

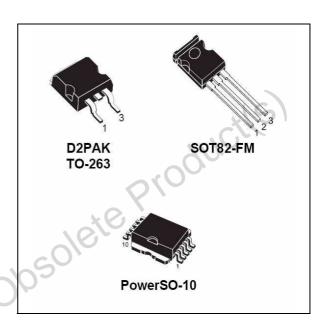
VNB14N04 - VNK14N04FM VNV14N04

"OMNIFET" fully autoprotected Power MOSFET

Features

Туре	V _{clamp} R _{DS(or}		l _{lim}
VNB14N04	42 V	0.07 Ω	14 A
VNK14N04FM	42 V	$0.07~\Omega$	14 A
VNV14N04	42 V	$0.07~\Omega$	14 A

- Linear current limitation
- Thermal shutdown
- Short circuit protection
- Integrated clamp
- Low current drawn from input pin
- Diagnostic feedback through input pin
- ESD protection
- Direct access to the gate of the power MOSFET (analog driving)
- Compatible with standard power MOSFET



Description

The VNB14N04, VNK14N04FM and VNV14N04 are monolithic devices made using STMicroeletronics VIPower M0 Technology, intended for replacement of standard power MOSFETS in DC to 50 kHz applications. Built-in thermal shutdown, linear current limitation and overvoltage clamp protect the chip in harsh environment.

Fault feedback can be detected by monitoring the voltage at the input pin.

Table 1. Device summary

<u></u>				
Part number	Order code			
VNB14N04	VNB14N04, VNB14N04-E, VNB14N0413TR, VNB14N04TR-E			
VNK14N04FM	VNK14N04FM			
VNV14N04	VNV14N04, VNV14N04-E			

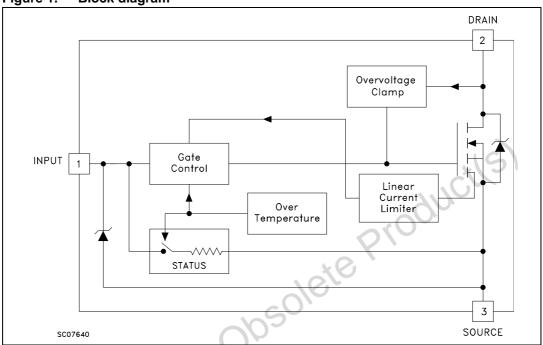
September 2013 Rev 7 1/17

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1 Block diagram





1. PowerSO-10 pin configuration: INPUT = 6,7,8,9,10; SOURCE = 1,2,4,5; DRAIN = TAB

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2 Electrical specification

2.1 Absolute maximum rating

Table 2. Absolute maximum rating

		Valu		
Symbol	Parameter	PowerSO-10 D2PAK	SOT-82FM	Unit
VDS	Drain-source voltage (V _{in} = 0)	Internally	clamped	V
Vin	Input voltage	18		V
lD	Drain current	Internally limited		Α
lr	Reverse DC output current	-14		Α
Vesd	Electrostatic discharge (C = 100 pF, R=1.5 K Ω)	2000		V
Ptot	Total dissipation at $T_c = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	50	9.5	W
Tj	Operating junction temperature	Internally limited		C
Tc	Case operating temperature	Internally limited		C
Tstg	Storage temperature	-55 to	150	C

2.2 Thermal data

Table 3. Thermal data

Symbol	Parameter	PowerSO-10	SOT82-FM	D2PAK	Unit
Rthj-case	Thermal resistance junction-case max	2.5	13	2.5	€\M
Rthj-amb	Thermal resistance junction-ambient max	50	100	62.5	C/W

2.3 Electrical characteristics

 T_{case} =25 °C unless otherwise specified.

