

## 28 V, 99 mΩ, Load Switch with Programmable Current Limit and Slew Rate Control

### OPERATION DESCRIPTION

The SiP32430 is a load switch integrates multiple control features that simplify the design and increase the reliability of the circuitry connected to the switch. The SiP32430 is designed to operate in the 6 V to 28 V range.

An internally generated gate drive voltage ensures low switch resistance over the wide input voltage operating range.

The SiP32430 has a slew rate control circuit that programs the switch turn-on time to the value set by an external capacitor.

An over-current protection circuit (OCP) continuously monitors the current through the load switch. When the over current protection is triggered, the circuit controls the switch impedance to clamp the current to the level programmed by an external resistor. The trigger current is typically 8 % over the set current limit. In case the over-current condition persists for more than 7 ms, the switch shuts off automatically.

The SiP32430 has an over temperature protection circuit (OTP) which will shut the switch off immediately if the junction temperature exceeds over temperature limit of typically 150 °C. The OTP circuit will release the switch when the temperature has decreased by about 20 °C of hysteresis.

When an OCP or an OTP fault condition is detected the FLG pin is pulled low. The fault flag will release 150 ms after the fault condition is cleared, and the switch will automatically turn on at the programmed slew rate.

The SiP32430 features a low voltage control logic interface which can be controlled without the need for level shifting. It also includes a power good flag.

The SiP32430 is available in a space efficient DFN10 of 3 mm x 3 mm package.

### FEATURES

- 6 V to 28 V operation
- Programmable soft start
- Programmable current limit
- Over temperature protection
- ON resistance 99 mΩ
- Power good, when  $V_{OUT}$  reaches 90 % of  $V_{IN}$
- OCP / OTP fault flag
- Under voltage lockout: 4.8 V / 5.4 V (typ. / max.)
- If no OTP, auto re-try to soft turn on 150 ms after the switch protected OFF
- Package: DFN10 3 mm x 3 mm
- Material categorization: for definitions of compliance please see [www.vishay.com/doc?99912](http://www.vishay.com/doc?99912)

### APPLICATIONS

- Personal computers
- Lighting
- Flat panel displays
- Game consoles
- Industrial
- Network communication
- Data storage



**RoHS**  
COMPLIANT  
HALOGEN  
**FREE**  
Available

### TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT

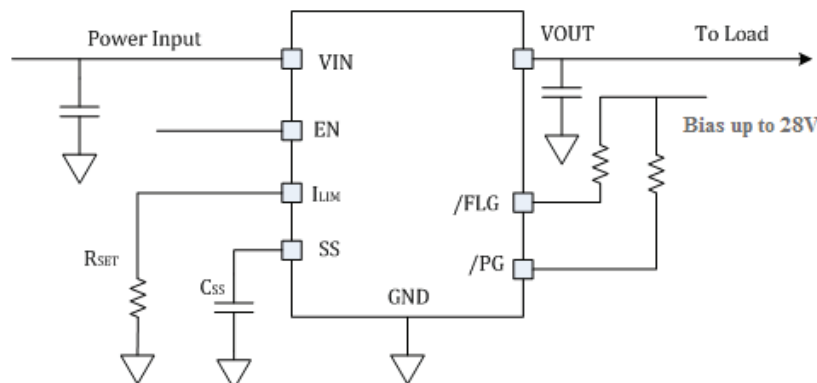


Fig. 1 - SiP32430 Typical Application Circuit



ORDERING INFORMATION			
TEMPERATURE RANGE	PACKAGE	MARKING	PART NUMBER
-40 °C to +85 °C	DFN10 3 mm x 3 mm	2430	SiP32430DN-T1-GE4

Note

- GE4 denotes halogen-free and RoHS-compliant

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS		
PARAMETER	LIMIT	UNIT
Input Voltage ( $V_{IN}$ )	-0.3 to 30	V
Output Voltage ( $V_{OUT}$ )	-0.3 to $V_{IN} + 0.3$ V	
$\overline{PG}$ Voltage	-0.3 to 30	
$\overline{FLG}$ Voltage	-0.3 to 30	
EN Voltage	-0.3 to 6	
Maximum Continuous Switch Current	3.2	A
ESD Rating (HBM)	4000	V
Maximum Junction Temperature	150	°C
Storage Temperature	-55 to +150	
Thermal Resistance ( $\theta_{thJA}$ ) <sup>a</sup>	88	°C/W
Power Dissipation ( $P_D$ ) <sup>a, b</sup>	1.42	W

Notes

- Device mounted with all lead and power pad soldered or welded to PCB.
- Derate 11.4 mW/°C above  $T_A = 25$  °C.

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.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING RANGE		
PARAMETER	LIMIT	UNIT
Input Voltage ( $V_{IN}$ )	6 to 28	V
$V_{SS}$	0 to 6	
$V_{OUT}$	0 to 28	
EN	0 to 6	
$\overline{FLG}, \overline{PG}$	0 to $V_{IN}$	
$I_{LIM}$	0 to 6	
Current Limit	0.1 to 1	A
Operating Temperature Range	-40 to +85	°C



SPECIFICATIONS							
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS UNLESS SPECIFIED $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ , $V_{EN} = 2.4\text{ V}$ , $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	TEMP.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Power Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$		-	6	-	28	V
Quiescent Current	$I_Q$	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ A}$ , and device enabled	-	-	163	300	$\mu\text{A}$
Shutdown Current	$I_{SD}$	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ A}$ , and device disabled	-	-	11	20	
Switch OFF Leakage	$I_{(OFF)}$	$V_{IN} = 28\text{ V}$ , $V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$ (current measured at output)	-	-	-	1	
Current Limit Clamp		$R_{SET} = 12\text{ k}\Omega$	-40 °C to +85 °C	0.28	0.35	0.42	A
Current Limit Trigger		% above setting current	-40 °C to +85 °C	-	8	-	%
Switch ON Resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$	$I_{SW} = 500\text{ mA}$	-	-	99	120	m $\Omega$
Soft Start Charge Current	$I_{SS}$	Constant current source	-	-	4.5	-	$\mu\text{A}$
Turn ON Delay Time	$T_{ON\_DLY}$	50 % $V_{EN}$ to 50 % $V_{OUT}$ , $C_{SS} = \text{open}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ }\Omega$ , $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	-	-	0.8	-	ms
		50 % $V_{EN}$ to 50 % $V_{OUT}$ , $C_{SS} = 47\text{ nF}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ }\Omega$ , $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	-	-	6.7	-	
Turn ON Rise Time	$T_R$	$C_{SS} = \text{open}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ }\Omega$ , $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	-	-	1	-	
		$C_{SS} = 47\text{ nF}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ }\Omega$ , $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	-	-	9.5	-	
		$C_{SS} = 47\text{ nF}$ , no $R_L$ , $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$	-	-	2.5	-	
Turn OFF Delay	$T_{OFF\_DLY}$		-	-	8	-	
Current Limit Response Time			-	-	20	-	
Short Circuit Response Time			-	-	1	-	
OC Flag Blanking Time / Switch OFF delay under OC			-40 °C to +85 °C	4	-	-	ms
Auto re-try time			-	-	150	-	
Input Logic High Voltage	$V_{ENH}$	$V_{IN} = 6\text{ V to }28\text{ V}$	-40 °C to +85 °C	1.5	-	-	V
Input Logic Low Voltage	$V_{ENL}$		-40 °C to +85 °C	-	-	0.6	
Input Pull Down Resistor	$R_{EN}$	$V_{EN} = 5\text{ V}$	-	-	2.5	-	M $\Omega$
Power Good Trip Voltage			-	-	90 % x $V_{IN}$	-	V
Power Good Hysteresis			-	-	3 % x $V_{IN}$	-	
$\overline{\text{PG}}$ and $\overline{\text{FLG}}$ Output Logic Low Voltage		$I_{SINK} = 1\text{ mA}$	-	-	< 0.1	-	
$\overline{\text{PG}}$ and $\overline{\text{FLG}}$ Output High Leakage		$V_{PG}$ , $V_{FLG} = 28\text{ V}$	-	-	-	1	$\mu\text{A}$
UVLO Threshold			-	-	4.8	5.4	V
UVLO Hysteresis			-	-	0.28	-	
Thermal Shut-down Threshold			-	-	150	-	°C
Thermal Shut-down Hysteresis			-	-	20	-	

