

**600V, SMPS II LGC Series N-Channel IGBT**

The ISL9G1260EG3, ISL9G1260EP3 and ISL9G1260ES3 are Low Gate Charge (LGC) SMPS II IGBTs combining the fast switching speed of the SMPS IGBTs with lower gate charge and avalanche capability (UIS). These LGC devices shorten delay times, and reduce the power requirement of the gate drive. These devices are ideally suited for high voltage switched mode power supply applications where low conduction loss, fast switching times and UIS capability are essential. SMPS II LGC devices have been specially designed for:

- Power Factor Correction (PFC) Circuits
- Full Bridge Topologies
- Half Bridge Topologies
- Push-Pull Circuits
- Uninterruptible Power Supplies
- Zero Voltage and Zero Current Switching Circuits

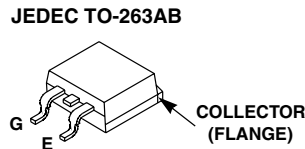
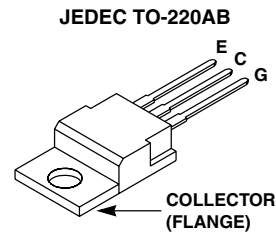
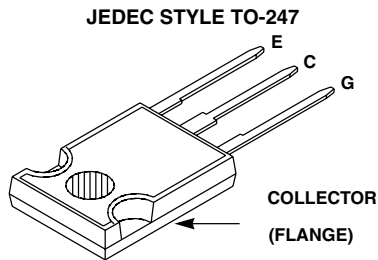
Formerly Developmental Type TA49367.

**Ordering Information**

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BRAND
ISL9G1260EG3	TO-247	G1260EG3
ISL9G1260EP3	TO-220AB	G1260EP3
ISL9G1260ES3	TO-263AB	G1260ES3

NOTE: When ordering, use the entire part number. Add the suffix T to obtain the TO-263AB variant in tape and reel, e.g., ISL9G1260ES3T.

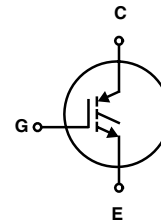
**Packaging**



**Features**

- >100kHz Operation at 390V,12A
- 200kHz Operation at 390V, 9A
- 600V Switching SOA Capability
- Typical Fall Time. . . . .72ns at  $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
- Low Gate Charge. . . . .23nC at  $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$
- UIS Rated . . . . .150mJ
- Low Conduction Loss

**Symbol**



**INTERMIL CORPORATION IGBT PRODUCT IS COVERED BY ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING U.S. PATENTS**

4,364,073	4,417,385	4,430,792	4,443,931	4,466,176	4,516,143	4,532,534	4,587,713
4,598,461	4,605,948	4,620,211	4,631,564	4,639,754	4,639,762	4,641,162	4,644,637
4,682,195	4,684,413	4,694,313	4,717,679	4,743,952	4,783,690	4,794,432	4,801,986
4,803,533	4,809,045	4,809,047	4,810,665	4,823,176	4,837,606	4,860,080	4,883,767
4,888,627	4,890,143	4,901,127	4,904,609	4,933,740	4,963,951	4,969,027	

## ISL9G1260EG3, ISL9G1260EP3, ISL9G1260ES3

### Absolute Maximum Ratings $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , Unless Otherwise Specified

	ALL TYPES	UNITS
Collector to Emitter Voltage	600	V
Collector Current Continuous		
At $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	50	A
At $T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}$	20	A
Collector Current Pulsed (Note 1)	108	A
Gate to Emitter Voltage Continuous	$\pm 20$	V
Gate to Emitter Voltage Pulsed	$\pm 30$	V
Switching Safe Operating Area at $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ , Figure 2	60A at 600V	
Single Pulse Avalanche Energy at $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	150mJ at 12A	
Single Pulse Reverse Avalanche Energy at $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	100mJ at 12A	
Power Dissipation Total at $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	167	W
Power Dissipation Derating $T_C > 25^\circ\text{C}$	1.33	W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Maximum Lead Temperature for Soldering		
Leads at 0.063in (1.6mm) from Case for 10s	300	$^\circ\text{C}$
Package Body for 10s, See Tech Brief 334	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

CAUTION: Stresses above those listed in "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress only rating and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied.

#### NOTE:

- Pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature.