Table 4. Electrical characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions		Тур.	Max.	Unit
Off						
V _{CLAMP}	Drain-source clamp voltage	I _D = 200 mA V _{in} = 0	36	42	48	V
V _{CLTH}	Drain-source clamp threshold voltage	$I_D = 2 \text{ mA } V_{in} = 0$	35			V
V _{INCL}	Input-source reverse clamp voltage	I _{in} = -1 mA	-1		-0.3	٧

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Table 4. Electrical characteristics (continued)

$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	lnee	Zero input voltage drain current (V:= = 0)					μΑ
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	-033	(·iii				200	μΑ
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	I _{ISS}	Supply current from input pin	V _{DS} = 0 V V _{in} = 10 V		250	500	μΑ
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c }\hline R_{DS(on)} & Static drain-source on resistance & V_{in} = 10 \ V_{ip} = 7A & 0.1 \ \Omega \\\hline \hline \textbf{Dynamic} \\\hline \textbf{Dynamic} \\\hline \textbf{Switching}^{(2)} & Forward transconductance & V_{DS} = 13 \ V \ I_{D} = 7A & 8 \ 10 \ S \\\hline \textbf{C}_{Oss} & Output capacitance & V_{DS} = 13 \ V \ I_{D} = 7A & 8 \ 10 \ S \\\hline \textbf{Switching}^{(2)} \\\hline $	On ⁽¹⁾						
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	V _{IN(th)}	Input threshold voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{in} I_D + I_{in} = 1 \text{ mA}$	0.8		3	V
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Rne(on)	Static drain-source on resistance					Ω
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	D3(0H)		$V_{in} = 5 \text{ V I}_D = 7 \text{ A}$			0.1	Ω
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c } \hline C_{OSS} & \text{Output capacitance} & V_{DS} = 13 \ \text{V} \ \text{f} = 1 \ \text{MHz} \ \text{V}_{\text{in}} = 0 & 400 & 500 & \text{pF} \\ \hline \hline \textbf{Switching}^{(2)} \\ \hline \textbf{Turn-on delay time} & V_{DD} = 15 \ \text{V} \ \text{I}_{\text{d}} = 7 \ \text{A} & 60 & 120 & \text{ns} \\ \hline \textbf{t}_{\text{d}}(\text{off}) & \text{Turn-off delay time} & (\text{see } \textit{Figure 26}) & 250 & 400 & \text{ns} \\ \hline \textbf{t}_{\text{f}} & \text{Fall time} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \textbf{t}_{\text{f}} & \text{Fall time} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \textbf{t}_{\text{f}} & \text{Fall time} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \textbf{t}_{\text{f}} & \text{Rise time} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \textbf{t}_{\text{f}} & \text{Rise time} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \textbf{t}_{\text{f}} & \text{Rise time} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \textbf{t}_{\text{f}} & \text{Fall time} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \textbf{t}_{\text{f}} & \text{Fall time} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \textbf{t}_{\text{f}} & \text{Size time} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \textbf{t}_{\text{f}} & \text{Size time} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \textbf{t}_{\text{f}} & \text{Size time} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \textbf{t}_{\text{f}} & \text{Size time} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \textbf{t}_{\text{f}} & \text{Fall time} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & $						16	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9 _{fs} ⁽¹⁾	Forward transconductance	$V_{DS} = 13 \text{ V } I_{D} = 7 \text{ A}$	8	10		S
	C_{oss}	Output capacitance	$V_{DS} = 13 \text{ V f} = 1 \text{ MHz } V_{in} = 0$	7	400	500	pF
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Switchir	ng ⁽²⁾		O	,		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	t _{d(on)}	Turn-on delay time	V _{DD} = 15 V I _d = 7 A		60	120	ns
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Rise time	$V_{\text{gen}} = 10 \text{ V R}_{\text{gen}} = 10 \Omega$		160	300	ns
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off delay time	(see Figure 26)		250	400	ns
$\begin{array}{c} t_{r} \\ t_{d(off)} \\ t_{f} \\ \hline \\ t_{d(off)} \\ t_{f} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{Rise time} \\ \text{Turn-off delay time} \\ \text{Fall time} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} V_{gen} = 10 \ \text{V R}_{gen} = 1000 \ \Omega \\ \text{(see } \textit{Figure 26)} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1.5 \\ 5.5 \\ 7.5 \\ \mu \text{s} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 5.5 \\ 7.5 \\ \mu \text{s} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{(di/dt)}_{on} \\ \hline \text{Turn-on current slope} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} V_{DD} = 15 \ \text{V I}_{D} = 7 \ \text{A} \\ V_{in} = 10 \ \text{V R}_{gen} = 10 \ \Omega \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} V_{DD} = 12 \ \text{V I}_{D} = 7 \ \text{A