

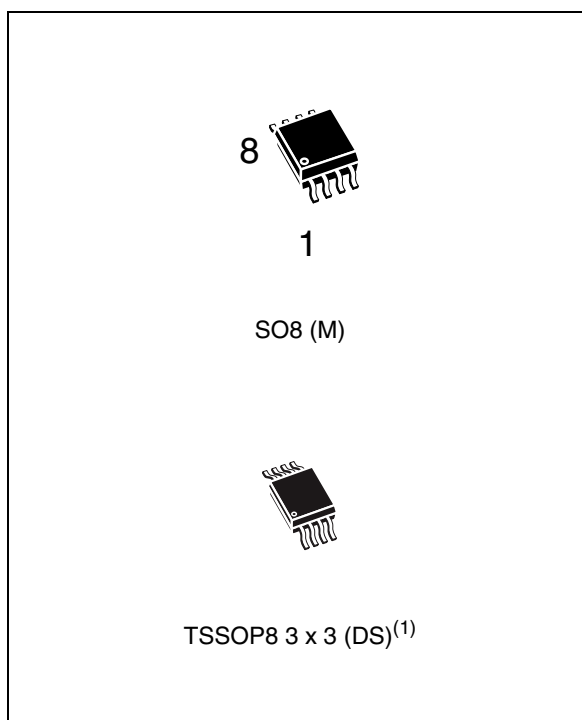


STM690A, STM692A, STM703 STM704, STM802, STM805, STM817/8/9

5 V supervisor with battery switchover

Features

- 5 V operating voltage
- NVRAM supervisor for external LPSRAM
- Chip-enable gating (STM818 only) for external LPSRAM (7 ns max prop delay)
- RST and $\overline{\text{RST}}$ outputs
- 200 ms (typ) t_{rec}
- Watchdog timer - 1.6 sec (typ)
- Automatic battery switchover
- Low battery supply current - 0.4 μA (typ)
- Power-fail comparator (PFI/ $\overline{\text{PFO}}$)
- Low supply current - 40 μA (typ)
- Guaranteed $\overline{\text{RST}}$ (RST) assertion down to $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.0 \text{ V}$
- Operating temperature:
-40°C to +85°C (industrial grade)
- RoHS compliance
 - Lead-free components are compliant with the RoHS directive.



1. Contact local ST sales office for availability.

Table 1. Device summary

| Part number | Watchdog input | Active-low RST ⁽¹⁾ | Active-high RST | Manual reset input ⁽¹⁾ | Battery switchover | Power-fail comparator | Chip-enable gating | Battery freshness seal |
|-------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| STM690A | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| STM692A | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| STM703 | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| STM704 | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| STM802L/M | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| STM805L | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| STM817L/M | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| STM818L/M | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| STM819L/M | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |

1. All $\overline{\text{RST}}$ and RST outputs are push-pull.

Contents

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | Description | 6 |
| 1.1 | Pin descriptions | 8 |
| 1.1.1 | $\overline{\text{MR}}$ | 8 |
| 1.1.2 | WDI | 8 |
| 1.1.3 | $\overline{\text{RST}}$ | 8 |
| 1.1.4 | RST | 8 |
| 1.1.5 | V_{OUT} | 9 |
| 1.1.6 | V_{BAT} | 9 |
| 1.1.7 | $\overline{\text{E}}$ | 9 |
| 1.1.8 | $\overline{\text{E}}_{\text{CON}}$ | 9 |
| 1.1.9 | PFI | 9 |
| 1.1.10 | $\overline{\text{PFO}}$ | 9 |
| 2 | Operation | 13 |
| 2.1 | Reset output | 13 |
| 2.2 | Push-button reset input (STM703/704/819) | 13 |
| 2.3 | Watchdog input (NOT available on STM703/704/819) | 13 |
| 2.4 | Backup battery switchover | 14 |
| 2.5 | Chip-enable gating (STM818 only) | 14 |
| 2.6 | Chip-enable input (STM818 only) | 15 |
| 2.7 | Chip-enable output (STM818 only) | 15 |
| 2.8 | Power-fail input/output (NOT available on STM818) | 16 |
| 2.9 | Applications information | 16 |
| 2.10 | Using a SuperCap™ as a backup power source | 17 |
| 2.11 | Negative-going V_{CC} transients | 17 |
| 2.12 | Battery freshness seal (STM817/818/819) | 18 |
| 3 | Typical operating characteristics | 19 |
| 4 | Maximum ratings | 31 |
| 5 | DC and AC parameters | 32 |

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----|
| 6 | Package mechanical data | 37 |
| 7 | Part numbering | 40 |
| 8 | Revision history | 42 |

List of tables

| | | |
|-----------|--|----|
| Table 1. | Device summary | 1 |
| Table 2. | Signal names | 7 |
| Table 3. | Pin description | 10 |
| Table 4. | I/O status in battery backup | 14 |
| Table 5. | Absolute maximum ratings | 31 |
| Table 6. | Operating and AC measurement conditions | 32 |
| Table 7. | DC and AC characteristics | 34 |
| Table 8. | SO8 - 8-lead plastic small outline, 150 mils body width, package mechanical data | 38 |
| Table 9. | TSSOP8 - 8-lead, thin shrink small outline, 3 x 3 mm body size, mechanical data | 39 |
| Table 10. | Ordering information scheme | 40 |
| Table 11. | Marking description | 41 |
| Table 12. | Document revision history | 42 |

List of figures

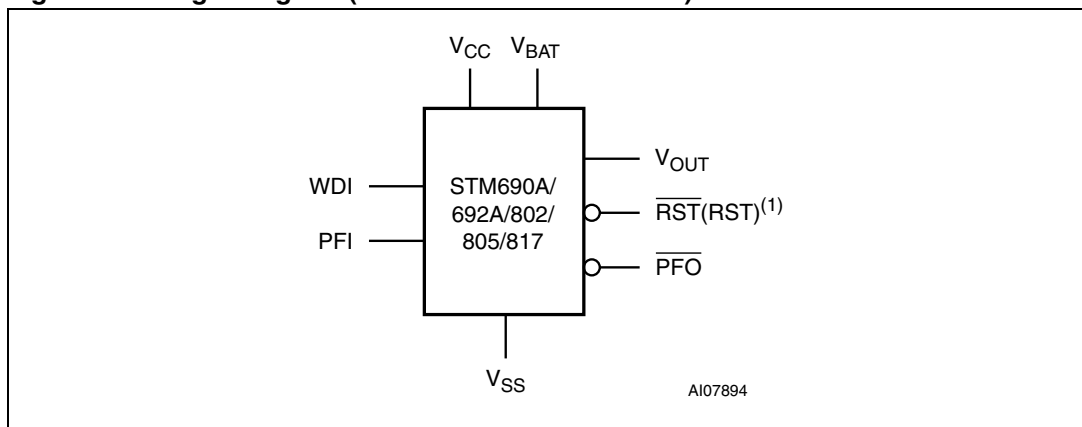
| | | |
|------------|--|----|
| Figure 1. | Logic diagram (STM690A/692/802/805/817) | 6 |
| Figure 2. | Logic diagram (STM703/704/819) | 6 |
| Figure 3. | Logic diagram (STM818) | 7 |
| Figure 4. | STM690A/692A/802/805/817 connections | 7 |
| Figure 5. | STM703/704/819 connections | 8 |
| Figure 6. | STM818 connections | 8 |
| Figure 7. | Block diagram (STM690A/692A/802/805/817) | 10 |
| Figure 8. | Block diagram (STM703/704/819) | 11 |
| Figure 9. | Block diagram (STM818) | 11 |
| Figure 10. | Hardware hookup | 12 |
| Figure 11. | Chip-enable gating | 15 |
| Figure 12. | Chip-enable waveform | 15 |
| Figure 13. | Power-fail comparator waveform (STM817/818/819) | 16 |
| Figure 14. | Power-fail comparator waveform (STM690A/692A/703/704/802/805) | 17 |
| Figure 15. | Using a SuperCap™ | 18 |
| Figure 16. | Freshness seal enable waveform | 18 |
| Figure 17. | V _{CC} -to-V _{OUT} on-resistance vs. temperature | 19 |
| Figure 18. | V _{BAT} -to-V _{OUT} on-resistance vs. temperature | 19 |
| Figure 19. | Supply current vs. temperature (no load) | 20 |
| Figure 20. | Battery current vs. temperature | 20 |
| Figure 21. | V _{PFI} threshold vs. temperature | 21 |
| Figure 22. | Reset comparator propagation delay vs. temperature (other than STM817/818/819) | 21 |
| Figure 23. | Reset comparator propagation delay vs. temperature (V _{BAT} = 3.0 V; STM817/818/819) | 22 |
| Figure 24. | Power-up t _{REC} vs. temperature | 22 |
| Figure 25. | Normalized reset threshold vs. temperature | 23 |
| Figure 26. | Watchdog time-out period vs. temperature | 23 |
| Figure 27. | \bar{E} to \bar{E}_{CON} on-resistance vs. temperature | 24 |
| Figure 28. | PFI to \bar{PFO} propagation delay vs. temperature | 24 |
| Figure 29. | Output voltage vs. load current (V _{CC} = 5 V; V _{BAT} = 2.8 V; T _A = 25°C) | 25 |
| Figure 30. | Output voltage vs. load current (V _{CC} = 0 V; V _{BAT} = 2.8 V; T _A = 25°C) | 25 |
| Figure 31. | \bar{RST} output voltage vs. supply voltage | 26 |
| Figure 32. | RST output voltage vs. supply voltage | 26 |
| Figure 33. | \bar{RST} response time (assertion) | 27 |
| Figure 34. | RST response time (assertion) | 28 |
| Figure 35. | Power-fail comparator response time (assertion) | 28 |
| Figure 36. | Power-fail comparator response time (de-assertion) | 29 |
| Figure 37. | Maximum transient duration vs. reset threshold overdrive | 29 |
| Figure 38. | \bar{E} to \bar{E}_{CON} propagation delay vs. temperature | 30 |
| Figure 39. | \bar{E} to \bar{E}_{CON} propagation delay test circuit | 32 |
| Figure 40. | AC testing input/output waveforms | 33 |
| Figure 41. | \bar{MR} timing waveform | 33 |
| Figure 42. | Watchdog timing | 33 |
| Figure 43. | SO8 - 8-lead plastic small outline, 150 mils body width, package mechanical drawing | 38 |
| Figure 44. | TSSOP8 - 8-lead, thin shrink small outline, 3 x 3 mm body size, outline | 39 |

