



Public Products List

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PCN Title : Manufacturing line evolution in Amkor Philippines for General Purpose Analog products in MiniSO8 packages

PCN Reference : AMS/21/13170

Subject : Public Products List

Dear Customer,

Please find below the Standard Public Products List impacted by the change.

| | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| TSX562AIYST | STC3100IST | TSX562IYST |
|-------------|------------|------------|



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**PRODUCT/PROCESS
CHANGE NOTIFICATION**

PCN AMS/21/13170

Analog, MEMS & Sensors (AMS)



**Manufacturing line evolution in Amkor Philippines for General Purpose
Analog products in MiniSO8 packages**

WHAT:

Progressing on the activities related to quality continuous improvement, ST is glad to announce a line evolution for General Purpose Analog products in MiniSO8 package produced in Amkor Philippines.

This new set of material was developed to improve our product robustness.

Please find more information related to material change in the table here below

| Material | Current process | Modified process | Comment |
|--------------------|---|---|--|
| Diffusion location | ST Crolles/ST Ang Mo Kio (Singapore)/ UMC / ST Agrate | ST Crolles/ST Ang Mo Kio (Singapore)/ UMC / ST Agrate | No change |
| Assembly location | Amkor ATP1 | Amkor ATP1 | No change |
| Molding compound | Sumitomo G700K | Sumitomo G700LS | Same high reliability series, more adapted to higher density |
| Die attach | Ablestick 8290 | Ablestick 8290 | No change |
| Leadframe | Copper C7025 preplated NiPdAu | Copper C194 Ag ring (for STC3100IST and TSX562) Copper C7025 preplated NiPdAu | |
| Wire | Gold 0.8Mils | Gold 0.8Mils | No change |
| Mold | Manual mold  | Automold  | To reduce risk of sporadic handling issues |

WHY:

This material change will contribute to ST's continuous quality product improvement and ensure a consistent assembly process through MiniSO8 production lines.

HOW:

The qualification program consists mainly of comparative electrical characterization and reliability tests.

You will find here after the qualification test plan which summarizes the various test methods and conditions that ST uses for this qualification program.

WHEN:

The new material set will be implemented in Q1/2022 in Amkor.

Marking and traceability:

Unless otherwise stated by customer's specific requirement, the traceability of the parts assembled with the new material set will be ensured by new internal sales type, date code and lot number.

The changes here reported will not affect the electrical, dimensional and thermal parameters keeping unchanged all the information reported on the relevant datasheets.

There is -as well- no change in the packing process or in the standard delivery quantities. Shipments may start earlier with the customer's written agreement.

Reliability Qualification plan

*Quality improvement for MiniSO8 in
Amkor for Automotive products*

| General Information | | Locations | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| Product Line | <i>0158, 0393, V912, S219, UY14</i> Low power Dual op amp bipolar, Low power Dual comparator bipolar, Single, dual, and quad rail-to-rail input/output 8 MHz operational amplifiers, Battery monitor IC, Dual op amp | Wafer fab | <i>ST Singapore, UMC Taiwan ST Crolles, ST Agrate</i> |
| Product Description | <i>LM2904YST, LM2903YST, TSV912IYST, STC3100IST, TSX562IYST</i> | Assembly plant | <i>Amkor (Philippines)</i> |
| P/N | <i>AMS</i> | Reliability Lab | <i>ST Grenoble, Amkor</i> |
| Product Group | <i>General Purpose Analog & RF</i> | | |
| Product division | <i>MiniSO</i> | | |
| Package | <i>Bipolar, HF5CMOS, HCMOS7A, HVG8A</i> | | |
| Silicon Process technology | | | |

Note: This report is a summary of the reliability trials performed in good faith by STMicroelectronics in order to evaluate the potential reliability risks during the product life using a set of defined test methods.

