




• Tj = -55°C Tj = 25°C Drain Current, I<sub>D</sub> (A) Ti = 150°C Gate-Source Voltage, V<sub>GS</sub> (V)

Figure 5. Typical drain-source on-resistances at  $V_{GS}$  = 12V

Figure 6. Typical transfer characteristics at  $V_{DS} = 5V$ 



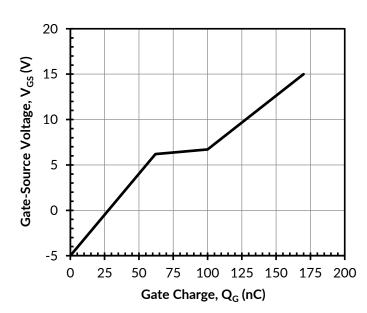


Figure 7. Threshold voltage vs. junction temperature at  $V_{DS}$  = 5V and  $I_{D}$  = 40mA

Figure 8. Typical gate charge at  $V_{DS}$  = 800V and  $I_{D}$  = 100A













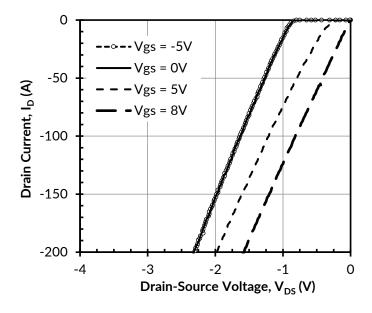


Figure 9. 3rd quadrant characteristics at  $T_J = -55$ °C

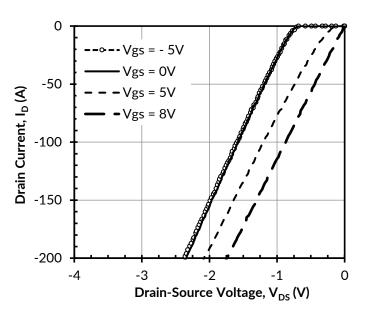


Figure 10. 3rd quadrant characteristics at  $T_J = 25$ °C

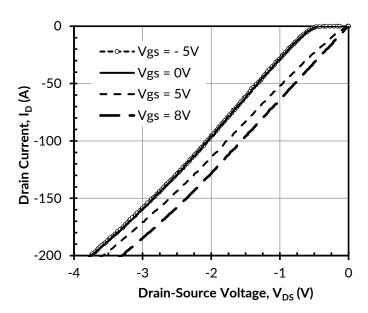


Figure 11. 3rd quadrant characteristics at  $T_J = 150$ °C

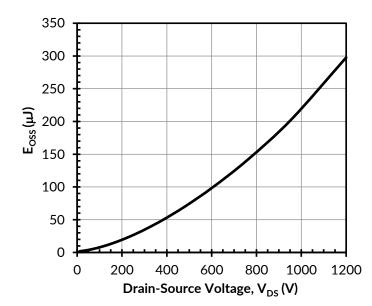


Figure 12. Typical stored energy in  $C_{OSS}$  at  $V_{GS} = 0V$ 













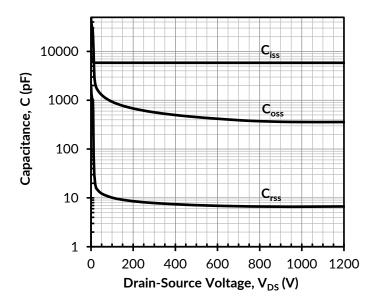


Figure 13. Typical capacitances at f = 100kHz and  $V_{GS} = 0V$ 