**TIMING DIAGRAM**

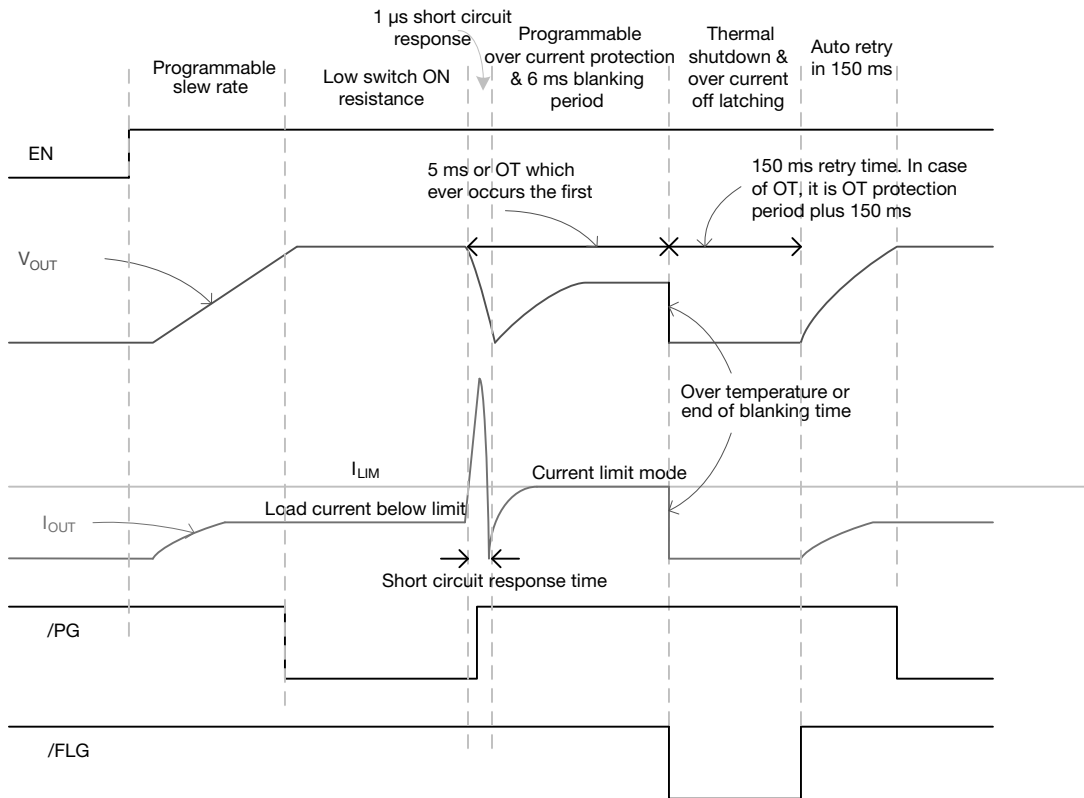


Fig. 2 - Timing Diagram

**PIN CONFIGURATION**

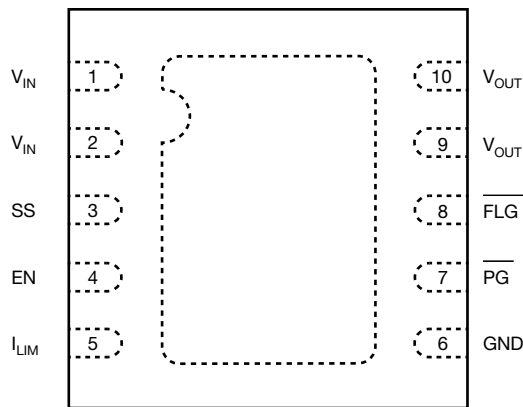


Fig. 3 - DFN10 3 mm x 3 mm Package  
Top View

PIN DESCRIPTION		
PIN NUMBER	NAME	FUNCTION
1	$V_{IN}$	Power input
2	$V_{IN}$	Power input
3	SS	Soft-Start pin. Connect a capacitor from SS to GND to program the soft-start time. Leave SS open to set the default soft-start time of 400 $\mu$ s.
4	EN	Enable input. Logic high enabled
5	$I_{LIM}$	Current limit setting pin. Connect $R_{SET}$ resistor to GND
6	GND	Ground
7	$\overline{PG}$	Power Good
8	$\overline{FLG}$	Fault condition flag
9	$V_{OUT}$	Switch output
10	$V_{OUT}$	Switch output
Central Pad		Connect this pad to GND or leave it floating

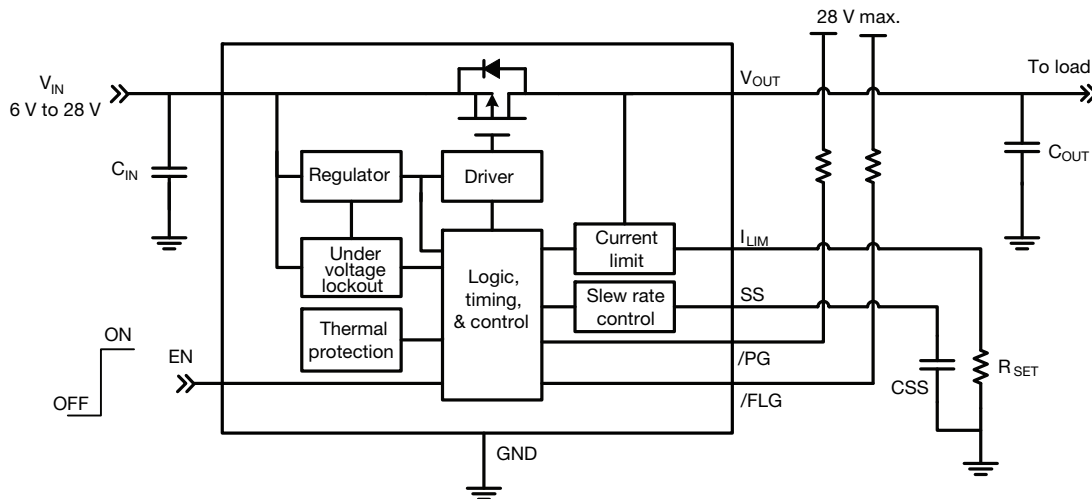
**BLOCK DIAGRAM**


Fig. 4 - Block Diagram

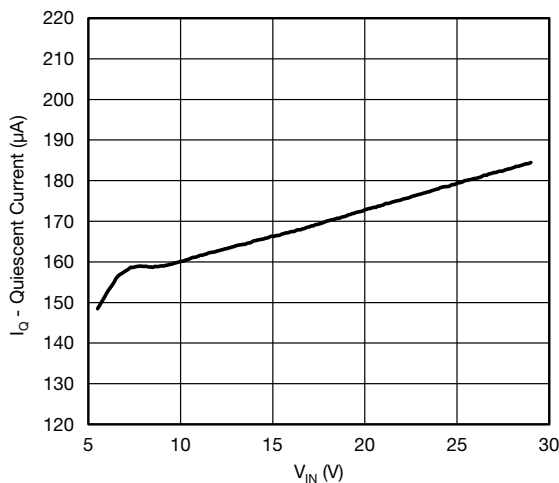
**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (internally regulated, 25 °C, unless otherwise noted)