### Electrical Specifications $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , Unless Otherwise Specified

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Collector to Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$BV_{CES}$	$I_C = 250\mu\text{A}$ , $V_{GE} = 0\text{V}$	600	-	-	V	
Emitter to Collector Breakdown Voltage	$BV_{ECS}$	$I_C = 10\text{mA}$ , $V_{GE} = 0\text{V}$	15	-	-	V	
Collector to Emitter Leakage Current	$I_{CES}$	$V_{CE} = 600\text{V}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	100	$\mu\text{A}$
			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	2	mA
Collector to Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(SAT)}$	$I_C = 12\text{A}$ , $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-	1.95	2.7	V
			$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	-	1.7	2.0	V
Gate to Emitter Threshold Voltage	$V_{GE(TH)}$	$I_C = 250\mu\text{A}$ , $V_{CE} = 600\text{V}$	4.5	6.5	7.0	V	
Gate to Emitter Leakage Current	$I_{GES}$	$V_{GE} = \pm 20\text{V}$	-	-	$\pm 250$	nA	
Switching SOA	SSOA	$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ , $R_G = 10\Omega$ , $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $L = 100\mu\text{H}$ , $V_{CE} = 600\text{V}$	60	-	-	A	
Pulsed Avalanche Energy	$E_{AS}$	$I_{CE} = 12\text{A}$ , $L = 2.1\text{mH}$ , $V_{DD} = 50\text{V}$	150	-	-	mJ	
Gate to Emitter Plateau Voltage	$V_{GEP}$	$I_C = 12\text{A}$ , $V_{CE} = 300\text{V}$	-	9.0	-	V	
On-State Gate Charge	$Q_{g(ON)}$	$I_C = 12\text{A}$ , $V_{CE} = 300\text{V}$	$V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$	-	23	30	nC
			$V_{GE} = 20\text{V}$	-	28	36	nC
Current Turn-On Delay Time	$t_{d(ON)I}$	IGBT and Diode at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $I_{CE} = 12\text{A}$ $V_{CE} = 390\text{V}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $R_G = 10\Omega$ $L = 200\mu\text{H}$ Test Circuit - Figure 20	-	16	-	ns	
Current Rise Time	$t_{rI}$		-	14	-	ns	
Current Turn-Off Delay Time	$t_{d(OFF)I}$		-	42	-	ns	
Current Fall Time	$t_{fI}$		-	18	-	ns	
Turn-On Energy (Note 2)	$E_{ON1}$		-	55	-	$\mu\text{J}$	
Turn-On Energy (Note 2)	$E_{ON2}$		-	170	-	$\mu\text{J}$	
Turn-Off Energy (Note 3)	$E_{OFF}$	-	100	-	$\mu\text{J}$		

# ISL9G1260EG3, ISL9G1260EP3, ISL9G1260ES3

## Electrical Specifications $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , Unless Otherwise Specified (Continued)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Current Turn-On Delay Time	$t_{d(ON)I}$	IGBT and Diode at $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $I_{CE} = 12\text{A}$ $V_{CE} = 390\text{V}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{V}$ $R_G = 10\Omega$ $L = 200\mu\text{H}$ Test Circuit - Figure 20	-	22	-	ns
Current Rise Time	$t_{rI}$		-	15	-	ns
Current Turn-Off Delay Time	$t_{d(OFF)I}$		-	80	100	ns
Current Fall Time	$t_{fI}$		-	72	85	ns
Turn-On Energy (Note 2)	$E_{ON1}$		-	55	-	$\mu\text{J}$
Turn-On Energy (Note 2)	$E_{ON2}$		-	230	280	$\mu\text{J}$
Turn-Off Energy (Note 3)	$E_{OFF}$		-	225	300	$\mu\text{J}$
Thermal Resistance Junction To Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	-	-	0.75	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$	

### NOTES:

- Values for two Turn-On loss conditions are shown for the convenience of the circuit designer.  $E_{ON1}$  is the turn-on loss of the IGBT only.  $E_{ON2}$  is the turn-on loss when a typical diode is used in the test circuit and the diode is at the same  $T_J$  as the IGBT. The diode type is specified in Figure 20.
- Turn-Off Energy Loss ( $E_{OFF}$ ) is defined as the integral of the instantaneous power loss starting at the trailing edge of the input pulse and ending at the point where the collector current equals zero ( $I_{CE} = 0\text{A}$ ). All devices were tested per JEDEC Standard No. 24-1 Method for Measurement of Power Device Turn-Off Switching Loss. This test method produces the true total Turn-Off Energy Loss.