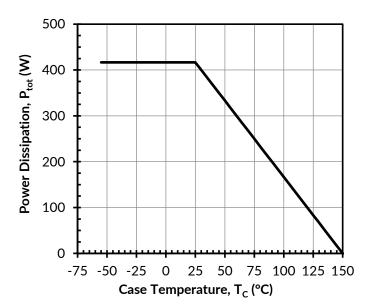


Figure 15. Total power dissipation

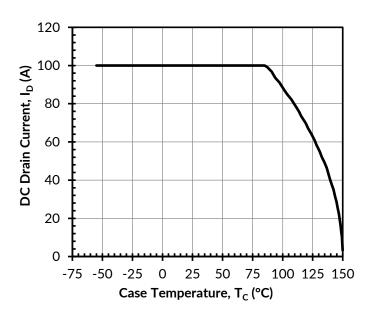


Figure 14. DC drain current derating

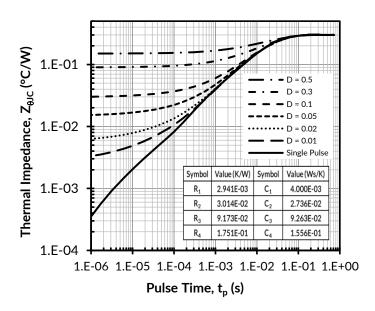


Figure 16. Maximum transient thermal impedance and parameters for thermal equivalent circuit (Foster) model













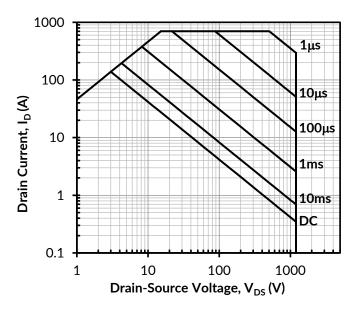


Figure 17. Safe operation area at  $T_C$  = 25°C, D = 0, Parameter  $t_p$ 

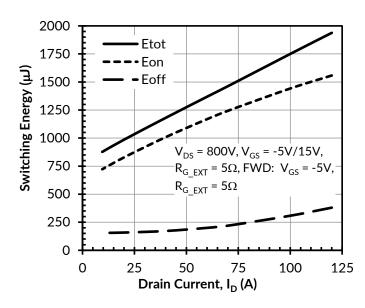


Figure 18. Clamped inductive switching energy vs. drain current at  $T_J = 25$ °C

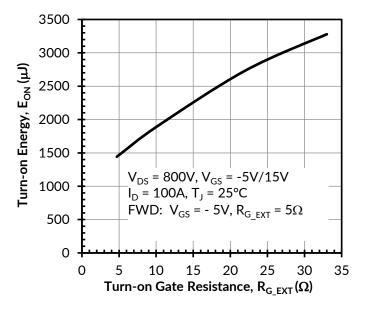


Figure 19. Clamped inductive switching turn-on energy vs. turn-on gate resistance  $R_{\text{G}}$ 

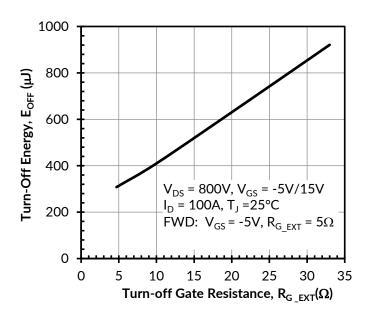


Figure 20. Clamped inductive switching turn-off energy vs. turn-off gate resitiance  $R_G$ 













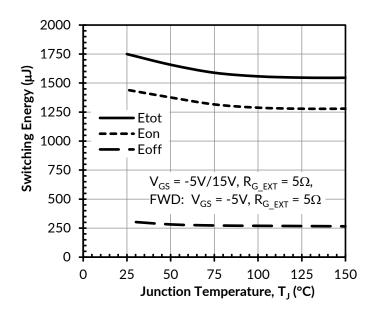


Figure 21. Clamped inductive switching energy vs. junction temperature at  $V_{DS}$  = 800V and  $I_{D}$  = 100A

