



DML3009LDC

SINGLE-CHANNEL SMART LOAD SWITCH

Description

The DML3009LDC load switch provides a component and areareducing solution for efficient power domain switching with inrush current limit via soft-start. In addition to integrated control functionality with ultra-low on-resistance, this device offers system safeguards and monitoring via fault protection and power good signaling. This costeffective solution is ideal for power management and hot-swap applications requiring low-power consumption in a small footprint.

Applications

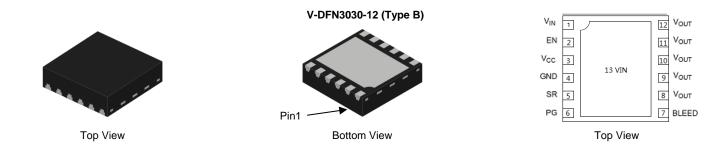
- Portable electronics and systems
- Notebooks and tablet computers
- Telecoms, networking, medicals, and industrial equipment
- Set-top boxes, servers, and gateways
- Hot-swap devices and peripheral ports

Mechanical Data

- Package: V-DFN3030-12
- Package Material: Molded Plastic, "Green" Molding Compound. UL Flammability Classification Rating 94V-0
- Moisture Sensitivity: Level 1 per J-STD-020
- Terminals: Finish NiPdAu over Copper Leadframe. Solderable per MIL-STD-202, Method 208 @
- Weight: 0.024 grams (Approximate)

Features and Benefits

- Advanced Controller with ChargePump
- Integrated N-Channel MOSFET with Ultra-Low RON
- Input Voltage Range 0.5V to 13.5V
- Soft-Start via Controlled SlewRate
- Adjustable Slew Rate Control
- Power Good Signal
- Thermal Shutdown
- VIN Undervoltage Lockout
- Short-Circuit Protection
- Extremely Low Standby Current
- Load Bleed (Quick Discharge)
- Totally Lead-Free & Fully RoHS Compliant (Notes 1 & 2)
- Halogen and Antimony Free. "Green" Device (Note 3)
- For automotive applications requiring specific change control (i.e. parts qualified to AEC-Q100/101/104/200, PPAP capable, and manufactured in IATF 16949 certified facilities), please <u>contact us</u> or your local Diodes representative. <u>https://www.diodes.com/quality/product-definitions/</u>



Ordering Information (Note 4)

Part Number	Paakaga	Package Packing	
Part Number	Package	Qty.	Carrier
DML3009LDC-7	V-DFN3030-12 (Type B)	3000	Tape & Reel

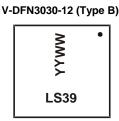
Notes: 1. No purposely added lead. Fully EU Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS), 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2) & 2015/863/EU (RoHS 3) compliant.

2. See https://www.diodes.com/quality/lead-free/ for more information about Diodes Incorporated's definitions of Halogen- and Antimony-free, "Green" and Lead-free.

3. Halogen- and Antimony-free "Green" products are defined as those which contain <900ppm bromine, <900ppm chlorine (<1500ppm total Br + Cl) and <1000ppm antimony compounds.

4. For packaging details, go to our website at https://www.diodes.com/design/support/packaging/diodes-packaging/.

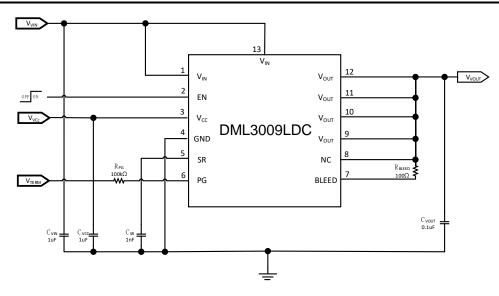
Marking Information



LS39 = Product Type Marking Code YYWW = Date Code Marking YY = Last Two Digits of Year (ex: 23 = 2023) WW = Week Code (01 to 53)



