

Contents

1	Block diagram and pin description	5
2	Electrical specifications	6
2.1	Absolute maximum ratings	6
2.2	Thermal data	7
2.3	Electrical characteristics	8
2.4	Electrical characteristics curves	13
3	Application information	16
3.1	GND protection network against reverse battery	16
3.1.1	Solution 1: resistor in the ground line (RGND only)	16
3.1.2	Solution 2: diode (DGND) in the ground line	17
3.2	Load dump protection	17
3.3	MCU I/Os protection	17
3.4	Open-load detection in off-state	17
3.5	PowerSO-10 maximum demagnetization energy ($V_{CC} = 13.5\text{ V}$)	19
4	Package and PCB thermal data	20
4.1	PowerSO-10 thermal data	20
5	Package and packing information	23
5.1	ECOPACK® packages	23
5.2	PowerSO-10 mechanical data	23
5.3	PowerSO-10 packing information	25
6	Revision history	26

List of tables

Table 1.	Device summary	1
Table 2.	Suggested connections for unused and not connected pins	5
Table 3.	Absolute maximum ratings	6
Table 4.	Thermal data.	7
Table 5.	Power output.	8
Table 6.	Protection	8
Table 7.	V _{CC} - output diode.	8
Table 8.	Status pin	9
Table 9.	Switching (V _{CC} = 13 V).	9
Table 10.	Open-load detection	9
Table 11.	Logic input	9
Table 12.	Truth table.	10
Table 13.	Electrical transient requirements on V _{CC} pin (part 1)	11
Table 14.	Electrical transient requirements on V _{CC} pin (part 2)	11
Table 15.	Electrical transient requirements on V _{CC} pin (part 3)	11
Table 16.	Thermal parameter	22
Table 17.	PowerSO-10 mechanical data	24
Table 18.	Document revision history	26

List of figures

Figure 1.	Block diagram	5
Figure 2.	Configuration diagram (top view)	5
Figure 3.	Current and voltage conventions	6
Figure 4.	Status timings	10
Figure 5.	Switching time waveforms	10
Figure 6.	Waveforms	12
Figure 7.	Off-state output current	13
Figure 8.	High level input current	13
Figure 9.	Input clamp voltage	13
Figure 10.	Status leakage current	13
Figure 11.	Status low output current	13
Figure 12.	Status clamp voltage	13
Figure 13.	On-state resistance vs T_{case}	14
Figure 14.	On-state resistance vs V_{CC}	14
Figure 15.	Open-load on-state detection threshold	14
Figure 16.	Open-load off-state detection threshold	14
Figure 17.	Input high level	14
Figure 18.	Input low level	14
Figure 19.	Input hysteresis voltage	15
Figure 20.	Overvoltage shutdown	15
Figure 21.	Turn-on voltage slope	15
Figure 22.	Turn-off voltage slope	15
Figure 23.	I_{LIM} vs T_{case}	15
Figure 24.	Application schematic	16
Figure 25.	Open-load detection in off-state	18
Figure 26.	Maximum turn- off current versus load inductance ⁽¹⁾	19
Figure 27.	PowerSO-10 PC board ⁽¹⁾	20
Figure 28.	$R_{thj-amb}$ vs PCB copper area in open box free air condition	20
Figure 29.	PowerSO-10 thermal impedance junction ambient single pulse	21
Figure 30.	Thermal fitting model of a double channel HSD in PowerSO-10	21
Figure 31.	PowerSO-10 package dimensions	23
Figure 32.	PowerSO-10 suggested pad layout and tube shipment (no suffix)	25
Figure 33.	Tape and reel shipment (suffix "TR")	25

1 Block diagram and pin description

Figure 1. Block diagram

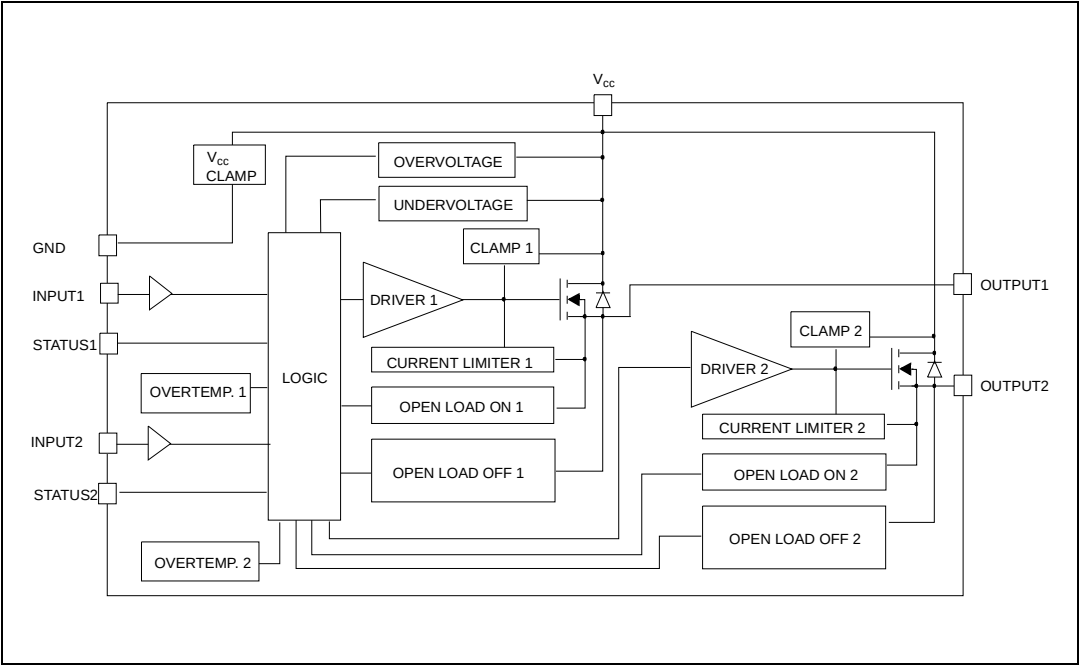


Figure 2. Configuration diagram (top view)

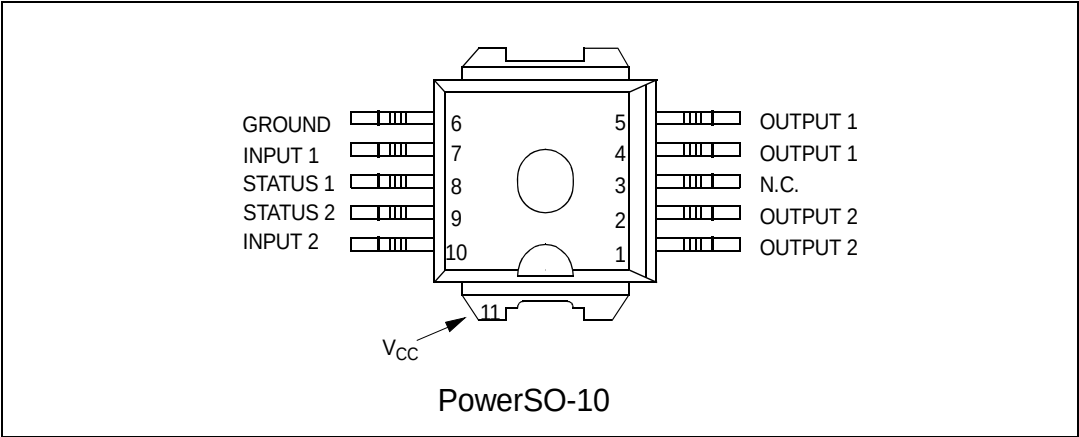
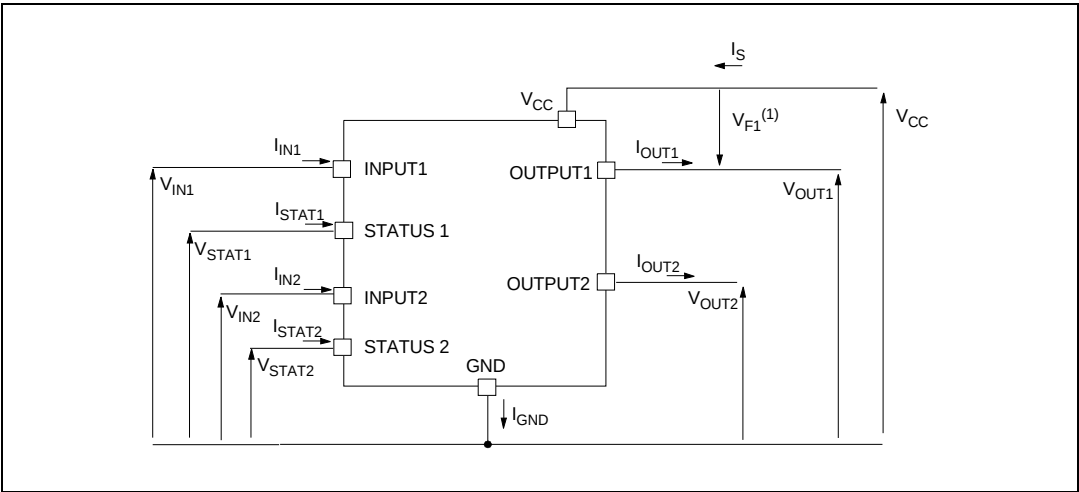


Table 2. Suggested connections for unused and not connected pins

Connection / pin	Status	N.C.	Output	Input
Floating	X	X	X	X
To ground		X		Through 10KΩ resistor

2 Electrical specifications

Figure 3. Current and voltage conventions



1. $V_{FN} = V_{CCn} - V_{OUTn}$ during reverse battery condition.