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1 APPLICABLE AND REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

| Document reference | Short description |
|---------------------------|--|
| AEC-Q100 | Stress test qualification for automotive grade integrated circuits |
| AEC-Q101 | Stress test qualification for automotive grade discrete semiconductors |
| JESD47 | Stress-Test-Driven Qualification of Integrated Circuits |

2 GLOSSARY

| | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| DUT | Device Under Test |
| PCB | Printed Circuit Board |
| SS | Sample Size |
| | |

3 RELIABILITY EVALUATION OVERVIEW

3.1 Objectives

To qualify improved quality version for products in MiniSO8 package produced in Amkor Philippines.

3.2 Conclusion

Qualification Plan requirements have to be fulfilled without issue. It is stressed that reliability tests have to show that the devices behave correctly against environmental tests (no failure). Moreover, the stability of electrical parameters during the accelerated tests have to demonstrate the ruggedness of the products and safe operation, which is consequently expected during their lifetime.

4 DEVICE CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Device description

LM2904YST



LM2904, LM2904A
LM2904W, LM2904AW
Datasheet

Low-power dual operational amplifier



Features

- Frequency compensation implemented internally
- Large DC voltage gain: 100 dB
- Wide bandwidth (unity gain): 1.1 MHz (temperature compensated)
- Very low supply current/amplifier, essentially independent of supply voltage
- Low input bias current: 20 nA (temperature compensated)
- Low input offset current: 2 nA
- Input common-mode voltage range includes negative rail
- Differential input voltage range equal to the power supply voltage
- Large output voltage swing 0 V to $[(V_{CC}^+) - 1.5 \text{ V}]$

Description

This circuit consists of two independent, high gain operational amplifiers (op amps) that have frequency compensation implemented internally. They are designed specifically for automotive and industrial control systems. The circuit operates from a single power supply over a wide range of voltages. The low power supply drain is independent of the magnitude of the power supply voltage.

Application areas include transducer amplifiers, DC gain blocks and all the conventional op amp circuits which can now be more easily implemented in single power supply systems. For example, these circuits can be directly supplied from the standard 5 V which is used in logic systems and easily provides the required electronic interfaces without requiring any additional power supply.

In linear mode, the input common-mode voltage range includes ground and the output voltage can also swing to ground, even though operated from a single power supply.

| Maturity status link | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Enhanced V_{IO} | Enhanced ESD |
| LM2904 | | |
| LM2904A | ✓ | |
| LM2904W | | ✓ |
| LM2904AW | ✓ | ✓ |

| Related products | |
|----------------------|---|
| TSB572 | Dual op-amps for low-power consumption (380 μA with 2.5 MHz GBP) |
| LM2902 LM2902W | Quad op-amps version |
| LM2904WH LM2904AH | High temperature version (150 °C) |

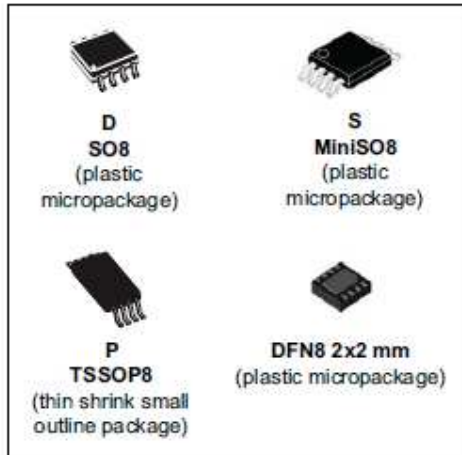
LM2903YST,



LM2903

Low-power dual voltage comparator

Datasheet - production data



Related products

- See the LM2903W for similar devices with higher ESD performances
- See the LM2903H for similar devices with operating temperature up to 150 °C

Description

This device consists of two independent low-power voltage comparators designed specifically to operate from a single supply over a wide range of voltages. Operation from split power supplies is also possible.

In addition, the device has a unique characteristic in that the input common-mode voltage range includes the negative rail even though operated from a single power supply voltage.