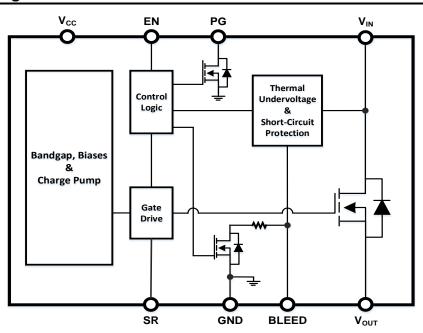
Typical Application Circuit



Pin Description

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Function		
1, 13	V _{IN}	Drain of MOSFET (0.5V to 13.5V). Pin 1 must be connected to Pin 13.		
2	EN	Active-high digital input used to turn on the MOSFET, pin has an internal pull down resistor to GND		
3	V _{CC}	Supply voltage to controller (3.0V to 5.5V).		
4	GND	Controller ground.		
5	SR	Slew rate adjustment; Please refer C _{SR} vs. V _{OUT} rising time table.		
6	PG	Active-high, open-drain output that indicates when the gate of the MOSFET is fully charged, external pull up resistor $\geq 1 k\Omega$ to an external voltage source required; tie to GND if not used.		
7	BLEED	Load bleed connection, must be tied to V _{OUT} either directly or through a resistor $\leq 1k\Omega$.		
8 to 12	V _{OUT}	Source of MOSFET connected to load.		

Function Block Diagram





Absolute Maximum Rating

Parameter	Rating	
VIN, BLEED, VOUT tO GND	-0.3V to 18V	
EN, Vcc, SR, PG to GND	-0.3V to 6V	
IMAX_DC*	15A	
Junction Temperature (TJ)	+150°C	
Storage Temperature (Ts)	-65°C to +150°C	

 $^{*}I_{\text{MAX_DC}}$ is defined as the maximum steady-state current, the load switch can pass at room ambient temperature without entering thermal lockout.

Recommended Operating Ranges

Parameter	Rating	
Supply Voltage (V _{VCC})	3V to 5.5V	
Input Voltage (V _{VIN})	0.5V to 13.5V	
Ambient Temperature (T _A)	-40°C to +85°C	
Package Thermal Resistance (Θ_{JC})	3.5°C/W	
Package Thermal Resistance (OJA)	30°C/W	

Electrical Characeristics (T_A = +25°C, V_{VCC}=3.3V, V_{VIN}=5V=V_{TERM}, C_{VIN}=1 μ F, C_{VOUT}=0.1 μ F, C_{VCC}=1 μ F, C_{SR}=1nF, unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Vvin	Input Voltage	—	0.5	_	13.5	V
Vvcc	Supply Voltage	—	3.0	_	5.5	V
	V. Durania Quarka Quarant	V _{EN} =V _{VCC} = 3V, V _{VIN} = 12V	_	310	400	μA
Idyn	Vcc Dynamic Supply Current	V _{EN} =V _{VCC} = 5.5V, V _{VIN} = 1.8V	_	510	750	μA
	V Obstations Operation Operation	$V_{VCC} = 3V, V_{EN} = 0V$	_	0.1	1	μA
ISTBY	Vcc Shutdown Supply Current	$V_{VCC} = 5.5V, V_{EN} = 0V$	—	0.1	2	μA
Venh	EN High Level Voltage	Vvcc = 3V to 5.5V	2.0	—	—	V
VENL	EN Low Level Voltage	V _{VCC} = 3V to 5.5V	_	_	0.8	V
D	Bleed Resistance	$V_{VCC} = 3V, V_{EN} = 0V$	86	108	130	Ω
R _{BLEED}	bleed Resistance	$V_{VCC} = 5.5V, V_{EN} = 0V$	64	80	100	Ω
	Right Din Laskage Current	V _{VCC} = V _{EN} = 3V, V _{VIN} = 1.8V	—	20	—	μA
IBLEED	Bleed Pin Leakage Current	V _{VCC} = V _{EN} = 3V, V _{VIN} = 12V	—	50	—	μA
Vpgl	PG Output Low Voltage V _{VCC} = 3V; I _{SINK} = 5mA		—	—	0.2	V
IPG	PG Output Leakage Current	V _{VCC} = 3V; V _{TERM} = 3.3V	_	_	100	nA
Switching I	Device		•			
		$V_{VCC} = 3.3V, V_{VIN} = 1.8V$	—	6.1	9	mΩ
		$V_{VCC} = 3.3V, V_{VIN} = 5V$	—	5.9	8	mΩ
Davi	Switch On-State Resistance	$V_{VCC}=3.3V,V_{VIN}=12V$	—	5.8	8	mΩ
Ron	Switch On-State Resistance	$V_{VCC} = 5V, V_{VIN} = 1.8V$	—	4.8	7	mΩ
		$V_{VCC} = 5V, V_{VIN} = 5V$	—	4.8	7	mΩ
		$V_{VCC} = 5V, V_{VIN} = 12V$	—	4.8	7	mΩ
ILEAK	Input Shutdown Supply Current	V _{EN} = 0V, V _{VIN} = 13.5V	—	—	1	μA
Rpden	EN Pull Down Resistance	—	76	100	124	kΩ
Fault Prote	ction					
OTP	Thermal Shutdown Threshold	Vvcc = 3V to 5.5V	—	145	_	°C
OTPHYS	Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	Vvcc = 3V to 5.5V	—	20	_	°C
UVLO	VIN Lockout Threshold	Vvcc = 3V	0.25	0.35	0.45	V
UVLOHYS	VIN Lockout Hysteresis	Vvcc = 3V	20	40	70	mV
80D	Short-Circuit Protection Threshold	V _{VCC} = 3.3V; V _{VIN} = 0.5V	180	265	350	mV
SCP		Vvcc = 3.3V; Vvin = 13.5V	100	285	500	mV