2.1 Absolute maximum ratings

Stressing the device above the rating listed in [Table 3](#) may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operating sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. Refer also to the STMicroelectronics sure program and other relevant quality document.

Table 3. Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{CC}	DC supply voltage	41	V
$-V_{CC}$	Reverse DC supply voltage	-0.3	V
$-I_{GND}$	DC reverse ground pin current	-200	mA
I_{OUT}	DC output current	Internally limited	A
$-I_{OUT}$	Reverse DC output current	-6	A
I_{IN}	DC input current	+/- 10	mA
I_{STAT}	CD status current	+/- 10	mA
V_{ESD}	Electrostatic discharge (Human Body Model: $R = 1.5\text{ K}\Omega$; $C = 100\text{ pF}$)		
	– INPUT	4000	V
	– STATUS	4000	V
	– OUTPUT	5000	V
	– V_{CC}	5000	V
P_{tot}	Power dissipation at $T_C = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	74	W

Table 3. Absolute maximum ratings (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
E_{MAX}	Maximum switching energy ($L = 0.14\text{ mH}$; $R_L = 0\ \Omega$; $V_{bat} = 13.5\text{ V}$; $T_{jstart} = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $I_L = 14\text{ A}$)	52	mJ
T_j	Junction operating temperature	Internally limited	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_c	Case operating temperature	-40 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{STG}	Storage temperature	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$

2.2 Thermal data

Table 4. Thermal data

Symbol	Parameter	Value		Unit
$R_{thj-case}$	Thermal resistance junction-case	2		$^\circ\text{C/W}$
$R_{thj-amb}$	Thermal resistance junction-ambient	52 ⁽¹⁾	37 ⁽²⁾	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

1. When mounted on a standard single sided FR-4 board with 0.5 cm^2 of Cu (at least $35\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ thick). Horizontal mounting and no artificial air flow.
2. When mounted on a standard single sided FR-4 board with 6 cm^2 of Cu (at least $35\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ thick). Horizontal mounting and no artificial air flow.

2.3 Electrical characteristics

Values specified in this section are for $8\text{ V} < V_{CC} < 36\text{ V}$; $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} < T_j < 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified. (Per each channel).

Table 5. Power output

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$V_{CC}^{(1)}$	Operating supply voltage		5.5	13	36	V
$V_{USD}^{(1)}$	Undervoltage shutdown		3	4	5.5	V
$V_{OV}^{(1)}$	Overvoltage shutdown		36			V
R_{ON}	On-state resistance	$I_{OUT} = 2\text{ A}$; $T_j = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$			60	m Ω
		$I_{OUT} = 2\text{ A}$; $V_{CC} > 8\text{ V}$			120	m Ω
$I_S^{(1)}$	Supply current	Off-state; $V_{CC} = 13\text{ V}$; $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$		12	40	μA
		Off-state; $V_{CC} = 13\text{ V}$; $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$; $T_j = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$		12	25	μA
		On-state; $V_{CC} = 13\text{ V}$		5	7	mA
$I_{L(off1)}$	Off-state output current	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$; $V_{CC} = 36\text{ V}$; $T_j = 125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	0		50	μA
$I_{L(off2)}$	Off-state output current	$V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$; $V_{OUT} = 3.5\text{ V}$	-75		0	μA
$I_{L(off3)}$	Off-state output current	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$; $V_{CC} = 13\text{ V}$; $T_j = 125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$			5	μA
$I_{L(off4)}$	Off-state output current	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$; $V_{CC} = 13\text{ V}$; $T_j = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$			3	μA

1. Per device.

Table 6. Protection⁽¹⁾

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
T_{TSD}	Shutdown temperature		150	175	200	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
T_R	Reset temperature		135			$^{\circ}\text{C}$
T_{hyst}	Thermal hysteresis		7	15		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
I_{lim}	Current limitation	$V_{CC} = 13\text{ V}$	18	23	29	A
		$5.5\text{ V} < V_{CC} < 36\text{ V}$			29	A
V_{demag}	Turn-off output clamp voltage	$I_{OUT} = 2\text{ A}$; $L = 6\text{ mH}$	$V_{CC}-41$	$V_{CC}-48$	$V_{CC}-55$	V

1. To ensure long term reliability under heavy overload or short circuit conditions, protection and related diagnostic signals must be used together with a proper software strategy. If the device is subjected to abnormal conditions, this software must limit the duration and number of activation cycles.

Table 7. V_{CC} - output diode

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_F	Forward on voltage	$-I_{OUT} = 1.3\text{ A}$; $T_j = 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	—	0.6	V

Table 8. Status pin

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{STAT}	Status low output voltage	$I_{STAT} = 1.6 \text{ mA}$			0.5	V
I_{LSTAT}	Status leakage current	Normal operation; $V_{STAT} = 5 \text{ V}$			10	mA
C_{STAT}	Status pin input capacitance	Normal operation; $V_{STAT} = 5 \text{ V}$			100	pF
V_{SCL}	Status clamp voltage	$I_{STAT} = 1 \text{ mA}$	6	6.8	8	V
		$I_{STAT} = -1 \text{ mA}$		-0.7		V

Table 9. Switching ($V_{CC} = 13 \text{ V}$)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on delay time	$R_L = 13 \Omega$ from V_{IN} rising edge to $V_{OUT} = 1.3 \text{ V}$	—	30	—	μs
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-on delay time	$R_L = 13 \Omega$ from V_{IN} falling edge to $V_{OUT} = 11.7 \text{ V}$	—	30	—	μs
$(dV_{OUT}/dt)_{on}$	Turn-on voltage slope	$R_L = 13 \Omega$ from $V_{OUT} = 1.3 \text{ V}$ to $V_{OUT} = 10.4 \text{ V}$	—	See Figure 21	—	V/ μs
$(dV_{OUT}/dt)_{off}$	Turn-off voltage slope	$R_L = 13 \Omega$ from $V_{OUT} = 11.7 \text{ V}$ to $V_{OUT} = 1.3 \text{ V}$	—	See Figure 22	—	V/ μs

Table 10. Open-load detection

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I_{OL}	Open-load on-state detection threshold	$V_{IN} = 5 \text{ V}$	0.6	0.9	1.2	A
$t_{DOL(on)}$	Open-load on-state detection delay	$I_{OUT} = 0 \text{ A}$			200	μs
V_{OL}	Openload off-state voltage detection threshold	$V_{IN} = 0 \text{ V}$	1.5	2.5	3.5	V
$T_{DOL(off)}$	Open-load detection delay at turn-off				1000	μs

Table 11. Logic input

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{IL}	Input low level				1.25	V
I_{IL}	Low level input current	$V_{IN} = 1.25 \text{ V}$	1			μA
V_{IH}	Input high level		3.25			V
I_{IH}	High level input current	$V_{IN} = 3.25 \text{ V}$			10	μA
$V_{I(hyst)}$	Input hysteresis voltage		0.5			V
V_{ICL}	Input clamp voltage	$I_{IN} = 1 \text{ mA}$	6	6.8	8	V
		$I_{IN} = -1 \text{ mA}$		-0.7		V

Figure 4. Status timings

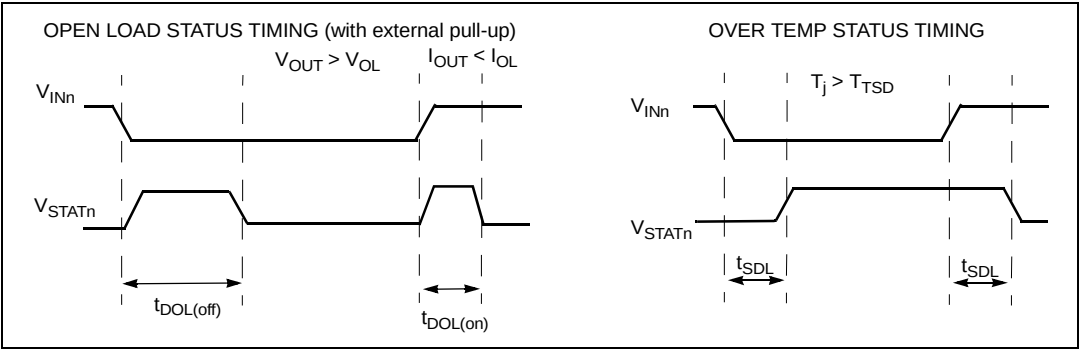


Table 12. Truth table

Conditions	Input	Output	Sense
Normal operation	L	L	H
	H	H	H
Current limitation	L	L	H
	H	X	$(T_j < T_{TSD})$ H
	H	X	$(T_j > T_{TSD})$ L
Overtemperature	L	L	H
	H	L	L
Undervoltage	L	L	X
	H	L	X
Overvoltage	L	L	H
	H	L	H
Output voltage > V_{OL}	L	H	L
	H	H	H
Output current < I_{OL}	L	L	H
	H	H	L

