## SPM® 2 32 Series Intelligent Power Module (IPM) Interleaved PFC, 650 V, 50 A

The NFL25065L4BT is a Motion SPM 2 module providing a fully-featured, high-performance Interleaved PFC (Power Factor Correction) input power stage for consumer, medical, and industrial applications. These modules integrate optimized gate drive of the built-in IGBTs to minimize EMI and losses, while also providing multiple on-module protection features including under-voltage lockout, over-current shutdown, thermal monitoring, and fault reporting. These modules also feature a full-wave rectifier and high-performance output diodes for additional space savings and mounting convenience.

#### **Features**

- UL Certified No. E209024 (UL1557)
- 650 V 50 A 2–Phase Interleaved PFC with Integral Gate Drivers and Protection
- Very Low Thermal Resistance using Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> DBC Substrate
- Low-Loss Field Stop 4<sup>th</sup> Generation IGBT
- Full-Wave Bridge Rectifier and High-Performance Output SiC Boost Diode
- Optimized for 20 kHz Switching Frequency
- Built-in NTC Thermistor for Temperature Monitoring
- Isolation Rating of 2500 Vrms / 1 min
- These Devices are RoHS Compliant

#### **Typical Applications**

- 2-Phase Interleaved PFC Converter (AC 200V Class)
  - ◆ HVAC (Commercial Air-conditioner)

#### **Integrated Power Functions**

 650 V – 50 A 2–Phase Interleaved PFC for Single–phase AC / DC Power Conversion (refer to Figure 2)

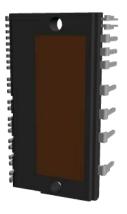
#### Integrated Drive, Protection, and System Control Functions

- For IGBTs: Gate-drive Circuit, Over-Current Protection (OCP)
   Control Circuit, Under-Voltage Lock-Out Protection (UVLO)
- Fault Signaling: Corresponding to UV and OC faults
- Built-in Thermistor: Temperature Monitoring
- Input Interface: Active-HIGH Interface, works with 3.3 V / 5 V Logic, Schmitt-Trigger Input



ON Semiconductor®

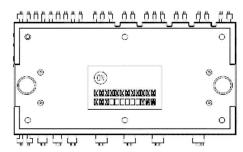
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3D Package Drawing (Click to Activate 3D Content)

S32EA-032 CASE MODEB

#### **MARKING DIAGRAM**



ON = ON Semiconductor Logo NFL25065L4BT = Specific Device Code

#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 7 of this data sheet.