Switching Characeristics ($T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, $V_{TERM} = V_{VCC} = 5V$, $R_{PG} = 100k\Omega$, $R_{VOUT} = 10\Omega$, $C_{VIN} = 1\mu$ F, $C_{VOUT} = 0.1\mu$ F, $C_{VCC} = 1\mu$ F, $C_{SR} = 0$ nF, unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	
V _{VIN} = 1.8V							
4		$V_{VCC} = 3.3V$	—	375	—		
ton	Output Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{VCC} = 5V$	—	370	—		
t	Output Turn-Off Delay Time	$V_{VCC} = 3.3V$	_	0.5	—	μs	
toff	Output Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{VCC} = 5V$	_	0.5	—		
4	Power Good Turn-On Time	$V_{VCC} = 3.3V$	—	1.4	—	~~~	
t PGON	Power Good Turn-On Time	Vvcc = 5V	—	1.3	—	ms	
	Devuer Coord Turn Off Time	Vvcc = 3.3V	—	10	—		
t PGOFF	Power Good Turn-Off Time	$V_{VCC} = 5V$	—	6	—	ns	
0.0	Output Class Data	V _{VCC} = 3.3V	—	9	—	10///2	
SR	Output Slew Rate	$V_{VCC} = 5V$	—	9	—	kV/s	
V _{VIN} = 12V	·	·		•		•	
		Vvcc = 3.3V	—	340	—		
ton	Output Turn-On Delay Time	$V_{VCC} = 5V$	—	330	—		
		Vvcc = 3.3V	—	0.5	—	μs	
tOFF	Output Turn-Off Delay Time	Vvcc = 5V	—	0.4	—		
	Devuer Coord Turn On Time	Vvcc = 3.3V	—	1.6	—		
t PGON	Power Good Turn-On Time	Vvcc = 5V	_	1.5	—	ms	
		Vvcc = 3.3V	_	10	—		
t PGOFF	Power Good Turn-Off Time	Vvcc = 5V	_	8	_	ns	
0.0		Vvcc = 3.3V	—	30	—	1.) //-	
SR	Output Slew Rate	Vvcc = 5V	—	31	—	kV/s	

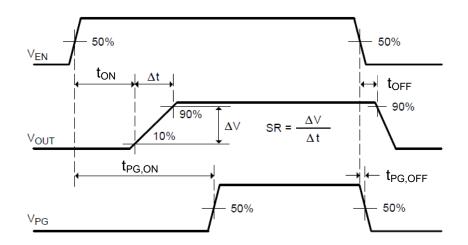
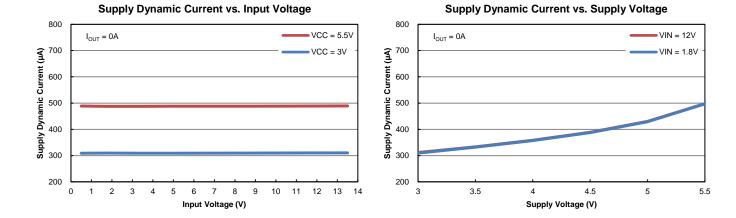