V}_{in} = 10 \ \text{V} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} V_{DD} = 12 \ \text{V I}_{D} = 7 \ \text{A V}_{in} = 10 \ \text{V} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} V_{DD} = 12 \ \text{V I}_{D} = 7 \ \text{A V}_{in} = 10 \ \text{V} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} V_{DD} = 12 \ \text{V I}_{D} = 7 \ \text{A V}_{in} = 10 \ \text{V} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} V_{DD} = 12 \ \text{V I}_{D} = 7 \ \text{A V}_{in} = 10 \ \text{V} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} V_{DD} = 12 \ \text{V I}_{D} = 7 \ \text{A V}_{in} = 10 \ \text{V} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} V_{DD} = 12 \ \text{V I}_{D} = 7 \ \text{A V}_{in} = 10 \ \text{V} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} V_{DD} = 12 \ \text{V I}_{D} = 7 \ \text{A V}_{in} = 10 \ \text{V} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} V_{DD} = 12 \ \text{V I}_{D} = 7 \ \text{A V}_{in} = 10 \ \text{V}_{DD} = 12 \ \text{V I}_{D} = 7 \ \text{A V}_{in} = 10 \ \text{V}_{DD} = 12 \ \text{V I}_{D} = 7 \ \text{A V}_{in} = 10 \ \text{V}_{DD} = 12 \ \text{V I}_{D} = 7 \ \text{A V}_{in} = 10 \ \text{V}_{DD} = 12 \ \text{V I}_{D} = 7 \ \text{A V}_{in} = 10 \ \text{V}_{DD} = 12 \ \text{V I}_{D} = 7 \ \text{A V}_{in} = 10 \ \text{V}_{DD} = 12 \ \text{V I}_{D} = 7 \ \text{A V}_{in} = 10 \ \text{V}_{DD} = 12 \ \text{V I}_{D} = 12 \ \text{V I}_{D$		Fall time			100	200	ns
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	t _{d(on)}	Turn-on delay time	V _{DD} = 15 V I _d = 7 A		300	500	ns
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Rise time	$V_{gen} = 10 \text{ V R}_{gen} = 1000 \Omega$		1.5	2.2	μs
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off delay time			5.5	7.5	μs
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Fall time			1.8	2.5	μs
Source drain diode $V_{SD}^{(1)}$ Forward on voltage $I_{SD} = 7 \text{ A V}_{in} = 0$ 1.6 V $t_{rr}^{(2)}$ Reverse recovery time $I_{SD} = 7 \text{ A di/dt} = 100 \text{ A/μs}$ 110 ns $Q_{rr}^{(2)}$ Reverse recovery charge $V_{DD} = 30 \text{ V T}_{j} = 25 \text{ °C}$ 0.34 μC $I_{RRM}^{(2)}$ Reverse recovery current (see test circuit, Figure 28) 6.1 A Protection I_{lim} Drain current limit $V_{in} = 10 \text{ V V}_{DS} = 13 V $	(di/dt) _{on}	Turn-on current slope	1 22 2		120		A/µs
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Q _i	Total input charge	V _{DD} = 12 V I _D = 7 A V _{in} = 10 V		30		nC
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Source	drain diode		•	•		
$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Q}_{rr} \ ^{(2)} \\ \textbf{I}_{RRM} \ ^{(2)} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \textbf{Reverse recovery charge} \\ \textbf{Reverse recovery current} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \textbf{V}_{DD} = 30 \ \textbf{V} \ \textbf{T}_{j} = 25 \ \textbf{C} \\ \textbf{(see test circuit, } \textit{Figure 28)} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 0.34 \\ \textbf{6.1} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \mu \textbf{C} \\ \textbf{A} \end{array}$	V _{SD} ⁽¹⁾	Forward on voltage	I _{SD} = 7 A V _{in} = 0			1.6	V
$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Q}_{rr} \ ^{(2)} \\ \textbf{I}_{RRM} \ ^{(2)} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \textbf{Reverse recovery charge} \\ \textbf{Reverse recovery current} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \textbf{V}_{DD} = 30 \ \textbf{V} \ \textbf{T}_{j} = 25 \ \textbf{C} \\ \textbf{(see test circuit, } \textit{Figure 28)} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 0.34 \\ \textbf{6.1} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \mu \textbf{C} \\ \textbf{A} \end{array}$	t _{rr} ⁽²⁾	Reverse recovery time	I _{SD} = 7 A di/dt = 100 A/μs		110		ns
I_{RRM} (2) Reverse recovery current (see test circuit, Figure 28) 6.1 A Protection I_{lim} Drain current limit $V_{in} = 10 \text{ V V}_{DS} = 13 \text{ V}$ 10 10 14 20 A $V_{in} = 5 \text{ V V}_{DS} = 13 \text{ V}$ 10 14 20 A $V_{in} = 5 \text{ V V}_{DS} = 13 \text{ V}$ 30 60 μ_{S} $V_{in} = 5 \text{ V}$ 80 150 μ_{S} $V_{in} = 5 \text{ V}$ 150 ∇	Q _{rr} (2)	Reverse recovery charge	V _{DD} = 30 V T _i = 25 ℃		0.34		μC
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	I _{RRM} (2)	Reverse recovery current	•		6.1		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		on					
t_{dlim} (2)Step response Current limit V_{in} = 10 V V_{in} = 5 V30 8060 150 μs T_{jsh} (2)Overtemperature shutdown150 \mathfrak{C}	I _{lim}	Drain current limit	_				_
t_{dlim} Current limit $V_{\text{in}} = 5 \text{ V}$ 80150 μs T_{jsh} Overtemperature shutdown150 \mathfrak{C}	(0)	Step response			30	60	us
T _{jsh} ⁽²⁾ Overtemperature shutdown 150 ℃	t _{dlim} (2)	1					_
	T _{jsh} (2)	Overtemperature shutdown		150			
	T _{jrs} ⁽²⁾	Overtemperature reset		135			°C

