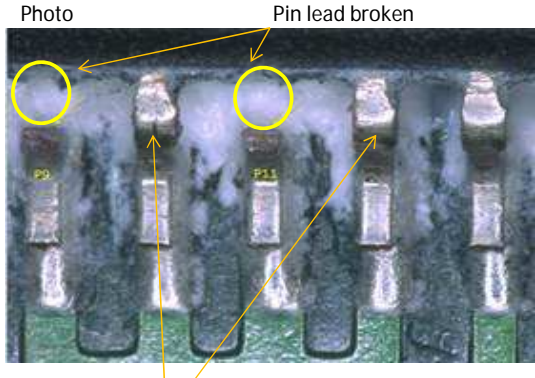
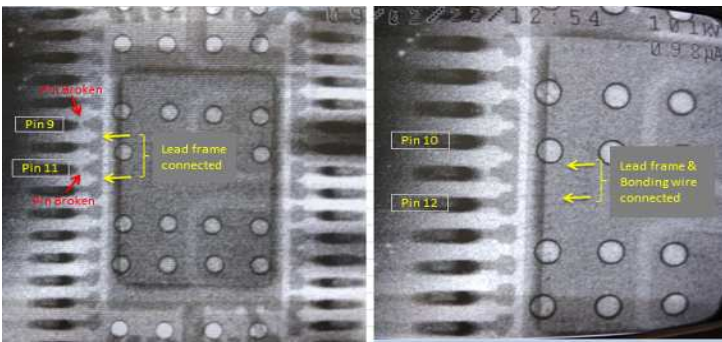


Problem :Customer encountered market feedback of D-amp IC broken(IC pin lead broken)

IC #1 : Damp IC pin 9 & 11 broken



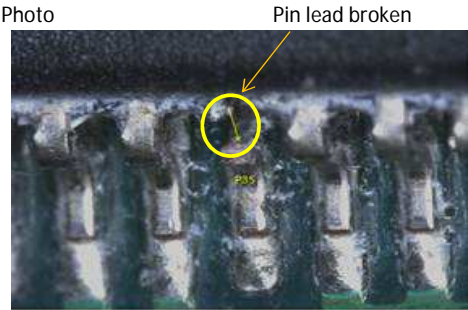
X-ray photo shows lead frame and bonding wire of pin 9 & 11 are still connected



Also, adjacent pins are observed having symptom of overstress

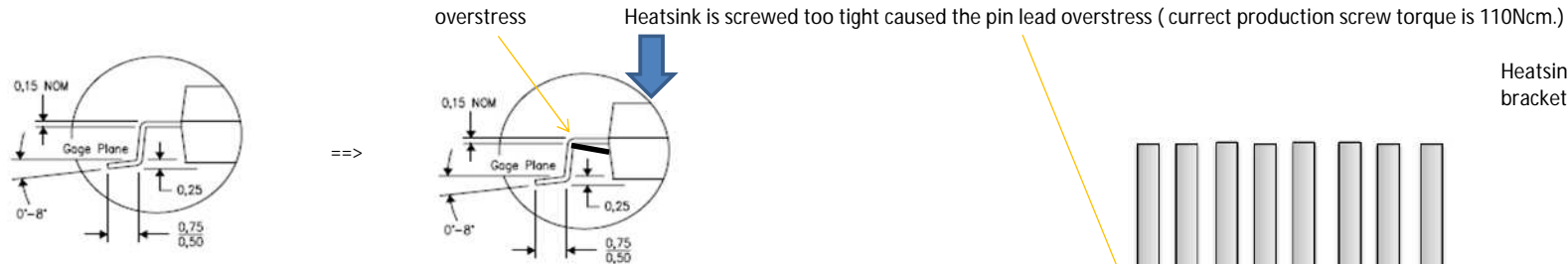
For this IC, customer set is shut down (suspect the portion of broken pin lead caused shorting and trigger the protection).
When QA received the set and checked again, the set function normally (as pin 9 & 11 actually are GND pins which is connected with pin 10 & 12).
QA unable to find the small portion of broken pin lead.

IC #2 : Damp IC pin 35 broken



For this IC, pin 35 is output B pin. So it is unable to check whether the IC is still functioning.

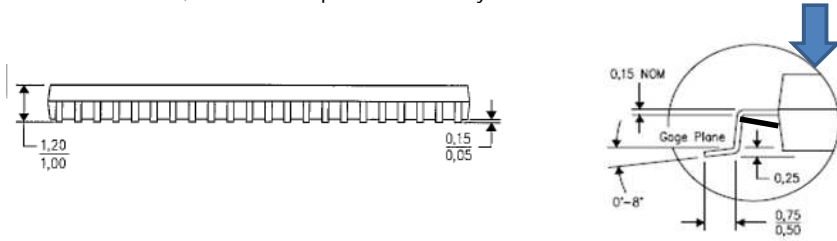
Based on IC#1 phenomena, customer suspect the IC pin lead broken is due to pin lead overstress + the vibration of IC and heatsink



Questions:

1) Customer wants to know what is the maximum displacement of pin lead when overstress happens?

Based on datasheet, the maximum pin lead to IC body is 0.15mm.



What is the maximum displacement before IC lead broken?
Is it possible to simulate ?



Heatsink bracket



2) Is it possible the vibration of IC or heatsink at resonance frequency caused the IC pin lead broken?

Customer actually has other model using same IC but different size of heatsink and didn't encounter the problem so far.

So customer suspect the IC vibrate at resonance frequency and overstress condition causing the pin lead broken.

Also current failure detected so far happened on pins at middle IC. Pins at side of IC may have less vibration due to near to screw points.

3) From the part spec, the height between pins and IC mold body is ranges 0.05 – 0.15. May I know the design purpose ? Is it for soldering or coplanarity consideration ?