## Typical Performance Curves Unless Otherwise Specified

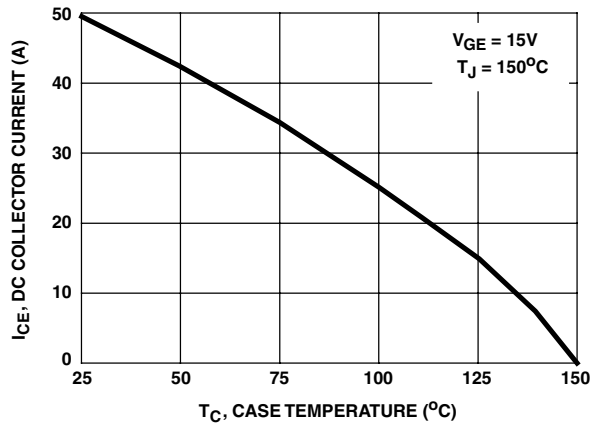


FIGURE 1. DC COLLECTOR CURRENT vs CASE TEMPERATURE

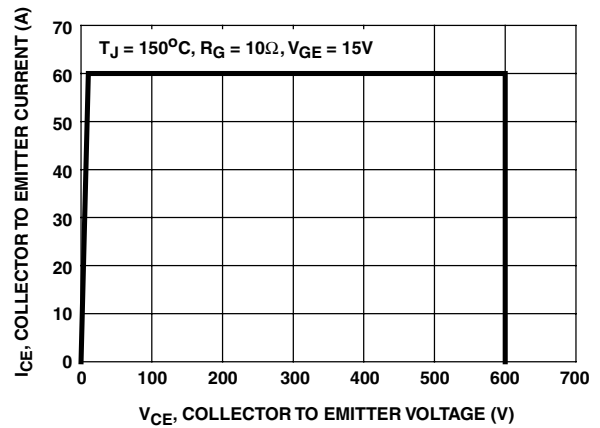


FIGURE 2. MINIMUM SWITCHING SAFE OPERATING AREA

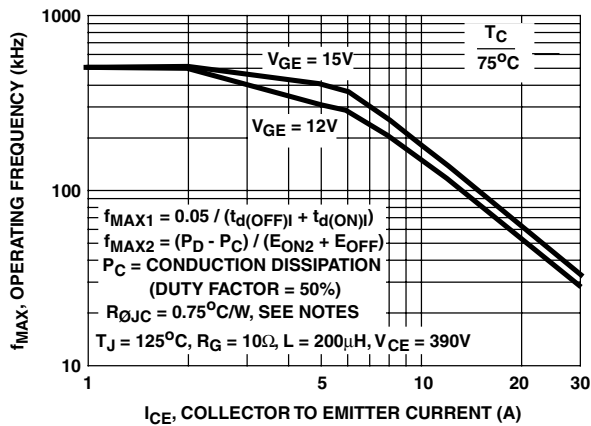


FIGURE 3. OPERATING FREQUENCY vs COLLECTOR TO EMITTER CURRENT

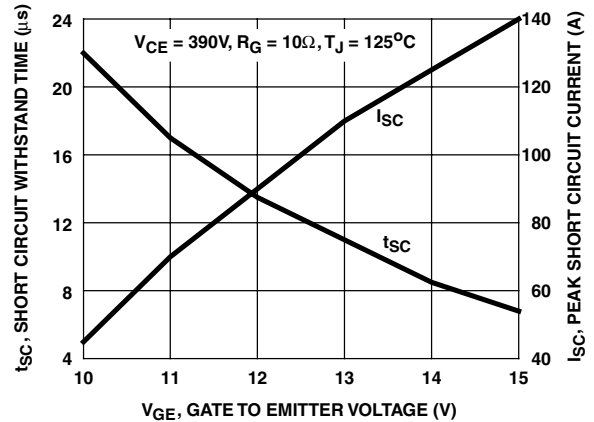


FIGURE 4. SHORT CIRCUIT WITHSTAND TIME

Typical Performance Curves Unless Otherwise Specified (Continued)