Features

- Wide single supply voltage range or dual supplies +2 V to +36 V or ± 1 V to ± 18 V
- Very low supply current (0.4 mA) independent of supply voltage (1 mW/comparator at +5 V)
- Low input bias current: 25 nA typ.
- Low input offset current: ± 5 nA typ.
- Input common-mode voltage range includes negative rail
- Low output saturation voltage: 250 mV typ. ($I_O = 4$ mA)
- Differential input voltage range equal to the supply voltage
- TTL, DTL, ECL, MOS, CMOS compatible outputs
- Automotive qualification

TSV912IYST



TSV91x, TSV91xA

Datasheet

Single, dual, and quad rail-to-rail input/output 8 MHz operational amplifiers



Features

- Rail-to-rail input and output
- Wide bandwidth
- Low power consumption: 820 μ A typ.
- Unity gain stability
- High output current: 35 mA
- Operating from 2.5 V to 5.5 V
- Low input bias current, 1 pA typ.
- Low input offset voltage: 1.5 mV max. (A grade)
- ESD internal protection \geq 5 kV
- Latch-up immunity

Applications

- Battery-powered applications
- Portable devices
- Signal conditioning
- Active filtering
- Medical instrumentation
- Automotive applications

| Product status link | |
|--|------------------|
| TSV911, TSV911A, TSV912, TSV912A, TSV914, TSV914A | |
| Related products | |
| See TSV991, TSV992, TSV994 and TSV991A, TSV992A, TSV994A | for higher speed |

Description

The TSV91x and TSV91xA operational amplifiers (op amps) offer low voltage operation and rail-to-rail input and output, as well as an excellent speed/power consumption ratio, providing an 8 MHz gain-bandwidth product while consuming only 1.1 mA maximum at 5 V. The op amps are unity gain stable and feature an ultra-low input bias current.

The devices are ideal for sensor interfaces, battery-supplied and portable applications, as well as active filtering.

STC3100IST



STC3100

Battery monitor IC with Coulomb counter/gas gauge

Features

- Battery voltage monitoring
- Internal temperature sensor
- Coulomb counter with 12/14-bit AD converter, +/- 80 mV input voltage range
- Internal or external 32768 Hz time base
- I2C interface for gas gauge monitoring and device control
- 32-RAM bytes
- 8-byte unique device ID
- One general-purpose I/O

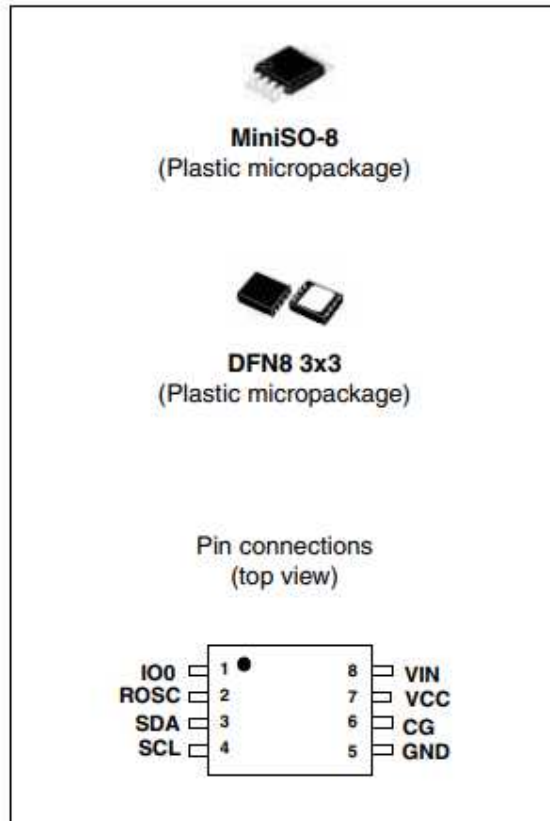
Applications

- Cellular phones, PDA, MP3 players, cordless phones
- Digital cameras, USB appliances, Bluetooth devices