1 Description

The STM690A/692A/703/704/802/805/817/818/819 supervisors are self-contained devices which provide microprocessor supervisory functions with the ability to non-volatize and write-protect external LPSRAM. A precision voltage reference and comparator monitors the V_{CC} input for an out-of-tolerance condition. When an invalid V_{CC} condition occurs, the reset output (\overline{RST}) is forced low (or high in the case of RST). These devices also offer a watchdog timer (except for STM703/704/819) as well as a power-fail comparator (except for STM818) to provide the system with an early warning of impending power failure.

These devices are available in a standard 8-pin SOIC package or a space-saving 8-pin TSSOP package.

Figure 1. Logic diagram (STM690A/692/802/805/817)



1. For STM805, reset output is active-high.

Figure 2. Logic diagram (STM703/704/819)

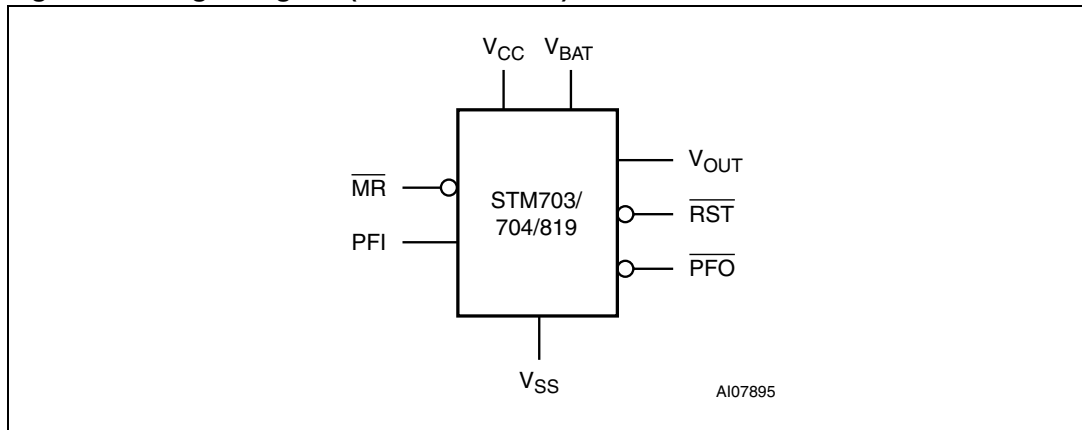


Figure 3. Logic diagram (STM818)

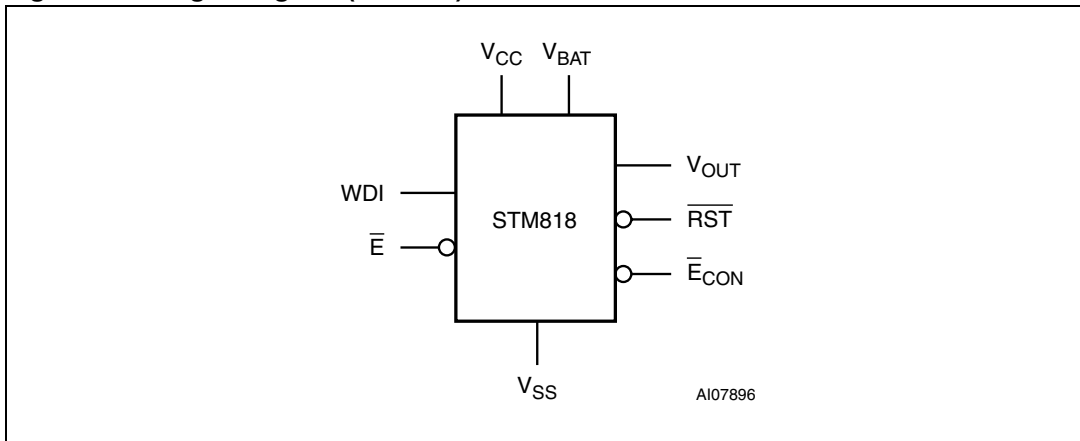
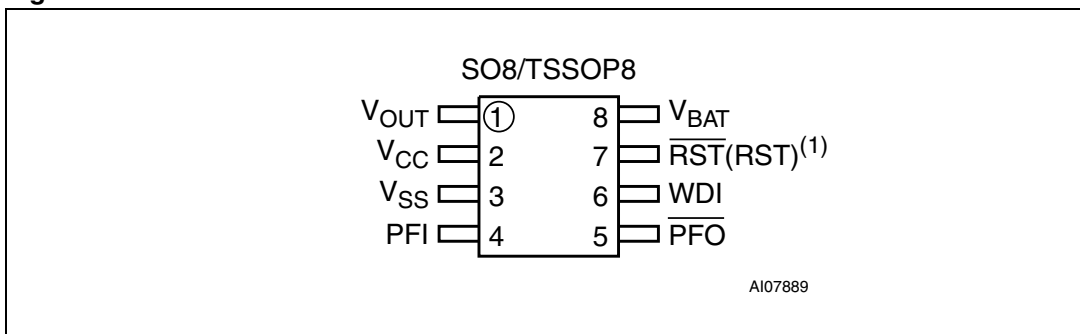


Table 2. Signal names

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \overline{MR} | Push-button reset input |
| WDI | Watchdog input |
| \overline{RST} | Active-low reset output |
| RST | Active-high reset output |
| $\overline{E}^{(1)}$ | Chip-enable input |
| $\overline{E}_{CON}^{(1)}$ | Conditioned chip-enable output |
| V_{OUT} | Supply voltage output |
| V_{CC} | Supply voltage |
| V_{BAT} | Backup supply voltage |
| PFI | Power-fail input |
| \overline{PFO} | Power-fail output |
| V_{SS} | Ground |

1. STM818

Figure 4. STM690A/692A/802/805/817 connections



1. For STM805, reset output is active-high.

Figure 5. STM703/704/819 connections

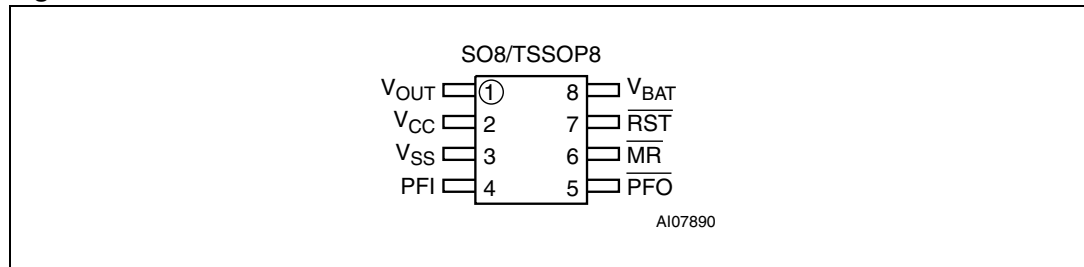
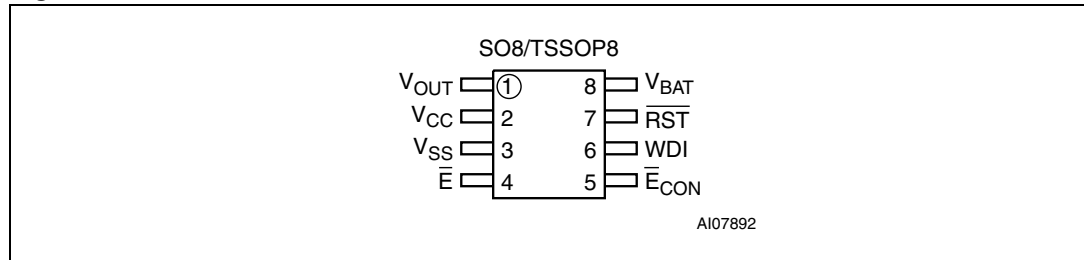


Figure 6. STM818 connections



1.1 Pin descriptions

1.1.1 MR

A logic low on \overline{MR} asserts the reset output. Reset remains asserted as long as \overline{MR} is low and for t_{rec} after \overline{MR} returns high. This active-low input has an internal pull-up. It can be driven from a TTL or CMOS logic line, or shorted to ground with a switch. Leave open if unused.