#### **PIN CONFIGURATION**

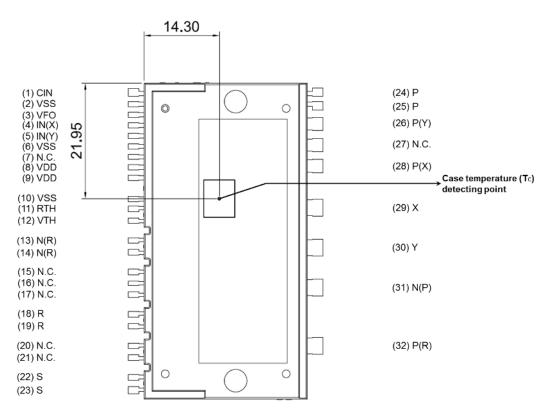


Figure 1. Pin Configuration - Top View

#### INTERNAL EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT AND INPUT/OUTPUT PINS

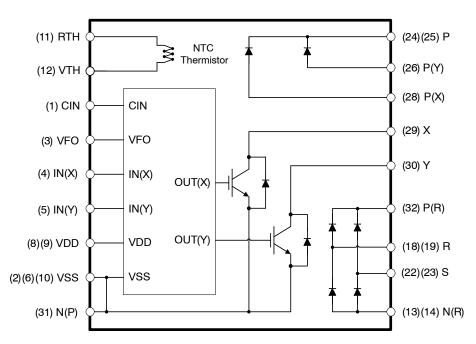


Figure 2. Internal Block Diagram

**Table 1. PIN DESCRIPTION** 

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Description
1	CIN	Signal Input for Over-Current Detection
2, 6, 10	VSS	Common Supply Ground
3	VFO	Fault Output
4	IN(X)	PWM Input for X IGBT Drive
5	IN(Y)	PWM Input for Y IGBT Drive
7	N.C.	No Connection
8, 9	VDD	Supply Bias Voltage of IC for IGBT Driving
11	RTH	Series Resistor for The Use of Thermistor
12	VTH	Thermistor Bias Voltage
13, 14	N(R)	Negative DC-Link of Rectifier Diode
15, 16, 17	N.C.	No Connection
18, 19	R	AC Input for R-Phase
20, 21	N.C.	No Connection
22, 23	S	AC Input for S-Phase
24, 25	Р	Output of Boost Diode
26	P(Y)	Input of Boost Diode
27	N.C.	No Connection
28	P(X)	Input of Boost Diode
29	Х	Output of X Phase IGBT
30	Y	Output of Y Phase IGBT
31	N(P)	Negative DC-Link of IGBT
32	P(R)	Positive DC-Link of Rectifier Diode

Table 2. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T. = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Rating	Unit
CONVERTE	R PART	•		
Vi	Input Supply Voltage	Applied between R – S	264	Vrms
VPN	Output Voltage	Applied between $X - N(P)$ , $Y - N(P)$ , $P - P(X)$ , $P - P(Y)$	450	V
VPN <sub>(Surge)</sub>	Supply Voltage (Surge)	Applied between $X - N(P)$ , $Y - N(P)$ , $P - P(X)$ , $P - P(Y)$	500	V
VCES	Collector - Emitter Voltage	Breakdown Voltage between X - N(P), Y - N(P)	650	V
VRRM	Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage of Boost Diode	Breakdown Voltage between P – P(X), P – P(Y)	650	V
VRRMR	Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage of Rectifier	Breakdown Voltage between P(R) - R, P(R) - S, R - N(R), S - N(R)	900	V
IF	Boost Diode Forward Current	$Tc= 25^{\circ}C, Tj \leq 150^{\circ}C \text{ (Note 1)}$	50	Α
IFSM	Peak Surge Current of Boost Diode	Non-Repetitive, 60 Hz Single Half-Sine Wave (Note 1)	150	Α
IFR	Rectified Forward Current	$Tc = 25$ °C, $Tj \le 150$ °C (Note 1)	50	Α
IFSMR	Peak Surge Current of Rectifier	Non-Repetitive, 60 Hz Single Half-Sine Wave (Note 1)	500	Α
± Ic	Each IGBT Collector Current	Tc = 25°C, Tj $\leq$ 150°C (Note 1)	50	Α
± lcp	Each IGBT Collector Current (Peak)	Tc = 25°C, Tj $\leq$ 150°C, Under 1 ms Pulse Width (Note 1)	100	Α
Pc	Collector Dissipation	Tc = 25°C per IGBT (Note 1)	125	W
Tj	Operating Junction Temperature		-40 ~ 150	°C
CONTROL P	PART			
VDD	Control Supply Voltage	Applied between VDD - VSS	20	V
VIN	Input Signal Voltage	Applied between IN(X), IN(Y) – VSS	~0.3 ~ VDD + 0.3	V
VFO	Fault Output Supply Voltage	Applied between VFO – VSS	~0.3 ~ VDD + 0.3	V
IFO	Fault Output Current	Sink Current at VFO pin	1	mA
VCIN	Current Sensing Input Voltage	Applied between CIN - VSS	~0.3 ~ VDD + 0.3	V
Tj	Operating Junction Temperature		<b>−40 ~ 150</b>	°C
TOTAL SYST	ГЕМ			_
Tc	Module Case Operation Temperature	See Figure 1	−40 ~ 125	°C
Tstg	Storage Temperature		−40 ~ 125	°C
Viso	Isolation Voltage	60 Hz, Sinusoidal, AC 1 Minute, Connection Pins to Heat Sink Plate	2500	Vrms

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

#### **Table 3. THERMAL RESISTANCE**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
R <sub>th(j-c)Q</sub>		Each IGBT under Operating Condition	-	-	1.00	°C/W
R <sub>th(j-c)D</sub>	Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance (Note 2)	Each Boost Diode under Operating Condition	-	-	1.60	°C/W
R <sub>th(j-c)R</sub>	, ,	Each Rectifier under Operating Condition	-	-	0.74	°C/W

<sup>2.</sup> For the measurement point of case temperature (Tc), please refer to Figure 1. DBC discoloration and Picker Circle Printing allowed, please refer to application note AN–9190 (Impact of DBC Oxidation on SPM® Module Performance).