Description

The STC3100 monitors the critical parameters of a single-cell Li-Ion battery (voltage, temperature and current) and includes hardware functions to implement a gas gauge for battery charge monitoring, based on a programmable 12- to 14-bit A/D converter. With a typical 30 milliOhms external sense resistor, the battery current can be up to 2.5 A and the accumulator system provides a capacity up to +/-7000 mAh with a resolution of 0.2 mAh.

The device is programmable through the I2C interface.



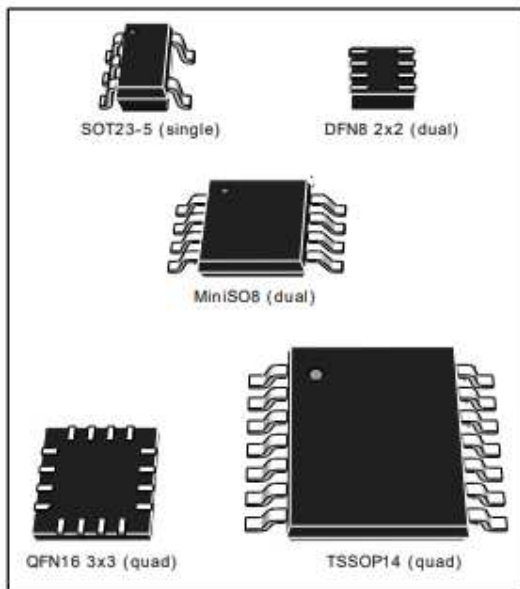
TSX562



TSX56x, TSX56xA

Micropower, wide bandwidth (900 kHz), 16 V CMOS operational amplifiers

Datasheet - production data



- Easy interfacing with high impedance sensors

Related topics

- See TSX63x series for reduced power consumption (45 mA, 200 kHz)
- See TSX92x series for higher gain bandwidth products (10 MHz)

Applications

- Industrial and automotive signal conditioning
- Active filtering
- Medical instrumentation
- High impedance sensors

Description

The TSX56x, TSX56xA series of operational amplifiers benefit from STMicroelectronics® 16 V CMOS technology to offer state-of-the-art accuracy and performance in the smallest industrial packages. The TSX56x, TSX56xA have pinouts compatible with industrial standards and offer an outstanding speed/power consumption ratio, 900 kHz gain bandwidth product while consuming only 250 μ A at 16 V. Such features make the TSX56x, TSX56xA ideal for sensor interfaces and industrial signal conditioning. The wide temperature range and high ESD tolerance ease use in harsh automotive applications.

Table 1: Device summary

| Version | Standard V _{IO} | Enhanced V _{IO} |
|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Single | TSX561 | TSX561A |
| Dual | TSX562 | TSX562A |
| Quad | TSX564 | TSX564A |

Features

- Low power consumption: 235 μ A typ. at 5 V
- Supply voltage: 3 V to 16 V
- Gain bandwidth product: 900 kHz typ.
- Low offset voltage
 - “A” version: 600 μ V max.
 - Standard version: 1 mV max.
- Low input bias current: 1 pA typ.
- High tolerance to ESD: 4 kV
- Wide temperature range: -40 to 125 °C
- Automotive qualification
- Tiny packages available: SOT23-5, DFN8 2 mm x 2 mm, MiniSO8, QFN16 3 mm x 3 mm, and TSSOP14

