Please note: As part of the Fairchild Semiconductor integration, some of the Fairchild orderable part numbers will need to change in order to meet ON Semiconductor’s system requirements. Since the ON Semiconductor product management systems do not have the ability to manage part nomenclature that utilizes an underscore (_), the underscore (_) in the Fairchild part numbers will be changed to a dash (-). This document may contain device numbers with an underscore (_). Please check the ON Semiconductor website to verify the updated device numbers. The most current and up-to-date ordering information can be found at www.onsemi.com. Please email any questions regarding the system integration to Fairchild_questions@onsemi.com.
FLS0116
MOSFET Integrated Smart LED Lamp Driver IC with PFC Function

Features
- Built-in MOSFET (1 A / 550 V)
- Digitally Implemented Active-PFC Function
- No Additional Circuit for Achieving High PF
- Application Input Range: 80 V <sub>AC</sub> ~ 308 V <sub>AC</sub>
- Built-In HV Supplying Circuit: Self Biasing
- AOPC Function with Auto-Restart Mode
- Built-In Over-Temperature Protection (OTP)
- Cycle-by-Cycle Current Limit
- Current Sense Pin Open Protection
- Low Operating Current: 0.85 mA (Typical)
- Under-Voltage Lockout with 5 V Hysteresis
- Programmable Oscillation Frequency
- Programmable LED Current
- Analog Dimming Function
- Soft-Start Function
- Precise Internal Reference: ±3%

Applications
- LED Lamp for Decorative Lighting
- LED Lamp for Low-Power Lighting Fixture

Description
The FLS0116 LED lamp driver is a simple IC with integrated MOSFET and PFC function. The special “adopted digital” technique automatically detects input voltage condition and sends an internal reference signal to achieve high power factor. When AC input is applied to the IC, the PFC function is automatically enabled. When DC input is applied to the IC, the PFC function is automatically disabled. The FLS0116 does not need a bulk (electrolytic) capacitor for supply rail stability, which significantly improves LED lamp life.

Ordering Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Operating Temperature Range</th>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Packing Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FLS0116MX</td>
<td>-40°C to +125°C</td>
<td>7-Lead, Small-Outline Integrated Circuit (SOIC), JEDEC MS-012, .150-inch, Narrow Body</td>
<td>Tape &amp; Reel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Block Diagram**

![Block Diagram](image)

**Figure 2. Block Diagram**

**Pin Configuration**

![Pin Configuration](image)

**Figure 3. Pin Configuration**

**Pin Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin #</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td><strong>Current Sense.</strong> Limits output current, depending on the sensing resistor voltage. The CS pin is also used to set the LED current regulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>VCC. Supply pin for stable IC operation; ZCD signal detection used for accurate PFC function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>GROUND. Ground for the IC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>RT</td>
<td>RT. Programmable operating frequency using an external resistor; the IC has pre-fixed frequency when this pin is open or floating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ADIM</td>
<td><strong>Analog Dimming.</strong> Connect to the internal current source. Use to change the output current using an external resistor. If ADIM is not used, connect a 0.1 µF bypass capacitor between the ADIM and GND.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>HV</td>
<td><strong>High Voltage.</strong> Connect to the high-voltage line and supply current to the IC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>DRAIN</td>
<td><strong>DRAIN.</strong> The drain pin of internal MOSFET</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device. The device may not function or be operable above the recommended operating conditions and stressing the parts to these levels is not recommended. In addition, extended exposure to stresses above the recommended operating conditions may affect device reliability. The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>IC Supply Voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HV</td>
<td>High Voltage Sensing</td>
<td></td>
<td>550</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRAIN</td>
<td>Internal Drain Voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td>550</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VADIM</td>
<td>Analog Dimming</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRT</td>
<td>RT Pin Voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCS</td>
<td>Allowable Current Sensing Detection Voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA</td>
<td>Operating Ambient Temperature Range</td>
<td></td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TJ</td>
<td>Operating Junction Temperature</td>
<td></td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSTG</td>
<td>Storage Temperature Range</td>
<td></td>
<td>-65</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>θJA</td>
<td>Thermal Resistance Junction-Air&lt;sup&gt;[1,2]&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>135</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD</td>
<td>Power Dissipation</td>
<td></td>
<td>660</td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESD</td>
<td>Electrostatic Discharge Capability</td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Thermal resistance test board. Size: 76.2 mm x 114.3 mm x 1.6 mm (1SOP); JEDEC standard: JESD51-2, JESD51-3.
2. Assume no ambient airflow.
### Electrical Characteristics