<sup>1.</sup> These values had been made an acquisition by the calculation considered to design factor.

Table 4. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$  unless otherwise specified.)

CONVERTER PART         COllector - Emitter Saturation Voltage         VDD = 15 V, VIN = 5 V, Ic = 50 A, Tj = 25°C         -         1.55         2.05         V           VFWD         FWDi Forward Voltage         Ifwd = 15 A, Tj = 25°C         -         1.95         2.45         V           VF         Boost Diode Forward Voltage         If = 50 A, Tj = 25°C         -         1.80         2.30         V           VFR         Rectifier Forward Voltage         If = 50 A, Tj = 25°C         -         1.13         1.35         V           ton         Switching Times         VPN = 400 V, VDD = 15 V, Ic = 25 A         -         650         -         ns           tc(on)         Toff         1.00         -         ns         -         75         -         ns           tc(off)         Toff         1.00         -         ns         -         -         ns         -         ns         -         ns         -         ns         ns         -         ns </th <th>Symbol</th> <th>Parameter</th> <th>Conditions</th> <th></th> <th>Min</th> <th>Тур</th> <th>Max</th> <th>Unit</th>	Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
VFWD   FWDi Forward Voltage   Ifwd = 15 A, Tj = 25°C	CONVERTE	CONVERTER PART						
VF         Boost Diode Forward Voltage         If = 50 A, Tj = 25°C         −         1.80         2.30         V           VFR         Rectifier Forward Voltage         Ifr = 50 A, Tj = 25°C         −         1.13         1.35         V           ton         Switching Times         VPN = 400 V, VDD = 15 V, Ic = 25 A         −         650         −         ns           tc(on)         Tj = 25°C         −         650         −         ns           tc(off)         Tj = 25°C         −         650         −         ns           tc(off)         Tj = 25°C         −         650         −         ns           tc(off)         Tj = 25°C         −         75         −         ns           tc(off)         No toff         No toff         −         100         −         ns           trent         Trent         100         −         ns         −         100         −         ns           IP         Boost Diode Revers Leakage Current         VPE = VCES         −         −         1         mA           CONTROL PART         IQD         Quiescent VDD Supply Current         VDD = 15 V, IN(X), IN(Y), IN(Y) − VSS = 0 V, Supply Current between VDD and VSS         −         −         2.65 </td <td>VCE(sat)</td> <td></td> <td colspan="2">VDD = 15 V, VIN = 5 V, Ic = 50 A, Tj = 25°C</td> <td>-</td> <td>1.55</td> <td>2.05</td> <td>V</td>	VCE(sat)		VDD = 15 V, VIN = 5 V, Ic = 50 A, Tj = 25°C		-	1.55	2.05	V
VFR         Rectifier Forward Voltage         If = 50 A, Tj = 25°C         -         1.13         1.35         V           ton         Switching Times         VPN = 400 V, VDD = 15 V, Ic = 25 A Tj = 25°C         -         650         -         ns           tc(on)         Times         VPN = 400 V, VDD = 15 V, Ic = 25 A Tj = 25°C         -         650         -         ns           toff         Times         -         75         -         ns         -         ns           tc(off)         Times         -         100         -         ns         -         100         -         ns           Ir         