Figure 1 Timing Diagram

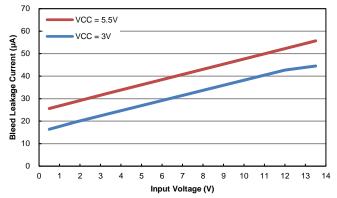


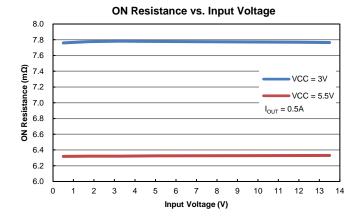
Performance Characteristics (@ TA = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)



Bleed Resistance vs. Supply Voltage 160 $V_{EN} = 0V$ 150 140 Bleed Resistance (Ω) 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 4 3.5 4.5 5 5.5 3 Supply Voltage (V)

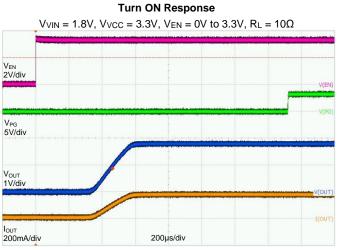
Bleed Leakage Current vs. Input Voltage

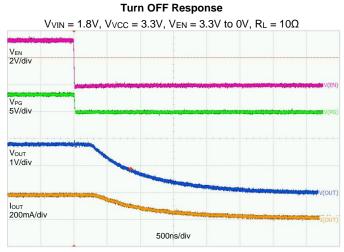




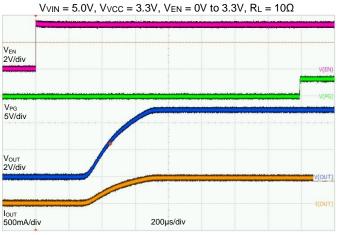


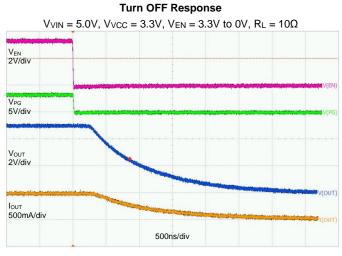
Performance Characteristics (@ TA = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.) (continued)

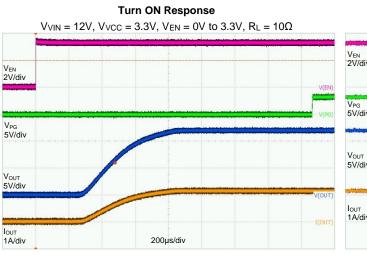




Turn ON Response

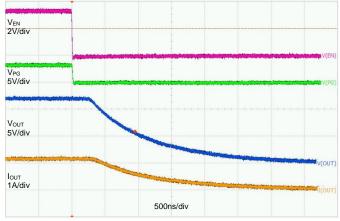






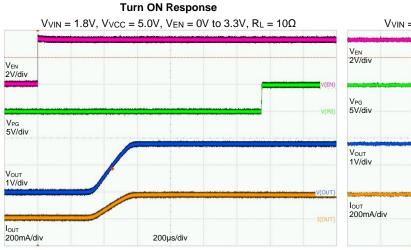
Turn OFF Response

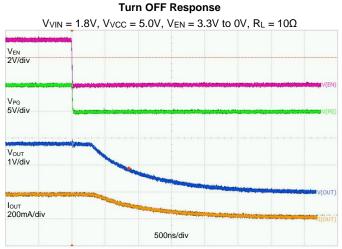




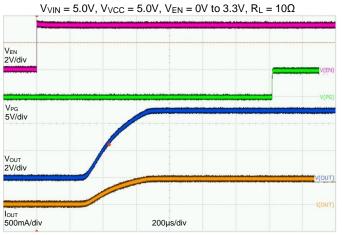


Performance Characteristics (@ TA = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.) (continued)