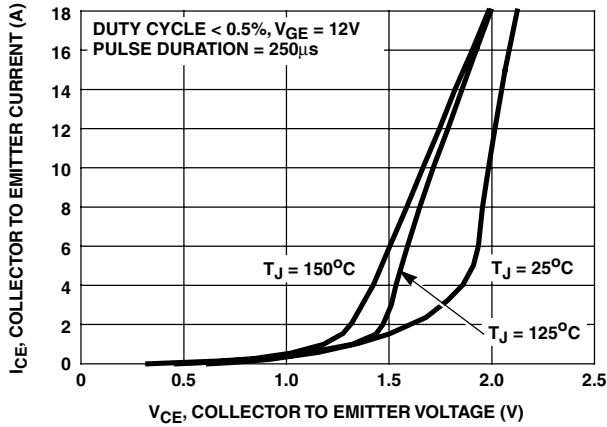


FIGURE 5. COLLECTOR TO EMITTER ON-STATE VOLTAGE

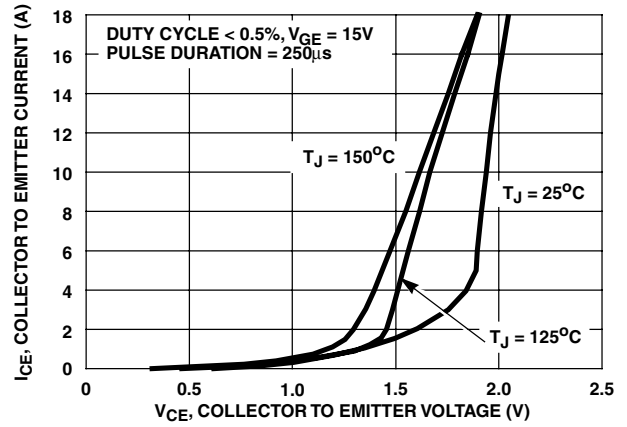


FIGURE 6. COLLECTOR TO EMITTER ON-STATE VOLTAGE

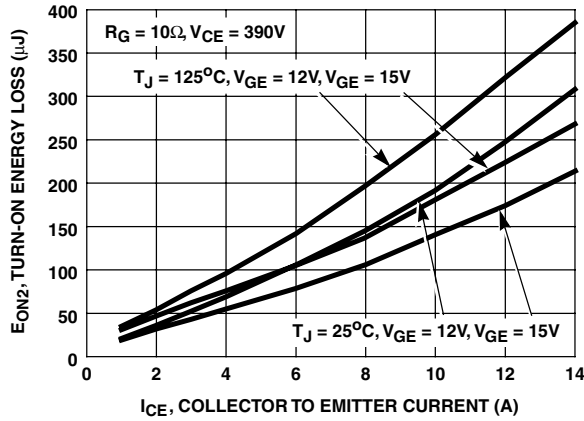


FIGURE 7. TURN-ON ENERGY LOSS vs COLLECTOR TO EMITTER CURRENT

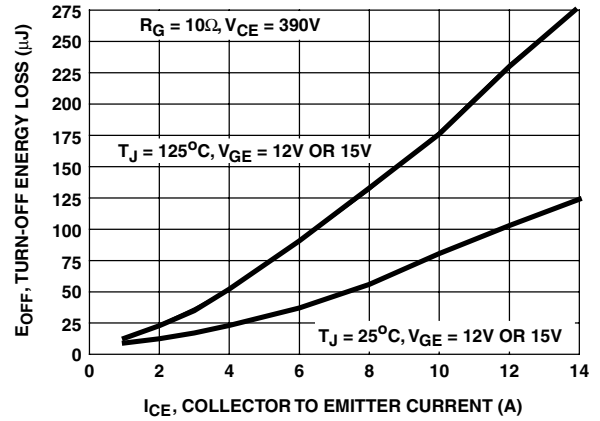


FIGURE 8. TURN-OFF ENERGY LOSS vs COLLECTOR TO EMITTER CURRENT

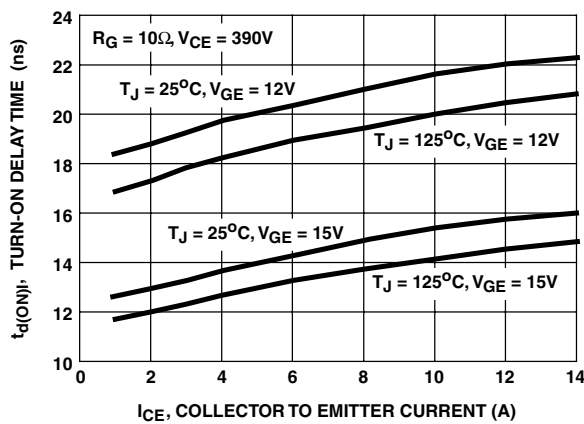


FIGURE 9. TURN-ON DELAY TIME vs COLLECTOR TO EMITTER CURRENT

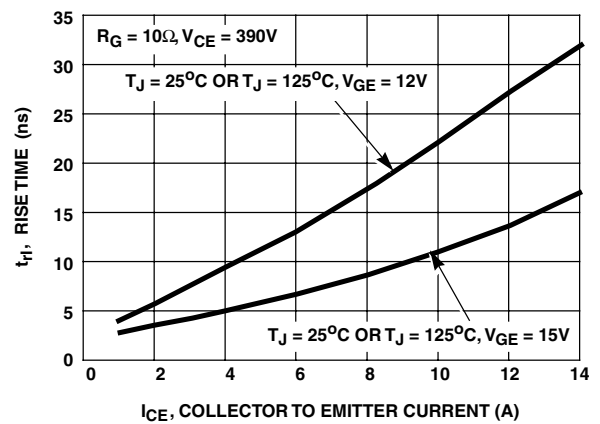


FIGURE 10. TURN-ON RISE TIME vs COLLECTOR TO EMITTER CURRENT

Typical Performance Curves Unless Otherwise Specified (Continued)