Figure 5. Switching time waveforms

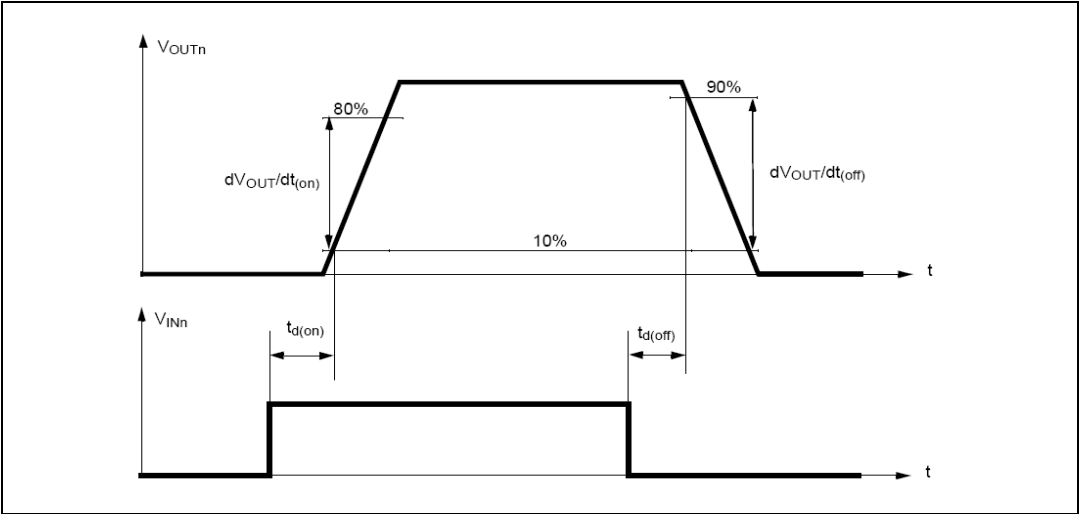


Table 13. Electrical transient requirements on V_{CC} pin (part 1)

ISO T/R 7637/1 test pulse	Test levels				Delays and impedance
	I	II	III	IV	
1	-25 V	-50 V	-75 V	-100 V	2 ms, 10 Ω
2	+25 V	+50 V	+75 V	+100 V	0.2 ms, 10 Ω
3a	-25 V	-50 V	-100 V	-150 V	0.1 μs, 50 Ω
3b	+25 V	+50 V	+75 V	+100 V	0.1 μs, 50 Ω
4	-4 V	-5 V	-6 V	-7 V	100 ms, 0.01 Ω
5	+26.5 V	+46.5 V	+66.5 V	+86.5 V	400 ms, 2 Ω

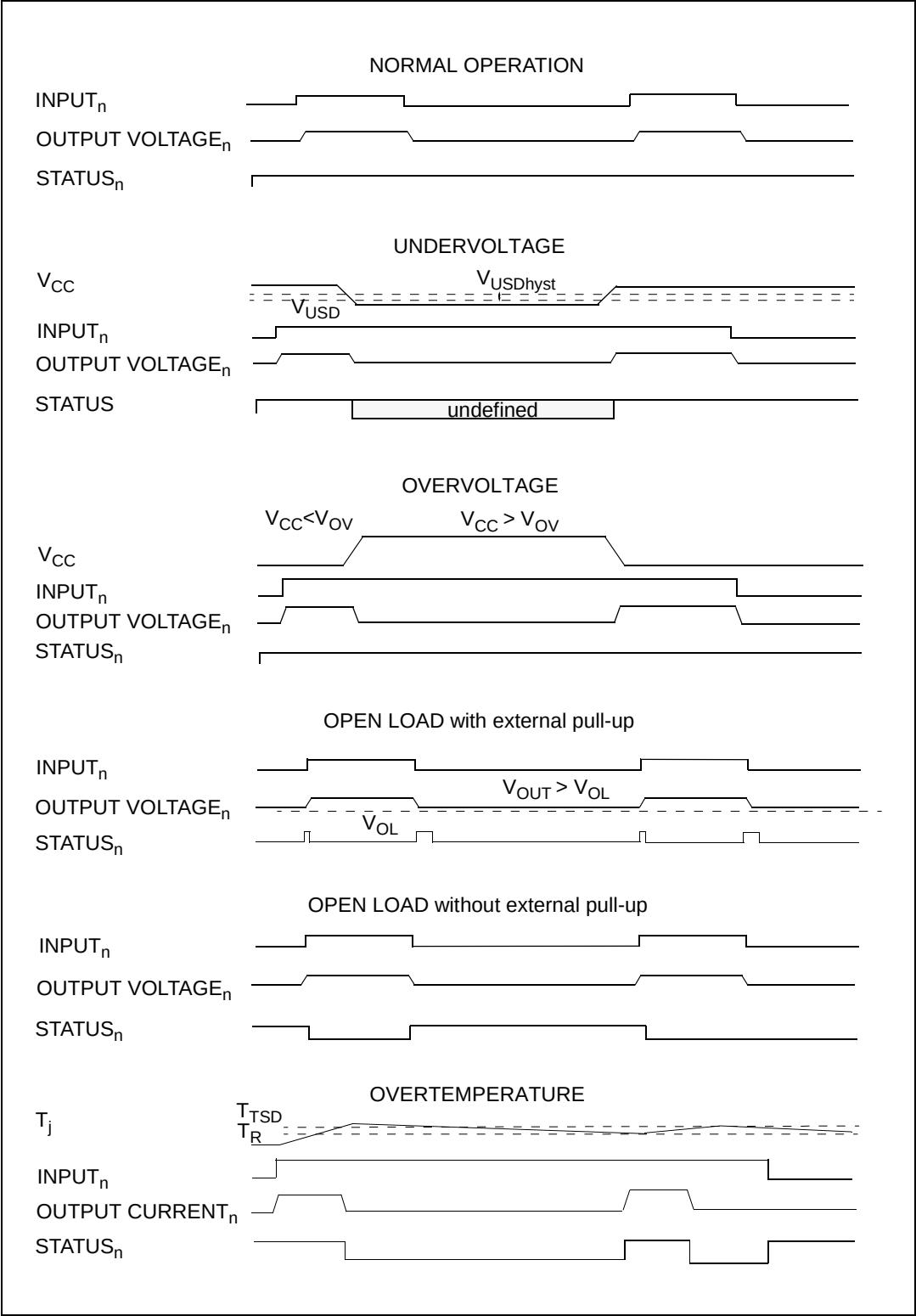
Table 14. Electrical transient requirements on V_{CC} pin (part 2)

ISO T/R 7637/1 Test pulse	Test levels results			
	I	II	III	IV
1	C	C	C	C
2	C	C	C	C
3a	C	C	C	C
3b	C	C	C	C
4	C	C	C	C
5	C	E	E	E

Table 15. Electrical transient requirements on V_{CC} pin (part 3)

Class	Contents
C	All functions of the device are performed as designed after exposure to disturbance.
E	One or more functions of the device is not performed as designed after exposure to disturbance and cannot be returned to proper operation without replacing the device.