Benefits

- Power savings in power-conscious applications

4.2 Construction note

| | P/N LM2904YPT | P/N LM2903YPT | P/N TSV9121YST | P/N STC3100IST | P/N TSXS621YST |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Wafer/Die fab. Information | | | | | |
| Wafer fab manufacturing location | ST Singapore | ST Singapore | UMC Taiwan | ST Crolles | ST agrate |
| Technology | Bipolar | Bipolar | HF5CMOS | HCMOS7A | HVG8A |
| Die finishing back side | RAW SILICON | RAW SILICON | Lapped silicon | Lapped silicon | RAW SILICON |
| Die size (microns) | 1070x1010µm ² | 950x870µm ² | 1070x1100µm ² | 1566.x2032µm ² | 1498.1326µm ² |
| Bond pad metallization layers | AlSiCu | AlSiCu | AlCu | AlCu | AlCu |
| Passivation type | Nitride | Nitride | PSG + NITRIDE | PSG + NITRIDE | HDP/TEOS/SiN/Polyimide |
| Wafer Testing (EWS) information | | | | | |
| Electrical testing manufacturing location | ST Singapore | ST Singapore | ST Singapore | ST Singapore | ST Singapore |
| Assembly information | | | | | |
| Assembly site | Amkor ATP1 | Amkor ATP1 | Amkor ATP1 | Amkor ATP1 | Amkor ATP1 |
| Package description | MiniSO | MiniSO | MiniSO | MiniSO | MiniSO |
| Molding compound | EME G700LS | EME G700LS | EME G700LS | EME G700LS | EME G700LS |
| Frame material | Cu | Cu | Cu | Cu | Cu |
| Die attach process | Epoxy Glue | Epoxy Glue | Epoxy Glue | Epoxy Glue | Epoxy Glue |
| Die attach material | Ablestick 8290 | Ablestick 8290 | Ablestick 8290 | Ablestick 8290 | Ablestick 8290 |
| Wire bonding process | Thermosonic ball bonding | Thermosonic ball bonding | Thermosonic ball bonding | Thermosonic ball bonding | Thermosonic ball bonding |
| Wires bonding materials/diameters | Gold 0.8Mils | Gold 0.8Mils | Gold 0.8Mils | Gold 0.8Mils | Gold 0.8Mils |
| Lead finishing process | electroplating | electroplating | electroplating | electroplating | electroplating |
| Lead finishing/bump solder material | NiPdAu | NiPdAu | NiPdAu | Sn | Sn |
| Final testing information | | | | | |
| Testing location | Amkor ATP1 | Amkor ATP1 | Amkor ATP1 | Amkor ATP1 | Amkor ATP1 |

Test vehicle on which is based qualification for molding compound sumitomo G700LS

| P/N LM2902YPT | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Wafer/Die fab. information | |
| Wafer fab manufacturing location | ST Singapore |
| Technology | Bipolar |
| Die finishing back side | RAW SILICON |
| Die size (microns) | 1430 x 1360 µm |
| Bond pad metallization layers | AlSiCu |
| Passivation type | P- VAPOX/NITRIDE |
| Assembly information | |
| Assembly site | Amkor Philippines |
| Package description | TSSOP14 |
| Molding compound | Sumitomo G700LS |
| Frame material | Cu |
| Die attach process | Epoxy Glue |
| Die attach material | ABLEBOND 8290 |
| Wire bonding process | Thermosonic ball bonding |
| Wires bonding materials/diameters | Au 1 mil |
| Lead finishing process | electroplating |
| Lead finishing/bump solder material | Matte tin |

5 TESTS PLAN SUMMARY

5.1 Test vehicle

| Lot # | Process/ Package | Product Line | Comments |
|-------|------------------|--------------|----------|
| 1 | Bipolar/MiniSO8 | 0158 | |
| 2 | Bipolar/ MiniSO8 | 0393 | |
| 3 | HF2CMOS/ MiniSO8 | V912 | |
| 4 | Bipolar/TSSOP14 | 0124 | 3 lots |
| 5 | HCMOS7A | S219 | |
| 6 | HVG81A | UY14 | |