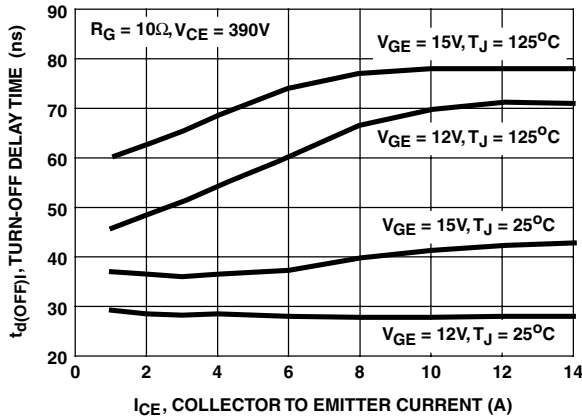


FIGURE 11. TURN-OFF DELAY TIME vs COLLECTOR TO EMITTER CURRENT

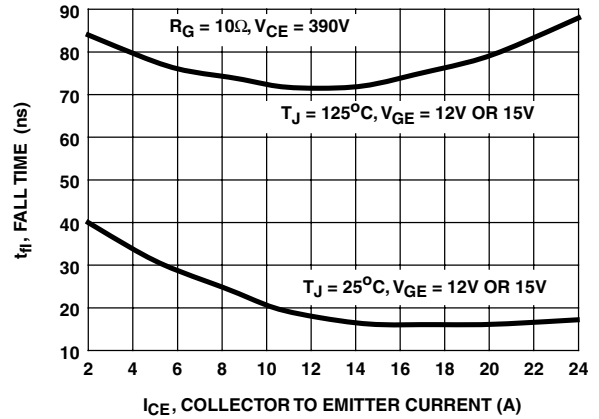


FIGURE 12. FALL TIME vs COLLECTOR TO EMITTER CURRENT

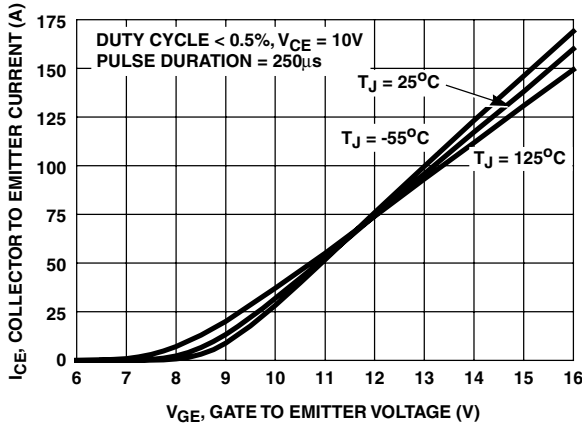


FIGURE 13. TRANSFER CHARACTERISTIC

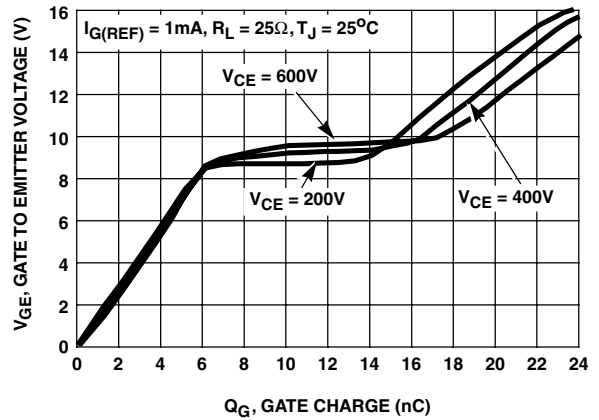


FIGURE 14. GATE CHARGE WAVEFORMS

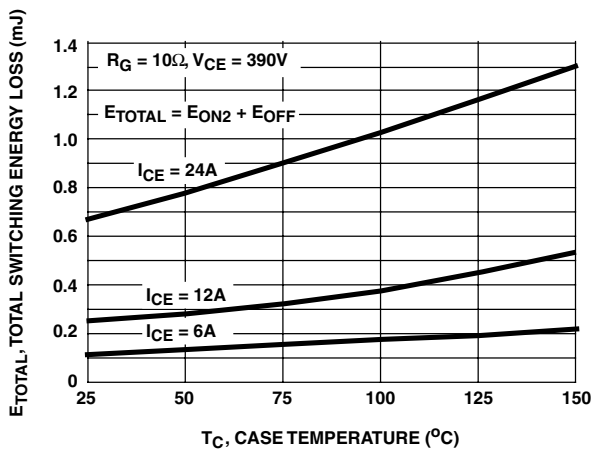


FIGURE 15. TOTAL SWITCHING LOSS vs CASE TEMPERATURE

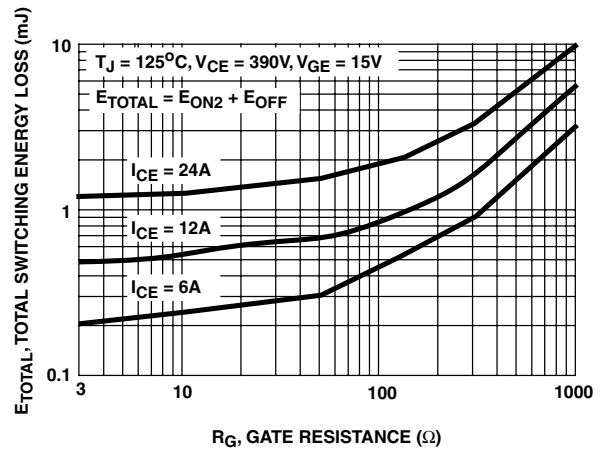


FIGURE 16. TOTAL SWITCHING LOSS vs GATE RESISTANCE

Typical Performance Curves Unless Otherwise Specified (Continued)