Figure 6. Waveforms



2.4 Electrical characteristics curves

Figure 7. Off-state output current

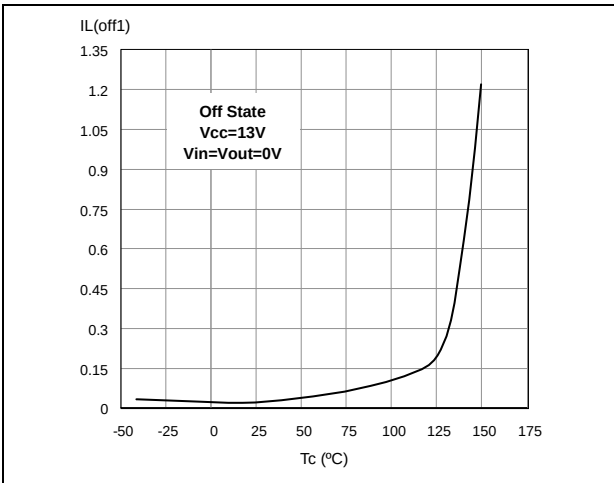


Figure 8. High level input current

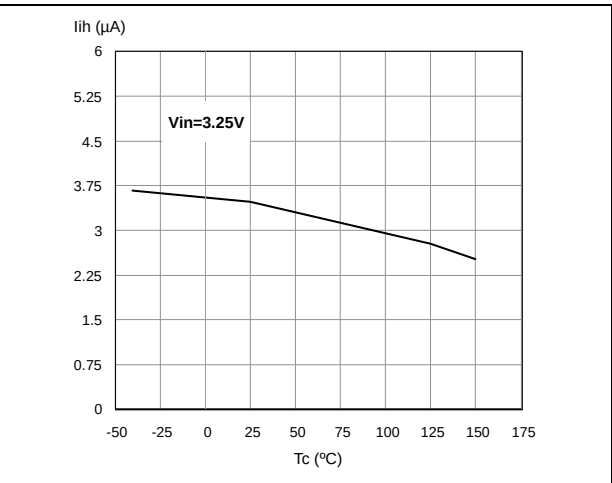


Figure 9. Input clamp voltage

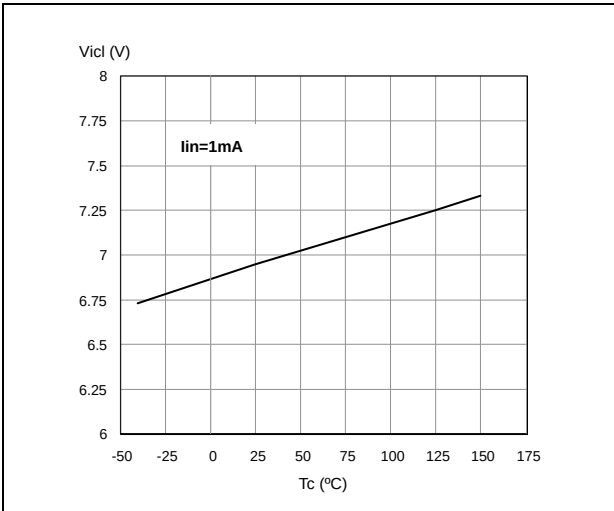


Figure 10. Status leakage current

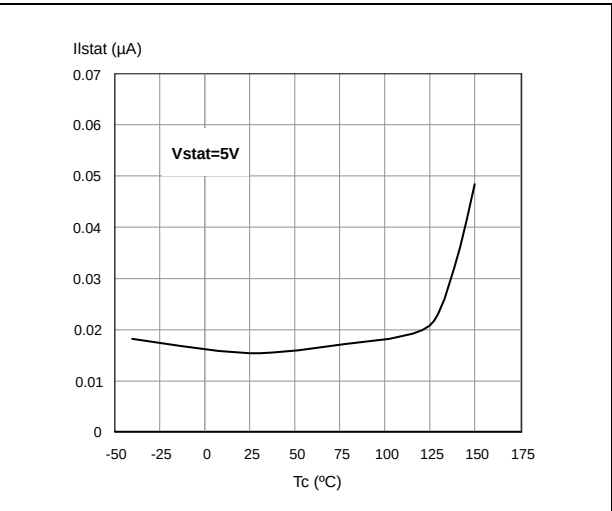


Figure 11. Status low output current

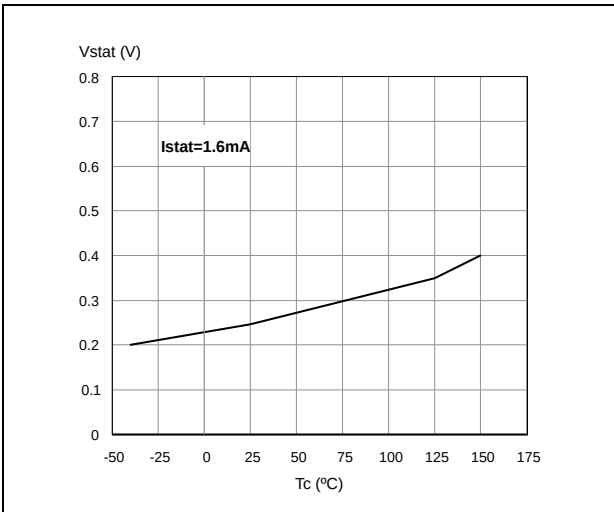


Figure 12. Satus clamp voltage

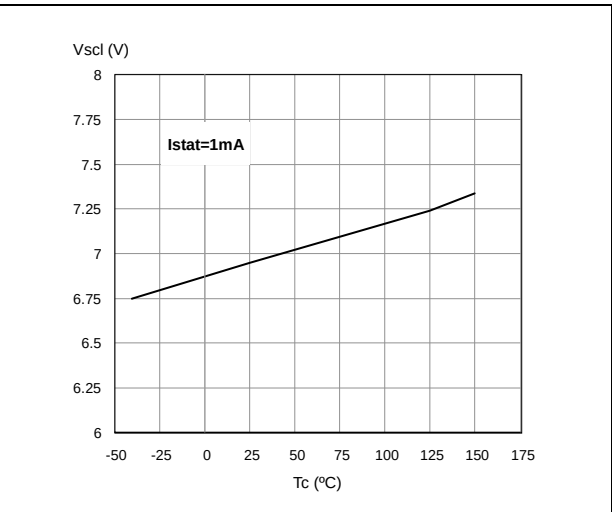


Figure 13. On-state resistance vs T_{case}

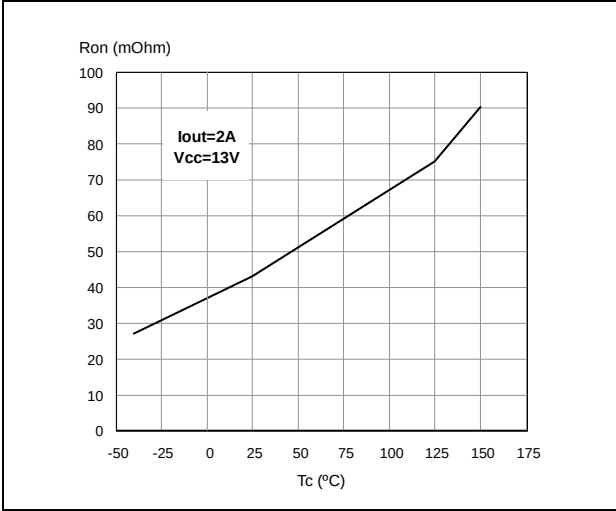


Figure 14. On-state resistance vs V_{CC}

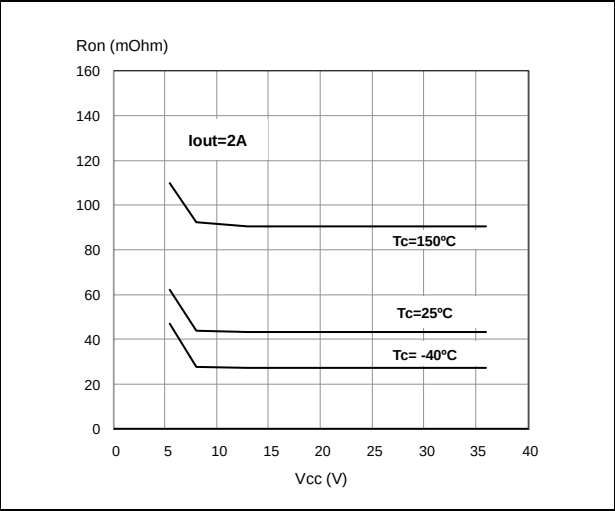


Figure 15. Open-load on-state detection threshold

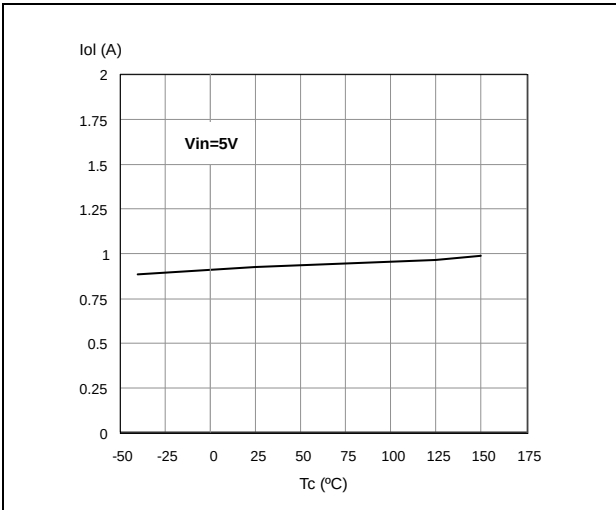


Figure 16. Open-load off-state detection threshold

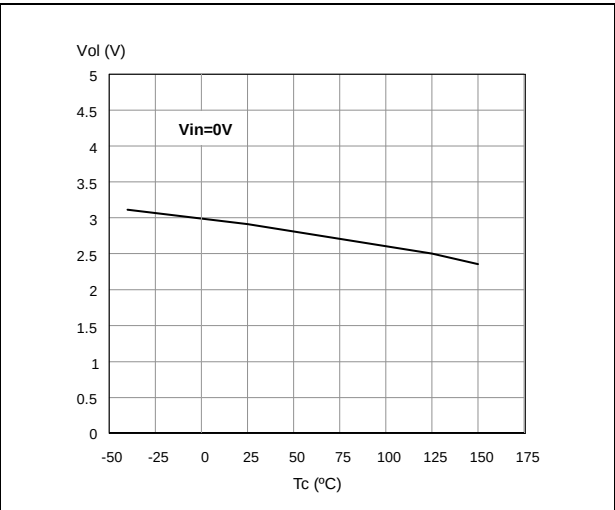


Figure 17. Input high level

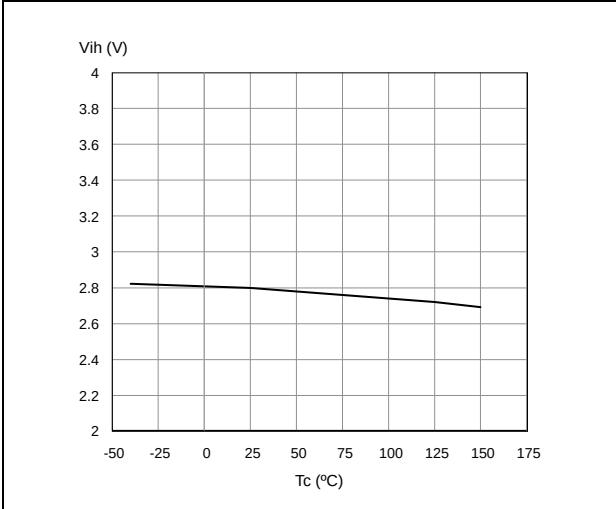


Figure 18. Input low level

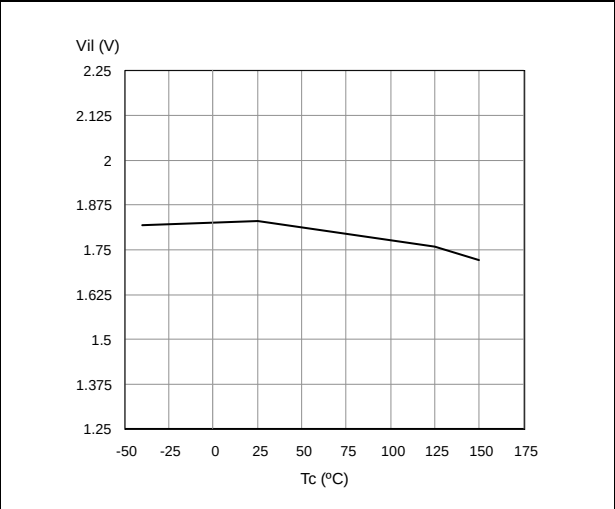


Figure 19. Input hysteresis voltage

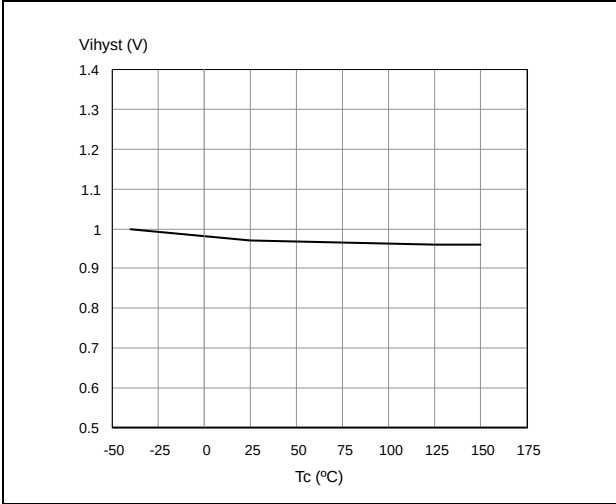


Figure 20. Overvoltage shutdown

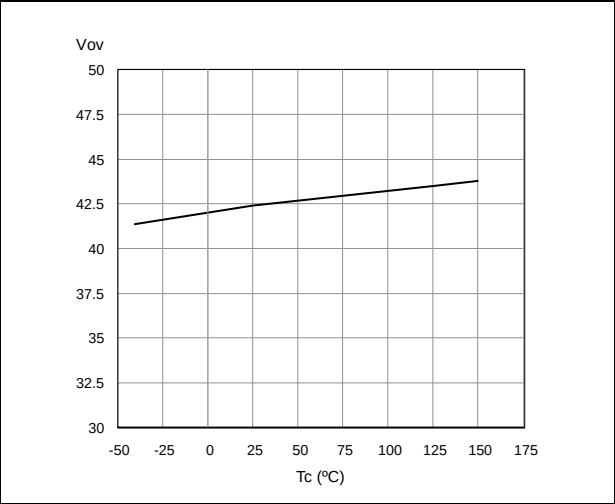


Figure 21. Turn-on voltage slope

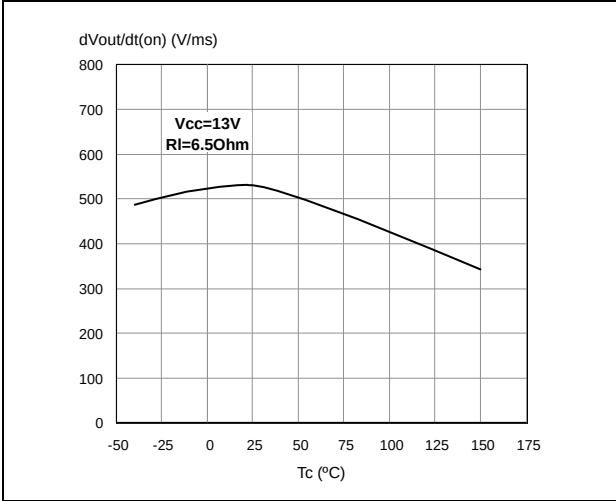


Figure 22. Turn-off voltage slope

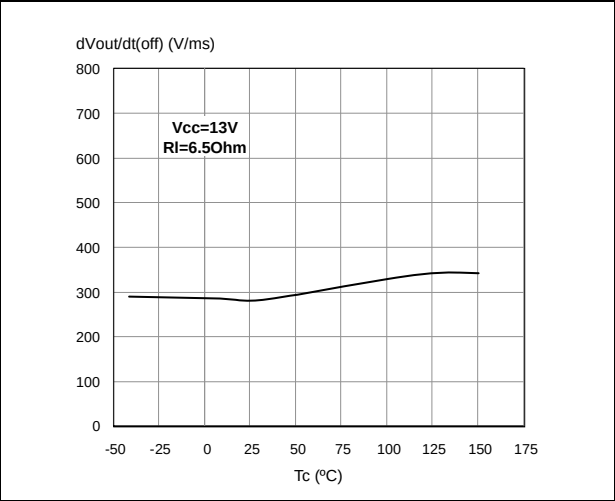
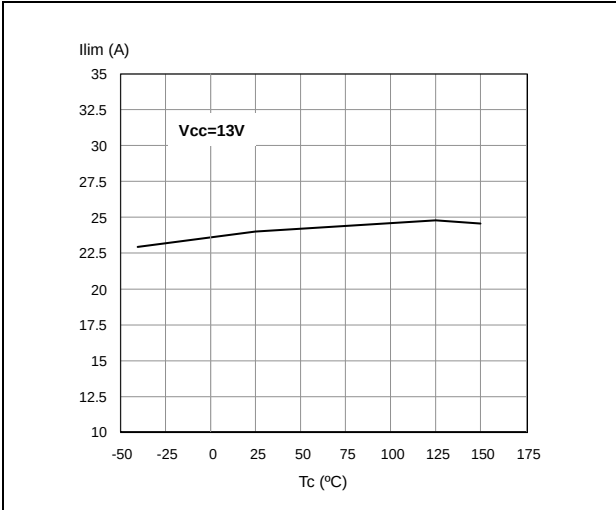
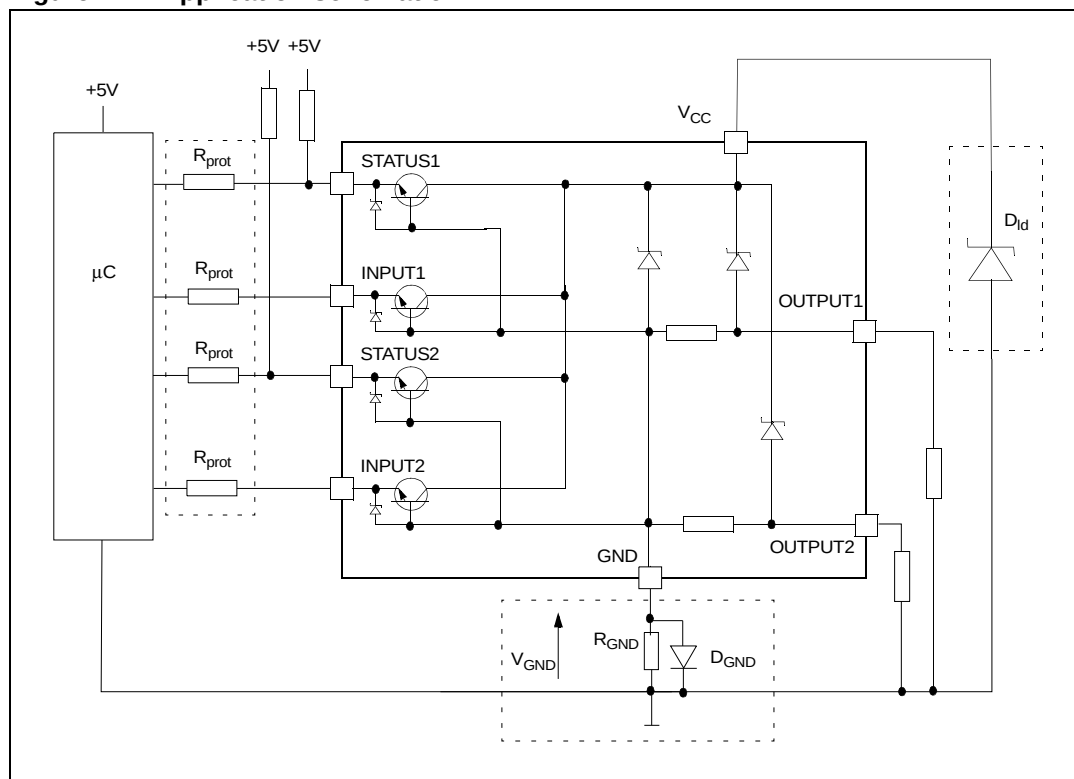


Figure 23. I_{LIM} vs T_{case}



3 Application information

Figure 24. Application schematic



3.1 GND protection network against reverse battery

3.1.1 Solution 1: resistor in the ground line (R_{GND} only)

This can be used with any type of load.

The following is an indication on how to dimension the R_{GND} resistor.

1. $R_{GND} \leq 600 \text{ mV} / I_{S(ON)max}$