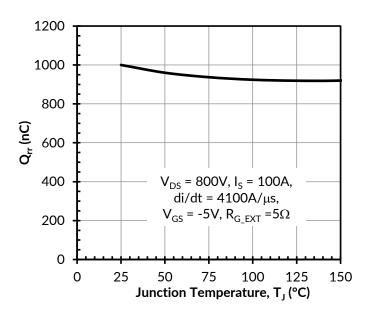


Figure 22. Reverse recovery charge  $Q_{rr}$  vs. junction temperature

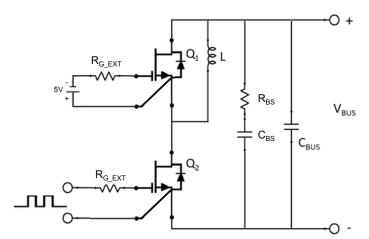


Figure 23. Schematic of the half-bridge mode switching test circuit. Note, a bus RC snubber ( $R_{BS}$  =  $2.5\Omega$ ,  $C_{BS}$ =200nF) must be applied to reduce the power loop high frequency oscillations.

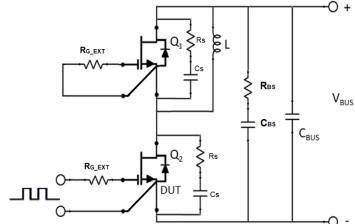


Figure 24. Schematic of the half-bridge mode switching test circuit with device RC snubbers ( $R_s = 5\Omega$ ,  $C_s = 440 pF$ ) and a bus RC snubber ( $R_{BS} = 2.5\Omega$ ,  $C_{BS} = 200 nF$ ).





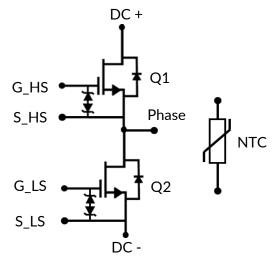


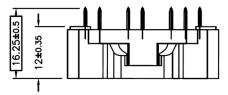


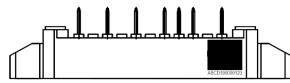


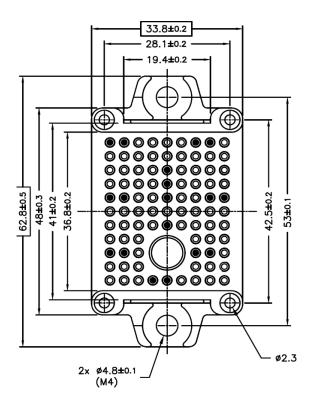


## Circuit Diagram and Pin Definitions

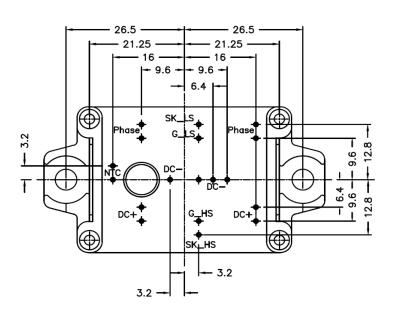








#### PCB HOLE PATTERN



#### NOTES:

- All dimensions in millimeters (mm)
  General tolerance: ± 0.1mm, unless otherwise specified













#### Important Mounting Information

This product is recommended for use with solder pin attach and phase change thermal interface materials, and not recommended for implementations using press fit and application of thermal grease. Please refer to mounting guidelines and user guide documents associated with this product for detailed information.

#### **Applications Information**

SiC FETs are enhancement-mode power switches formed by a high-voltage SiC depletion-mode JFET and a low-voltage silicon MOSFET connected in series. The silicon MOSFET serves as the control unit while the SiC JFET provides high voltage blocking in the off state. This combination of devices in a single package provides compatibility with standard gate drivers and offers superior performance in terms of low on-resistance ( $R_{DS(on)}$ ), output capacitance ( $C_{oss}$ ), gate charge ( $Q_G$ ), and reverse recovery charge ( $Q_G$ ) leading to low conduction and switching losses. The SiC FETs also provide excellent reverse conduction capability eliminating the need for an external anti-parallel diode.

