

RELIABILITY REPORT  
FOR  
**MAX5026EUT**  
PLASTIC ENCAPSULATED DEVICES

March 12, 2003

**MAXIM INTEGRATED PRODUCTS**

120 SAN GABRIEL DR.

SUNNYVALE, CA 94086

Written by



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## Conclusion

The MAX5026 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.

## Table of Contents

I. ....Device Description	V. ....Quality Assurance Information
II. ....Manufacturing Information	VI. ....Reliability Evaluation
III. ....Packaging Information	IV. ....Die Information
	.....Attachments

### I. Device Description

#### A. General

The MAX5026 constant-frequency, pulse-width modulating (PWM), low-noise boost converter is intended for low-voltage systems that often need a locally generated high voltage. This device is capable of generating low-noise, high output voltages required for varactor diode biasing in TV tuners, set-top boxes, and PCI cable modems. The MAX5026 operates from as low as 3V and switches at 500kHz.

The constant-frequency, current-mode PWM architecture provides for low output noise that is easy to filter. A 40V lateral DMOS device is used as the internal power switch, making the devices ideal for boost converters up to 36V. The MAX5026 adjustable version requires the use of external feedback resistors to set the output voltage.

#### B. Absolute Maximum Ratings

<u>Item</u>	<u>Rating</u>
VCC to GND	-0.3V to +12V
PGND to GND	-0.1V to +0.1V
FB to GND	-0.3V to (VCC + 0.3V)
SHDN to GND	-0.3V to (VCC + 0.3V)
LX to GND	-0.3V to +45V
Peak LX Current	600mA
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to +85°C
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +165°C
Lead Temperature (soldering 10s)	+300°C
Continuous Power Dissipation (TA = +70C)	
6-PIN SOT23	696mW
Derates above +70°C	
6-PIN SOT23	7.1mW/°C

## II. Manufacturing Information

A. Description/Function:	500kHz, 36V Output, SOT23, PWM Step-Up DC-DC Converters
B. Process:	BCD80
C. Number of Device Transistors:	365
D. Fabrication Location:	Oregon, USA
E. Assembly Location:	Malaysia
F. Date of Initial Production:	April, 2001

## III. Packaging Information

A. Package Type:	<b>6-Pin SOT23</b>
B. Lead Frame:	Copper
C. Lead Finish:	Solder Plate
D. Die Attach:	Non-Conductive Epoxy
E. Bondwire:	Gold (1 mil dia.)
F. Mold Material:	Epoxy with silica filler
G. Assembly Diagram:	# 05-1301-0024
H. Flammability Rating:	Class UL94-V0
I. Classification of Moisture Sensitivity per JEDEC standard JESD22-112:	Level 1

## IV. Die Information

A. Dimensions:	60 X 41 mils
B. Passivation:	Si <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> /SiO <sub>2</sub> (Silicon nitride/ Silicon dioxide)
C. Interconnect:	Aluminum/Si (Si = 1%)
D. Backside Metallization:	None
E. Minimum Metal Width:	3 microns (as drawn)
F. Minimum Metal Spacing:	3 microns (as drawn)
G. Bondpad Dimensions:	5 mil. Sq.
H. Isolation Dielectric:	SiO <sub>2</sub>
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 ( $\lambda$ ) is calculated as follows:

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\text{MTTF}} = \frac{1.83}{192 \times 4389 \times 70 \times 2} \quad (\text{Chi square value for MTTF upper limit})$$

↑  
Temperature Acceleration factor assuming an activation energy of 0.8eV

$$\lambda = 15.51 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$\lambda = 15.51 \text{ F.I.T. (60\% confidence level @ 25°C)}$$

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. # 06-5729) 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 NP15 die type has been found to have all pins able to withstand a transient pulse of  $\pm 2000\text{V}$ , per Mil-Std-883 Method 3015 (reference attached ESD Test Circuit). Latch-Up testing has shown that this device withstands a current of  $\pm 250\text{mA}$ .

**Table 1**  
Reliability Evaluation Test Results

**MAX5026EUT**

TEST ITEM	TEST CONDITION	FAILURE IDENTIFICATION	PACKAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	NUMBER OF FAILURES
<b>Static Life Test</b> (Note 1)					
	Ta = 135°C Biased Time = 192 hrs.	DC Parameters & functionality		70	0
<b>Moisture Testing</b> (Note 2)					
Pressure Pot	Ta = 121°C P = 15 psi. RH= 100% Time = 168hrs.	DC Parameters & functionality	SOT23	77	0
85/85	Ta = 85°C RH = 85% Biased Time = 1000hrs.	DC Parameters & functionality		77	0
<b>Mechanical Stress</b> (Note 2)					
Temperature Cycle	-65°C/150°C 1000 Cycles Method 1010	DC Parameters & functionality		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 $V_{PS1}$ <u>3/</u>	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.

