PRODUCT RELIABILITY REPORT

Product: MP4013/MP4008/MP4013B

Reliability Department
Monolithic Power Systems
79 Great Oaks Boulevard
San Jose, CA 95119
Tel: 408-826-0600
Fax: 408-826-0601

Monolithic Power Systems, Inc.

1. Device Information

Product:	MP4013/MP4008/MP4013B
Package:	SOIC16
Process Technology:	BCD
Report Date:	09/29/2015

2. Summary of Test Results

Test	Test Condition	Lot# or Date Code	Test Results (S.S./Rej)	Comment
Temperature, Bias, and Operating Life	JESD22-A108, @+125°C for 1000 hours or equivalent	EP335603 EP313807 EP334203	77/0 77/0 77/0	
ESD: Human Body Model (HBM)	ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001	EP335607 EP376309 EP404400	3/0 3/0 3/0	>2000V
ESD: Device Charged Model (CDM)	ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002	EP335607 EP376309 EP404400	3/0 3/0 3/0	>750V
Latch-up	EIA/JESD78	EP335607 EP376309 EP404400	6/0 6/0 6/0	>+/-100mA & >1.5Vccmax
Moisture/Reflow Sensitivity	J-STD-020	1412 1414 1419	300/0 300/0 300/0	MSL = 2
High Temperature Storage Life	JESD22-A103, @150°C for 1000 hours	1412 1414 1419	50/0 50/0 50/0	
Temperature Cycling	JESD22-A104, from -65°C to 150°C for 1000 cycles or equivalent	1412 1414 1419	77/0 77/0 77/0	
Accelerated Moisture Resistance- Unbiased Autoclave	JESD22-A102, @121°C/100%RH for 168 hours or equivalent	1412 1414 1419	77/0 77/0 77/0	

Steady State Temperature Humidity Bias Life Test	JESD22-A101, @85°C/85%RH static bias at Vinmax for 1000 hours or equivalent	1412 1414 1419	77/0 77/0 77/0	

3. Failure Rate Calculation

Sample Size:	2690
Rejects:	0
Activation Energy (eV):	0.7
Equivalent Device Hours:	2.1×10^{8} Hours
Failure Rate (FIT@60%CL):	4.4 FIT
MTBF (years):	26,177 Years

Revision / Update History

Revision	Reason for Change	Date	Rel Engineer
1.0	Initial release	October 2014	Ramon Lei
2.0	Update	September 2015	Ramon Lei

Appendix: Description of Reliability Test and Failure Rate Calculation

High Temperature Operating Life Test

Purpose: This test is a worst-case life test that checks the integrity of the product. The high temperature testing is use for acceleration of any potential failures over time. The calculation for failure rate (FIT) using the operating ambient temperature is done using the Arrhenius equation.
Condition: 125°C @ Vinmax
Pass Criteria: All units must pass the min/max limits of the datasheet.

ESD Test

Purpose: The purpose of the ESD test is to guarantee that the device can withstand electrostatic voltages during handling.
Condition: Human Body Model and Charged Device Model
Pass Criteria: ESD Testing on every pin. The device must be fully functional after testing and pass the min/max limits in the datasheet.

IC Latch-Up Test

Purpose: The purpose of this specification is to establish a method for determining IC latch-up characteristics and to define latch-up failure criteria. Latch-up characteristics are extremely important in determining product reliability and minimizing No Trouble Found (NTF) and Electrical Overstress (EOS) failures due to latch-up.
Condition: Voltage and current injection
Pass criteria: All pins with the exception of "no connect" pins and timing related pins, shall be latch-up tested. The device must be fully functional after testing and pass the min/max limits in the datasheet.

Moisture/Reflow Sensitivity Classification for Nonhermetic Solid State Surface Mount Devices

Purpose: The purpose of this standard is to identify the classification level of nonhermetic solid state surface mount devices (SMDs) that are sensitive to moisture-induced stress so that they can be properly packaged, stored, and handled to avoid damage during assembly solder reflow attachment and/or repair operations.
Condition: Bake + moisture sock + 3X reflow at 260°C
Pass criteria: All units must pass the min/max limits of the datasheet

High Temperature Storage Life

Purpose: The test is typically used to determine the effects of time and temperature, under storage conditions, for thermally activated failure mechanisms and time-to-failure distributions of solid state electronic devices, including nonvolatile memory devices (data retention failure mechanisms).
Condition: Bake at 150°C
Pass Criteria: All units must pass min/max limits of the datasheet

Accelerated Moisture Resistance- Unbiased Autoclave

Purpose: To check the performance of the device in humid environments. This test checks the integrity of the passivation, poor metal to plastic seal and contamination level during assembly and material compatibility.
Condition: 121°C/15psig/100% RH (no bias)
Pass Criteria: All units must pass min/max limits of the datasheet

Temperature Cycle Test

Purpose: This test is used to evaluate the die attach integrity and bond integrity. This is similar to the Thermal Shock test, but can generate different failure modes due to the longer dwell time and gradual temperature change.
Condition: -65°C to 150°C
Pass Criteria: All units must pass min/max limits of the datasheet

Steady State Temperature Humidity Bias Life Test

Purpose: This is to check the performance of the device in humid environments. This test checks the integrity of the passivation, poor metal to plastic seal and contamination level during assembly and material compatibility.

Condition: 85%RH at 85°C with Vin=Vinmax

Pass Criteria: All units must pass min/max limits of the datasheet

Highly Accelerated Temperature and Humidity Stress Test

Purpose: This is an equivalent test to Steady State Temperature Humidity Bias Life test with different (higher) temperature stress condition.

Condition: 85%RH at 130°C with Vin=Vinmax

Pass Criteria: All units must pass min/max limits of the datasheet

Failure Rate Calculation

The failure rate is gauged by a Failures-In-Time (FIT) based upon accelerated stress data. The unit for FIT is failure per billion device hour.

$$FIT\ Rate = \frac{(\chi^2/2) \times 10^9}{EDH}$$

Where

$\chi 2$ (Chi-Squared) is the goodness-of-fit test statistic at a specified level of confidence;
EDH= Equivalent Device Hours = AF × (Life test sample size) × (test duration);
AF= Acceleration Factor.

High Temperature Operating Life (HTOL) test is usually done under acceleration of temperature and voltage. The total number of failures from the stress test determines the chi-squared factor.

$$AF=AF_T \times AF_V$$

The Temperature Acceleration Factor AF_T:

$$AF_T = \exp\left(\frac{E_a}{K}\left(\frac{1}{T_{J(use)}} - \frac{1}{T_{J(stress)}}\right)\right)$$

T_{Juse} = Junction temp under typical operating conditions;
$T_{Jstress}$ =Junction temp under accelerated test conditions;
Ea is Activation energy=0.7eV;
K=Boltzmann's constant=8.62×10^{-5} eV/K.

The voltage Acceleration Factor AF_V:

$$AF_V = e^{\beta \times [V_{stress} - V_{use}]}$$

V_{use} = Gate voltage under typical operating conditions;
V_{stress} = Gate voltage under accelerated test conditions;
β = Voltage acceleration factor (in 1/Volts) and specified by technology.
Note: For calculation in the report, AF_V = 1 for simplicity.

MTBF (Mean Time Between Failure) equals to 10^9/FIT (in hours).