RELIABILITY REPORT

FOR

MAX1668MEE

PLASTIC ENCAPSULATED DEVICES

January 23, 2003

MAXIM INTEGRATED PRODUCTS

120 SAN GABRIEL DR.

SUNNYVALE, CA 94086

Written by

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Conclusion

The MAX1668 successfully meets the quality and reliability standards required of all Maxim products. In addition, Maxim's continuous reliability monitoring program ensures that all outgoing product will continue to meet Maxim's quality and reliability standards.

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I. Device Description

A. General

The MAX1668 is a precise multi-channel digital thermometer that reports the temperature of all remote sensors and their own packages. The remote sensors are diode-connected transistors—typically low-cost, easily mounted 2N3904 NPN types—that replace conventional thermistors or thermocouples. Remote accuracy is ±3°C for multiple transistor manufacturers, with no calibration needed. The remote channels can also measure the die temperature of other ICs, such as microprocessors, that contain an on-chip, diode-connected transistor.

The 2-wire serial interface accepts standard system management bus (SMBus™) write byte, read byte, send byte, and receive byte commands to program the alarm thresholds and to read temperature data. The data format is 7 bits plus sign, with each bit corresponding to 1°C, in two's-complement format.

Rating

B. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Item

<u>itom</u>	rating
V _{CC} to GND	-0.3V to +6V
DXP_, ADD_, STBY to GND	$-0.3V$ to $(V_{CC} + 0.3V)$
DXN_ to GND	-0.3V to +0.8V
SMBCLK, SMBDATA, /ALERT to GND	-0.3V to +6V
SMBDATA, /ALERT Current	-1mA to +50mA
DXN_ Current	±1mA
Continuous Power Dissipation (TA = +70°C)	
16 QSOP	667mW
Derates above +70°C	
16 QSOP	8.30mW/°C
Operating Temperature Range	-55°C to +125°C
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°C.

II. Manufacturing Information

A. Description/Function: Multichannel Remote/Local Temperature Sensors

B. Process: S8 (Standard 0.8 micron silicon gate CMOS)

C. Number of Device Transistors: 15237

D. Fabrication Location: California, USA

E. Assembly Location: Philippines, Korea, Thailand or Malaysia

F. Date of Initial Production: July, 2000

III. Packaging Information

A. Package Type: 16-Pin QSOP

B. Lead Frame: Copper

C. Lead Finish: Solder Plate

D. Die Attach: Silver-filled Epoxy

E. Bondwire: Gold (1 mil dia.)

F. Mold Material: Epoxy with silica filler

G. Assembly Diagram: # 05-1101-0160

H. Flammability Rating: Class UL94-V0

I. Classification of Moisture Sensitivity

per JEDEC standard JESD22-112: Level 1

IV. Die Information

A. Dimensions: 83 x 97 mils

B. Passivation: Si₃N₄/SiO₂ (Silicon nitride/ Silicon dioxide)

C. Interconnect: Aluminum/Si (Si = 1%)

D. Backside Metallization: None

E. Minimum Metal Width: 0.8 microns (as drawn)

F. Minimum Metal Spacing: 0,8 microns (as drawn)

G. Bondpad Dimensions: 5 mil. Sq.

H. Isolation Dielectric: SiO₂

I. Die Separation Method: Wafer Saw

V. Quality Assurance Information

A. Quality Assurance Contacts: Jim Pedicord (Reliability Lab Manager)

Bryan Preeshl (Executive Director)
Kenneth Huening (Vice President)

B. Outgoing Inspection Level: 0.1% for all electrical parameters guaranteed by the Datasheet.

0.1% For all Visual Defects.

C. Observed Outgoing Defect Rate: < 50 ppm

D. Sampling Plan: Mil-Std-105D

VI. Reliability Evaluation

A. Accelerated Life Test

The results of the 135°C biased (static) life test are shown in **Table 1**. Using these results, the Failure Rate (λ) is calculated as follows:

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\text{MTTF}} = \frac{1.83}{192 \times 4389 \times 357 \times 2}$$
(Chi square value for MTTF upper limit)

Temperature Acceleration factor assuming an activation energy of 0.8eV

$$\lambda = 3.04 \times 10^{-9}$$

 λ = 3.04 F.I.T. (60% confidence level @ 25°C)

This low failure rate represents data collected from Maxim's reliability monitor program. In addition to routine production Burn-In, Maxim pulls a sample from every fabrication process three times per week and subjects it to an extended Burn-In prior to shipment to ensure its reliability. The reliability control level for each lot to be shipped as standard product is 59 F.I.T. at a 60% confidence level, which equates to 3 failures in an 80 piece sample. Maxim performs failure analysis on any lot that exceeds this reliability control level. Attached Burn-In Schematic (Spec. # 06-5478) shows the static Burn-In circuit. Maxim also performs quarterly 1000 hour life test monitors. This data is published in the Product Reliability Report (RR-1M).