Like other high performance power switches, proper PCB layout design to minimize circuit parasitics is strongly recommended due to the high dv/dt and di/dt rates. An external gate resistor is recommended when the FET is working in the diode mode in order to achieve the optimum reverse recovery performance. For more information on SiC FET operation, see https://www.qorvo.com/innovation/power-solutions/sic-power/sic-fet-design-tips.

A snubber circuit with a small  $R_{(G)}$ , or gate resistor, provides better EMI suppression with higher efficiency compared to using a high  $R_{(G)}$  value. There is no extra gate delay time when using the snubber circuitry, and a small  $R_{(G)}$  will better control both the turn-off  $V_{(DS)}$  peak spike and ringing duration, while a high  $R_{(G)}$  will damp the peak spike but result in a longer delay time. In addition, the total switching loss when using a snubber circuit is less than using high  $R_{(G)}$ , while greatly reducing  $E_{(OFF)}$  from mid-to-full load range with only a small increase in  $E_{(ON)}$ . Efficiency will therefore improve with higher load current. For more information on how a snubber circuit will improve overall system performance, visit the Qorvo website at https://www.qorvo.com/innovation/power-solutions/sic-power/sic-fet-design-tips.

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# E1B PACKAGE OUTLINE, PART MARKING and TRAY SPECIFICATION

#### **Table of Contents**

Introduction	2
Module Package Description	
Package Outline Drawing Half Bridge Module	
Package Outline Drawing Full Brdige Module	
Branding Diagram	4
Tray	
Storage Handling	5
Storage and Handling Condition	5
ESD	5
Contact Information and Important Notice	6



#### Introduction

This Manufacturing Note is intended for manufacturing engineers who are currently using the module for prototype or production manufacturing. The information provided in this document is meant to assist customers with the set-up and characterization of their products.

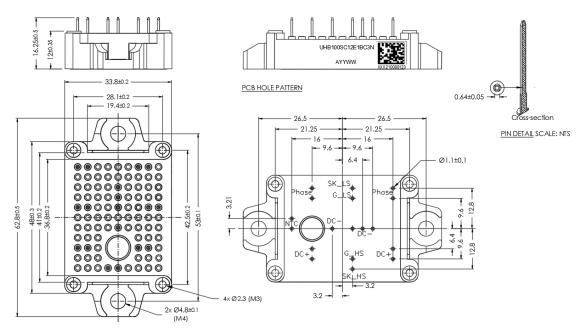
## **Module Package Description**

This module is a SiC FET device based on a unique cascode circuit configuration, in which a normally-on SiC JFET is co-packaged with a Si MOSFET to produce a normally-off SiC FET device. The device's silicon-like gate-drive characteristics allows the use of unipolar gate drives, compatible with Si IGBTs, Si FETs, SiC MOSFETs or Si superjunction devices. Available in the E1B module package, this device exhibits ultra-low gate charge and exceptional reverse recovery characteristics, making it ideal for switching inductive loads, and any application requiring standard gate drive Package Outline Drawing.

#### **Package Outline Drawing**

This product is recommended for use with solder pin attach and phase change thermal interface materials, and not recommended for implementations using press fit and application of thermal grease. Please refer to mounting guidelines and user guide documents associated with this product for detailed information.