Ir         Collector - Emitter Leakage Current         VCE = VCES         -         -         1         mA           IR         Boost Diode Revers Leakage Current         VR = VRRM         -         -         1         mA           CONTROL PART           IQDD         Quiescent VDD Supply Current         VDD = 15 V, IN(X), IN(Y) - VSS = 0 V, Supply Current between VDD and VSS         -         -         2.65         mA           IPDD         Operating VDD Supply Current         VDD = 15 V, IN(X), IN(Y) - VSS = 0 V, Supply Current between VDD and VSS         -         -         -         7.00         mA	VFWD	FWDi Forward Voltage	Ifwd = 15 A, Tj = 25°C		-	1.95	2.45	V
ton   Switching Times   VPN = 400 V, VDD = 15 V, Ic = 25 A   - 650   - ns	VF	Boost Diode Forward Voltage	If = 50 A, Tj = 25°C		-	1.80	2.30	V
Tj = 25°C   VIN = 0 V \$\infty\$ 5 V, Inductive Load   See Figure 3 (Note 3)   See Figure 4 (Note 4)   See Figure 4 (Note 4)	VFR	Rectifier Forward Voltage	Ifr = 50 A, Tj = 25°C		-	1.13	1.35	V
VIN = 0 V → 5 V, Inductive Load See Figure 3 (Note 3)   -   -   900   -   ns    -	ton	Switching Times	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	25 A	-	650	-	ns
toff tc(off)  trr  trr  lrr  COBlector – Emitter Leakage Current  Resistance of Thermistor  See Figure 3 (Note 3)  See Figure 3 (Note 3)  Collector – Incompanies (Note 3)  Resistance of Thermistor  See Figure 3 (Note 3)  Resistance of Thermistor	tc(on)		l '		-	75	-	ns
trr         -         50         -         ns           Irr         Irr         -         15         -         A           ICES         Collector - Emitter Leakage Current         VCE = VCES         -         -         1         mA           IR         Boost Diode Revers Leakage Current         VR = VRRM         -         -         1         mA           CONTROL PART           IQDD         Quiescent VDD Supply Current Current         VDD = 15 V, IN(X), IN(Y) - VSS = 0 V, Supply Current between VDD and VSS         -         -         -         2.65         mA           IPDD         Operating VDD Supply Current Supply Current between VDD and VSS         -         -         -         7.00         mA           VFOH         Fault Output Voltage         VDD = 15 V, IFO Sincuit: 10 kΩ VCIN = 1 V         -         -         -         7.00         mA           VFOL         VDD = 15 V, IFO = 1mA         VCIN = 0 V         4.50         -         -         -         V           VFOL         VDD = 15 V, IFO = 1mA         VCIN = 1 V         -         -         0.50         V           VCIN(ref)         Short Circuit Trip Level         VDD = 15 V         CIN - VSS         0.45         0.50         0.55 <td>toff</td> <td></td> <td>· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>900</td> <td>_</td> <td>ns</td>	toff		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-	900	_	ns
Irr	tc(off)	1	(Note 3)		-	100	_	ns
ICES   Collector - Emitter Leakage Current   VCE = VCES     -   1   mA	trr				_	50	_	ns
Resistance of Thermistor   Revers   Reakage   VR = VRRM     1   mA	Irr	1			-	15	-	Α
Current   CURROL PART	ICES	· ·	VCE = VCES		-	-	1	mA
IQDD   Quiescent VDD Supply Current   VDD = 15 V, IN(X), IN(Y) - VSS = 0 V, Supply Current between VDD and VSS   -   -   2.65   mA	IR		VR = VRRM		-	-	1	mA
Supply Current between VDD and VSS   Supply Current	CONTROL F	PART	•		•	•	•	
Applied to one PWM Signal Input   per IGBT,   Supply Current between VDD and VSS	IQDD	Quiescent VDD Supply Current			-	-	2.65	mA