Fig. 5 - Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage

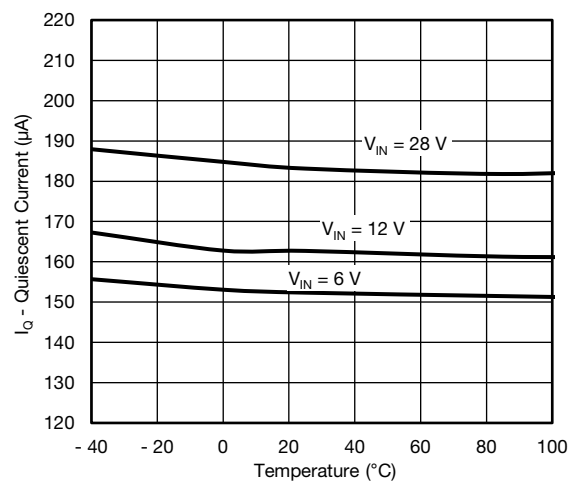
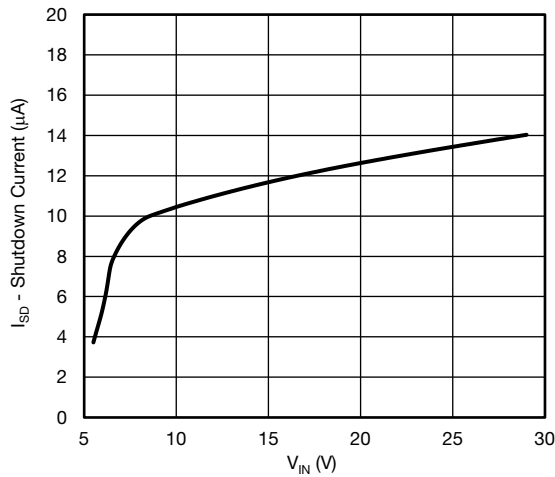
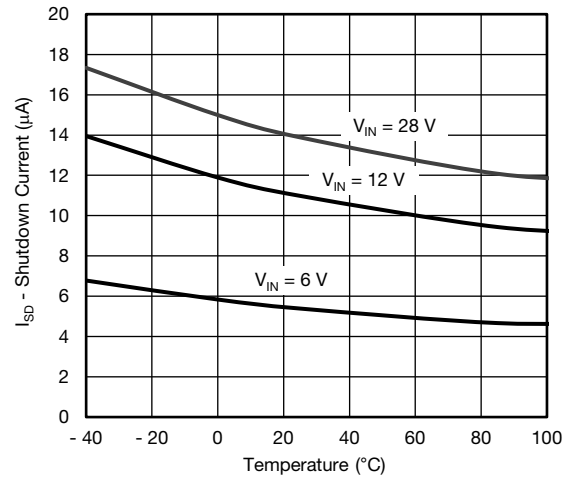
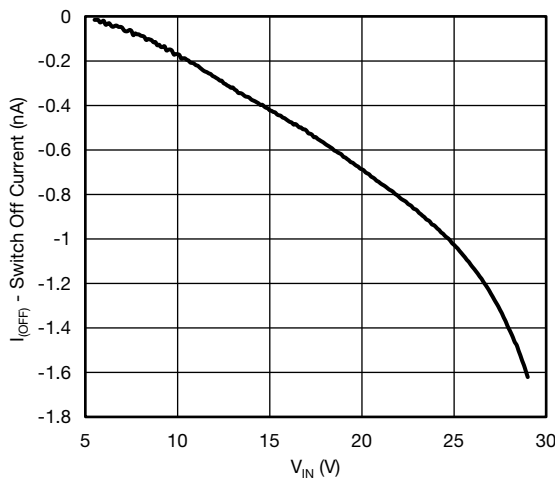
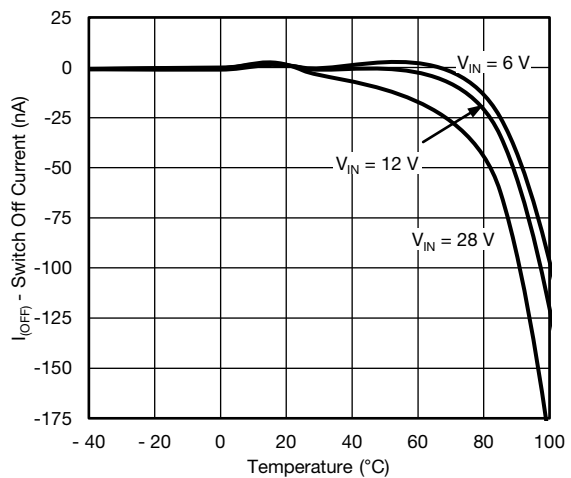
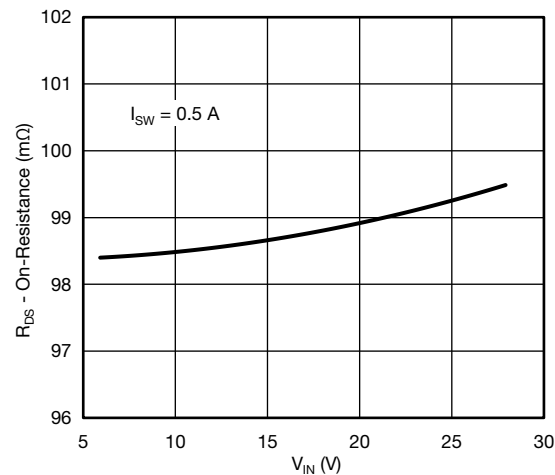
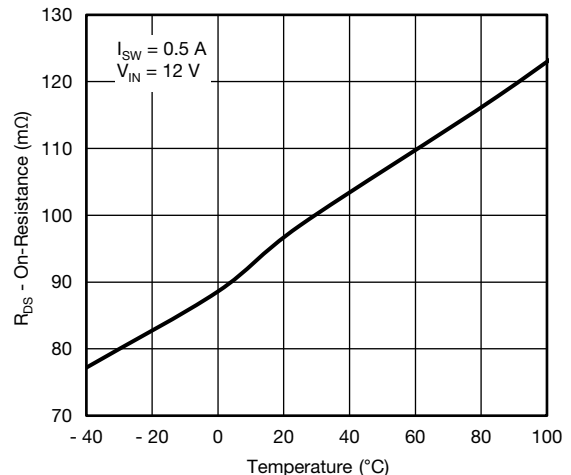


Fig. 6 - Quiescent Current vs. Temperature

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (internally regulated, 25 °C, unless otherwise noted)

**Fig. 7 - Shutdown Current vs. Input Voltage**

**Fig. 10 - Shutdown Current vs. Temperature**

**Fig. 8 - Shutdown Current vs. Input Voltage**

**Fig. 11 - Switch OFF Current vs. Temperature**

**Fig. 9 - ON Resistance vs. Input Voltage**

**Fig. 12 - ON Resistance vs. Temperature**

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (internally regulated, 25 °C, unless otherwise noted)