1.1.2 WDI

If WDI remains high or low for 1.6 sec, the internal watchdog timer runs out and reset is triggered. The internal watchdog timer clears while reset is asserted or when WDI sees a rising or falling edge.

The watchdog function can be disabled by allowing the WDI pin to float.

1.1.3 RST

Pulses low for t_{rec} when triggered, and stays low whenever V_{CC} is below the reset threshold or when \overline{MR} is a logic low. It remains low for t_{rec} after either V_{CC} rises above the reset threshold, the watchdog triggers a reset, or \overline{MR} goes from low to high.

1.1.4 RST

Pulses high for t_{rec} when triggered, and stays high whenever V_{CC} is above the reset threshold or when \overline{MR} is a logic high. It remains high for t_{rec} after either V_{CC} falls below the reset threshold, the watchdog triggers a reset, or \overline{MR} goes from high to low.

1.1.5 V_{OUT}

When V_{CC} is above the switchover voltage (V_{SO}), V_{OUT} is connected to V_{CC} through a P-channel MOSFET switch. When V_{CC} falls below V_{SO} , V_{BAT} connects to V_{OUT} .

1.1.6 V_{BAT}

When V_{CC} falls below V_{SO} , V_{OUT} switches from V_{CC} to V_{BAT} . When V_{CC} rises above $V_{SO} +$ hysteresis, V_{OUT} reconnects to V_{CC} . V_{BAT} may exceed V_{CC} . Connect to V_{CC} if no battery is used.

1.1.7 \bar{E}

The input to the chip-enable gating circuit. Connect to ground if unused.

1.1.8 \bar{E}_{CON}

\bar{E}_{CON} goes low only when \bar{E} is low and reset is not asserted. If \bar{E}_{CON} is low when reset is asserted, \bar{E}_{CON} will remain low for 15 μ s or until \bar{E} goes high, whichever occurs first. In the disabled mode, \bar{E}_{CON} is pulled up to V_{OUT} .

1.1.9 PFI

When PFI is less than V_{PFI} or when V_{CC} falls below 2.4 V (or V_{SO}), \overline{PFO} goes low; otherwise, \overline{PFO} remains high. Connect to ground if unused.

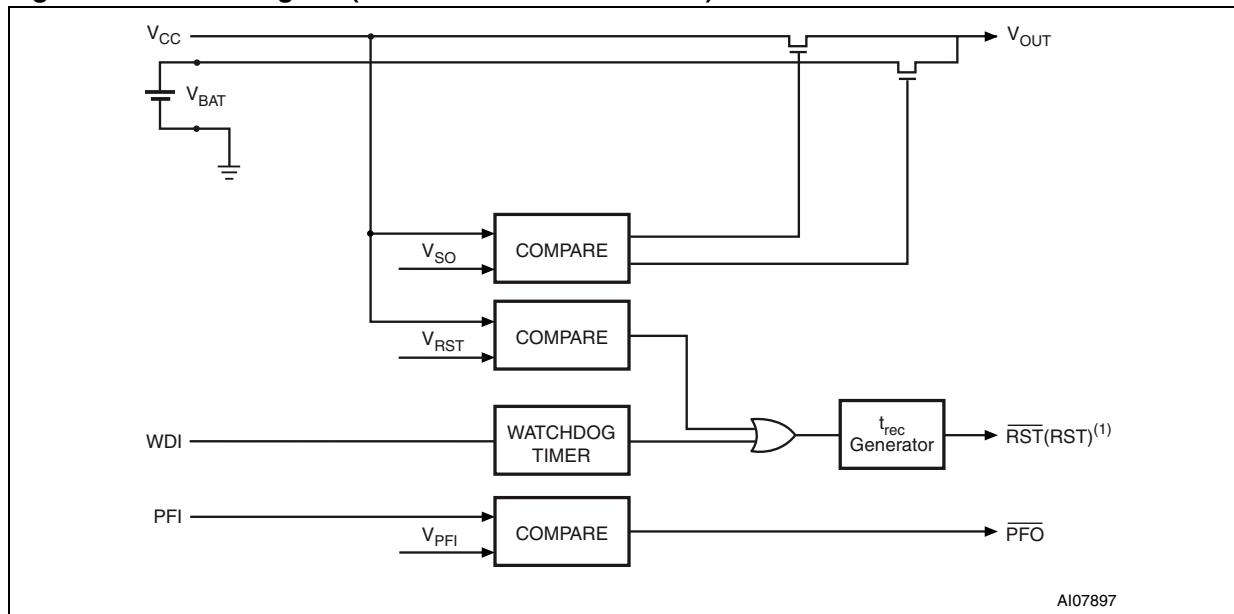
1.1.10 \overline{PFO}

When PFI is less than V_{PFI} , or V_{CC} falls below 2.4 V (or V_{SO}), \overline{PFO} goes low; otherwise, \overline{PFO} remains high. Leave open if unused. Output type is push-pull.

Table 3. Pin description

| Pin | | | | Name | Function |
|--------|--|----------------------------|--------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| STM818 | STM690A STM692A STM802 STM817 | STM703 STM704 STM819 | STM805 | | |
| - | - | 6 | - | \overline{MR} | Push-button reset input |
| 6 | 6 | - | 6 | WDI | Watchdog input |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | - | \overline{RST} | Active-low reset output |
| - | - | - | 7 | RST | Active-high reset output |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | V_{OUT} | Supply output for external LPSRAM |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | V_{CC} | Supply voltage |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | V_{BAT} | Backup battery input |
| 4 | - | - | - | \overline{E} | Chip-enable input |
| 5 | - | - | - | \overline{E}_{CON} | Conditioned chip-enable output |
| - | 4 | 4 | 4 | PFI | Power-fail input |
| - | 5 | 5 | 5 | \overline{PFO} | Power-fail output (push-pull) |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | V_{SS} | Ground |

Figure 7. Block diagram (STM690A/692A/802/805/817)



1. For STM805, reset output is active-high.

Figure 8. Block diagram (STM703/704/819)

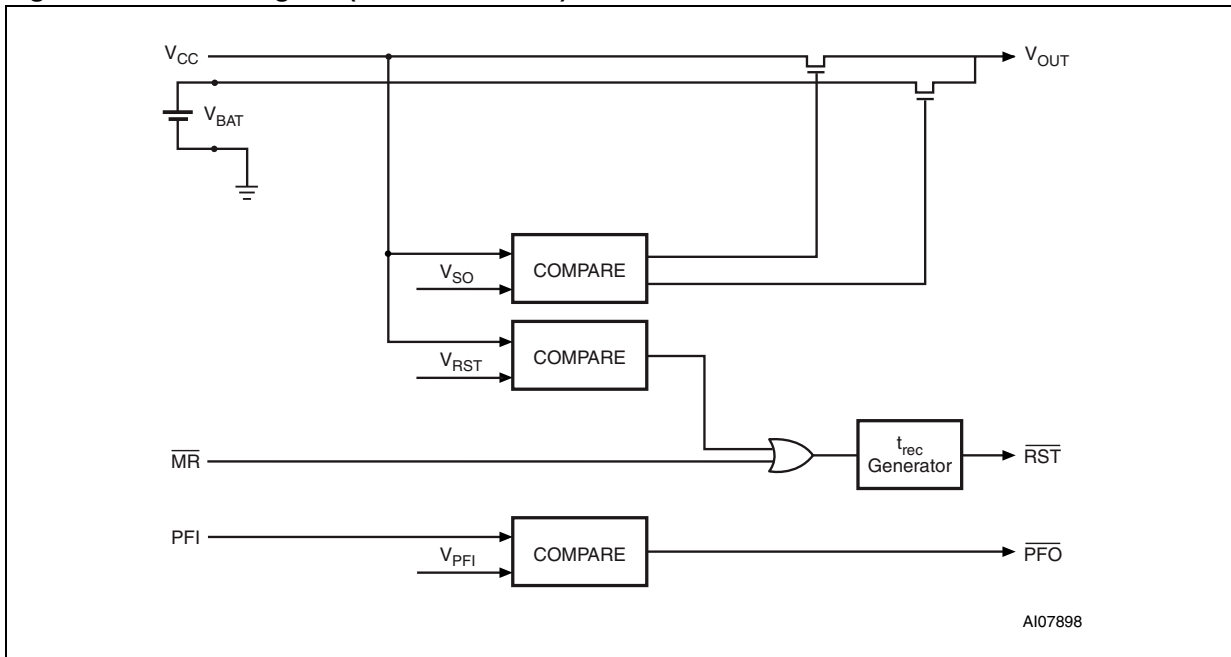


Figure 9. Block diagram (STM818)