2. $R_{GND} \geq (-V_{CC}) / (-I_{GND})$

where $-I_{GND}$ is the DC reverse ground pin current and can be found in the absolute maximum rating section of the device's datasheet.

Power dissipation in R_{GND} (when $V_{CC} < 0$: during reverse battery situations) is:

$$P_D = (-V_{CC})^2 / R_{GND}$$

This resistor can be shared amongst several different HSDs. Please note that the value of this resistor should be calculated with formula (1) where $I_{S(ON)max}$ becomes the sum of the maximum on-state currents of the different devices.

Please note that if the microprocessor ground is not shared by the device ground then the R_{GND} produces a shift ($I_{S(ON)max} * R_{GND}$) in the input thresholds and the status output

values. This shift varies depending on how many devices are ON in the case of several high-side drivers sharing the same R_{GND} .

If the calculated power dissipation leads to a large resistor or several devices have to share the same resistor then ST suggests to utilize solution 2 (see [Section 3.1.2](#)).

3.1.2 Solution 2: diode (D_{GND}) in the ground line

A resistor ($R_{GND} = 1\text{ k}\Omega$) should be inserted in parallel to D_{GND} if the device drives an inductive load.

This small signal diode can be safely shared amongst several different HSDs. Also in this case, the presence of the ground network produces a shift (~600 mV) in the input threshold and in the status output values if the microprocessor ground is not common to the device ground. This shift does not vary if more than one HSD shares the same diode/resistor network.

Series resistor in INPUT and STATUS lines are also required to prevent that, during battery voltage transient, the current exceeds the absolute maximum rating.

Safest configuration for unused INPUT and STATUS pin is to leave them unconnected.