5.2 Test plan and results summary

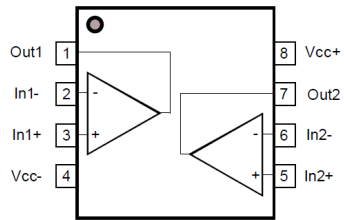
| Test | PC | Std ref. | Conditions | SS | Steps | Failure/SS | | | | | | Note |
|-------------------------|----|-----------------|---|----|--------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------|
| | | | | | | Lot 1 0158 | Lot 2 0393 | Lot3 V912 | Lot4 0124 | Lot5 S219 | Lot5 UY14 | |
| Die oriented | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HTOL | N | JESD22 A-108 | Ta = 125°C | | 168 H | | | | 3x0/77 | | | |
| | | | | | 500 H | | | | 3x0/77 | | | |
| | | | | | 1000 H | | | | 3x0/77 | | | |
| HTSL | N | JESD22 A-103 | Ta = 150°C | | 168 H | 0/77 | 0/77 | 0/77 | 3x0/77 | 0/77 | 77 | |
| | | | | | 500 H | 0/77 | 0/77 | 0/77 | 3x0/77 | 0/77 | 77 | |
| | | | | | 1000 H | 0/77 | 0/77 | 0/77 | 3x0/77 | 77 | 77 | |
| ELFR | N | JESD22 A-108 | Tj = 125°C, BIAS | | 48 H | | | | 0/800 | | | |
| Package oriented | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PC | | JESD22 A-113 | Drying 24 H @ 125°C Store 168 H @ Ta=85°C Rh=85% Over Reflow @ Tpeak=260°C 3 times | | Final | Pass | Pass | Pass | Pass | | | |
| AC | Y | JESD22 A-102 | Pa=2Atm / Ta=121°C | | 96 H | 0/77 | 0/77 | 0/77 | 3x0/77 | 0/77 | 0/77 | |
| TC | Y | JESD22 A-104 | Ta = -65°C to 150°C | | 100 cy | 0/77 | 0/77 | 0/77 | 3x0/77 | 0/77 | 0/77 | |
| | | | | | 200 cy | 0/77 | 0/77 | 0/77 | 3x0/77 | 0/77 | 0/77 | |
| | | | | | 500 cy | 0/77 | 0/77 | 0/77 | 3x0/77 | 0/77 | 0/77 | |
| | | | | | 1000cy | | | | 3x0/77 | | | |
| THB | Y | JESD22 A-101 | Ta = 85°C, RH = 85%, BIAS | | 168 H | 0/77 | 0/77 | 0/77 | 3x0/77 | | | |
| | | | | | 500 H | 0/77 | 0/77 | 0/77 | 3x0/77 | | | |
| | | | | | 1000 H | 0/77 | 0/77 | 0/77 | 3x0/77 | | | |

6 ANNEXES

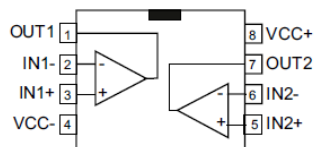
6.1 Device details

6.1.1 Pin connection

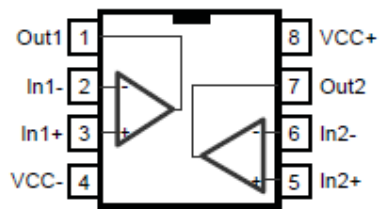
LM2904



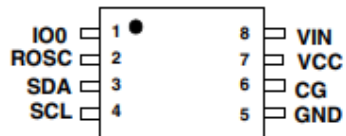
LM2903



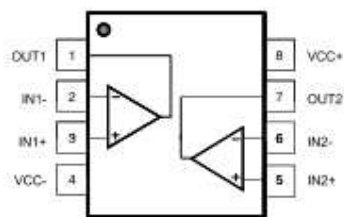
TSV912



STC3100



TSX562



MiniSO8 (TSX562)