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Table 4. **Electrical characteristics (continued)**

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
l _{gf} ⁽²⁾	Fault sink current	$V_{in} = 10 \text{ V } V_{DS} = 13 \text{ V}$ $V_{in} = 5 \text{ V } V_{DS} = 13 \text{ V}$		50 20		mA mA
E _{as} ⁽²⁾	Single pulse avalanche energy	starting $T_j = 25$ °C $V_{DD} = 20$ V $V_{in} = 10$ V $R_{gen} = 1$ K Ω L = 10 mH	0.65			J

- 1. Pulsed: Pulse duration = $300 \mu s$, duty cycle 1.5 %
- 2. Parameters guaranteed by design/characterization

Obsolete Product(s). Obsolete Product(s)

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3 Protection features

During normal operation, the Input pin is electrically connected to the gate of the internal power MOSFET. The device then behaves like a standard power MOSFET and can be used as a switch from DC to 50 kHz. The only difference from the user's standpoint is that a small DC current (liss) flows into the Input pin in order to supply the internal circuitry.

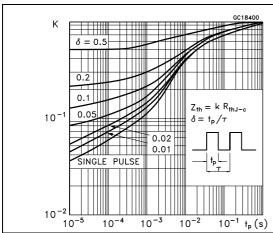
The device integrates:

- Overvoltage clamp protection: internally set at 42 V, along with the rugged avalanche characteristics of the Power MOSFET stage give this device unrivalled ruggedness and energy handling capability. This feature is mainly important when driving inductive loads.
- Linear current limiter circuit: limits the drain current Id to Ilim whatever the Input pin voltage. When the current limiter is active, the device operates in the linear region, so power dissipation may exceed the capability of the heatsink. Both case and junction temperatures increase, and if this phase lasts long enough, junction temperature may reach the overtemperature threshold T_{jsh}.
- Overtemperature and short circuit protection: these are based on sensing the chip temperature and are not dependent on the input voltage. The location of the sensing element on the chip in the power stage area ensures fast, accurate detection of the junction temperature. Overtemperature cutout occurs at minimum 150 ℃. The device is automatically restarted when the chip temperature falls below 135 ℃.
- Status feedback: in the case of an overtemperature fault condition, a Status Feedback is provided through the Input pin. The internal protection circuit disconnects the input from the gate and connects it instead to ground via an equivalent resistance of 100 Ω . The failure can be detected by monitoring the voltage at the Input pin, which will be close to ground potential.

Additional features of this device are ESD protection according to the Human Body model and the ability to be driven from a TTL Logic circuit (with a small increase in Rds(on)).