3.2 Load dump protection

D_{ld} is necessary (Voltage Transient Suppressor) if the load dump peak voltage exceeds the V_{CC} max DC rating. The same applies if the device is subject to transients on the V_{CC} line that are greater than the ones shown in [Table 13](#).

3.3 MCU I/Os protection

If a ground protection network is used and negative transient are present on the V_{CC} line, the control pins are pulled negative. ST suggests to insert a resistor (R_{prot}) in line to prevent the microcontroller I/Os pins to latch-up.

The value of these resistors is a compromise between the leakage current of microcontroller and the current required by the HSD I/Os (Input levels compatibility) with the latch-up limit of microcontroller I/Os.

$$-V_{CCpeak}/I_{latchup} \leq R_{prot} \leq (V_{OH\mu C} - V_{IH} - V_{GND}) / I_{IHmax}$$

Calculation example:

For $V_{CCpeak} = -100\text{ V}$ and $I_{latchup} \geq 20\text{ mA}$; $V_{OH\mu C} \geq 4.5\text{ V}$

$$5\text{ k}\Omega \leq R_{prot} \leq 65\text{ k}\Omega.$$

Recommended values:

$$R_{prot} = 10\text{ k}\Omega.$$

3.4 Open-load detection in off-state

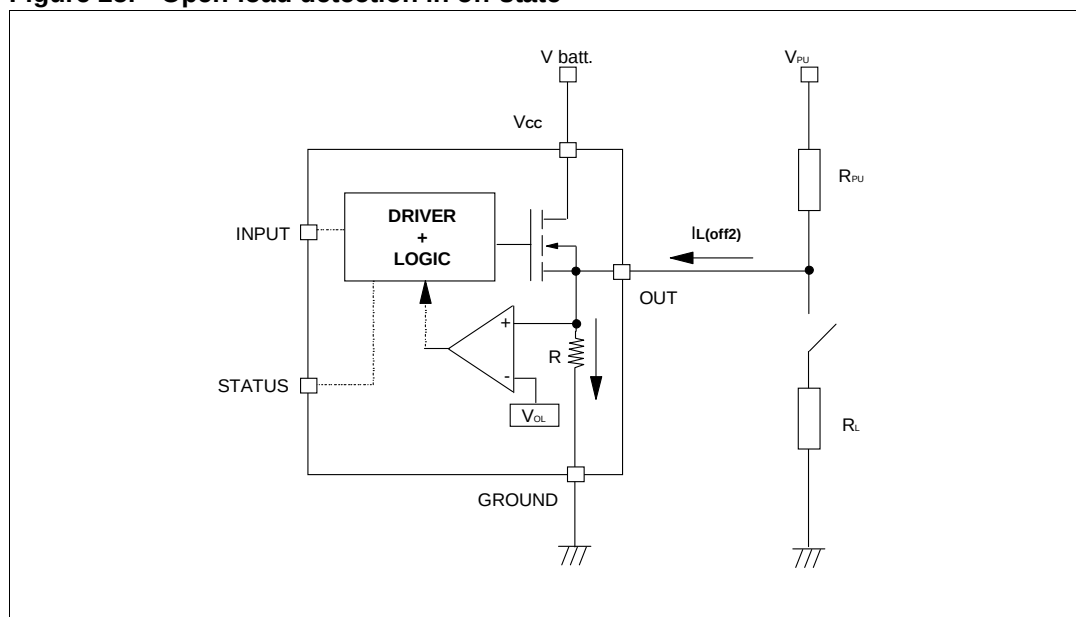
Off-state open-load detection requires an external pull-up resistor (R_{PU}) connected between OUTPUT pin and a positive supply voltage (V_{PU}) like the +5 V line used to supply the microprocessor.

The external resistor has to be selected according to the following requirements:

1. No false open-load indication when load is connected:
in this case we have to avoid V_{OUT} to be higher than V_{OLmin} ; this results in the following condition $V_{OUT} = (V_{PU}/(R_L + R_{PU}))R_L < V_{OLmin}$.
2. No misdetection when load is disconnected:
in this case the V_{OUT} has to be higher than V_{OLmax} ; this results in the following condition $R_{PU} < (V_{PU} - V_{OLmax})/I_{L(off2)}$.

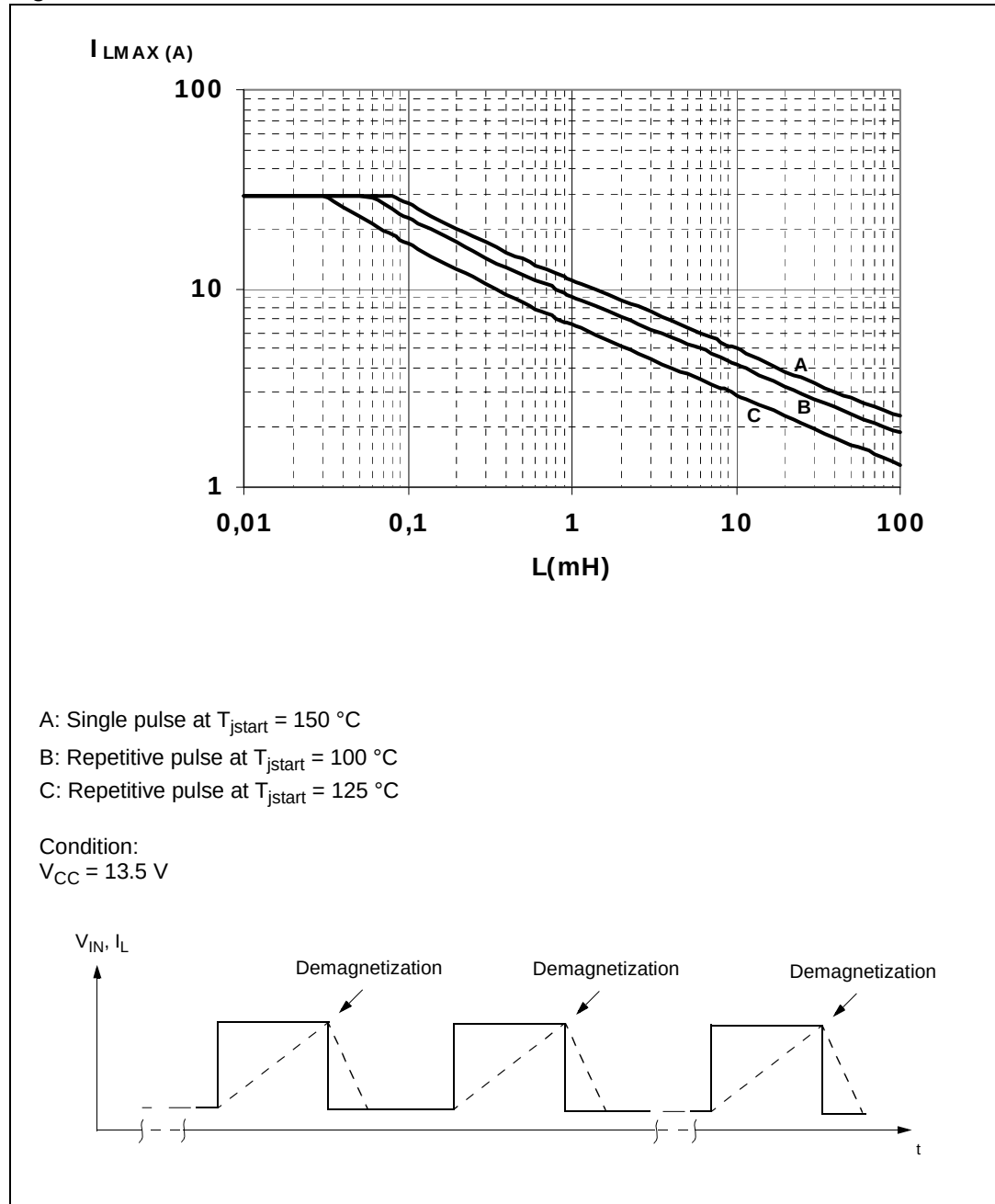
Because $I_{S(OFF)}$ may significantly increase if V_{OUT} is pulled high (up to several mA), the pull-up resistor R_{PU} should be connected to a supply that is switched OFF when the module is in standby. The values of V_{OLmin} , V_{OLmax} and $I_{L(off2)}$ are available in [Section 2.3: Electrical characteristics](#).

Figure 25. Open-load detection in off-state



3.5 PowerSO-10 maximum demagnetization energy ($V_{CC} = 13.5\text{ V}$)

Figure 26. Maximum turn-off current versus load inductance⁽¹⁾

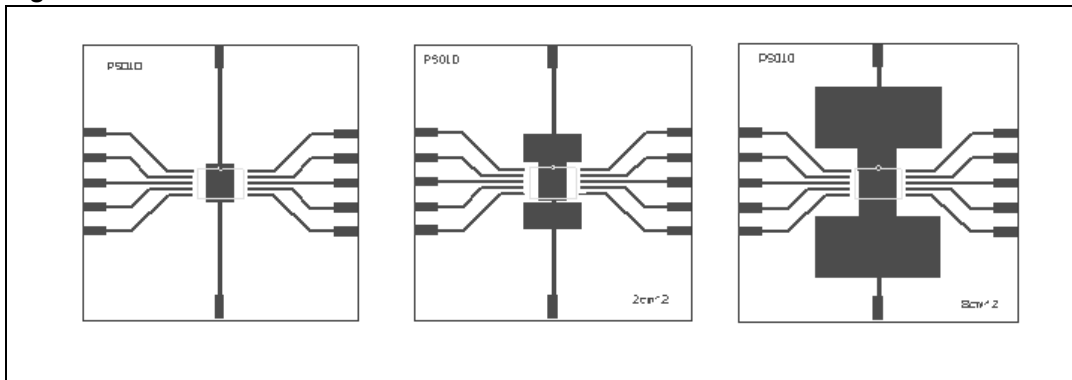


1. Values are generated with $R_L = 0\text{ }\Omega$.
 In case of repetitive pulses, T_{jstart} (at beginning of each demagnetization) of every pulse must not exceed the temperature specified above for curves B and C.