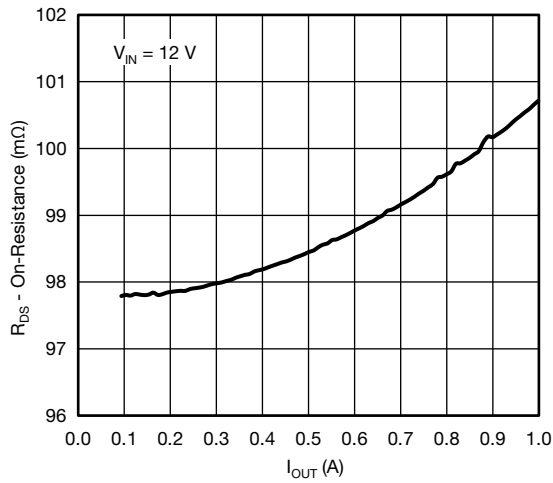


Fig. 13 - ON Resistance vs. Output Current

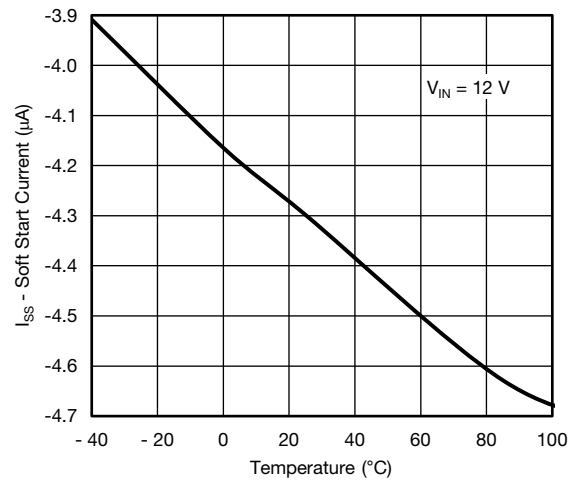


Fig. 16 - Soft Start Current vs. Temperature

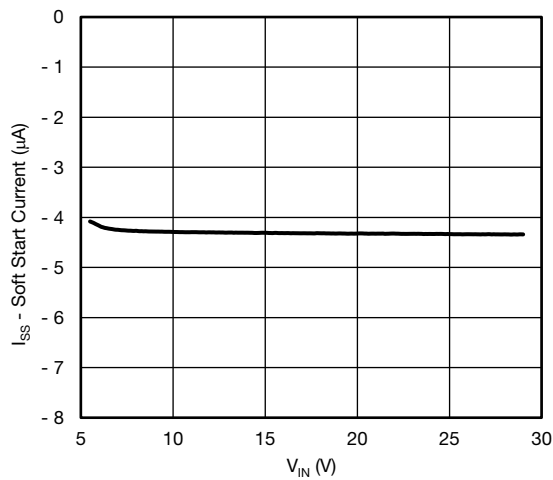


Fig. 14 - Soft Start Current vs. Input Voltage

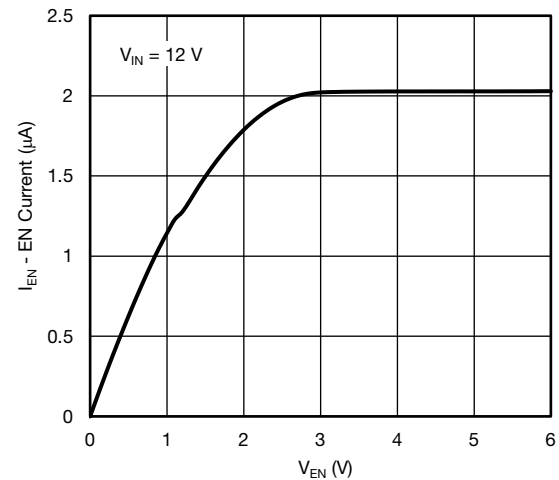


Fig. 17 - EN Current vs.  $V_{EN}$

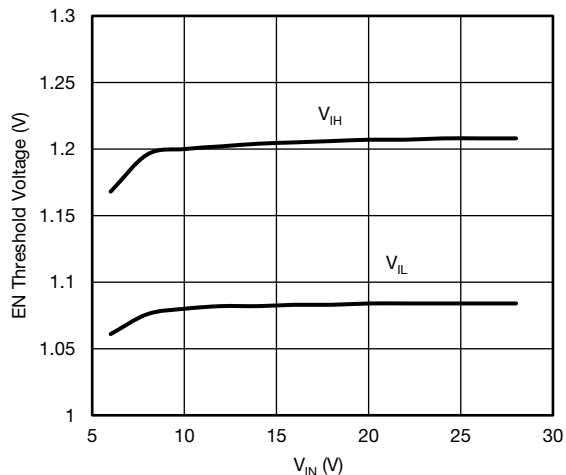


Fig. 15 - Threshold Voltage vs. Input Voltage

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (internally regulated, 25 °C, unless otherwise noted)