Figure 2. Thermal impedance for D2PAK/PowerSO-10

Figure 3. Derating curve



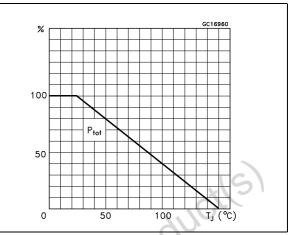
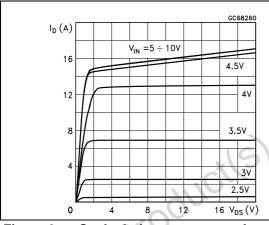


Figure 4. Output characteristics

Figure 5. Transconductance



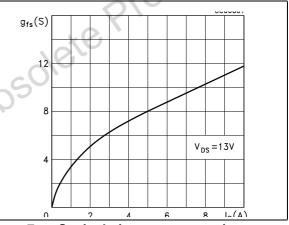
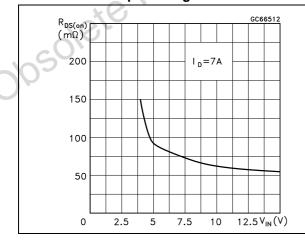


Figure 6. Static drain-source on resistance vs input voltage

Figure 7. Static drain-source on resistance (part 1/2)



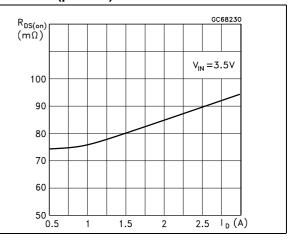
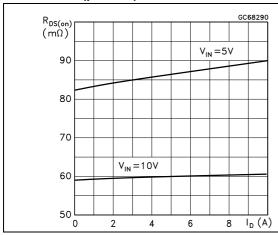


Figure 8. Static drain-source on resistance Figure 9. (part 2/2)

Figure 9. Input charge vs input voltage



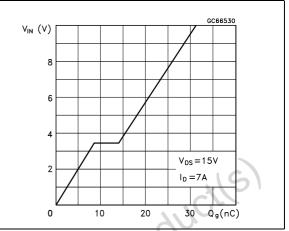
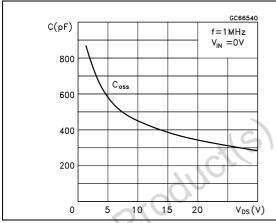


Figure 10. Capacitance variations

Figure 11. Normalized input threshold voltage vs temperature



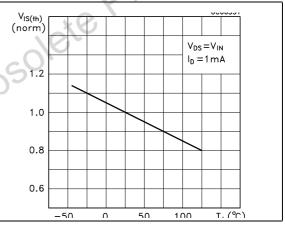
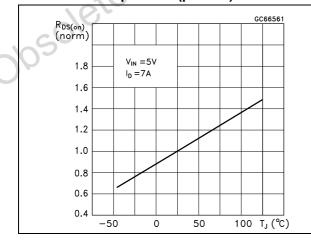


Figure 12. Normalized on resistance vs temperature (part 1/2)

Figure 13. Normalized on resistance vs temperature (part 2/2)



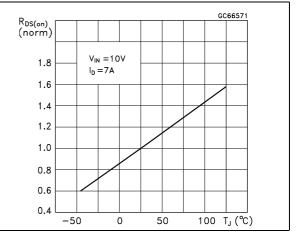
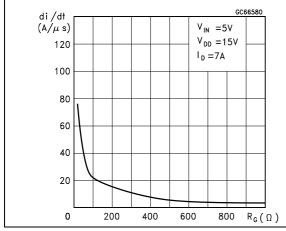


Figure 14. Turn-on current slope(part 1/2)

Figure 15. Turn-on current slope (part 2/2)



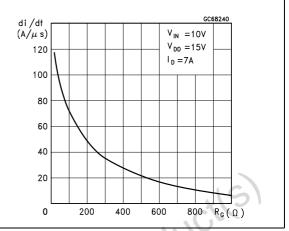
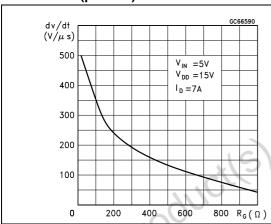


Figure 16. Turn-off drain-source voltage slope Figure 17. Turn-off drain-source voltage slope (part 1/2) (part 2/2)