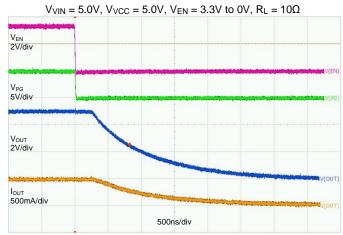


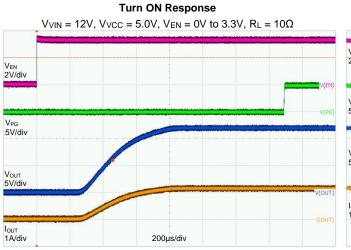


Turn ON Response



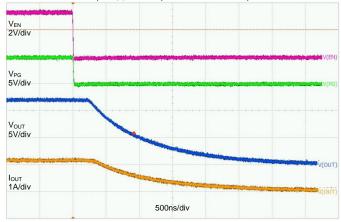
Turn OFF Response





Turn OFF Response

 $V_{VIN} = 12V$, $V_{VCC} = 5.0V$, $V_{EN} = 3.3V$ to 0V, $R_L = 10\Omega$





Application Information

General Description

The DML3009LDC is a single-channel load switch with a controlled adjustable turn-on and integrated PG indicator in a 12-pin V-DFN3030-12 (Type B) package. The device contains an N-channel MOSFET that can operate over an input voltage range of 0.5V to 13.5V and can support a maximum continuous current of 15A. The wide-input voltage range and high-current capability enable the device to be used across multiple designs and end equipment. 5m Ω on-resistance minimizes the voltage drop across the load switch and power loss from the load switch.

The controlled rise time for the device greatly reduces inrush current by large bulk load capacitances thereby reducing or eliminating power supply droop. The adjustable slew rate through SR provides the design flexibility to trade off the inrush current and power up timing requirements. Integrated PG indicator notifies the system about the status of the load switch to facilitate seamless power sequencing. During shutdown, the device has very low leakage current thereby reducing unnecessary leakages for downstream modules during standby. The DML3009LDC also has an embedded 100Ω on-chip resistor on BLEED pin for quick discharge of the output when switch is disabled.

Enable Control

The DML3009LDC device allows for enabling of the MOSFET in an active-high configuration. When the V_{CC} supply pin has an adequate voltage applied, and the EN pin is at logic high level, the MOSFET is enabled. Similarly, when the EN pin is at logic low level, the MOSFET is disabled. An internal pull-down resistor to ground on the EN pin ensures that the MOSFET disables when not being driven.

Power Sequencing

The DML3009LDC device functions with power sequence, the performance of output turn-on delay may vary from what is specified. To achieve the specified performance that we recommend, the power sequence is:

1.
$$V_{VCC} \rightarrow V_{VIN} \rightarrow V_{EN}$$

2.
$$V_{VCC} = V_{VIN} \rightarrow V_{EN}$$

Load Bleed (Quick Discharge)

The DML3009LDC device has an internal bleed discharge device, which is used to bleed the charge off from the load to ground after the MOSFET becomes disabled. The bleed discharge device is enabled whenever the MOSFET is disabled. The MOSFET and the bleed device are never concurrently active.

The BLEED pin must connect to V_{OUT} either directly or through an external resistor, R_{EXT}. R_{EXT} must not exceed 1KΩ and can be used to increase the total bleed resistance.

To ensure that the power dissipated across R_{BLEED} is kept at safe level, detailed calculation for dissipated power of R_{BLEED} is needed. The maximum continuous power that dissipates across R_{BLEED} is 0.4W. R_{EXT} can be used to decrease the amount of power dissipated across R_{BLEED}.

Adjustable Rise Time (Slew Rate Control)

The DML3009LDC device has controlled rise time for inrush current control. A capacitor to ground on the SR pin adjusts the rise time. Without a capacitor on SR, the rise time is at its minimum for fastest timing. Equation 1 approximately shows the relationship between C_{SR} , V_{IN} , and rise time, t_{R} .

$$t_R = K2C_{SR}\sqrt{V_{IN}} + K3\sqrt{2 + V_{IN}} + K4\sqrt{C_{SR}} - K5$$

Where t_R is the rise time (µs)

- V_{IN} is the input voltage (V)
- K2, K3, K4, and K5 are constant where K2 = 0.067, K3 = 137, K4 = 6.7, K5 = 67
- CSR is the capacitance value on the SR pin (pF)



Application Information (continued)

Table 1 contains rise time values measured on a typical device. Rise times shown below are only valid for the power-up sequence 1.