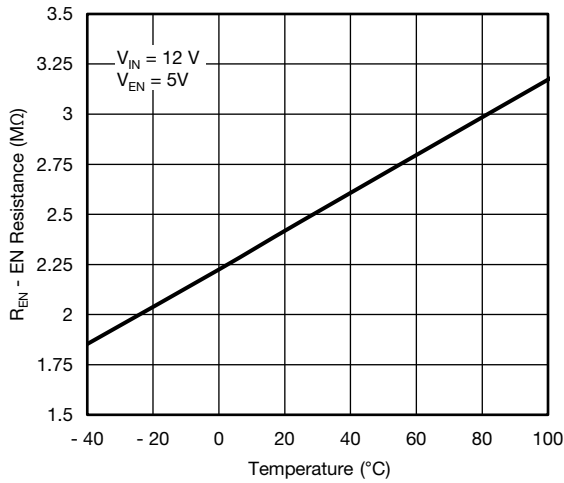


Fig. 18 - EN Resistance vs. Temperature

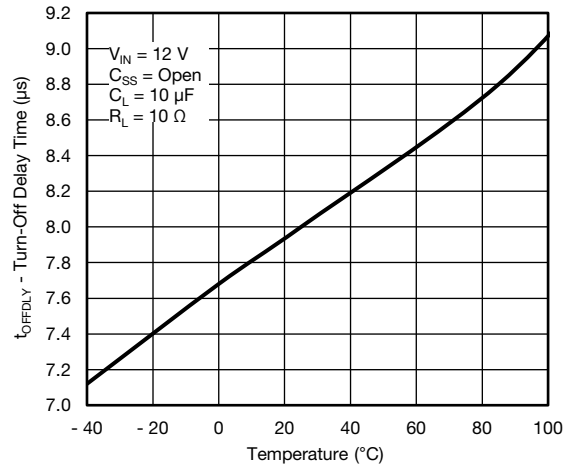


Fig. 21 - Turn-OFF Delay Time vs. Temperature

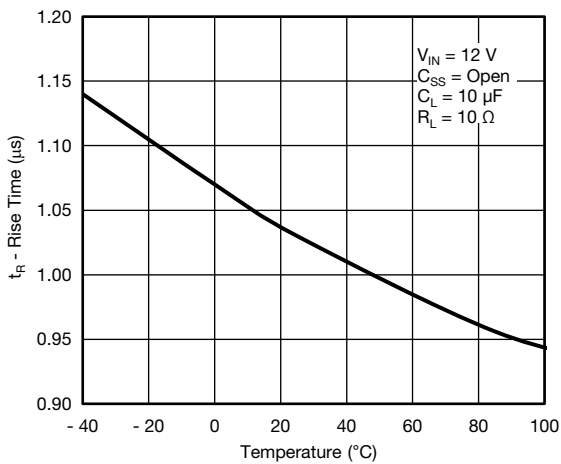


Fig. 19 - Rise Time vs. Temperature

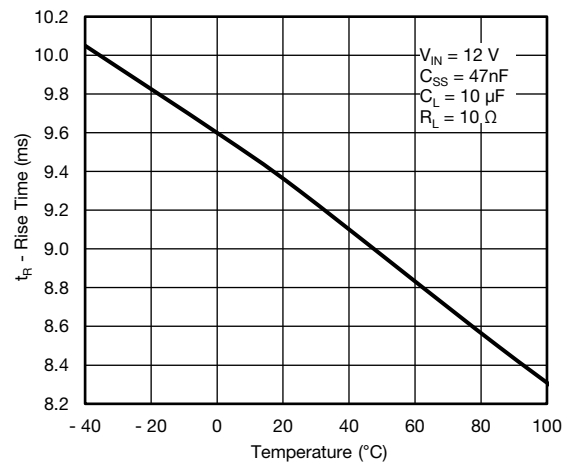


Fig. 22 - Rise Time vs. Temperature

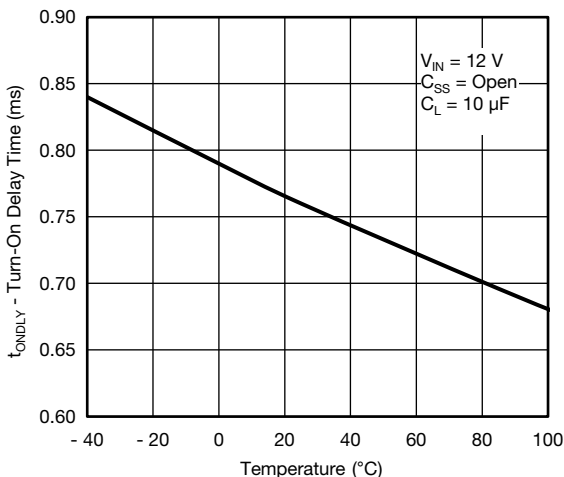


Fig. 20 - Turn-ON Delay Time vs. Temperature

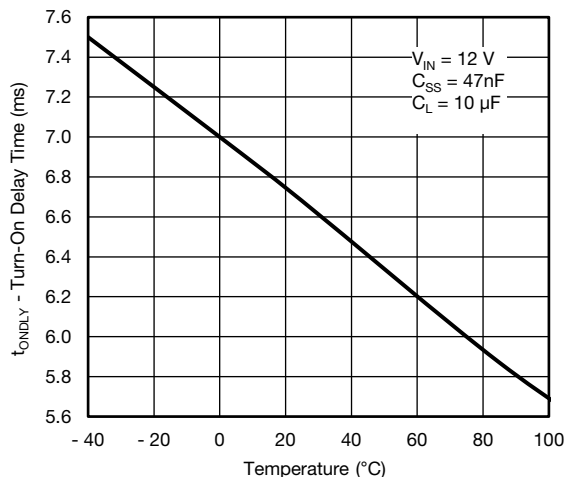


Fig. 23 - Turn-ON Delay Time vs. Temperature



**TYPICAL WAVEFORMS**

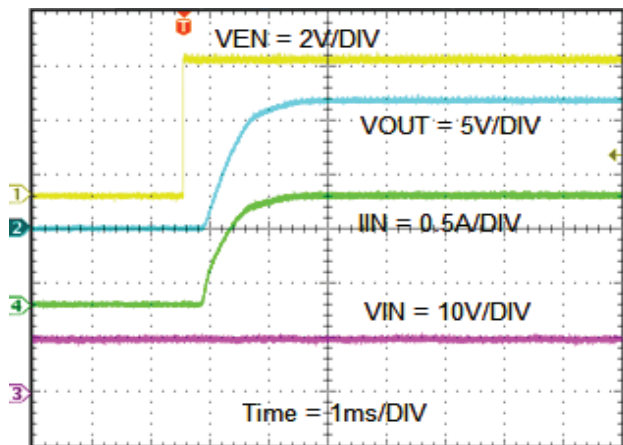


Fig. 24 - Turn-ON Time,  
 $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $C_{SS} = \text{open}$ ,  $R_L = 10\ \Omega$ ,  $C_L = 10\ \mu\text{F}$

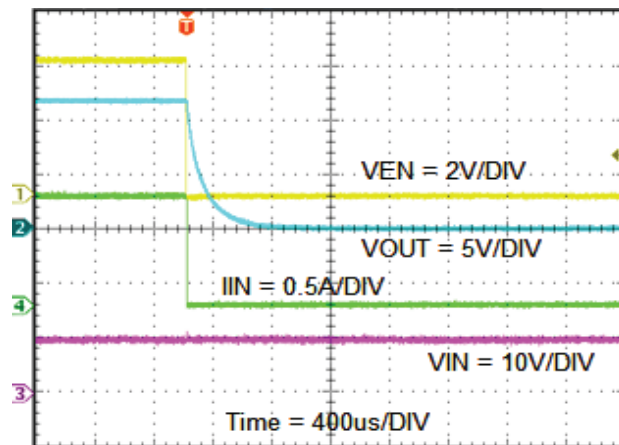


Fig. 27 - Turn-OFF Time,  
 $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $C_{SS} = \text{open}$ ,  $R_L = 10\ \Omega$ ,  $C_L = 10\ \mu\text{F}$

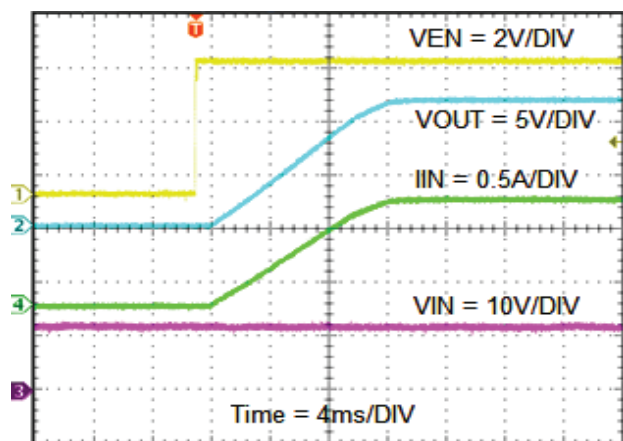


Fig. 25 - Turn-ON Time,  
 $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $C_{SS} = 47\text{ nF}$ ,  $R_L = 10\ \Omega$ ,  $C_L = 10\ \mu\text{F}$

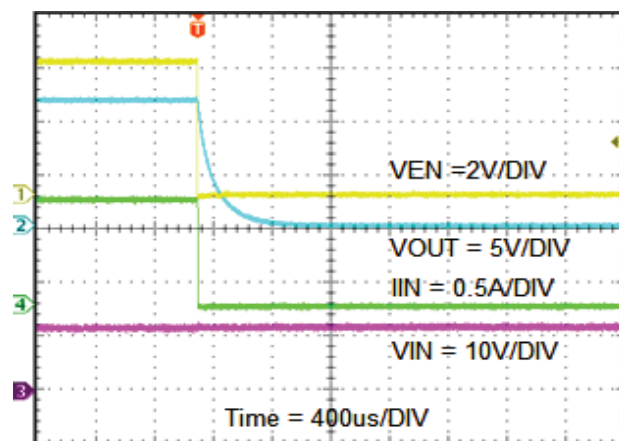


Fig. 28 - Turn-OFF Time,  
 $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $C_{SS} = 47\text{ nF}$ ,  $R_L = 10\ \Omega$ ,  $C_L = 10\ \mu\text{F}$

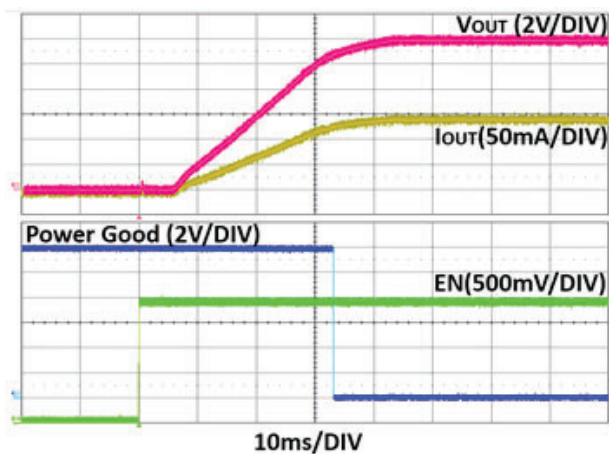


Fig. 26 -  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 82\ \Omega$ ,  $R_{SET} = 16.2\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  
 $C_{SS} = 150\text{ nF}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = \text{open}$

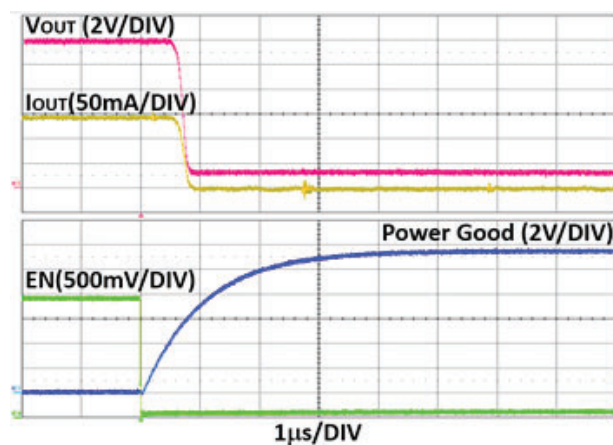


Fig. 29 -  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 82\ \Omega$ ,  $R_{SET} = 16.2\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  
 $C_{SS} = 150\text{ nF}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = \text{open}$

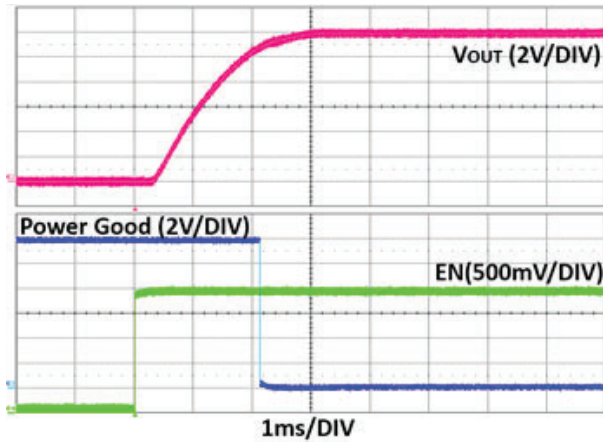
**TYPICAL WAVEFORMS**


Fig. 30 -  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = \text{open}$ ,  $R_{SET} = 16.2\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  
 $C_{SS} = 150\text{ nF}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = \text{open}$