Typical values are at $T_A = +25^\circ C$. Specifications to $-40^\circ C \sim 125^\circ C$ are guaranteed by design based on final characterization results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter Description</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_{CC}$</td>
<td>$V_{CC}$ Regulator Output Voltage</td>
<td>$V_{HV}=100 \ V_{DC}$</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{CCST+}$</td>
<td>UVLO Positive-Going Threshold</td>
<td>$V_{CC}$ Increasing</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{CCST-}$</td>
<td>UVLO Negative-Going Threshold</td>
<td>$V_{CC}$ Decreasing</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{CHYS}$</td>
<td>UVLO Hysteresis</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{HV}$</td>
<td>HV Pin Current</td>
<td>$V_{HV}=100 \ V_{DC}, \ RT=\text{Open}$</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{ST}$</td>
<td>Startup Current</td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Switching Section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter Description</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$t_{OSC}$</td>
<td>Operating Frequency</td>
<td>$R_T=5.95 \ k\Omega$</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$R_T=87 \ k\Omega$</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$R_T$ Open</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{MIN}$</td>
<td>Minimum On Time(3)</td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$D_{MAX}$</td>
<td>Maximum Duty Cycle</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{LEB}$</td>
<td>Leading Edge Blanking Time(3)</td>
<td></td>
<td>350</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{RT}$</td>
<td>Voltage Reference of RT Pin</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Soft-Start Section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter Description</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$t_{ss}$</td>
<td>Soft-Start Time(3)</td>
<td>DC Mode</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AC Mode</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Periods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Reference Section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter Description</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_{CS1}$</td>
<td>Internal Reference Voltage of CS Pin</td>
<td>DC Mode</td>
<td>0.354</td>
<td>0.365</td>
<td>0.376</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{CS2}$</td>
<td>Internal Reference Voltage of CS Pin</td>
<td>AC Mode(3)</td>
<td>0.485</td>
<td>0.500</td>
<td>0.515</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Protection Section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter Description</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$OVP_{VCC}$</td>
<td>Over-Voltage Protection on VCC Pin</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{AOCPP}$</td>
<td>Abnormal OCP Level at CS Pin(3)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{AOCPP}$</td>
<td>Abnormal Detection Time(3)</td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_{TSDH}$</td>
<td>Thermal Shutdown Threshold(3)</td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_{TSDHY}$</td>
<td>Thermal Shutdown Threshold Hysteresis(3)</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Dimming Section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter Description</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_{ADIM(ST+)}$</td>
<td>Analog Dimming Positive Going Threshold(3)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>3.85</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{ADIM(ST-)}$</td>
<td>Analog Dimming Negative Going Threshold(3)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{AD}$</td>
<td>Internal Current Source for ADIM Pin</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Continued on the following page...*
### Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Typical values are at $T_A = +25^\circ C$. Specifications to -40°C ~ 125°C are guaranteed by design based on final characterization results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$BV_{DSS}$</td>
<td>Breakdown Voltage</td>
<td>$V_D=0$ V, $I_D=250$ μA</td>
<td>550</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{L_{KMO}}$</td>
<td>Internal MOSFET Leakage Current</td>
<td>$V_{DS}=550$ V, $V_{GS}=0$ V</td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_{ON(ON)}$</td>
<td>Drain-Source On Resistance$^{(3)}$</td>
<td>$V_{GS}=10$ V, $V_{DGS}=0$ V, $T_C=25^\circ$C</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{iss}$</td>
<td>Input Capacitance$^{(3)}$</td>
<td>$V_{GS}=0$ V, $V_{DS}=25$ V, $f=1$ MHz</td>
<td>135</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{oss}$</td>
<td>Output Capacitance$^{(3)}$</td>
<td>$V_{GS}=0$ V, $V_{DS}=25$ V, $f=1$ MHz</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{rss}$</td>
<td>Reverse Transfer Capacitance$^{(3)}$</td>
<td>$V_{GS}=0$ V, $V_{DS}=25$ V, $f=1$ MHz</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{d(ON)}$</td>
<td>Turn-On Delay$^{(3)}$</td>
<td>$V_{DD}=350$ V, $I_D=1$ A</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{r}$</td>
<td>Rise Time$^{(3)}$</td>
<td>$V_{DD}=350$ V, $I_D=1$ A</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{d(OFF)}$</td>
<td>Turn-Off Delay$^{(3)}$</td>
<td>$V_{DD}=350$ V, $I_D=1$ A</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{f}$</td>
<td>Fall Time$^{(3)}$</td>
<td>$V_{DD}=350$ V, $I_D=1$ A</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
3. These parameters, although guaranteed, are not 100% tested in production.
Functional Description