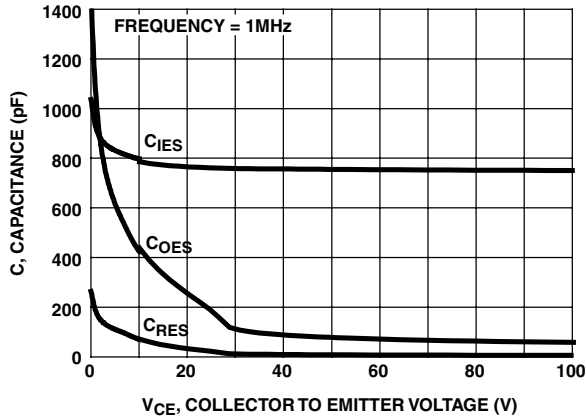


FIGURE 17. CAPACITANCE vs COLLECTOR TO EMITTER VOLTAGE

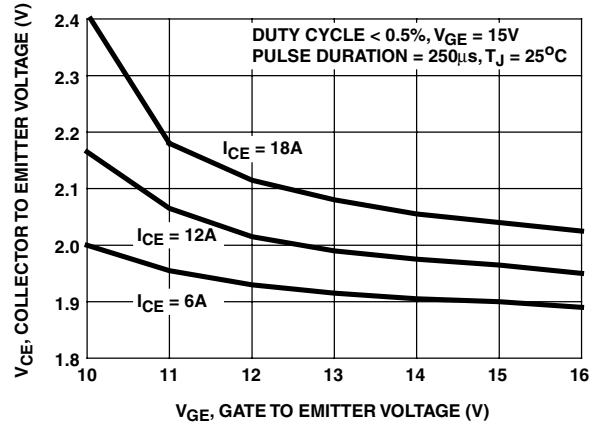


FIGURE 18. COLLECTOR TO EMITTER ON-STATE VOLTAGE vs GATE TO EMITTER VOLTAGE

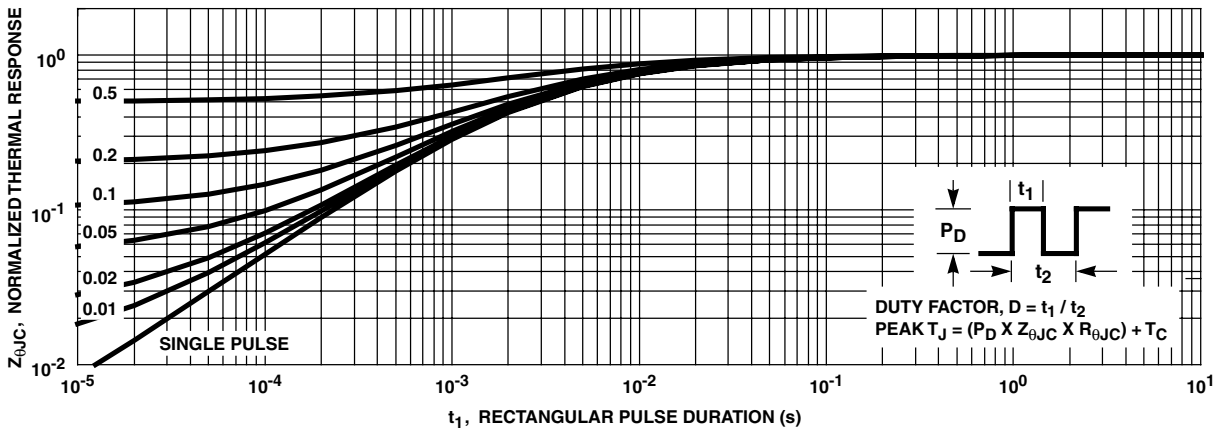


FIGURE 19. IGBT NORMALIZED TRANSIENT THERMAL RESPONSE, JUNCTION TO CASE

Test Circuit and Waveforms

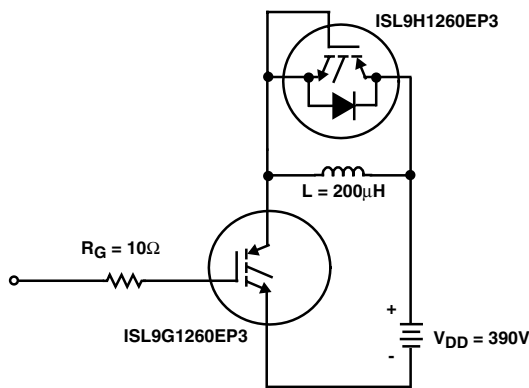


FIGURE 20. INDUCTIVE SWITCHING TEST CIRCUIT

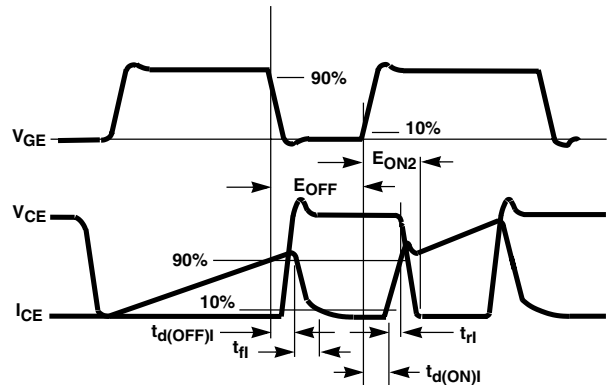


FIGURE 21. SWITCHING TEST WAVEFORMS

## Handling Precautions for IGBTs

Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistors are susceptible to gate-insulation damage by the electrostatic discharge of energy through the devices. When handling these devices, care should be exercised to assure that the static charge built in the handler's body capacitance is not discharged through the device. With proper handling and application procedures, however, IGBTs are currently being extensively used in production by numerous equipment manufacturers in military, industrial and consumer applications, with virtually no damage problems due to electrostatic discharge. IGBTs can be handled safely if the following basic precautions are taken:

1. Prior to assembly into a circuit, all leads should be kept shorted together either by the use of metal shorting springs or by the insertion into conductive material such as "ECCOSORBD LD26" or equivalent.
2. When devices are removed by hand from their carriers, the hand being used should be grounded by any suitable means - for example, with a metallic wristband.
3. Tips of soldering irons should be grounded.
4. Devices should never be inserted into or removed from circuits with power on.
5. **Gate Voltage Rating** - Never exceed the gate-voltage rating of  $V_{GEM}$ . Exceeding the rated  $V_{GE}$  can result in permanent damage to the oxide layer in the gate region.
6. **Gate Termination** - The gates of these devices are essentially capacitors. Circuits that leave the gate open-circuited or floating should be avoided. These conditions can result in turn-on of the device due to voltage buildup on the input capacitor due to leakage currents or pickup.
7. **Gate Protection** - These devices do not have an internal monolithic Zener diode from gate to emitter. If gate protection is required an external Zener is recommended.

## Operating Frequency Information

Operating frequency information for a typical device (Figure 3) is presented as a guide for estimating device performance for a specific application. Other typical frequency vs collector current ( $I_{CE}$ ) plots are possible using the information shown for a typical unit in Figures 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11. The operating frequency plot (Figure 3) of a typical device shows  $f_{MAX1}$  or  $f_{MAX2}$ ; whichever is smaller at each point. The information is based on measurements of a typical device and is bounded by the maximum rated junction temperature.

$f_{MAX1}$  is defined by  $f_{MAX1} = 0.05 / (t_{d(OFF)I} + t_{d(ON)I})$ . Deadtime (the denominator) has been arbitrarily held to 10% of the on-state time for a 50% duty factor. Other definitions are possible.  $t_{d(OFF)I}$  and  $t_{d(ON)I}$  are defined in Figure 21. Device turn-off delay can establish an additional frequency limiting condition for an application other than  $T_{JM}$ .

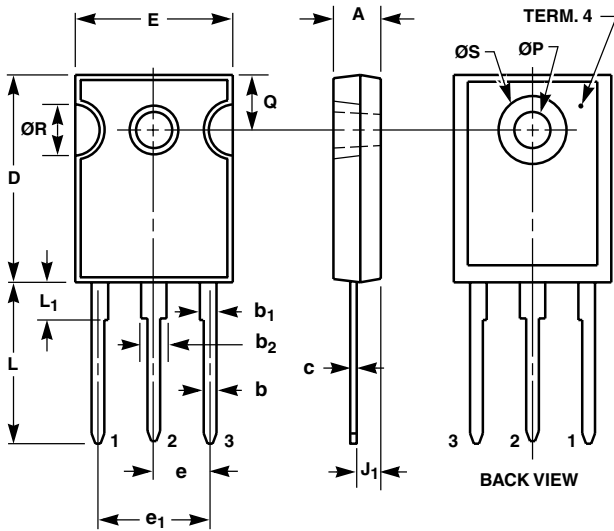
$f_{MAX2}$  is defined by  $f_{MAX2} = (P_D - P_C) / (E_{OFF} + E_{ON2})$ . The allowable dissipation ( $P_D$ ) is defined by  $P_D = (T_{JM} - T_C) / R_{\theta JC}$ . The sum of device switching and conduction losses must not exceed  $P_D$ . A 50% duty factor was used (Figure 3) and the conduction losses ( $P_C$ ) are approximated by  $P_C = (V_{CE} \times I_{CE}) / 2$ .