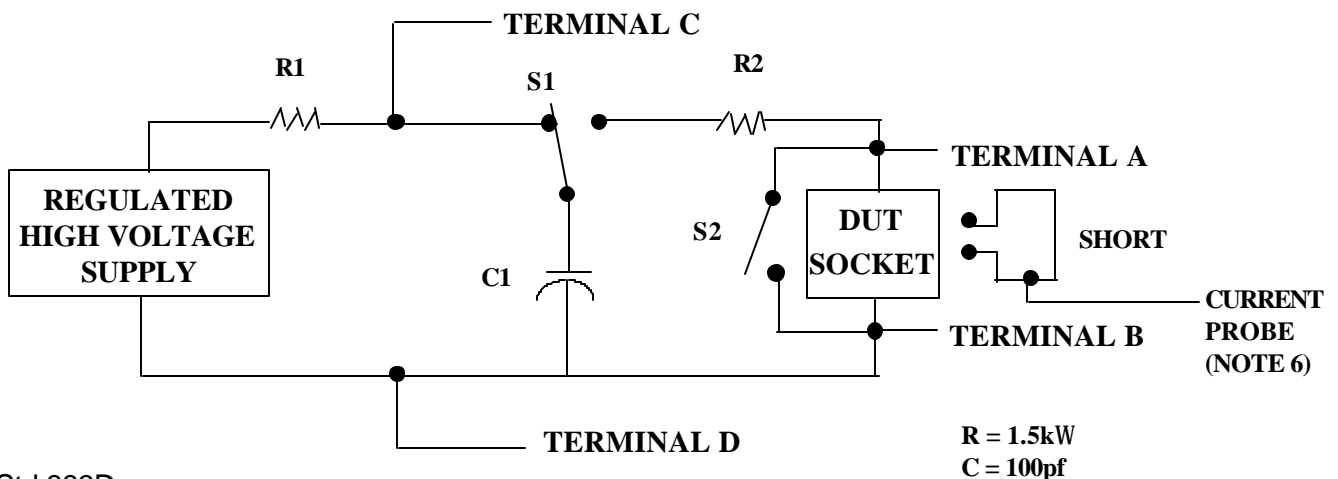
2/ No connects are not to be tested.

3/ Repeat pin combination I for each named Power supply and for ground

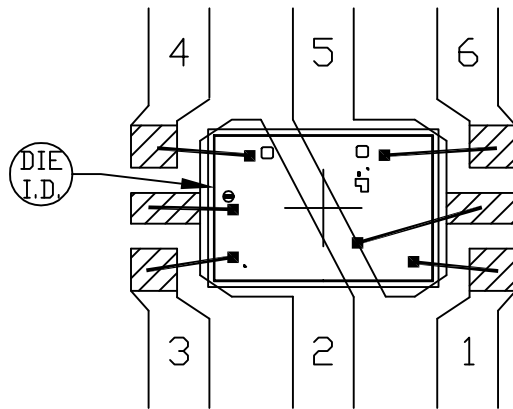
(e.g., where  $V_{PS1}$  is  $V_{DD}$ ,  $V_{CC}$ ,  $V_{SS}$ ,  $V_{BB}$ ,  $GND$ ,  $+V_S$ ,  $-V_S$ ,  $V_{REF}$ , etc).

3.4 Pin combinations to be tested.

- a. Each pin individually connected to terminal A with respect to the device ground pin(s) connected to terminal B. All pins except the one being tested and the ground pin(s) shall be open.
- b. Each pin individually connected to terminal A with respect to each different set of a 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.
- c. Each input and each output individually connected to terminal A with respect to a combination 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



NOTE: USE NON-CONDUCTIVE EPOXY ONLY

 BONDABLE AREA

PKG. CODE: U6S-3		SIGNATURES	DATE	 CONFIDENTIAL & PROPRIETARY	
CAV./PAD SIZE: 64x46	PKG. DESIGN			BOND DIAGRAM #: 05-1301-0024	REV: B