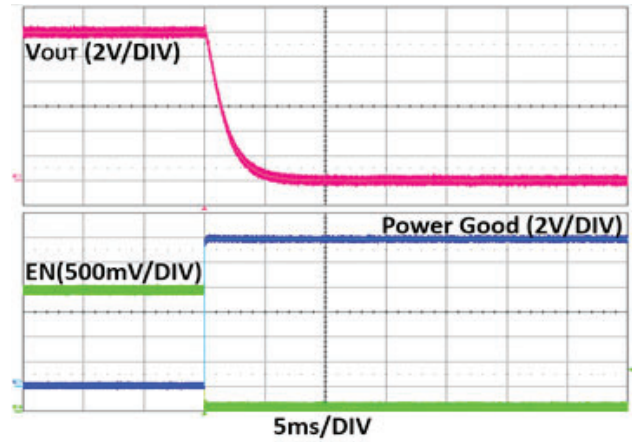


Fig. 33 -  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = \text{open}$ ,  $R_{SET} = 16.2\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  
 $C_{SS} = 150\text{ nF}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = \text{open}$

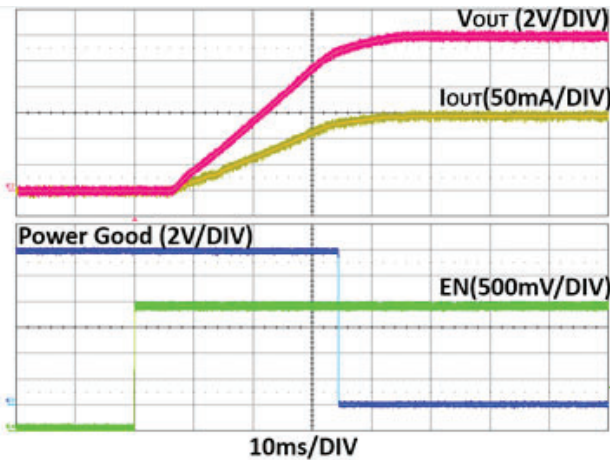


Fig. 31 -  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 82\ \Omega$ ,  $R_{SET} = 16.2\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  
 $C_{SS} = 150\text{ nF}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$

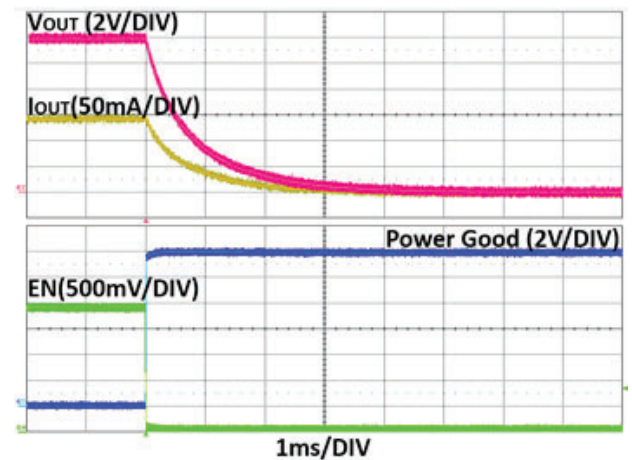


Fig. 34 -  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 82\ \Omega$ ,  $R_{SET} = 16.2\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  
 $C_{SS} = 150\text{ nF}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$

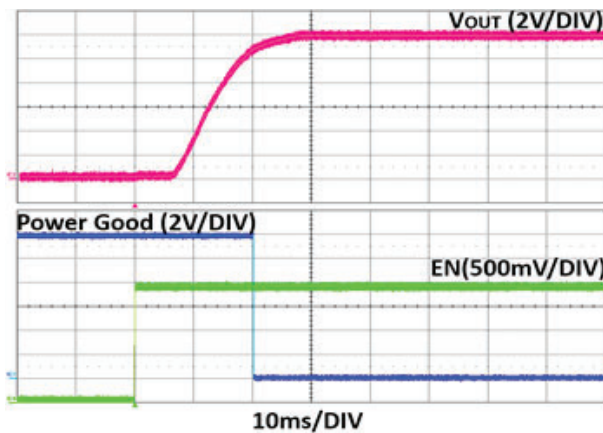


Fig. 32 -  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = \text{open}$ ,  $R_{SET} = 16.2\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  
 $C_{SS} = 150\text{ nF}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$

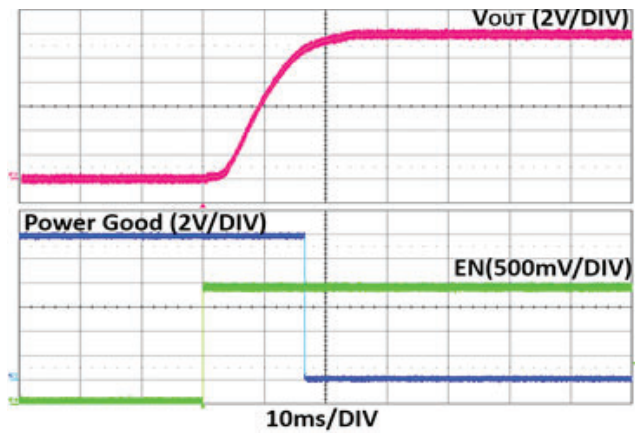


Fig. 35 -  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = \text{open}$ ,  $R_{SET} = 3.32\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  
 $C_{SS} = 150\text{ nF}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$

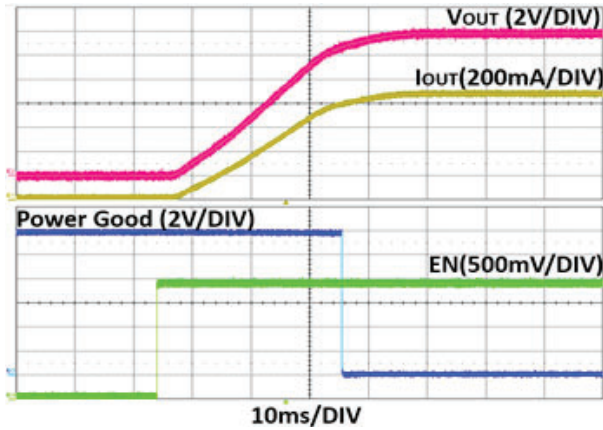
**TYPICAL WAVEFORMS**


Fig. 36 -  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 14\ \Omega$ ,  $R_{SET} = 3.32\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  
 $C_{SS} = 150\text{ nF}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = \text{open}$

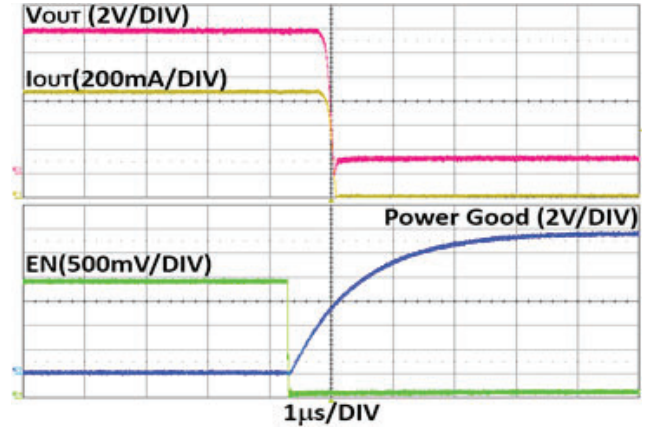


Fig. 39 -  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 14\ \Omega$ ,  $R_{SET} = 3.32\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  
 $C_{SS} = 150\text{ nF}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = \text{open}$

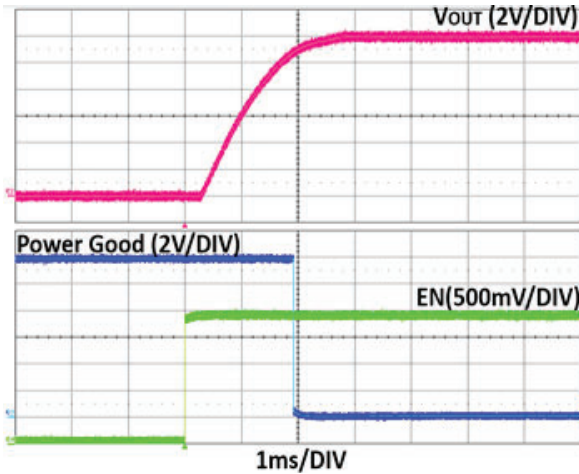


Fig. 37 -  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = \text{open}$ ,  $R_{SET} = 3.32\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  
 $C_{SS} = 150\text{ nF}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = \text{open}$