	Table1. Rise	Times vs SR Capacitor				
		Rise	Time			
Csr	$V_{VCC} = 5V, C_{L} = 0.1$	$V_{VCC} = 5V$, $C_L = 0.1 \mu$ F, $R_L = 10\Omega$, 25°C; Measure V _{OUT} rising time from 10% to 90% V _{VIN}				
	V _{VIN} = 13.5V	V _{VIN} = 12V	$V_{VIN} = 5V$	Vvin = 1.8V		
0 (floating)	371µs	346µs	233µs	142µs		
0.22nF	448µs	430µs	318µs	232µs		
0.47nF	646µs	615µs	452µs	262µs		
1nF	902µs	880µs	750µs	393µs		
2.2nF	1408µs	1370µs	1028µs	585µs		
4 7nF	2040us	1935us	1466us	958us		

_ . . . _. ~ ~ ~

Note: An SR Capacitor less than 4.7nF for system success startup is recommended.

Power Good

The DML3009LDC device has a power good output (PG) that can be used to indicate when the gate of the MOSFET is driven high and the switch is on with the on-resistance close to its final value (full load ready). The PG pin is an active-high, open-drain output that requires an external pull-up resistor, RPG, greater than or equal to 1kΩ to an external voltage source, VTERM, compatible with input levels of those devices connected to this pin. Equation 2 approximately shows the relationship between CsR, VIN, and PG turn-on time, tPG_ON.

$$t_{PG_{ON}} = t_R + K1$$

Where

- tpg on is the PG turn-on time (µs) •
- K1 is constant, which is K1 = 800

Table 2 contains PG turn-on time values measured on a typical device. PG turn-on times shown below are valid for the power-up sequence 1. Table 2 BC Turn On Times ve SB Canasitar

		PG tu	ırn-on time		
C _{SR}		$V_{VCC} = 5V, C_L = 0.1 \mu F, R_L = 10\Omega, R_{PG} = 10K\Omega, 25^{\circ}C$			
	V _{VIN} = 13.5V	Vvin = 12V	$V_{VIN} = 5V$	Vvin = 1.8V	
0 (floating)	1171µs	1098µs	863µs	935µs	
0.22nF	1338µs	1260µs	1148µs	982µs	
0.47nF	1464µs	1455µs	1292µs	1102µs	
1nF	1702µs	1630µs	1530µs	1293µs	
2.2nF	2248µs	2210µs	1868µs	1425µs	
4.7nF	2840µs	2685µs	2467µs	1758us	

The power good output can be used as the enable signal for other active-high devices in the system. This allows for guaranteed by design power sequencing and reduces the number of enable signals required from the system controller. If the power good feature is not used in the application, the PG pin must be tied to GND.

Short-Circuit Protection

The DML3009LDC device is equipped with short-circuit protection that is used to help protect the part and the system from a sudden high-current event, such as the output, VOUT, being shorted to ground. This circuitry is only active when the gate of MOSFET is fully charged.

Once active, the circuitry monitors the difference in the voltage on the VIN pin and the voltage on the BLEED pin. In order for the VOUT voltage to be monitored through the BLEED pin, it is required that BLEED pin be connected to Vout either directly or through a resistor, REXT, which should not exceed 1KΩ. With the BLEED pin connected to Vout, the short-circuit protection is able to monitor the voltage drop across the MOSFET.

If the voltage drop across the MOSFET is greater than or equal to the short-circuit protection threshold voltage, the MOSFET is immediately turned off, and the load bleed is activated. The part remains latched in this off state until EN is toggled or Vcc supply voltage is cycled at which point the MOSFET turns on delay and slew rate. The current through the MOSFET that causes a short-circuit event can be calculated by dividing the shortcircuit protection threshold by expected on-resistance of the MOSFET.