6.2 Tests Description

| Test name | Description | Purpose |
|--|--|--|
| Die Oriented | | |
| HTOL High Temperature Operating Life HTB High Temperature Bias | The device is stressed in static or dynamic configuration, approaching the operative max. absolute ratings in terms of junction temperature and bias condition. | To determine the effects of bias conditions and temperature on solid state devices over time. It simulates the devices' operating condition in an accelerated way. The typical failure modes are related to, silicon degradation, wire-bonds degradation, oxide faults. |
| HTRB High Temperature Reverse Bias HTFB / HTGB High Temperature Forward (Gate) Bias | The device is stressed in static configuration, trying to satisfy as much as possible the following conditions: low power dissipation; max. supply voltage compatible with diffusion process and internal circuitry limitations; | To determine the effects of bias conditions and temperature on solid state devices over time. It simulates the devices' operating condition in an accelerated way. To maximize the electrical field across either reverse-biased junctions or dielectric layers, in order to investigate the failure modes linked to mobile contamination, oxide ageing, layout sensitivity to surface effects. |
| HTSL High Temperature Storage Life | The device is stored in unbiased condition at the max. temperature allowed by the package materials, sometimes higher than the max. operative temperature. | To investigate the failure mechanisms activated by high temperature, typically wire-bonds solder joint ageing, data retention faults, metal stress-voiding. |
| ELFR Early Life Failure Rate | The device is stressed in biased conditions at the max junction temperature. | To evaluate the defects inducing failure in early life. |
| Package Oriented | | |
| PC Preconditioning | The device is submitted to a typical temperature profile used for surface mounting devices, after a controlled moisture absorption. | As stand-alone test: to investigate the moisture sensitivity level. As preconditioning before other reliability tests: to verify that the surface mounting stress does not impact on the subsequent reliability performance. The typical failure modes are "pop corn" effect and delamination. |
| AC Auto Clave (Pressure Pot) | The device is stored in saturated steam, at fixed and controlled conditions of pressure and temperature. | To investigate corrosion phenomena affecting die or package materials, related to chemical contamination and package hermeticity. |
| TC Temperature Cycling | The device is submitted to cycled temperature excursions, between a hot and a cold chamber in air atmosphere. | To investigate failure modes related to the thermo-mechanical stress induced by the different thermal expansion of the materials interacting in the die-package system. Typical failure modes are linked to metal displacement, dielectric cracking, molding compound delamination, wire-bonds failure, die-attach layer degradation. |

| Test name | Description | Purpose |
|--|---|--|
| <p>TF / IOL Thermal Fatigue / Intermittent Operating Life</p> | <p>The device is submitted to cycled temperature excursions generated by power cycles (ON/OFF) at T ambient.</p> | <p>To investigate failure modes related to the thermo-mechanical stress induced by the different thermal expansion of the materials interacting in the die-package system. Typical failure modes are linked to metal displacement, dielectric cracking, molding compound delamination, wire-bonds failure, die-attach layer degradation.</p> |
| <p>THB Temperature Humidity Bias</p> | <p>The device is biased in static configuration minimizing its internal power dissipation, and stored at controlled conditions of ambient temperature and relative humidity.</p> | <p>To evaluate the package moisture resistance with electrical field applied, both electrolytic and galvanic corrosion are put in evidence.</p> |
| <p>Other</p> | | |
| <p>ESD Electro Static Discharge</p> | <p>The device is submitted to a high voltage peak on all his pins simulating ESD stress according to different simulation models. CBM: Charged Device Model HBM: Human Body Model MM: Machine Model</p> | <p>To classify the device according to his susceptibility to damage or degradation by exposure to electrostatic discharge.</p> |
| <p>LU Latch-Up</p> | <p>The device is submitted to a direct current forced/sunk into the input/output pins. Removing the direct current no change in the supply current must be observed.</p> | <p>To verify the presence of bulk parasitic effect inducing latch-up.</p> |