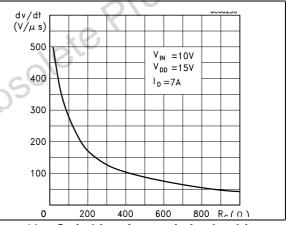
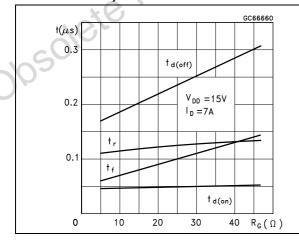


Figure 18. Switching time resistive load (part Figure 19. 1/3)

Figure 19. Switching time resistive load (part 2/3)



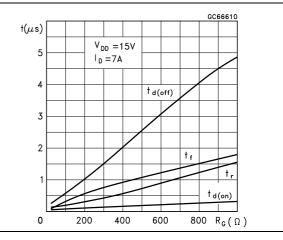
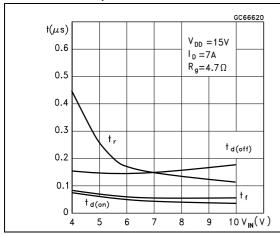


Figure 20. Switching time resistive load (part Figure 21. Current limit vs junction 3/3) temperature



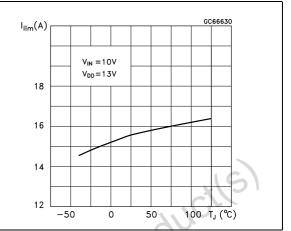
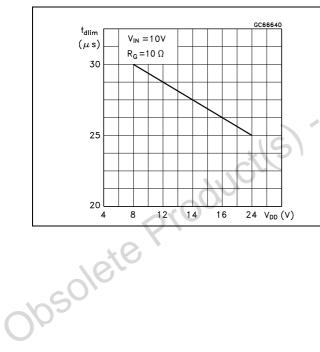


Figure 22. Step response current limit

Figure 23. Source drain diode forward characteristics



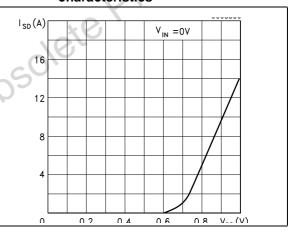


Figure 24. Unclamped inductive load test circuits

Figure 25. Unclamped inductive waveforms

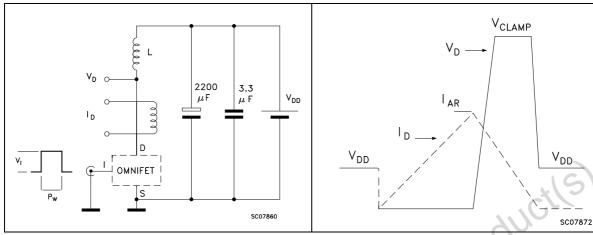


Figure 26. Switching times test circuits for resistive load

Figure 27. Input charge test circuit

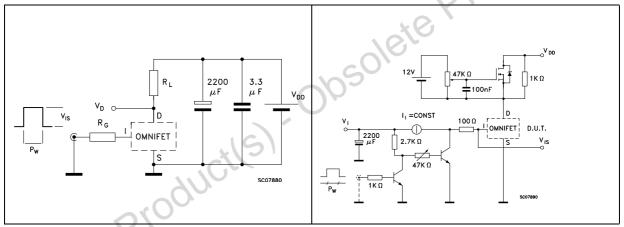
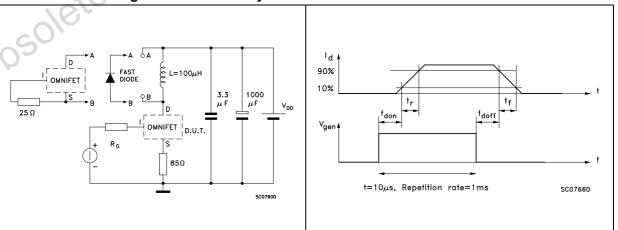


Figure 28. Test circuit for inductive load switching and diode recovery times

Figure 29. Waveforms



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4 Package information

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK[®] packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK[®] specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: <u>www.st.com</u>.

ECOPACK® is an ST trademark.