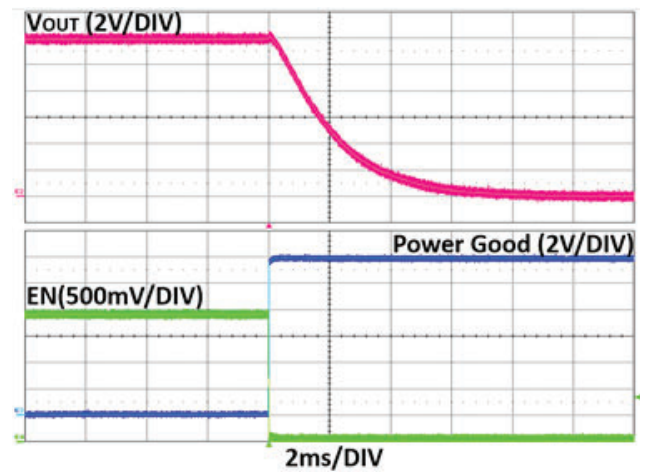


Fig. 40 -  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = \text{open}$ ,  $R_{SET} = 3.32\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  
 $C_{SS} = 150\text{ nF}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = \text{open}$

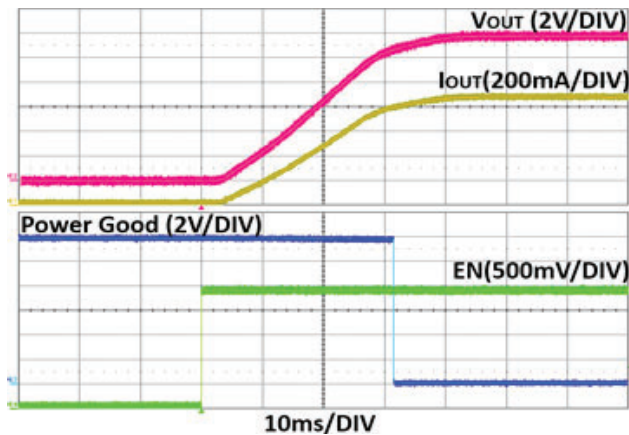


Fig. 38 -  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 14\ \Omega$ ,  $R_{SET} = 3.32\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  
 $C_{SS} = 150\text{ nF}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$

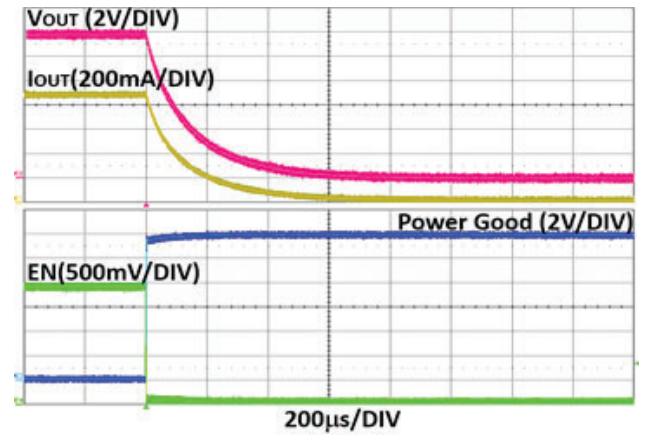


Fig. 41 -  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 14\ \Omega$ ,  $R_{SET} = 3.32\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  
 $C_{SS} = 150\text{ nF}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$

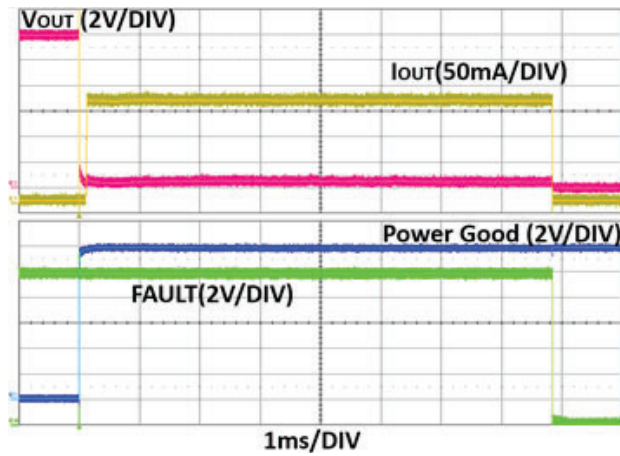
**TYPICAL WAVEFORMS**


Fig. 42 -  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = \text{open to } 2\ \Omega$ ,  $R_{SET} = 16.2\ \text{k}\Omega$ ,  $C_{SS} = 150\ \text{nF}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = \text{open}$

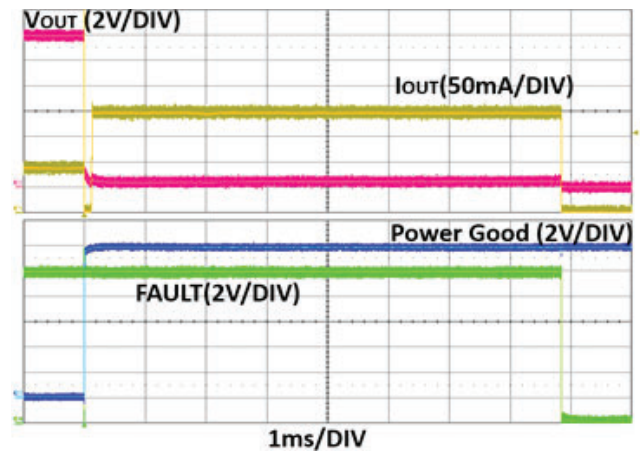


Fig. 45 -  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 136\ \Omega \text{ to } 2\ \Omega$ ,  $R_{SET} = 16.2\ \text{k}\Omega$ ,  $C_{SS} = 150\ \text{nF}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = \text{open}$

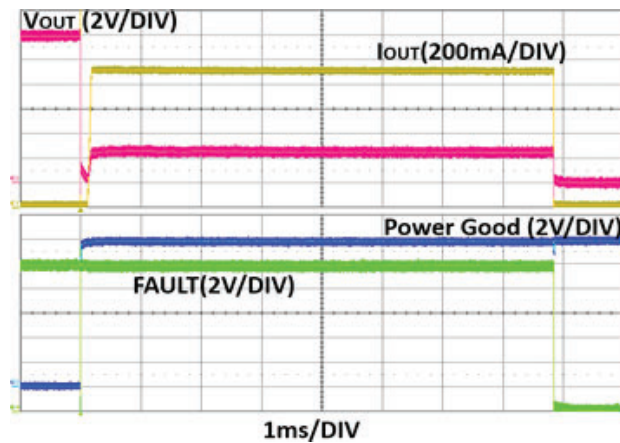


Fig. 43 -  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = \text{open to } 2\ \Omega$ ,  $R_{SET} = 3.32\ \text{k}\Omega$ ,  $C_{SS} = 150\ \text{nF}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = \text{open}$

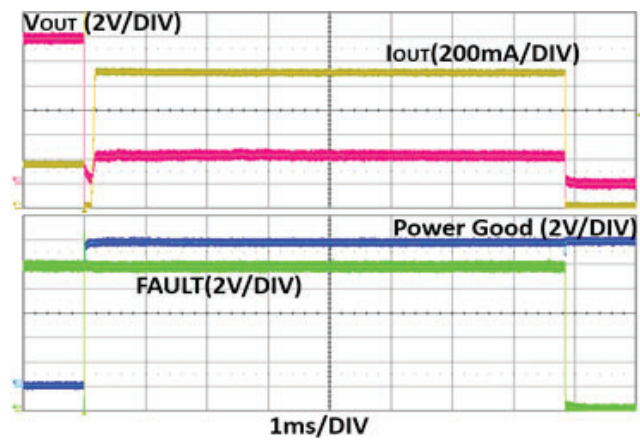


Fig. 46 -  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 34\ \Omega \text{ to } 2\ \Omega$ ,  $R_{SET} = 3.32\ \text{k}\Omega$ ,  $C_{SS} = 150\ \text{nF}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = \text{open}$