The FLS0116 is a basic PWM controller for buck converter topology in Continuous Conduction Mode (CCM) with an intelligent PFC function that uses a digital control algorithm. An internal self-biasing circuit uses the high-voltage switching device. The IC does not need an auxiliary powering path to the VCC pin typical in flyback control ICs or PSR product family.

When the input voltage applied to the HV pin is within operating range (25 V to 500 V), the FLS0116 maintains a 15.5 V DC voltage at the VCC pin for stable operation. The UVLO block functions such that when the \( V_{CC} \) voltage rises higher than \( V_{CST} \), the internal UVLO block releases and starts operation. Otherwise, the \( V_{CC} \) goes down to the \( V_{CST} \) and IC operation stops. Normally, the hysteresis function provides stable operation even if the input voltage is operating under very noisy or unstable circumstances.

The FLS0116 has a “smart” internal digital block for determining input condition: AC or DC. When an AC source with 50 Hz or 60 Hz is applied to the IC, the IC automatically changes its internal reference signal, which is similar to input signal, for creating high power factor. When a DC source connects to the IC, the internal reference immediately changes to DC.

Soft-Start Function

The FLS0116 has an internal soft-start function to reduce inrush current at startup. When the IC starts operation following an internal sequence, the internal reference slowly increases for a pre-determined fixed time. After this transient period, the internal reference goes to a steady-state level. In this time, the IC continually tries to find phase information from the VCC pin. If the IC succeeds in getting phase information, it automatically follows a similar shape reference made during the transient times, 7 periods. If not, the IC has a DC reference level.

Internal PFC Function: How to Achieve High Power Factor

The FLS0116 has a simple, “smart”, internal PFC function that does not require additional pins for detecting input phase information or an electrolytic capacitor for supply voltage stabilization. For achieving high PF, the FLS0116 does not use the rectification capacitor after the bridge diode. This is important because the IC instead uses fluctuation in the signal on the VCC pin. Basically, the VCC pin, which is supplies power for the IC, has voltage ripple as well as the rectification voltage after bridge, changing voltage level according to the \( V_{CC} \) capacitor value. Using this kind of voltage fluctuation on the VCC pin, the IC can detect the time reference and create the internal ZCD signal.

For precise and reliable internal reference for input voltage signal, the FLS0116 uses a digital technique (sigma/delta modulation) and creates a new internal signal (DAC.OUT) that has the same phase as the input voltage, as shown in Figure 5. This signal enters the final comparator and is compared with current information from the sensing resistor.

Self-Biasing Function

The self-biasing function, using an HV device, can supply enough operating current to the IC and guarantee similar startup time across the whole input voltage range (80 V~308 V\(_{AC}\)). However, self-biasing has a weakness in high-voltage condition. Normally, the HV device acts as constant current source, so the internal HV device has power loss when high input voltage connects to the HV pin. This power loss is proportional to input voltage. To reduce this power loss, one of the possible solutions is an additional resistor between the input voltage source and the HV pin, as shown in Figure 6.
**Dimming Function**

The FLS0116 uses the ADIM pin for analog or 0 V to 10 V dimming by using a resistive divider. The peak voltage of internal reference, which is DAC_OUT signal in Figure 5, is changed by the V_ADIM level, as shown in Figure 7, and has different peak level according to the operating mode.

![Figure 7. V_ADIM vs. V_DAC_OUT(peak)](image)

**Inductor Design**

The fixed internal duty ratio range is below 50%, or around 400 ns, from a timing point of view. The range is dependent on the input voltage and number of LEDs in its string.