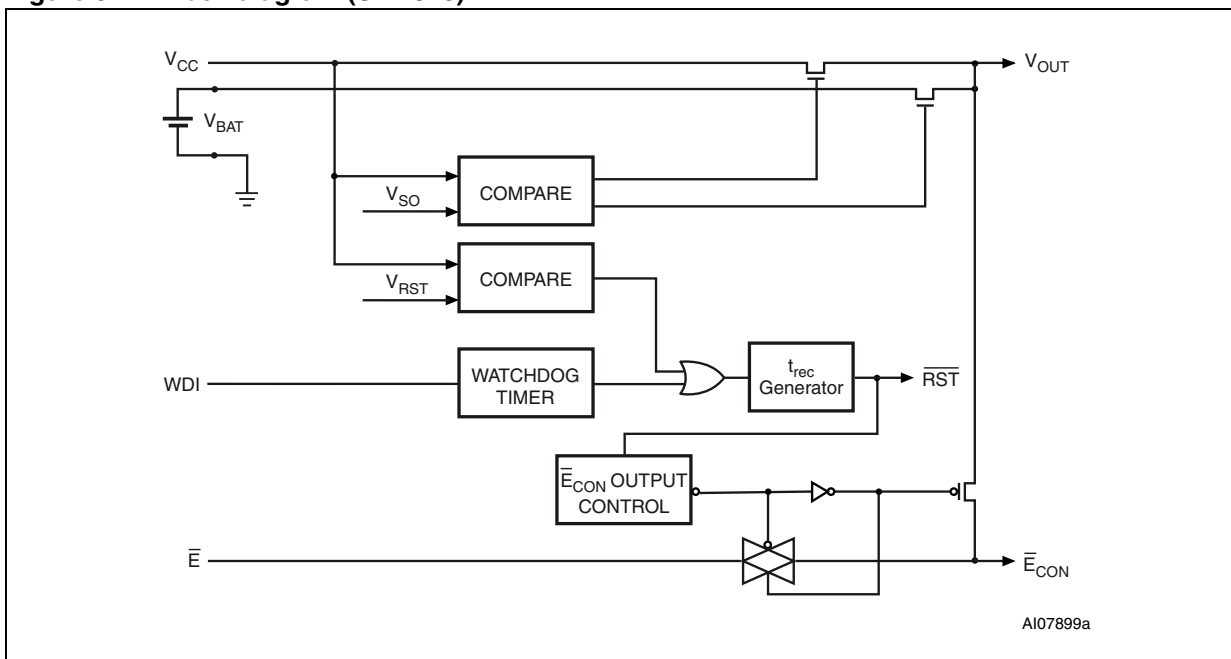
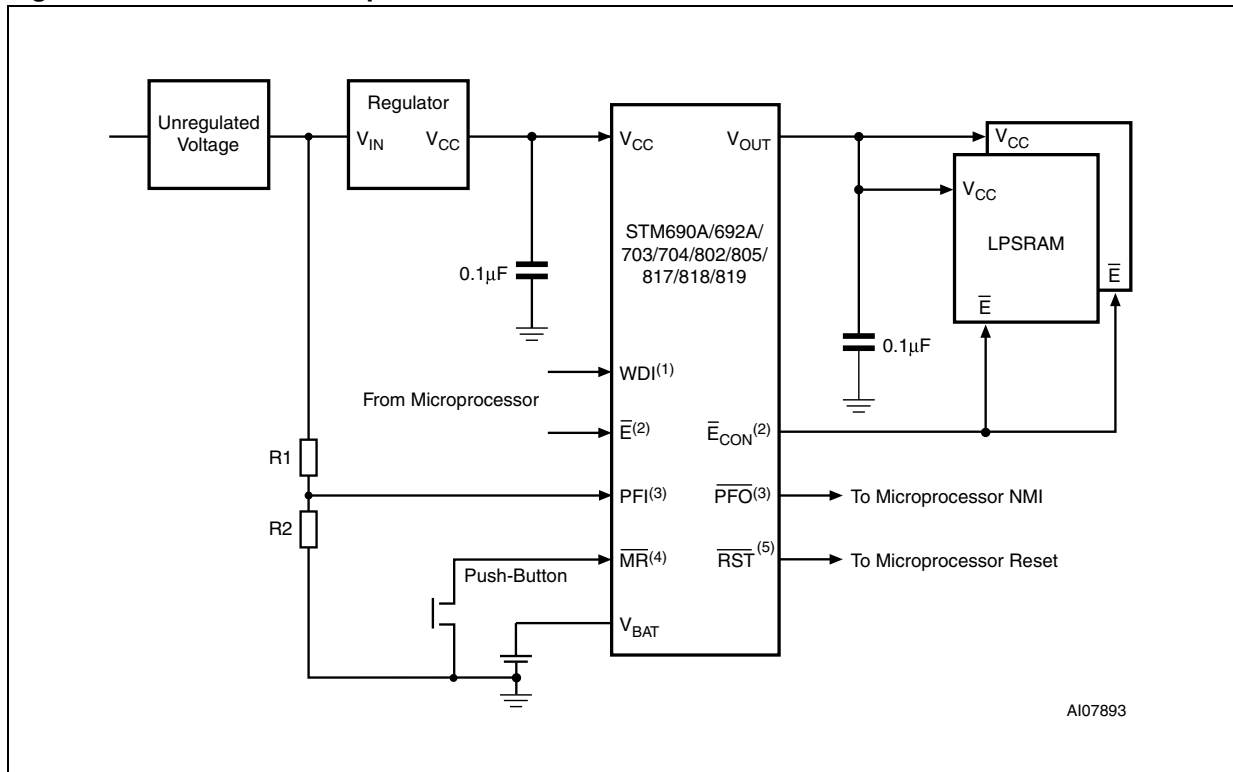


Figure 10. Hardware hookup



1. For STM690A/692A/802/805/817/818.
2. For STM818 only.
3. Not available on STM818.
4. For STM703/704/819.
5. Active high on STM805.

2 Operation

2.1 Reset output

The STM690A/692A/703/704/802/805/817/818/819 Supervisor asserts a reset signal to the MCU whenever V_{CC} goes below the reset threshold (V_{RST}), a watchdog time-out occurs, or when the Push-button Reset Input (\overline{MR}) is taken low. \overline{RST} is guaranteed to be a logic low (logic high for STM805) for $0V < V_{CC} < V_{RST}$ if V_{BAT} is greater than 1 V. Without a backup battery, \overline{RST} is guaranteed valid down to $V_{CC} = 1 V$.

During power-up, once V_{CC} exceeds the reset threshold an internal timer keeps \overline{RST} low for the reset time-out period, t_{rec} . After this interval \overline{RST} returns high.

If V_{CC} drops below the reset threshold, \overline{RST} goes low. Each time \overline{RST} is asserted, it stays low for at least the reset time-out period (t_{rec}). Any time V_{CC} goes below the reset threshold the internal timer clears. The reset timer starts when V_{CC} returns above the reset threshold.

2.2 Push-button reset input (STM703/704/819)

A logic low on \overline{MR} asserts reset. Reset remains asserted while \overline{MR} is low, and for t_{rec} (see [Figure 41 on page 32](#)) after it returns high. The \overline{MR} input has an internal 40 k Ω pull-up resistor, allowing it to be left open if not used. This input can be driven with TTL/CMOS-logic levels or with open-drain/collector outputs. Connect a normally open momentary switch from \overline{MR} to GND to create a manual reset function; external debounce circuitry is not required. If \overline{MR} is driven from long cables or the device is used in a noisy environment, connect a 0.1 μF capacitor from \overline{MR} to GND to provide additional noise immunity. \overline{MR} may float, or be tied to V_{CC} when not used.

2.3 Watchdog input (NOT available on STM703/704/819)

The watchdog timer can be used to detect an out-of-control MCU. If the MCU does not toggle the Watchdog Input (WDI) within t_{WD} (1.6 sec typ), the reset is asserted. The internal watchdog timer is cleared by either:

1. a reset pulse, or
2. by toggling WDI (high-to-low or low-to-high), which can detect pulses as short as 50ns. If WDI is tied high or low, a reset pulse is triggered every 1.8 sec ($t_{WD} + t_{rec}$).

The timer remains cleared and does not count for as long as reset is asserted. As soon as reset is released, the timer starts counting (see [Figure 42 on page 32](#)).

- Note:*
- 1 *The watchdog function may be disabled by floating WDI or tri-stating the driver connected to WDI. When tri-stated or disconnected, the maximum allowable leakage current is 10 μA and the maximum allowable load capacitance is 200 pF.*
 - 2 *Input pulses less than 20 ns will be ignored.*

2.4 Backup battery switchover

In the event of a power failure, it may be necessary to preserve the contents of external SRAM through V_{OUT} . With a backup battery installed with voltage V_{BAT} , the devices automatically switch the SRAM to the backup supply when V_{CC} falls.