$E_{ON2}$  and  $E_{OFF}$  are defined in the switching waveforms shown in Figure 21.  $E_{ON2}$  is the integral of the instantaneous power loss ( $I_{CE} \times V_{CE}$ ) during turn-on and  $E_{OFF}$  is the integral of the instantaneous power loss ( $I_{CE} \times V_{CE}$ ) during turn-off. All tail losses are included in the calculation for  $E_{OFF}$ ; i.e., the collector current equals zero ( $I_{CE} = 0$ ).

**ISL9G1260EG3, ISL9G1260EP3, ISL9G1260ES3**

**TO-247**

**3 LEAD JEDEC STYLE TO-247 PLASTIC PACKAGE**



SYMBOL	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		NOTES
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	0.180	0.190	4.58	4.82	-
b	0.046	0.051	1.17	1.29	2, 3
b <sub>1</sub>	0.060	0.070	1.53	1.77	1, 2
b <sub>2</sub>	0.095	0.105	2.42	2.66	1, 2
c	0.020	0.026	0.51	0.66	1, 2, 3
D	0.800	0.820	20.32	20.82	-
E	0.605	0.625	15.37	15.87	-
e	0.219 TYP		5.56 TYP		4
e <sub>1</sub>	0.438 BSC		11.12 BSC		4
J <sub>1</sub>	0.090	0.105	2.29	2.66	5
L	0.620	0.640	15.75	16.25	-
L <sub>1</sub>	0.145	0.155	3.69	3.93	1
ØP	0.138	0.144	3.51	3.65	-
Q	0.210	0.220	5.34	5.58	-
ØR	0.195	0.205	4.96	5.20	-
ØS	0.260	0.270	6.61	6.85	-

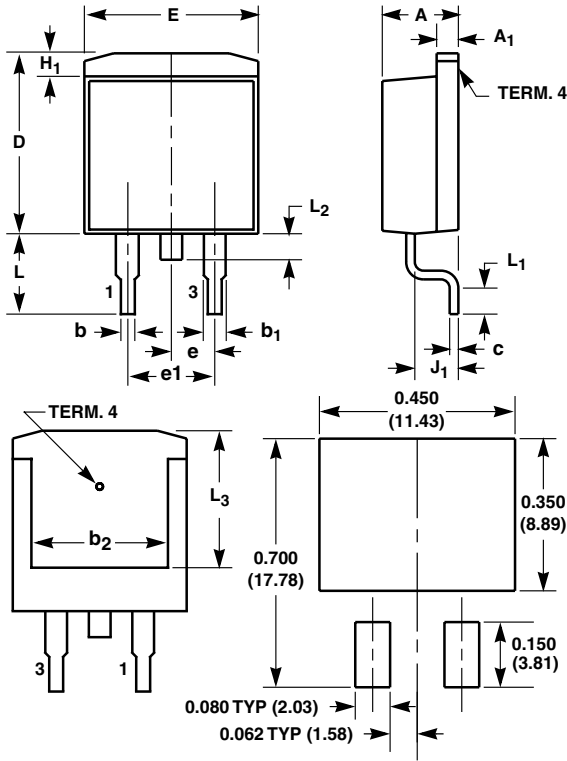
**NOTES:**

1. Lead dimension and finish uncontrolled in L<sub>1</sub>.
2. Lead dimension (without solder).
3. Add typically 0.002 inches (0.05mm) for solder coating.
4. Position of lead to be measured 0.250 inches (6.35mm) from bottom of dimension D.
5. Position of lead to be measured 0.100 inches (2.54mm) from bottom of dimension D.
6. Controlling dimension: Inch.
7. Revision 1 dated 1-93.