Application Information (continued)

Thermal Shutdown

The DML3009LDC device has equipped thermal shutdown protection for internally or externally generated excessive temperatures. This circuitry is disabled when EN is not active to reduce standby current. When an overtemperature condition is detected, the MOSFET immediately turns off, and the load bleed is active.

The part comes out of thermal shutdown when the junction temperature decreases to a safe operating temperature as dictated by the thermal hysteresis. Upon exiting a thermal shutdown state and if EN remains active, the MOSFET turns on in a controlled fashion with the normal output turn-on delay and slew rate.

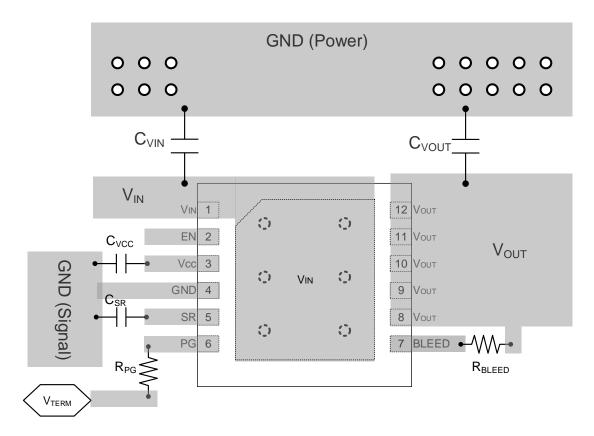
Undervoltage Lockout

The DML3009LDC device has equipped undervoltage lockout protection. DML3009LDC turns the MOSFET off and activates the load bleed when the input voltage. V_{IN}, is less than or equal to the undervoltage lockout threshold. This circuitry is disabled when EN is not active to reduce standby current.

If the VIN voltage rise above the undervoltage lockout threshold and EN remains active, the MOSFET turns on in a controlled fashion with the normal output turn-on delay and slew rate.

PCB Layout Consideration

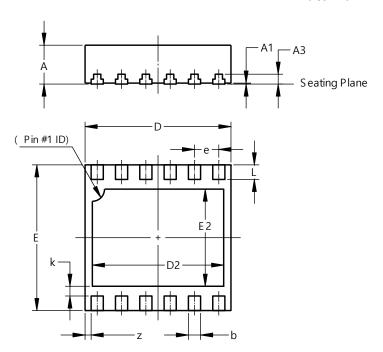
- 1. Place the input/output capacitors CVIN and CVOUT as close as possible to the VIN and VOUT pins.
- 2. The power traces, which are VIN trace, VOUT trace, and GND trace, should be short, wide, and direct for minimize parasitic inductance.
- 3. Place feedback resistance RBLEED as close as possible to BLEED pin.
- 4. The SR trace must be as short as possible to reduce parasitic capacitance.
- 5. Place C_{VCC} capacitor near the device pin.
- 6. Connect the signal ground to the GND pin, and keep a single connection from GND pin to the power ground behind the input or output capacitors.
- 7. For better power dissipation, via holes are recommended to connect the exposed pad's landing area to a large copper polygon on the other side of the PCB. The copper polygons and exposed pad shall connect to V_{IN} pin on the printed circuit board.





Package Outline Dimensions

Please see http://www.diodes.com/package-outlines.html for the latest version.



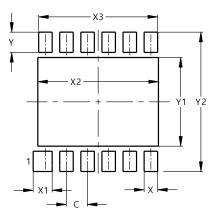
	V-DFN3030-12 Type B				
Dim	Min Max Typ				
Α	0.77	0.85	0.80		
A1	0.00	0.05	0.02		
A3			0.203		
b	0.20	0.30	0.25		
D	2.95	3.05	3.00		
D2	2.60	2.80	2.70		
Е	2.95	3.05	3.00		
E2	1.90	2.10	2.00		
е	().50BSC)		
k			0.20		
L	0.25	0.35	0.30		
z			0.125		
All	All Dimensions in mm				

V-DFN3030-12 (Type B)

Suggested Pad Layout

Please see http://www.diodes.com/package-outlines.html for the latest version.

V-DFN3030-12 (Type B)



Dimensions	Value (in mm)
С	0.50
Х	0.32
X1	0.45
X2	2.86
X3	2.82
Y	0.48
Y1	2.10
Y2	3.30



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