4 Package and PCB thermal data

4.1 PowerSO-10 thermal data

Figure 27. PowerSO-10 PC board⁽¹⁾



1. Layout condition of R_{th} and Z_{th} measurements (PCB FR4 area = 58 mm x 58 mm, PCB thickness = 2 mm, Cu thickness = 35 μ m, Copper areas: from minimum pad lay-out to 8 cm²).

Figure 28. $R_{thj-amb}$ vs PCB copper area in open box free air condition

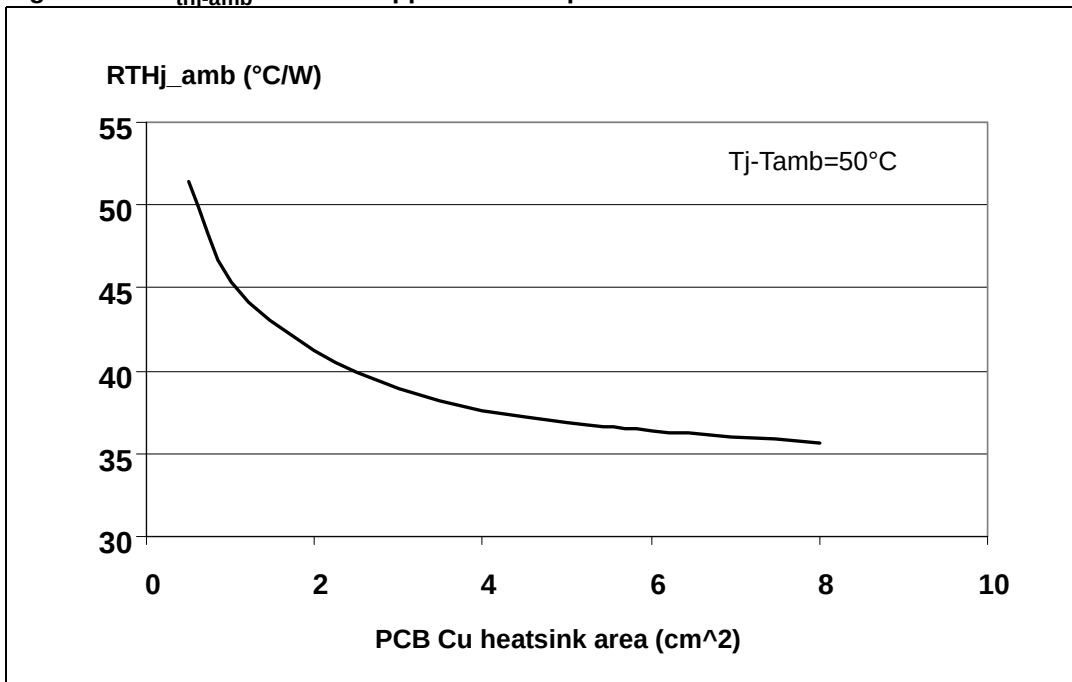
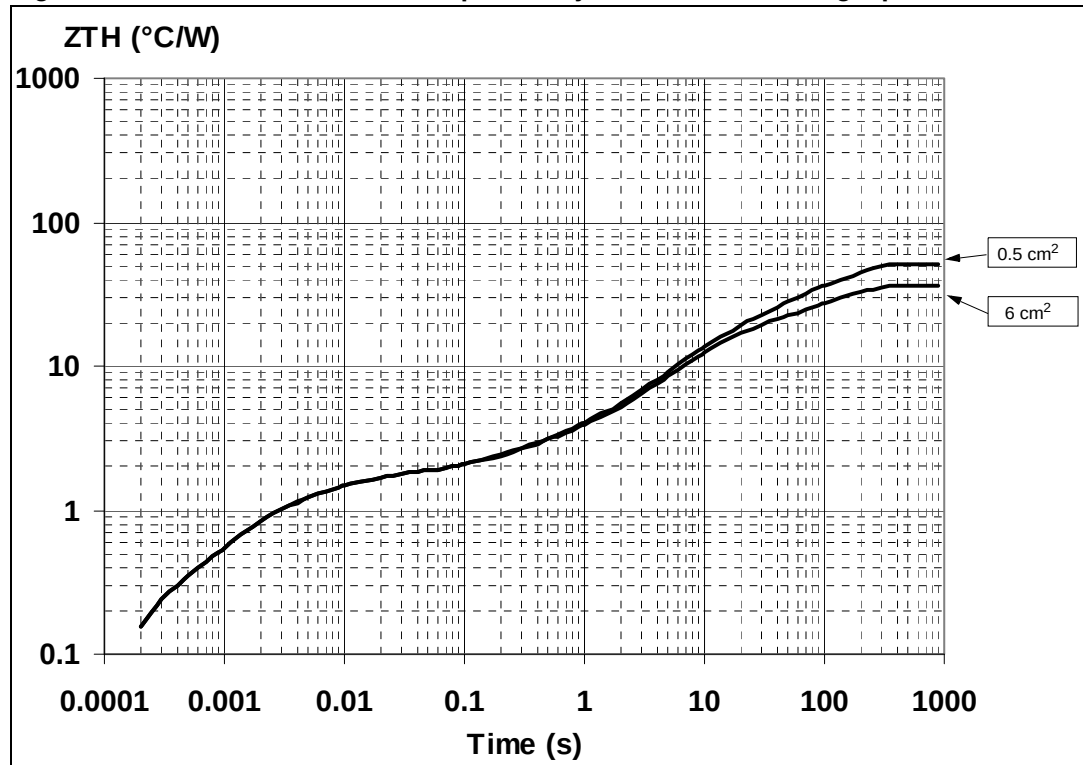


Figure 29. PowerSO-10 thermal impedance junction ambient single pulse



Equation 1: pulse calculation formula

$$Z_{TH\delta} = R_{TH} \cdot \delta + Z_{THtp}(1 - \delta)$$

$$\text{where } \delta = t_p/T$$

Figure 30. Thermal fitting model of a double channel HSD in PowerSO-10

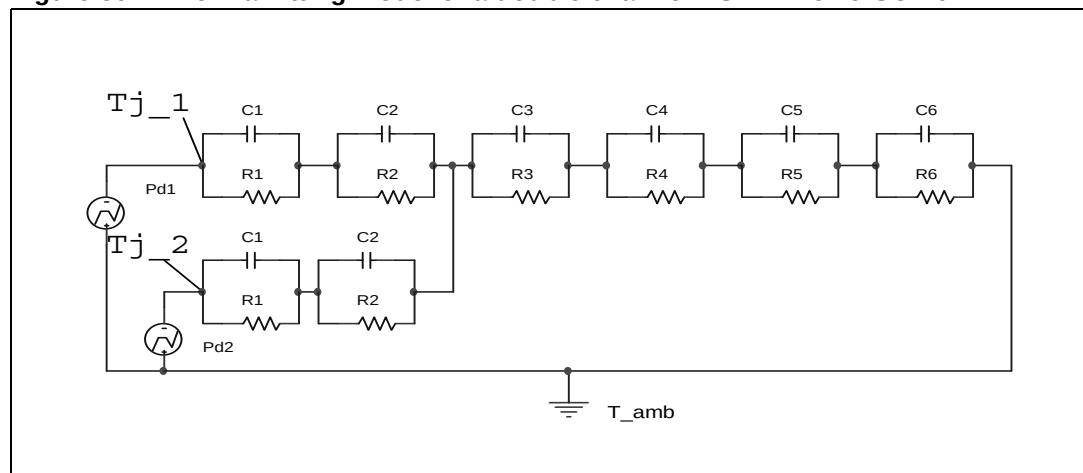


Table 16. Thermal parameter

Area/island (cm ²)	Footprint	6
R1 (°C/ W)	0.15	
R2 (°C/ W)	0.8	
R3 (°C/ W)	0.7	
R4 (°C/ W)	0.8	
R5 (°C/ W)	12	
R6 (°C/ W)	37	22
C1 (W.s/ °C)	0.0006	
C2 (W.s /°C)	2.1E-03	
C3 (W.s/ °C)	0.013	
C4 (W.s/ °C)	0.3	
C5 (W.s/ °C)	0.75	
C6 (W.s/ °C)	3	5

5 Package and packing information

5.1 ECOPACK® packages

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: www.st.com. ECOPACK® is an ST trademark.