VFOL         VDD = 15 V, IFO = 1mA         VCIN = 1 V         -         -         0.50         V           VCIN(ref)         Short Circuit Trip Level         VDD = 15 V         CIN - VSS         0.45         0.50         0.55         V           UVDDD         Supply Circuit Under-Voltage Protection         Detection Level         10.5         -         13.0         V           VIN(ON)         ON Threshold Voltage         Applied between IN(X), IN(Y) - VSS         -         -         2.6         V           VIN(OFF)         OFF Threshold Voltage         0.8         -         -         V           tFOD         Fault-Out Pulse Width         30         -         -         μs           RTH         Resistance of Thermistor         at TTH = 25°C         See Figure 4 (Note 4)         -         47         -         kΩ	IPDD	Operating VDD Supply Current	Applied to one PWM Signal Inpu	t per IGBT,	-	-	7.00	mA
VCIN(ref)         Short Circuit Trip Level         VDD = 15 V         CIN - VSS         0.45         0.50         0.55         V           UVDDD         Supply Circuit Under-Voltage Protection         Detection Level         10.5         -         13.0         V           VIN(ON)         ON Threshold Voltage         Applied between IN(X), IN(Y) - VSS         -         -         -         2.6         V           VIN(OFF)         OFF Threshold Voltage         0.8         -         -         V           tFOD         Fault-Out Pulse Width         30         -         -         μs           RTH         Resistance of Thermistor         at TTH = 25°C         See Figure 4 (Note 4)         -         47         -         kΩ	VFOH	Fault Output Voltage	VDD = 15 V, VFO Circuit: 10 k $\Omega$ to 5 V Pull–up	VCIN = 0 V	4.50	-	_	V
UVDDD         Supply Circuit Under-Voltage Protection         Detection Level         10.5         -         13.0         V           UVDDR         Reset Level         11.0         -         13.5         V           VIN(ON)         ON Threshold Voltage         Applied between IN(X), IN(Y) - VSS         -         -         2.6         V           VIN(OFF)         OFF Threshold Voltage         0.8         -         -         V           tFOD         Fault-Out Pulse Width         30         -         -         μs           RTH         Resistance of Thermistor         at TTH = 25°C         See Figure 4 (Note 4)         -         47         -         kΩ	VFOL		VDD = 15 V, IFO = 1mA	VCIN = 1 V	-	-	0.50	V
DVDDR	VCIN(ref)	Short Circuit Trip Level	VDD = 15 V	CIN - VSS	0.45	0.50	0.55	V
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	UVDDD		Detection Level	<u>I</u>	10.5	-	13.0	V
VIN(OFF)         OFF Threshold Voltage         0.8         -         -         V           tFOD         Fault–Out Pulse Width         30         -         -         μs           RTH         Resistance of Thermistor         at TTH = 25°C         See Figure 4 (Note 4)         -         47         -         kΩ	UVDDR	Protection	Reset Level		11.0	-	13.5	V
tFOD Fault–Out Pulse Width	VIN(ON)	ON Threshold Voltage	Applied between IN(X), IN(Y) – VSS		_	-	2.6	V
RTH Resistance of Thermistor at TTH = 25°C See Figure 4 - 47 - $k\Omega$ (Note 4)	VIN(OFF)	OFF Threshold Voltage			0.8	-	-	V
(Note 4)	tFOD	Fault-Out Pulse Width			30	-	-	μs
at TTH = 100°C (Note 4) – 2.9 –	RTH	Resistance of Thermistor	at TTH = 25°C		-	47	-	kΩ
			at TTH = 100°C (Note 4)	(Note 4)	_	2.9	-	