Note: If backup battery is not used, connect both V_{BAT} and V_{OUT} to V_{CC} .

Whenever V_{CC} falls below the switchover voltage, V_{SO} , V_{OUT} is connected to V_{BAT} through a $100\ \Omega$ switch. V_{SO} is the lesser of V_{BAT} and V_{RST} . Choosing the lesser allows the device to be powered by V_{CC} for as long as possible before switching over thereby maximizing the battery life.

Assuming $V_{BAT} > 2.0\text{ V}$, switchover at V_{SO} ensures that battery backup mode is entered before V_{OUT} gets too close to the 2.0 V minimum required to reliably retain data in most external SRAMs. When V_{CC} recovers, hysteresis is used to avoid oscillation around the V_{SO} point. V_{OUT} is connected to V_{CC} through a $3\ \Omega$ PMOS power switch.

Note: The backup battery may be removed while V_{CC} is valid, assuming V_{BAT} is adequately decoupled ($0.1\ \mu\text{F typ}$), without danger of triggering a reset.

Table 4. I/O status in battery backup

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| V_{OUT} | Connected to V_{BAT} through internal switch |
| V_{CC} | Disconnected from V_{OUT} |
| PFI | Disabled |
| $\overline{\text{PFO}}$ | Logic low |
| $\overline{\text{E}}$ | High impedance |
| $\overline{\text{E}}_{\text{CON}}$ | Logic high |
| WDI | Watchdog timer is disabled |
| $\overline{\text{MR}}$ | Disabled |
| $\overline{\text{RST}}$ | Logic low |
| RST | Logic high |
| V_{BAT} | Connected to V_{OUT} |

2.5 Chip-enable gating (STM818 only)

Internal gating of the chip-enable ($\overline{\text{E}}$) signal prevents erroneous data from corrupting the external CMOS RAM in the event of an undervoltage condition. The STM818 uses a series transmission gate from $\overline{\text{E}}$ to $\overline{\text{E}}_{\text{CON}}$ (see [Figure 11 on page 15](#)). During normal operation (reset not asserted), the $\overline{\text{E}}$ transmission gate is enabled and passes all $\overline{\text{E}}$ transitions. When reset is asserted, this path becomes disabled, preventing erroneous data from corrupting the CMOS RAM. The short propagation delay from $\overline{\text{E}}$ to $\overline{\text{E}}_{\text{CON}}$ enables the STM818 to be used with most μPs . If $\overline{\text{E}}$ is low when reset asserts, $\overline{\text{E}}_{\text{CON}}$ remains low for typically $15\ \mu\text{s}$ (or until $\overline{\text{E}}$ goes high) to permit the current WRITE cycle to complete. Connect $\overline{\text{E}}$ to V_{SS} if unused.

2.6 Chip-enable input (STM818 only)

The chip-enable transmission gate is disabled and \bar{E} is high impedance (disabled mode) while reset is asserted. During a power-down sequence when V_{CC} passes the reset threshold, the chip-enable transmission gate disables and \bar{E} immediately becomes high impedance if the voltage at \bar{E} is high. If \bar{E} is low when reset asserts, the chip-enable transmission gate will disable 15 μs after reset asserts (see [Figure 12 on page 15](#)). This permits the current WRITE cycle to complete during power-down.

Any time a reset is generated, the chip-enable transmission gate remains disabled and \bar{E} remains high impedance (regardless of \bar{E} activity) for the reset time-out period. When the chip-enable transmission gate is enabled, the impedance of \bar{E} appears as a 40 Ω resistor in series with the load at \bar{E}_{CON} . The propagation delay through the chip-enable transmission gate depends on V_{CC} , the source impedance of the drive connected to \bar{E} , and the loading on \bar{E}_{CON} . The chip-enable propagation delay is production tested from the 50% point on \bar{E} to the 50% point on \bar{E}_{CON} using a 50 Ω driver and a 50 pF load capacitance (see [Figure 39 on page 31](#)). For minimum propagation delay, minimize the capacitive load at \bar{E}_{CON} and use a low-output impedance driver.

2.7 Chip-enable output (STM818 only)

When the chip-enable transmission gate is enabled, the impedance of \bar{E}_{CON} is equivalent to a 40 Ω resistor in series with the source driving \bar{E} . In the disabled mode, the transmission gate is off and an active pull-up connects \bar{E}_{CON} to V_{OUT} (see [Figure 11 on page 15](#)). This pull-up turns off when the transmission gate is enabled.

Figure 11. Chip-enable gating

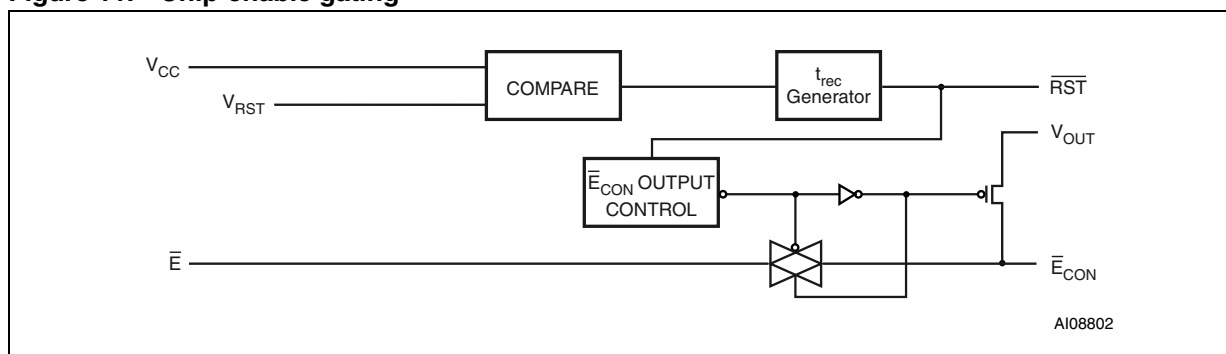
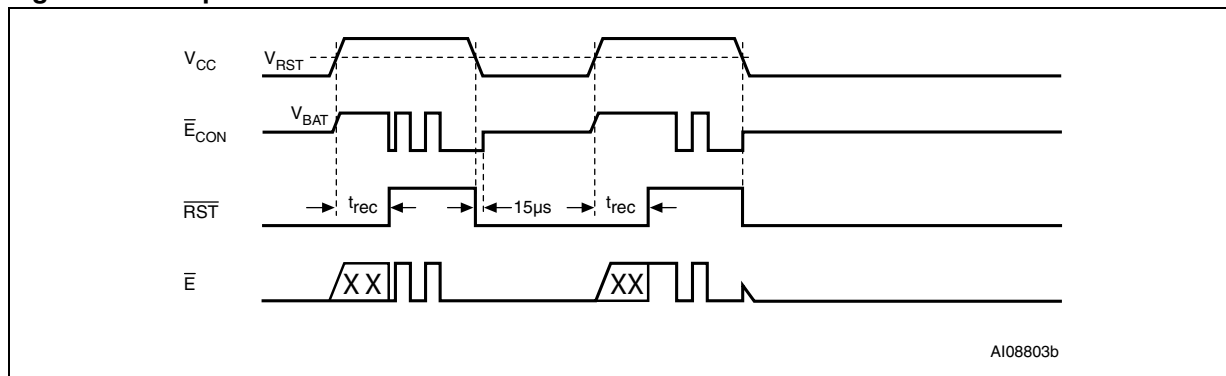


Figure 12. Chip-enable waveform



2.8 Power-fail input/output (NOT available on STM818)

The Power-fail Input (PFI) is compared to an internal reference voltage (independent from the V_{RST} comparator). If PFI is less than the power-fail threshold (V_{PFI}), the Power-Fail Output (PFO) will go low. This function is intended for use as an undervoltage detector to signal a failing power supply. Typically PFI is connected through an external voltage divider (see [Figure 10 on page 12](#)) to either the unregulated DC input (if it is available) or the regulated output of the V_{CC} regulator. The voltage divider can be set up such that the voltage at PFI falls below V_{PFI} several milliseconds before the regulated V_{CC} input to the STM690A/692A/703/704/802/805/817/818/819 Supervisor or before the microprocessor drops below the minimum operating voltage. This provides several milliseconds of advanced warning that power is about to fail.

During battery backup, the power-fail comparator turns off and \overline{PFO} goes (or remains) low (see [Figure 13](#) below and [Figure 14 on page 17](#)). This occurs after V_{CC} drops below 2.4 V (or V_{SO}). When power returns, \overline{PFO} is forced high (STM817/819 only), irrespective of V_{PFI} for the \overline{WRITE} protect time (t_{rec}). At the end of this time, the power-fail comparator is enabled and \overline{PFO} follows \overline{PFI} . If the comparator is unused, PFI should be connected to V_{SS} and \overline{PFO} left unconnected. \overline{PFO} may be connected to \overline{MR} on the STM703/704/818 so that a low voltage on PFI will generate a reset output.