Figure 30. TO-263 (D2PAK) mechanical data

DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
Α	4.3		4.6	0.169		0.181
A1	2.49		2.69	0.098		0.106
В	0.7		0.93	0.027	9//	0.036
B2	1.25		1.4	0.049	400	0.055
С	0.45		0.6	0.017		0.023
C2	1.21		1.36	0.047		0.053
D	8.95		9.35	0.352		0.368
E	10		10.28	0.393		0.404
G	4.88		5.28	0.192		0.208
L	15		15.85	0.590		0.624
L2	1.27	5)	1.4	0.050		0.055
L3	1,4		1.75	0.055		0.068

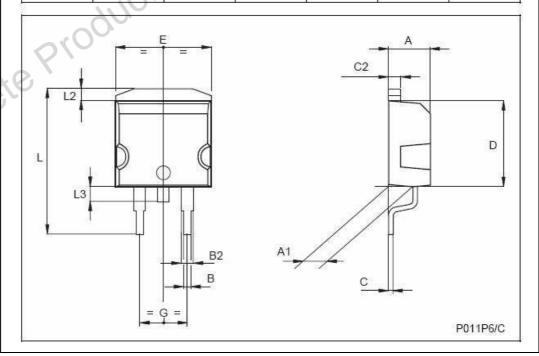


Figure 31. SOT82-FM mechanical data

DIM.	mm			inch		
(T.1991A);	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
Α	2.85		3.05	1.122		1.200
A1	1.47		1.67	0.578		0.657
b	0,40		0.60	0.157		0.236
b1	1.4		1.6	0.551		0.630
b2	1.3		1.5	0.511		0.590
С	0.45		0.6	0.177		0.236
D	10.5		10.9	4.133		4.291
е	2.2	8	2.8	0.866		1.102
E	7.45		7.75	2.933	70,0	3.051
Ĺ	15.5		15.9	6.102	10	6.260
L1	1.95		2.35	0.767		0.925

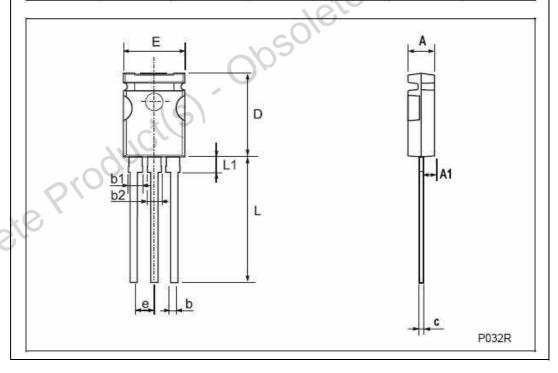
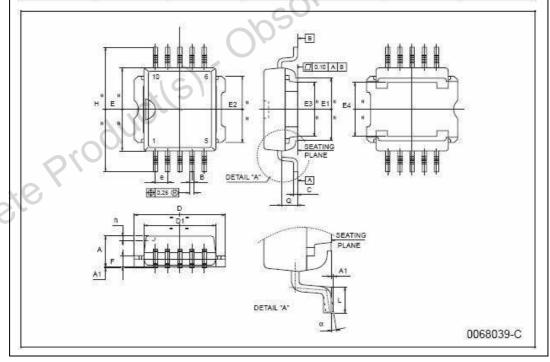


Figure 32. PowerSO-10 mechanical data

DIM.	i:	mm		8	inch	
DIWI.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
Α	3.35	56 56	3.65	0.132		0.144
A1	0.00		0.10	0.000		0.004
В	0.40		0.60	0.016		0.024
С	0.35	S-	0.55	0.013		0.022
D	9.40		9.60	0.370		0.378
D1	7.40		7.60	0.291		0.300
Е	9.30	% %	9.50	0.366		0.374
E1	7.20		7.40	0.283		0.291
E2	7.20		7.60	0.283		0.300
E3	6.10	% %	6.35	0.240		0.250
E4	5.90		6.10	0.232		0.240
е		1.27	8	Î	0.050	10
F	1.25	8	1.35	0.049		0.053
Н	13.80		14.40	0.543	5	0.567
h		0.50			0.002	
L	1.20	5	1.80	0.047		0.071
q		1.70		XO	0.067	
α	0°		8°			2



5 Revision history

Table 5. Document revision history

	Date	Revision	Changes
	20-Jan-1998	1	Initial release.
	21-Jun-2004	5	Update.
	08-Apr-2009	6	Document reformatted. Added Table 1: Device summary on page 1. Updated Section 4: Package information on page 13
	25-Sep-2013	7	Updated Disclaimer.
005018	ie Pro	ductl	Updated Section 4: Package information on page 13 Updated Disclaimer.

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