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

3. ton and toff include the propagation delay of the internal drive IC. tc(on) and tc(off) are the switching times of IGBT under the given gate-driving condition internally. For the detailed information, please see Figure 3.

4. TTH is the temperature of thermistor itself. To know case temperature (Tc), conduct experiments considering the application.

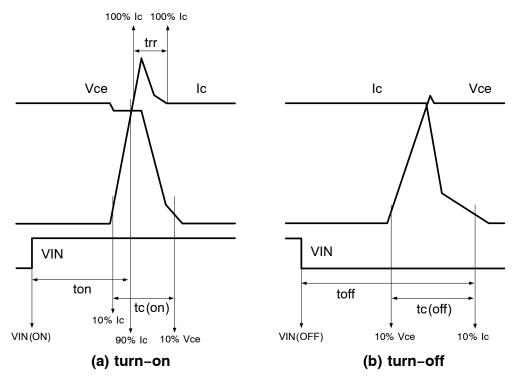


Figure 3. Switching Time Definition

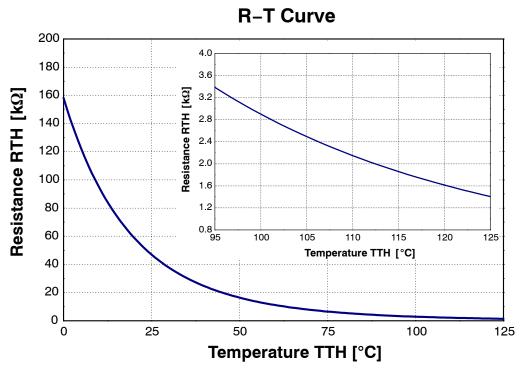


Figure 4. R-T Curve of Built-in Thermistor

**Table 5. RECOMMENDED OPERATIONG CONDITIONS** 

			Value			
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Vi	Input Supply Voltage	Applied between R – S	187	_	253	Vrms
li	Input Current	Tc ≤ 100°C, Vi = 220 V, Vo = 360 V, FPWM = 20 kHz per IGBT	-	-	35	Arms
VPN	Supply Voltage	Applied between X – NP, Y – NP, P – PX, P – PY	-	_	400	V
VDD	Control Supply Voltage	Applied between VDD - VSS	13.5	15.0	16.5	V
dVDD / dt	Control Supply Variation		-1	_	+1	V / μs
FPWM	PWM Input Signal	$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \le \text{Tc} \le 125^{\circ}\text{C}, -40^{\circ}\text{C} \le \text{Tj} \le 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	_	20	_	kHz
Tj	Junction Temperature		-40	_	150	°C

Functional operation above the stresses listed in the Recommended Operating Ranges is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses beyond the Recommended Operating Ranges limits may affect device reliability.

#### PACKAGE MARKING AND ODERING INFORMATION

Device	Device Marking	Package	Shipping
NFL25065L4BT	NFL25065L4BT	S32EA-032	8 Units / Tube

#### **MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RATINGS**

				Value		
Parameter		Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Device Flatness		See Figure 5		_	150	μm
Mounting Torque	Mounting Screw: M4	Recommended 0.98 N • m	0.78	0.98	1.17	N • m
	(Note 5, 6)	(Note 5, 6) Recommended 10 kg • cm	8	10	12	kg • cm
Weight			-	32	-	g

- 5. Do not over torque when mounting screws. Too much mounting torque may cause DBC cracks, as well as bolts and Al heat-sink destruction.
- 6. Avoid one-sided tightening stress. Uneven mounting can cause the DBC substrate of package to be damaged. The pre-screwing torque is set to 20 ~ 30% of maximum torque rating.

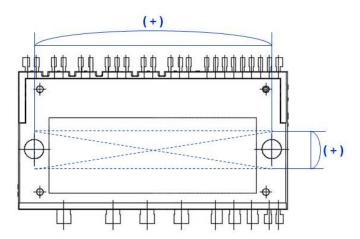


Figure 5. Flatness Measurement Position

#### TIME CHARTS OF SPMs PROTECTIVE FUNCTION

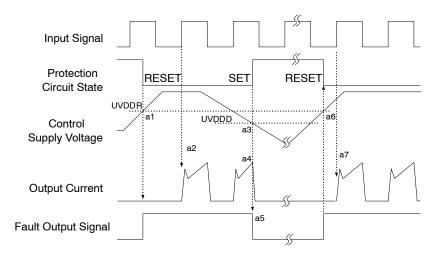


Figure 6. Under-Voltage Protection

- a1: Control supply voltage rises: after the voltage rises UVDDR, the circuits start to operate when the next input is applied.
- a2: Normal operation: IGBT ON and carrying current.
- a3: Under-voltage detection (UVDDD).
- a4: IGBT OFF in spite of control input condition.
- a5: Fault output operation starts.
- a6: Under-voltage reset (UVDDR).
- a7: Normal operation: IGBT ON and carrying current by triggering next signal from LOW to HIGH.

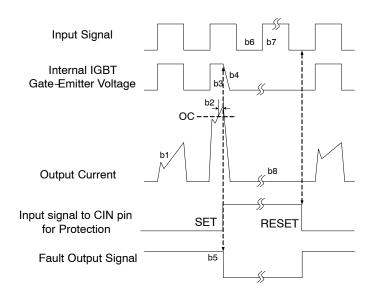


Figure 7. Over-Current Protection

(With the external over current detection circuit)

- b1: Normal operation: IGBT ON and carrying current.
- b2: Over-current detection (OC trigger).
- b3: All IGBTs gate are hard interrupted.
- b4: All IGBTs turn OFF.
- b5: Fault output operation starts.
- b6: Input LOW IGBT OFF state.
- b7: Input HIGH IGBT ON state, but during the active period of fault output, the IGBT doesn't turn ON.
- b8: IGBT OFF state.