ISL9G1260EG3, ISL9G1260EP3, ISL9G1260ES3

TO-263AB SURFACE MOUNT JEDEC TO-263AB PLASTIC PACKAGE



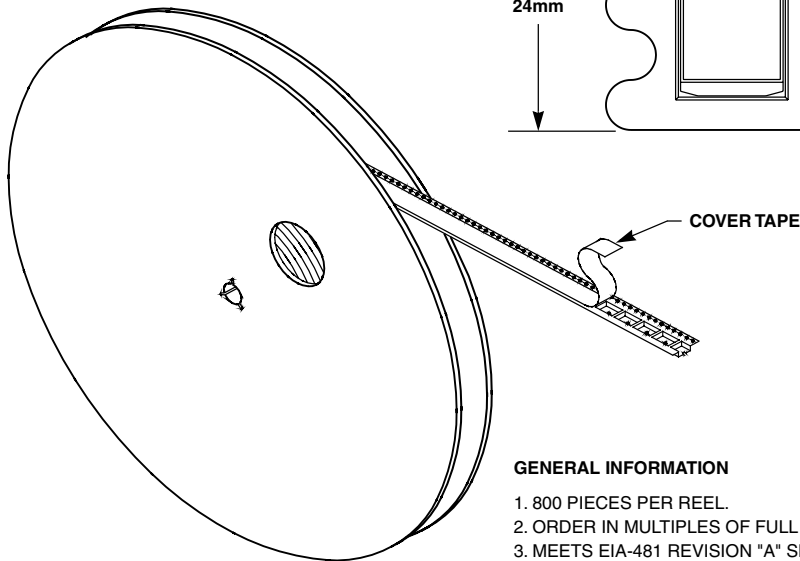
MINIMUM PAD SIZE RECOMMENDED FOR SURFACE-MOUNTED APPLICATIONS

SYMBOL	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		NOTES
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	0.170	0.180	4.32	4.57	-
A <sub>1</sub>	0.048	0.052	1.22	1.32	4, 5
b	0.030	0.034	0.77	0.86	4, 5
b <sub>1</sub>	0.045	0.055	1.15	1.39	4, 5
b <sub>2</sub>	0.310	-	7.88	-	2
c	0.018	0.022	0.46	0.55	4, 5
D	0.405	0.425	10.29	10.79	-
E	0.395	0.405	10.04	10.28	-
e	0.100 TYP		2.54 TYP		7
e <sub>1</sub>	0.200 BSC		5.08 BSC		7
H <sub>1</sub>	0.045	0.055	1.15	1.39	-
J <sub>1</sub>	0.095	0.105	2.42	2.66	-
L	0.175	0.195	4.45	4.95	-
L <sub>1</sub>	0.090	0.110	2.29	2.79	4, 6
L <sub>2</sub>	0.050	0.070	1.27	1.77	3
L <sub>3</sub>	0.315	-	8.01	-	2

NOTES:

1. These dimensions are within allowable dimensions of Rev. C of JEDEC TO-263AB outline dated 2-92.
2. L<sub>3</sub> and b<sub>2</sub> dimensions established a minimum mounting surface for terminal 4.
3. Solder finish uncontrolled in this area.
4. Dimension (without solder).
5. Add typically 0.002 inches (0.05mm) for solder plating.
6. L<sub>1</sub> is the terminal length for soldering.
7. Position of lead to be measured 0.120 inches (3.05mm) from bottom of dimension D.
8. Controlling dimension: Inch.
9. Revision 10 dated 5-99.

TO-263AB  
24mm TAPE AND REEL



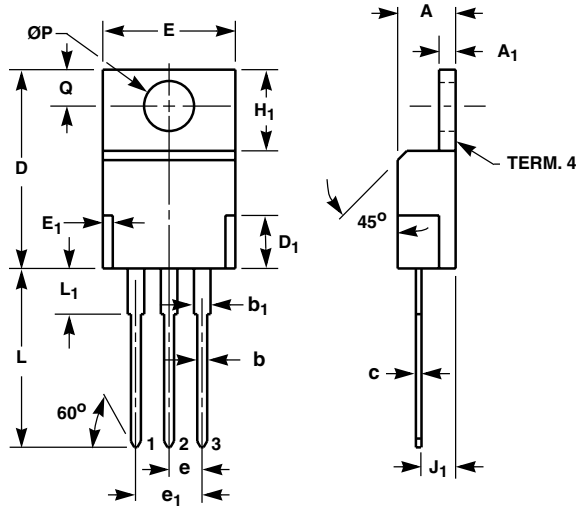
GENERAL INFORMATION

1. 800 PIECES PER REEL.
2. ORDER IN MULTIPLES OF FULL REELS ONLY.
3. MEETS EIA-481 REVISION "A" SPECIFICATIONS.

ISL9G1260EG3, ISL9G1260EP3, ISL9G1260ES3

**TO-220AB**

3 LEAD JEDEC TO-220AB PLASTIC PACKAGE



SYMBOL	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		NOTES
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	0.170	0.180	4.32	4.57	-
A <sub>1</sub>	0.048	0.052	1.22	1.32	-
b	0.030	0.034	0.77	0.86	3, 4
b <sub>1</sub>	0.045	0.055	1.15	1.39	2, 3
c	0.014	0.019	0.36	0.48	2, 3, 4
D	0.590	0.610	14.99	15.49	-
D <sub>1</sub>	-	0.160	-	4.06	-
E	0.395	0.410	10.04	10.41	-
E <sub>1</sub>	-	0.030	-	0.76	-
e	0.100 TYP		2.54 TYP		5
e <sub>1</sub>	0.200 BSC		5.08 BSC		5
H <sub>1</sub>	0.235	0.255	5.97	6.47	-
J <sub>1</sub>	0.100	0.110	2.54	2.79	6
L	0.530	0.550	13.47	13.97	-
L <sub>1</sub>	0.130	0.150	3.31	3.81	2
$\varnothing P$	0.149	0.153	3.79	3.88	-
Q	0.102	0.112	2.60	2.84	-

NOTES:

1. These dimensions are within allowable dimensions of Rev. J of JEDEC TO-220AB outline dated 3-24-87.
2. Lead dimension and finish uncontrolled in L<sub>1</sub>.
3. Lead dimension (without solder).
4. Add typically 0.002 inches (0.05mm) for solder coating.
5. Position of lead to be measured 0.250 inches (6.35mm) from bottom of dimension D.
6. Position of lead to be measured 0.100 inches (2.54mm) from bottom of dimension D.
7. Controlling dimension: Inch.
8. Revision 2 dated 7-97.

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## PRODUCT STATUS DEFINITIONS

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