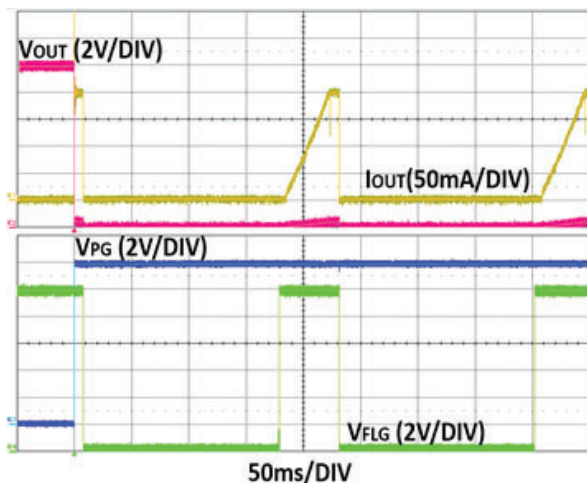


Fig. 44 -  $V_{IN} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 2\ \Omega$ ,  $R_{SET} = 16.2\ \text{k}\Omega$ ,  $C_{SS} = 150\ \text{nF}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$ , Re-Starts after  $\sim 150\ \text{ms}$  during Fault Condition

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

### Over Current Limit

When an over-current event occurs, the SiP32430 will limit the current immediately. If the event exceeds 7 ms, the SiP32430 will turn off the switch. The  $\overline{\text{FLG}}$  pin is pulled low upon the switch off. The SiP32430 will auto restart 150 ms after the switch off and the recovery from over temperature. The SiP32430 current limit is set an external resistor between the  $I_{\text{LIM}}$  pin and GND.  $R_{\text{SET}}$  can be selected per the following table and curve.

<b>R<sub>SET</sub> SELECTION TABLE</b>					
R <sub>SET</sub> (kΩ)	CURRENT LIMIT (A) (SETTLING)			TOL. (%)	CURRENT LIMIT TRIGGER POINT (A)
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.		TYP.
4.22	0.81	1.01	1.21	20	1.12
5.36	0.65	0.81	0.97	20	0.87
7.15	0.49	0.61	0.73	20	0.66
10.2	0.33	0.42	0.50	20	0.46
12	0.28	0.35	0.42	20	0.38
13.3	0.25	0.31	0.37	20	0.35
18.7	0.17	0.21	0.26	20	0.25
24.3	0.11	0.16	0.21	30	0.19

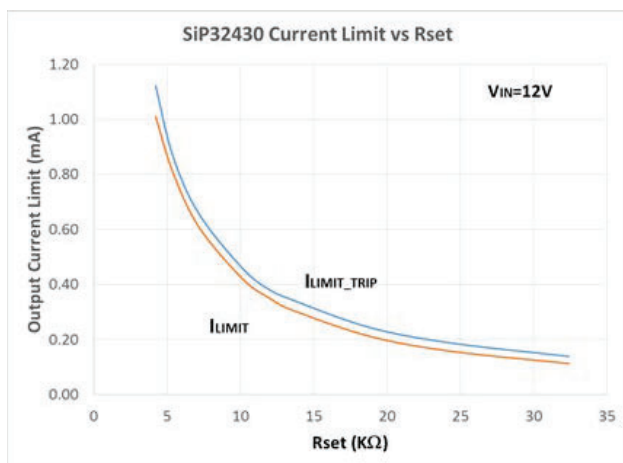


Fig. 47 - Current Limit vs. R<sub>SET</sub>

The current limit trigger level is typically 8 % over the current limit setting current.

### Soft Start

The soft start time can be calculated by the following formula:

$$\frac{\Delta V_{\text{OUT}}}{\Delta t} = \frac{I_{\text{SS}}}{C_{\text{SS}}} \times \frac{R_{\text{OUT}} \times 3300}{R_{\text{SET}}}$$

Where:

$\Delta t$  is the soft start time

$\Delta V_{\text{OUT}}$  is the output voltage range

$I_{\text{SS}}$  is the built-in current source charging the soft start capacitor  $C_{\text{SS}}$ .  $I_{\text{SS}}$  value is 5  $\mu\text{A}$  typical.

$C_{\text{SS}}$  is the soft start time setting capacitor.

$R_{\text{SET}}$  is the current limit setting resistor.

$R_{\text{OUT}}$  is the output load.

### Enable

The device is logic high enable. This can be accomplished by applying a logic high signal to the EN pin. Alternatively this pin can be hardwired through a resistor divider to the  $V_{\text{IN}}$ , thus keeping the switch permanently ON as long as the supply is present.

### $\overline{\text{FLG}}$

The  $\overline{\text{FLG}}$  is an open drain output and will be pulled low under over temperature or over current conditions.

### $\overline{\text{PG}}$

The  $\overline{\text{PG}}$  is an open drain output that will be pulled low when output voltage reaches 90 % of the  $V_{\text{IN}}$ .

**APPLICATION INFORMATION**

**Input Capacitor**

While bypass capacitors at the inputs pins are not required, a 2.2  $\mu\text{F}$  or larger capacitors for  $C_{\text{IN}}$  is recommended in almost all applications. The bypass capacitors should be placed as physically close to the device's input pins to be effective to minimize transients on the input. Ceramic capacitors are recommended over tantalum because of their ability to withstand input current surges from low impedance sources such as batteries.

**Output Capacitor**

SiP32430 does not require an output capacitor for proper operation. A proper value  $C_{\text{OUT}}$  is recommended to accommodate load transient per circuit design requirements. There are no specific ESR or capacitor type requirements.

**Over Temperature Shutdown**

In case an over temperature event happens, the SiP32430 will turn the switch off immediately. The SiP32430 will then retry to start 150 ms after the temperature is back to normal; during this period,  $\overline{\text{FLG}}$  will be pulled low. The SiP32430  $\overline{\text{FLG}}$  will be pulled high 150 ms after the OT event has finished.

**Thermal Consideration**

SiP32430 is designed to maintain a constant output load current under over current event. Due to physical limitations of the layout and assembly of the device, the maximum switch current should be kept at reasonably safe level within the range of SOA. However, another limiting characteristic of the safe operating load current is the power dissipation. The power dissipation need to be considered in the layout design to reduce the device temperature.

**SOA**

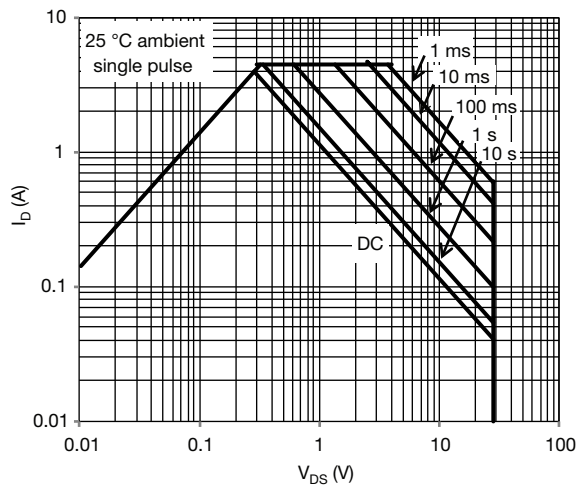


Fig. 48 - SOA on Application Board

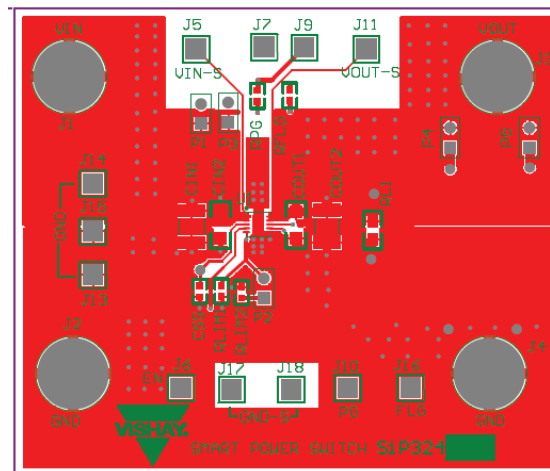


Fig. 49 - Application Board Layout

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### Офис по работе с юридическими лицами:

105318, г.Москва, ул.Щербаковская д.3, офис 1107, 1118, ДЦ «Щербаковский»

Телефон: +7 495 668-12-70 (многоканальный)

Факс: +7 495 668-12-70 (доб.304)

E-mail: [info@moschip.ru](mailto:info@moschip.ru)

Skype отдела продаж:

moschip.ru

moschip.ru\_4

moschip.ru\_6

moschip.ru\_9