2.9 Applications information

These Supervisor circuits are not short-circuit protected. Shorting V_{OUT} to ground - excluding power-up transients such as charging a decoupling capacitor - destroys the device. Decouple both V_{CC} and V_{BAT} pins to ground by placing 0.1 μF capacitors as close to the device as possible.

Figure 13. Power-fail comparator waveform (STM817/818/819)

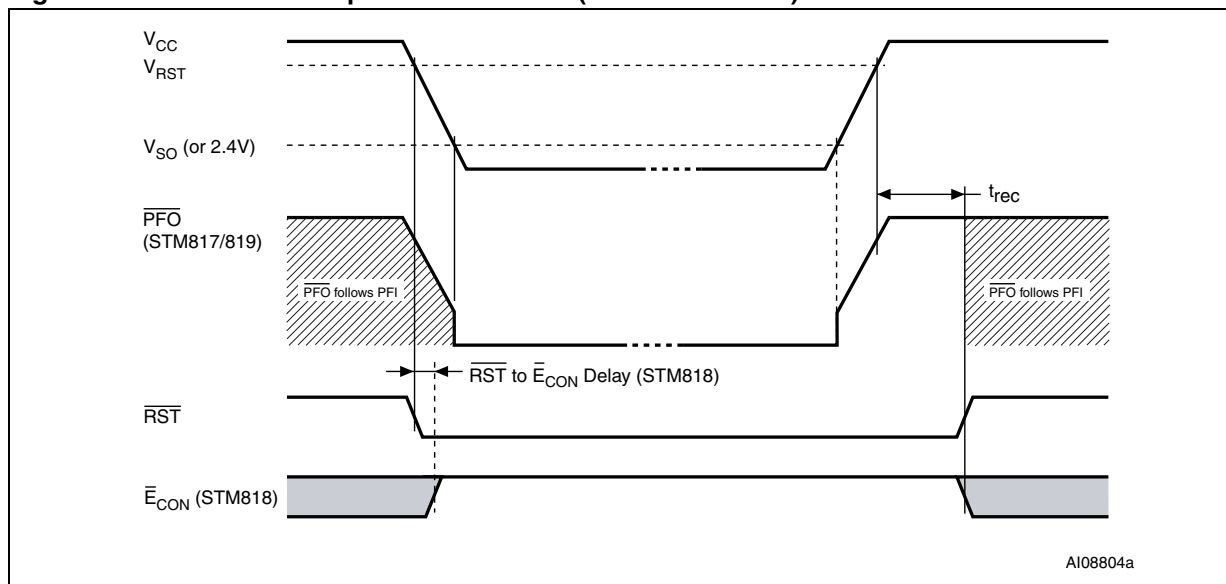
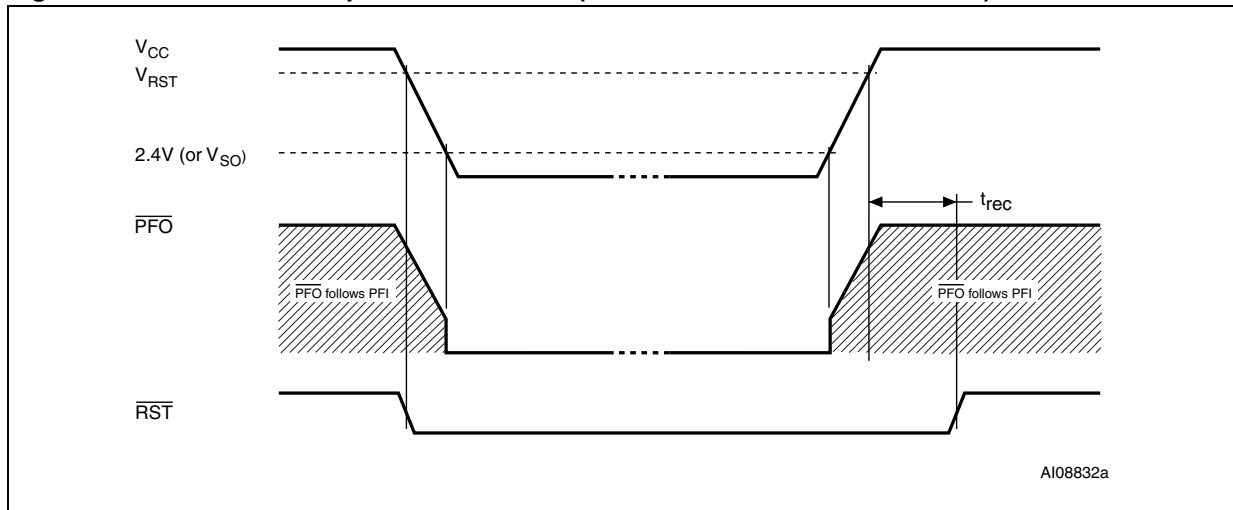


Figure 14. Power-fail comparator waveform (STM690A/692A/703/704/802/805)



2.10 Using a SuperCap™ as a backup power source

SuperCaps™ are capacitors with extremely high capacitance values (e.g., 0.47 F) for their size. [Figure 15](#) shows how to use a SuperCap as a backup power source. The SuperCap may be connected through a diode to the 5 V supply. Since V_{BAT} can exceed V_{CC} while V_{CC} is above the reset threshold, there are no special precautions for using these supervisors with a SuperCap.

2.11 Negative-going V_{CC} transients

The STM690A/692A/703/704/802/805/817/818/819 Supervisors are relatively immune to negative-going V_{CC} transients (glitches). [Figure 37 on page 29](#) shows typical transient duration versus reset comparator overdrive (for which the STM690A/692A/703/704/802/805/817/818/819 will NOT generate a reset pulse). The graph was generated using a negative pulse applied to V_{CC} , starting at $V_{RST} + 0.3$ V and ending below the reset threshold by the magnitude indicated (comparator overdrive). The graph indicates the maximum pulse width a negative V_{CC} transient can have without causing a reset pulse. As the magnitude of the transient increases (further below the threshold), the maximum allowable pulse width decreases. Any combination of duration and overdrive which lies under the curve will NOT generate a reset signal. Typically, a V_{CC} transient that goes 100 mV below the reset threshold and lasts 40 μ s or less will not cause a reset pulse. A 0.1 μ F bypass capacitor mounted as close as possible to the V_{CC} pin provides additional transient immunity.

2.12 Battery freshness seal (STM817/818/819)

The battery freshness seal disconnects the backup battery from internal circuitry and V_{OUT} until it is needed. This allows an OEM to ensure that the backup battery connected to V_{BAT} will be fresh when the final product is put to use. To enable the freshness seal:

1. Connect a battery to V_{BAT}
2. Ground \overline{PFO}
3. Bring V_{CC} above the reset threshold and hold it there until reset is deasserted following the reset timeout period and
4. Bring V_{CC} down again (*Figure 16*)

Use the same procedure for the STM818, but ground \overline{E}_{CON} instead of \overline{PFO} . Once the battery freshness seal is enabled (disconnecting the backup battery from internal circuitry and anything connected to V_{OUT}), it remains enabled until V_{CC} is brought above V_{RST} .

Figure 15. Using a SuperCap™

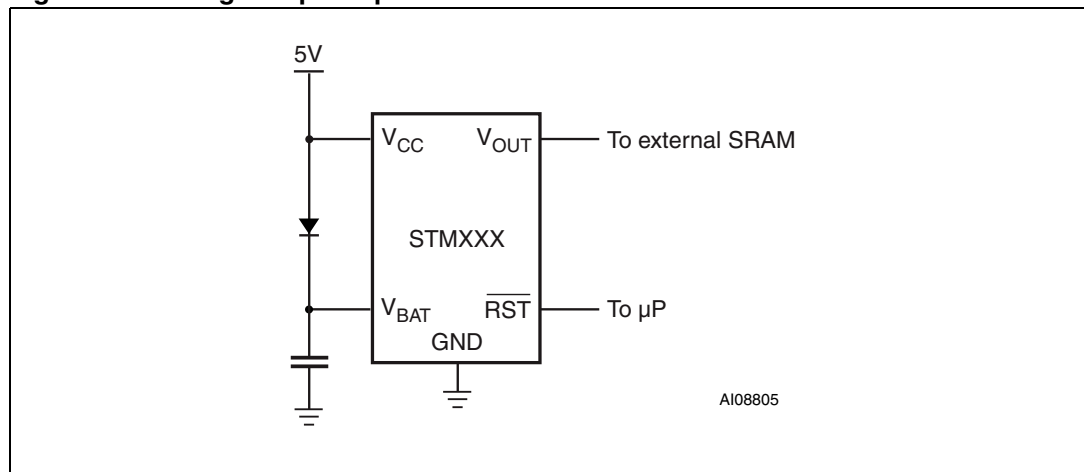
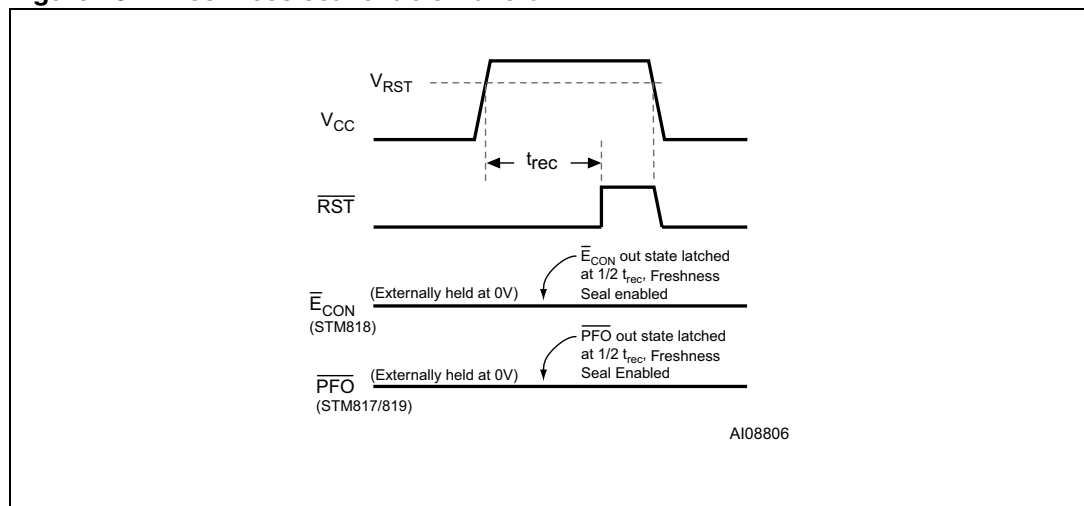