5.2 PowerSO-10 mechanical data

Figure 31. PowerSO-10 package dimensions

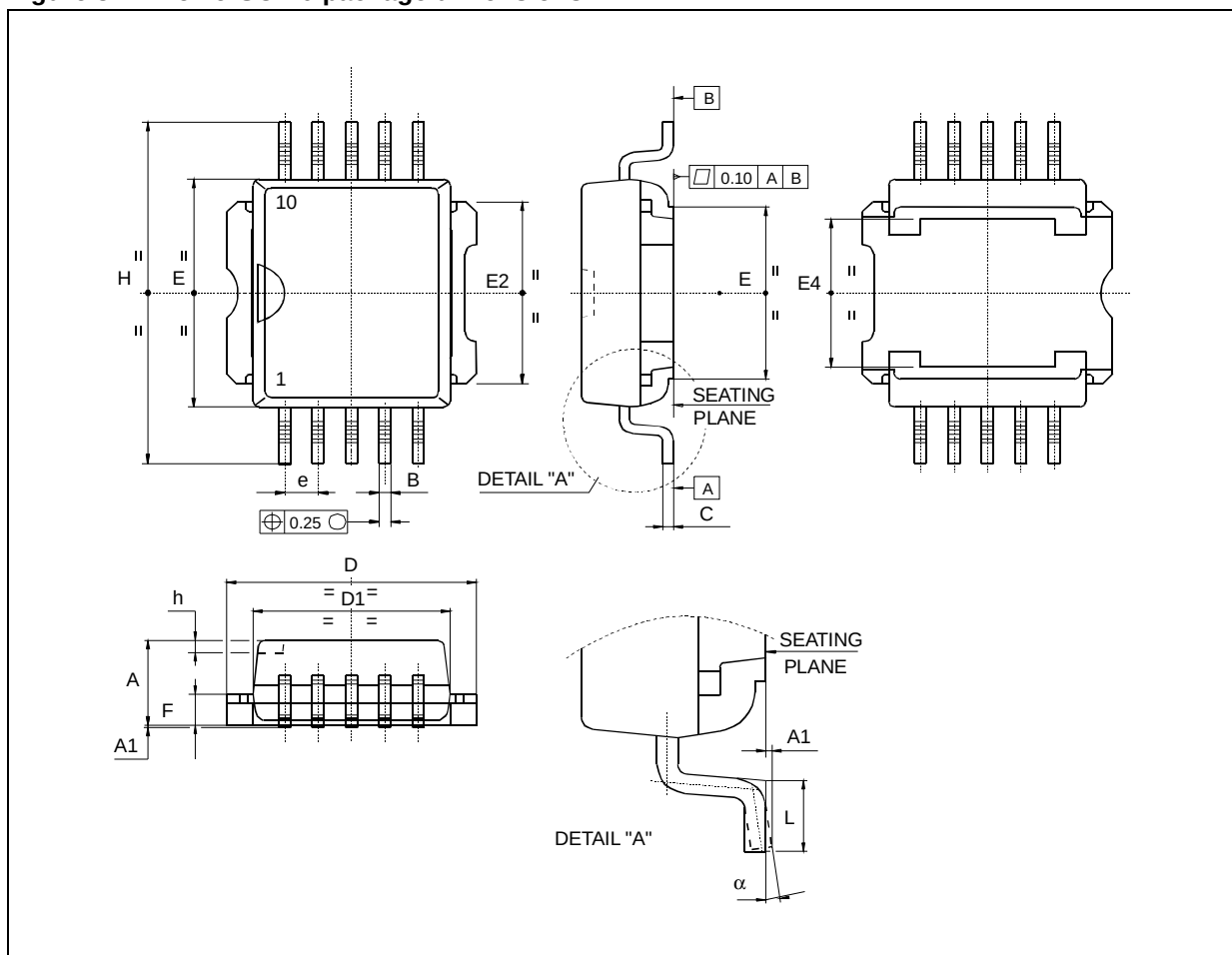


Table 17. PowerSO-10 mechanical data

Dim.	Millimeters		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A	3.35		3.65
A ⁽¹⁾	3.4		3.6
A1	0		0.10
B	0.40		0.60
B ⁽¹⁾	0.37		0.53
C	0.35		0.55
C ⁽¹⁾	0.23		0.32
D	9.40		9.60
D1	7.40		7.60
E	9.30		9.50
E2	7.20		7.60
E2 ⁽¹⁾	7.30		7.50
E4	5.90		6.10
E4 ⁽¹⁾	5.90		6.30
e		1.27	
F	1.25		1.35
F ⁽¹⁾	1.20		1.40
H	13.80		14.40
H ⁽¹⁾	13.85		14.35
h		0.50	
L	1.20		1.80
L ⁽¹⁾	0.80		1.10
α	0°		8°
$\alpha^{(1)}$	2°		8°

1. Muar only POA P013P.

5.3 PowerSO-10 packing information

Figure 32. PowerSO-10 suggested pad layout and tube shipment (no suffix)

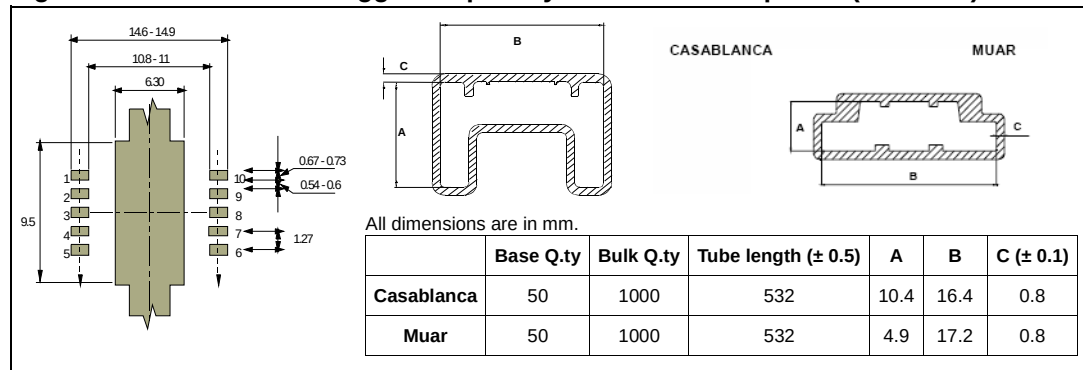
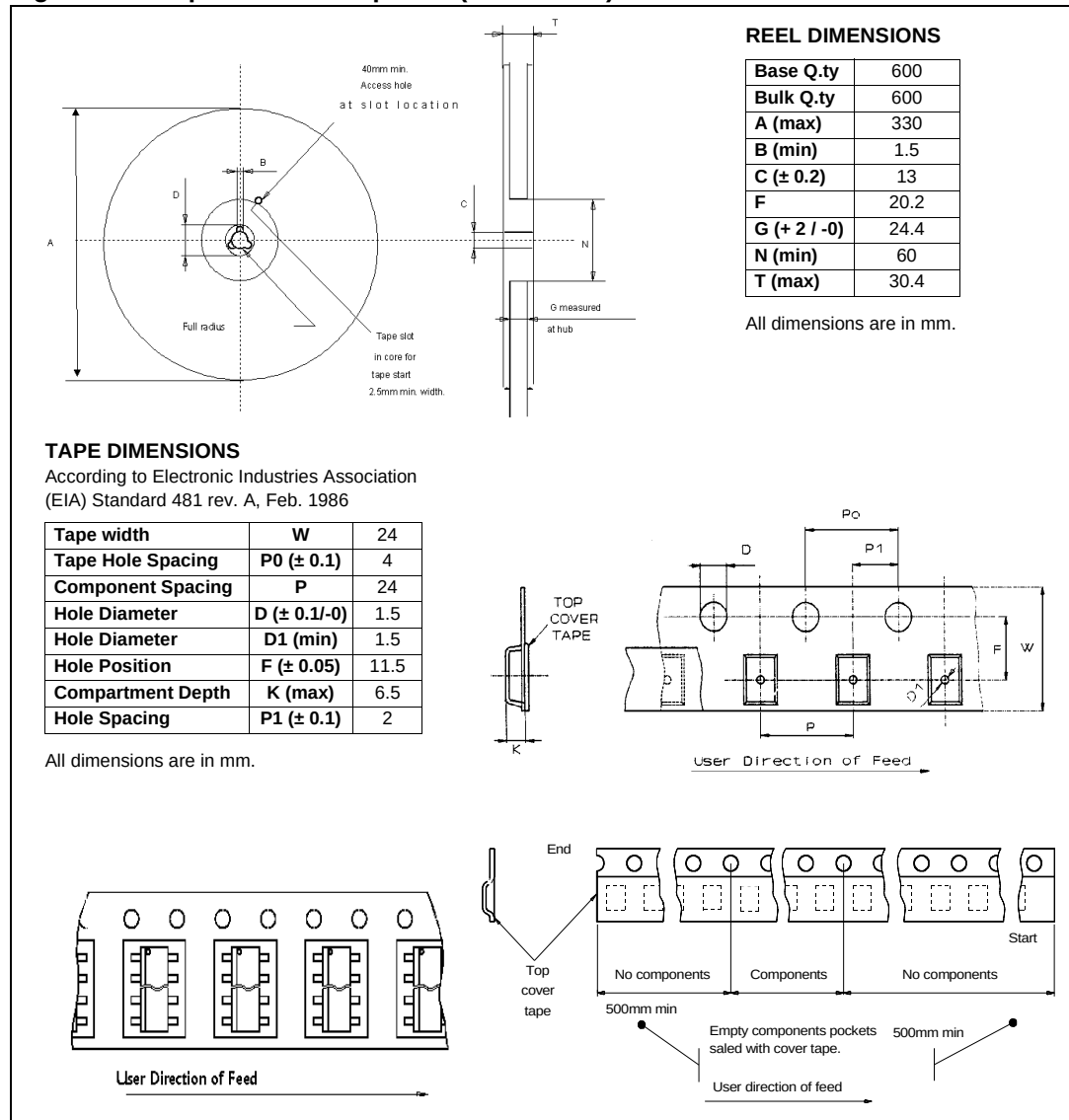


Figure 33. Tape and reel shipment (suffix "TR")



6 Revision history

Table 18. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
1-Oct-2004	1	Initial release.
19-Jul-2010	2	Changed Features list. Reformatted entire document. No content change.
25-Feb-2011	3	Updated I _{OUT} value in Features list. Updated Table 16: Thermal parameter .
19-Sep-2013	4	Updated Disclaimer.

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