#### Package outline for Half Bridge modules: UHB100SC12E1BC3N & UHB50SC12E1BC3N

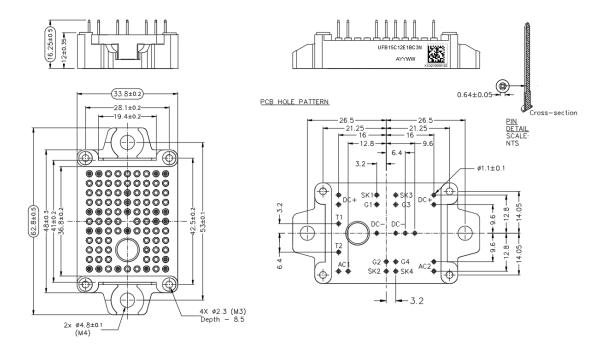


#### NOTES:

- 1. All dimensions in millimeters (mm)
- 2. General tolerance: ± 0.1mm, unless otherwise specified



#### Package outline for Full Bridge modules: UFB15C12E1BC3N & UFB25SC12E1BC3N

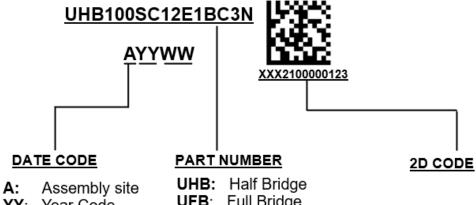


#### NOTES:

- 1. All dimensions in millimeters (mm)
- 2. General tolerance:  $\pm$  0.1mm, unless otherwise specified



#### **Branding Diagram (Marking)**



YY: Year Code WW: Week Code

**UFB**: Full Bridge

100/50/25/15: Current rating (A)

SC/C: Stack Cascode/Cascode

12: Voltage Rating

E1B: Package Code

C3: Wafer Generation

N: NTC



#### **Carriers**

#### **Tray and Shipping Instructions**

The module is placed in an ESD tray with a pocket carrier that holds the module in dead bug orientation. The pocket is designed to hold the module for shipping and for loading onto manufacturing equipment, while protecting the body and the solder pins from damaging stresses with a lid to seal the units firmly. Then trays are placed in a shipping box with desiccant, proper label, and protective packaging so secure the tray firmly prior packing with tape.

The individual tray pocket design and count can vary from vendor to vendor.

#### Tray

1. Tray size and specification for large quantity

Tray size: 356x276x30 mm

Material: PS

Unit Quantity per tray: 24 pcs



Figure 1

2. Tray size and specification for small quantity

Tray size: 199x192x31 mm

Material: PS

Unit Quantity per tray: 6 pcs

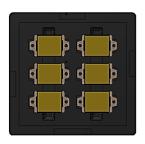




Figure 2



## Storage and Handling

#### **Storage and Handling Conditions**

Excessive forces from shock or vibration as well as environmental factors must be avoided when transporting and handling the modules. Although it is not advised, it is feasible to store the modules at the temperature ranges listed in the datasheet. Furthermore, the modules can be subjected to environmental conditions, see reference below.

IEC 60721-3-1: Classification of environmental conditions.

IEC 60721- 3-2: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities - Transportation and handling/

IEC 60721-3-3 Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities – Stationary use at weather protected locations.

#### **ESD**

Electrostatic discharge occurs naturally in the environment. With the increase in voltage potential, the outlets of neutralization or discharge will be sought. If the acquired discharge route is through a semiconductor device, destructive damage will result.

ESD countermeasure methods should be developed and used to Control potential ESD damage during handling in a factory environment at each manufacturing site.

This part is considered ESD sensitive and needs to be handled accordingly.

Qorvo recommends using standard ESD precautions (see Reference Documents) when handling these devices.

#### Reference Documents:

- 1. JEDEC Standard JESD625-A, "Requirements for Handling Electrostatic-Discharge-Sensitive (ESDS) Devices."
- 2. ANSI/ESD S20.20, "Protection of Electrical and Electronic Parts, Assemblies and Equipment (Excluding Electrically Initiated Explosive Devices)."

NOTE: The ESD level for this part is documented in the product qualification report that is available from Qorvo.



#### **Contact Information**

For the latest specifications, additional product information, worldwide sales and distribution locations:

Web: <u>www.qorvo.com</u>
Tel: +1 833-641-3811

Email: <u>customer.support@gorvo.com</u>

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