B. Moisture Resistance Tests

Maxim pulls pressure pot samples from every assembly process three times per week. Each lot sample must meet an LTPD = 20 or less before shipment as standard product. Additionally, the industry standard 85° C/ 85° RH testing is done per generic device/package family once a quarter.

C. E.S.D. and Latch-Up Testing

The PX53 die type has been found to have all pins able to withstand a transient pulse of ± 1000 V, per Mil-Std-883 Method 3015 (reference attached ESD Test Circuit). Latch-Up testing has shown that this device withstands a current of ± 250 mA and/or ± 20 V.

Table 1 Reliability Evaluation Test Results

MAX1668MEE

TEST ITEM	TEST CONDITION	FAILURE IDENTIFICATION	PACKAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	NUMBER OF FAILURES
Static Life Tes	t (Note 1)				
	Ta = 135°C Biased Time = 192 hrs.	DC Parameters & functionality		357	0
Moisture Testi	ng (Note 2)				
Pressure Pot	Ta = 121°C P = 15 psi. RH= 100% Time = 168hrs.	DC Parameters & functionality	QSOP	77	0
85/85	Ta = 85°C RH = 85% Biased Time = 1000hrs.	DC Parameters & functionality		77	0
Mechanical St	ress (Note 2)				
Temperature Cycle	-65°C/150°C 1000 Cycles Method 1010	DC Parameters		77	0

Note 1: Life Test Data may represent plastic DIP qualification lots. Note 2: Generic Package/Process data

Attachment #1

TABLE II. Pin combination to be tested. 1/2/

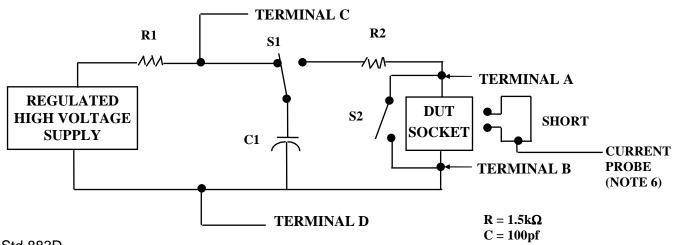
	Terminal A (Each pin individually connected to terminal A with the other floating)	Terminal B (The common combination of all like-named pins connected to terminal B)
1.	All pins except V _{PS1} 3/	All V _{PS1} pins
2.	All input and output pins	All other input-output pins

- 1/ Table II is restated in narrative form in 3.4 below.
- No connects are not to be tested.
 Repeat pin combination I for each named Power supply and for ground

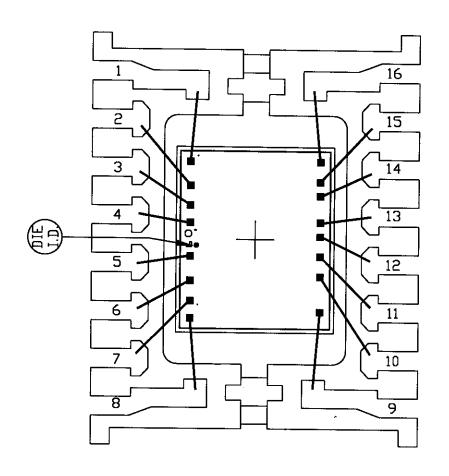
(e.g., where V_{PS1} is V_{DD} , V_{CC} , V_{SS} , V_{BB} , GND, $+V_{S.}$ - V_{S} , V_{REF} , etc).

3.4 Pin combinations to be tested.

- Each pin individually connected to terminal A with respect to the device ground pin(s) a. connected to terminal B. All pins except the one being tested and the ground pin(s) shall be open.
- Each pin individually connected to terminal A with respect to each different set of a b. combination of all named power supply pins (e.g., V_{SS1} , or V_{SS2} or V_{SS3} or V_{CC1} , or V_{CC2}) connected to terminal B. All pins except the one being tested and the power supply pin or set of pins shall be open.
- Each input and each output individually connected to terminal A with respect to a combination C. of all the other input and output pins connected to terminal B. All pins except the input or output pin being tested and the combination of all the other input and output pins shall be open.



Mil Std 883D Method 3015.7 Notice 8



PKG, CODE: E16-1		SIGNATURES	DATE	CONFIDENTIAL & PROPRIE	
CAV./PAD SIZE:	PKG.			BOND DIAGRAM #:	REV:
96X130	DESIGN			-05-1101-0160	Α