Minimum duty is calculated as:

\[
D_{\text{min}} = \frac{n \cdot V_f}{\eta \cdot V_{\text{in(max)}}}
\]

where:
- \(\eta\) = efficiency of system;
- \(V_{\text{in(max)}}\) = maximum input voltage;
- \(V_f\) = forward drop voltage of LED; and
- \(n\) = LED number in series connection.

![Figure 8. DCM and CCM Operation](image)

In DCM Mode, inductance is:

\[
L = \frac{n \cdot V_f \cdot (1 - D_{\text{min}})}{f_s \cdot \Delta i_{\text{rip}}} \quad [H]
\]

If the peak current is fixed at 350 mApk, the formula for the peak current is:

\[
I_{\text{LED(peak)}} = \frac{\Delta i_{\text{rip}}}{2} \quad [A]
\]

In FL7701, the LED RMS current determines the inductance parameter. To drive for CCM Mode, define LED RMS current first, as:

\[
I_{\text{LED(rms)}} = \frac{I_{\text{LED(peak)}}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad [A]
\]

Substituting Equation (2) for Equation (4), the inductance of inductor is obtained.

![Figure 9. Typical Performance Characteristics](image)
Example Application Circuits

Figure 10. Application Circuit without Electrolytic Capacitor

Figure 11. Application Circuit with Electrolytic Capacitor

Figure 12. Application Circuit of High-Side Operation with Electrolytic Capacitor
Typical Characteristics

Figure 13. $V_{CC}$ vs. Temperature

Figure 14. $V_{CHYS}$ vs. Temperature

Figure 15. $V_{CST}$ vs. Temperature

Figure 16. $I_{ST}$ vs. Temperature

Figure 17. $V_{CST}$ vs. Temperature

Figure 18. $f_{OSC}$ vs. Temperature (RT=Open)
Typical Characteristics

Figure 19. \(f_{\text{OSC}}\) vs. Temperature (\(R_T=87\,k\Omega\))

Figure 20. \(V_{RT}\) vs. Temperature

Figure 21. \(f_{\text{OSC}}\) vs. Temperature (\(R_T=5.95\,k\Omega\))

Figure 22. \(V_{CS}\) vs. Temperature

Figure 23. \(D_{\text{MAX}}\) vs. Temperature

Figure 24. OVP\(_{\text{VCC}}\) vs. Temperature
Typical Characteristics

Figure 25. $I_{AD}$ vs. Temperature

Figure 26. $BV_{DSS}$ vs. Temperature

Figure 27. $I_{DSS}$ vs. Temperature
Physical Dimensions

Figure 28. 7-Lead, Small-Outline Integrated Circuit (SOIC), JEDEC MS-012, .150-Inch Narrow Body

Package drawings are provided as a service to customers considering Fairchild components. Drawings may change in any manner without notice. Please note the revision and/or date on the drawing and contact a Fairchild Semiconductor representative to verify or obtain the most recent revision. Package specifications do not expand the terms of Fairchild’s worldwide terms and conditions, specifically the warranty therein, which covers Fairchild products.

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BDict™
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CorePLUSH™
CorePOWER™
CROSS-VOLT™
CTRL™
Current Transfer Logic™
DEEPTIE™
Dual Cool™
EcoPARK®
EfficientMax™
ESBIC™
Fairchild®
Fairchild Semiconductor®
FACT Quiet Series™
FACT™
FAST™
FASTC®
FETCharm™
FETOptim®
FPS™
FP-FP™
FPET™
Global Power Resource™
GreenBridge™
Green FP™
GTO™
GTO OptoLum™
IEEE™
IMAX™
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**Table:**

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<tr>
<th>Datasheet Identification</th>
<th>Product Status</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<td>Advance Information</td>
<td>Ready for Design</td>
<td>Datasheet contains the design specifications for product development. Specifications may change in any manner without notice.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preliminary</td>
<td>First Production</td>
<td>Datasheet contains preliminary data, supplemental data will be published at a later date. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice to improve design.</td>
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<td>No Identification Needed</td>
<td>Full Production</td>
<td>Datasheet contains final specifications. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice to improve the design.</td>
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<td>Obsolete</td>
<td>Not in Production</td>
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