Figure 16. Freshness seal enable waveform



3 Typical operating characteristics

Note: Typical values are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

Figure 17. V_{CC} -to- V_{OUT} on-resistance vs. temperature

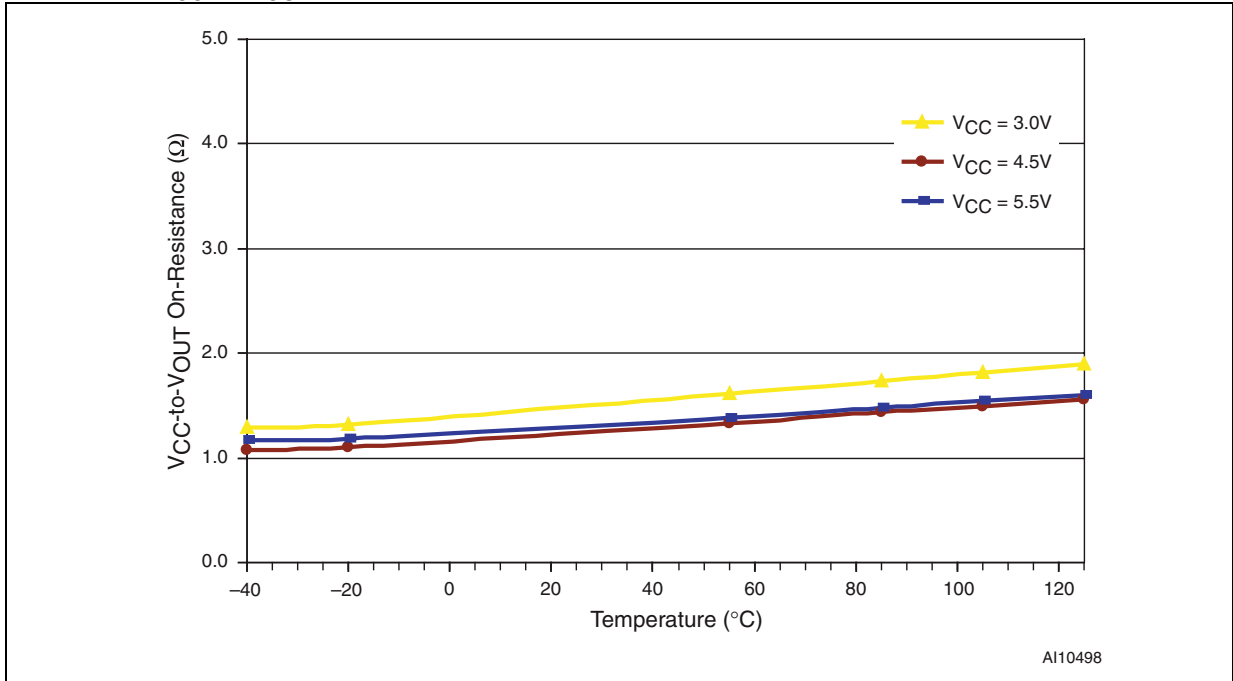


Figure 18. V_{BAT} -to- V_{OUT} on-resistance vs. temperature

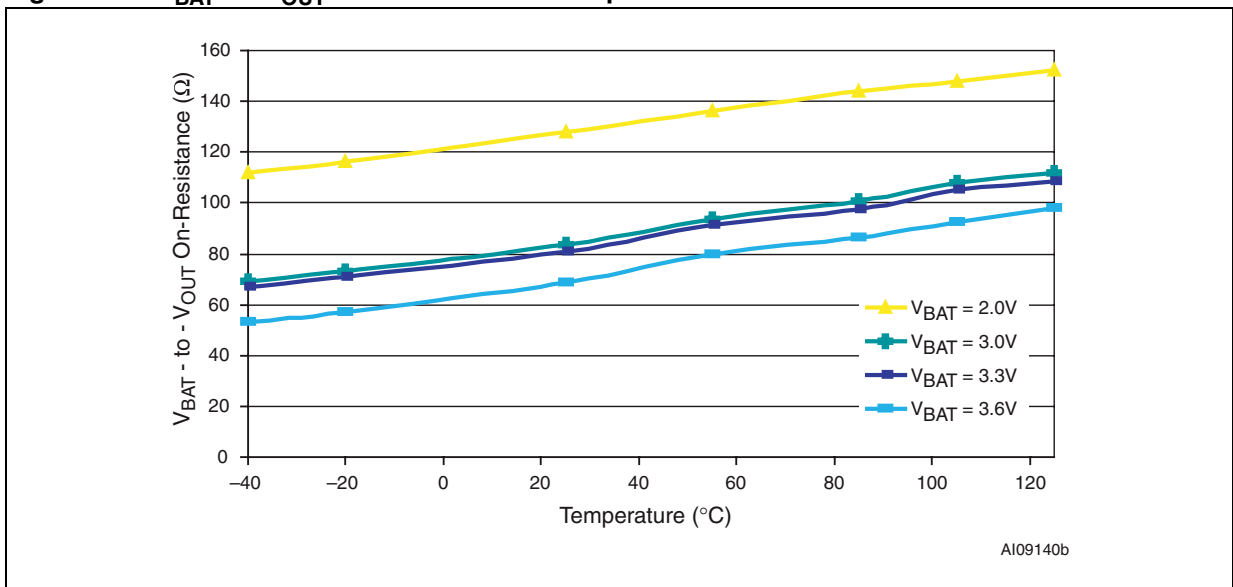


Figure 19. Supply current vs. temperature (no load)