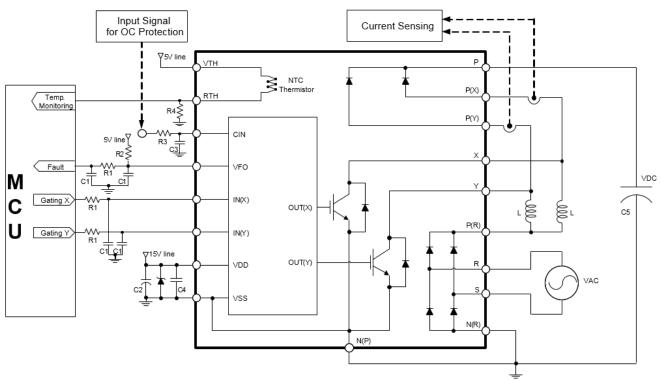


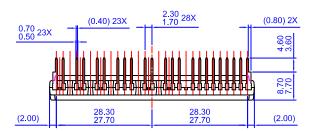
Figure 8. Typical Application Circuit

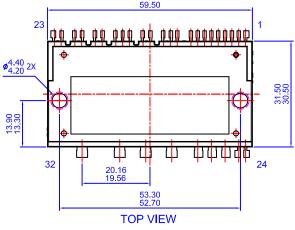
- 7. To avoid malfunction, the wiring of each input should be as short as possible (Less than 2 3 cm).
- 8. VFO output is an open-drain type. This signal line should be pulled up to the positive side of the MCU or control power supply with a resistor that makes IFO up to 1 mA.
- 9. Input signal is active–HIGH type. There is a 5 k $\Omega$  resistor inside the IC to pull–down each input signal line to GND. RC coupling circuits should be adopted for the prevention of input signal oscillation. RC coupling at each input might change depending on the PWM control scheme used in the application and the wiring impedance of the application's printed circuit board. R1C1 time constant should be selected in the range  $50 \sim 150$  ns (Recommended R1 =  $100 \Omega$ , C1 = 1 nF).
- 10. To prevent error of the protection function, the wiring related with R3 and C3 should be as short as possible.
- 11. In the over–current protection circuit, select the R3C3 time constant in the range 1.5 ~ 2.0 μs. Do enough evaluation on the real system because over–current protection time may vary wiring pattern layout and value of the R3C3 time constant.
- 12. Each capacitor should be mounted as close to the pins of the Motion SPM 2 product as possible.
- 13. Relays are used in most systems of electrical equipment in industrial application. In these cases, there should be sufficient distance between the MCU and the relays.
- 14. The zener diode or transient voltage suppressor should be adapted for the protection of ICs from the surge destruction between each pair of control supply terminals (Recommended zener diode is 22 V / 1 W, which has the lower zener impedance characteristic than about 15 Ω).
- 15. Please choose the electrolytic capacitor with good temperature characteristic in C2. Choose 0.1  $\sim$  0.2  $\mu$ F R-category ceramic capacitors with good temperature and frequency characteristics in C4.

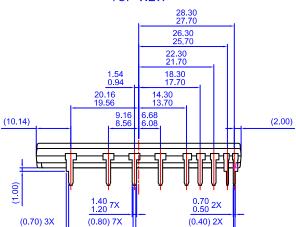
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# S32CA-032 / 32LD, PDD STD, DBC, DIP TYPE (DBC AIN) CASE MODEB ISSUE O

**DATE 31 JAN 2017** 

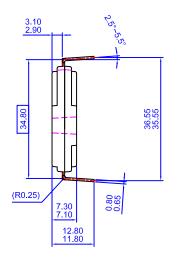


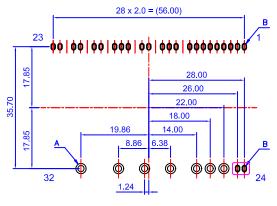


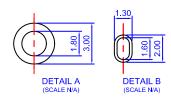


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