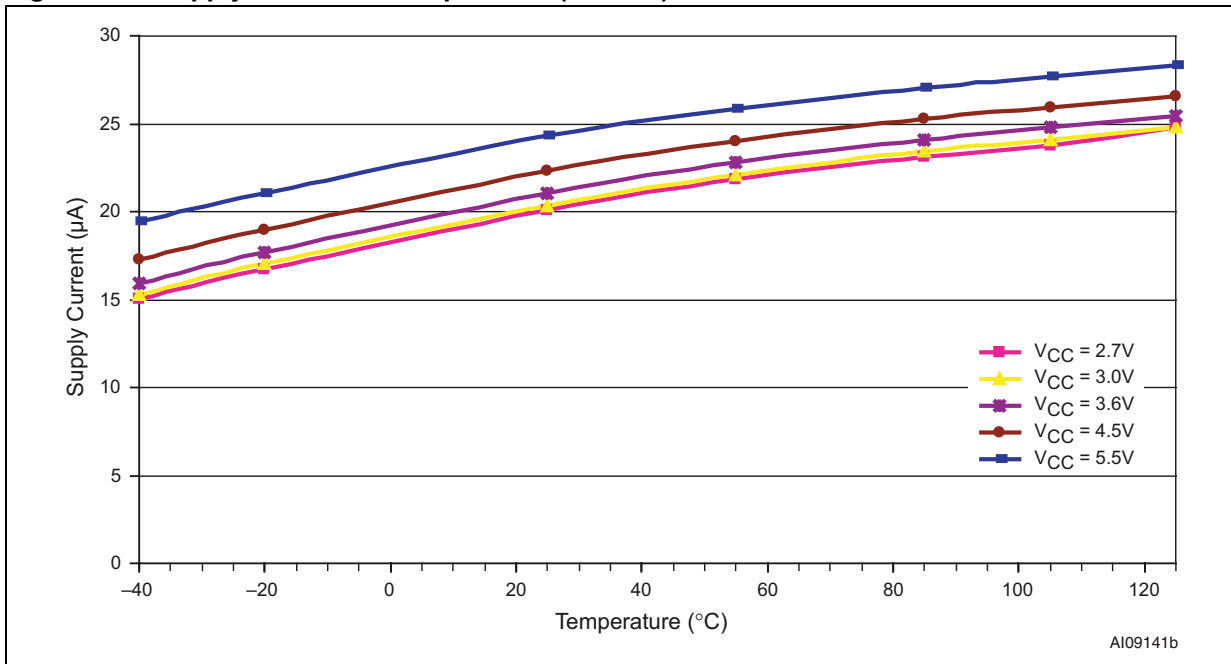


Figure 20. Battery current vs. temperature

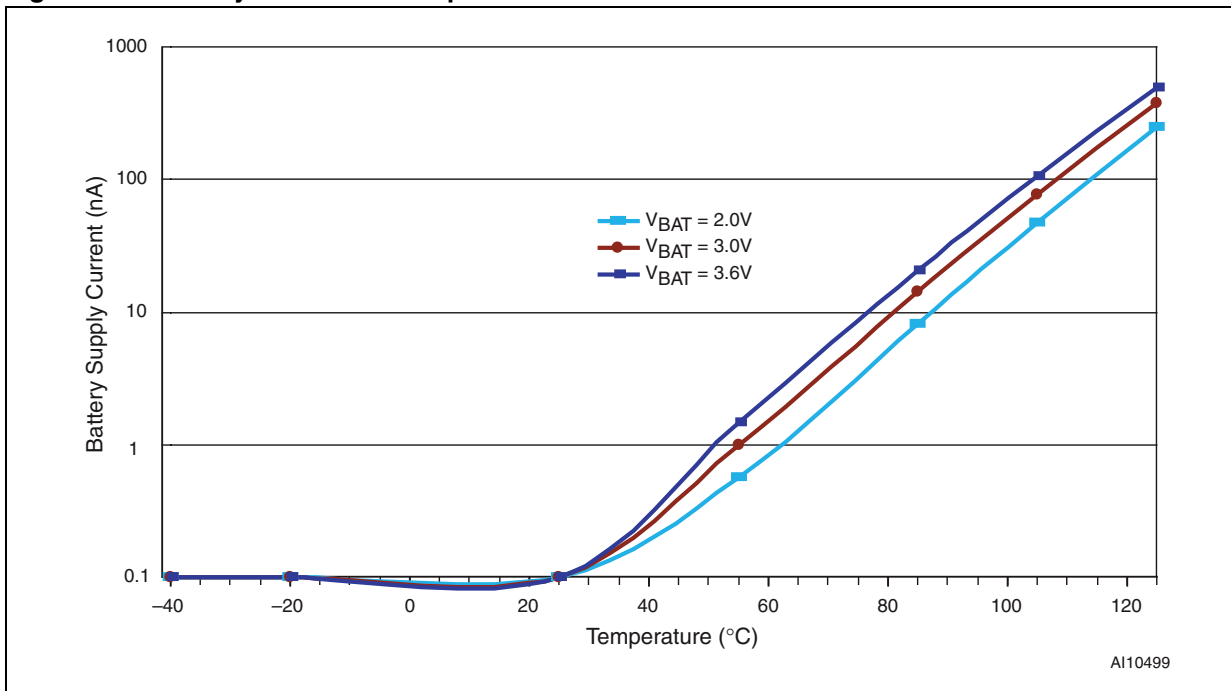


Figure 21. V_{PFI} threshold vs. temperature

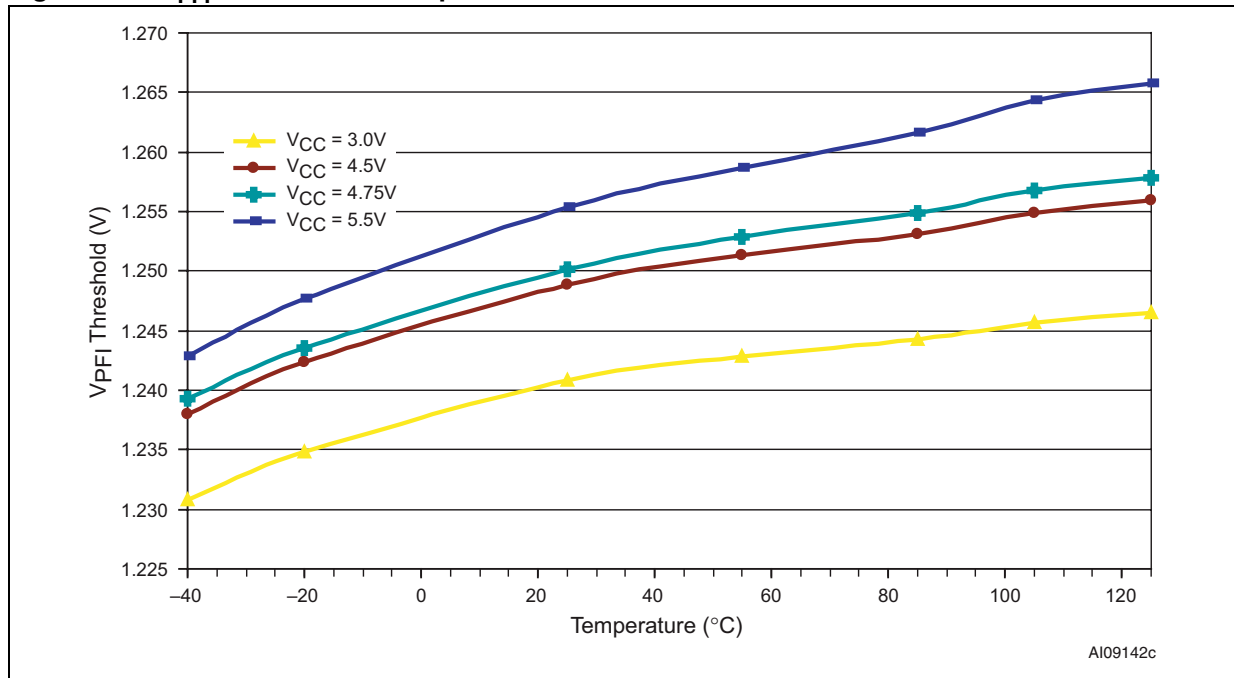


Figure 22. Reset comparator propagation delay vs. temperature (other than STM817/818/819)

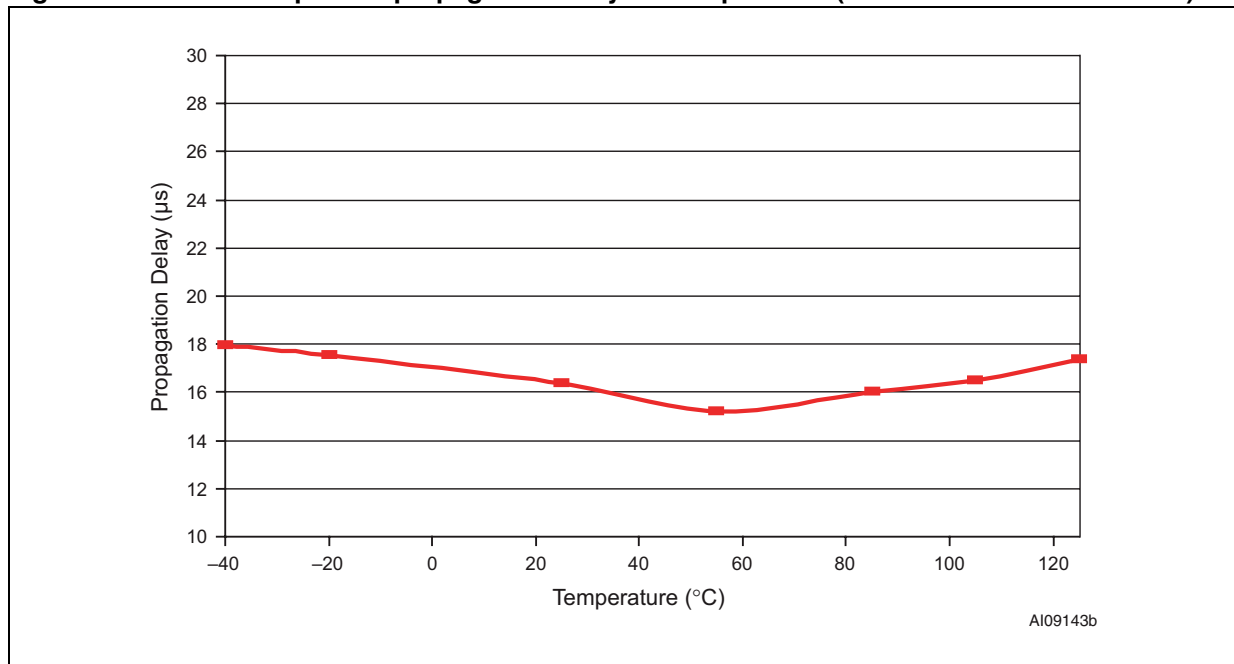


Figure 23. Reset comparator propagation delay vs. temperature ($V_{BAT} = 3.0\text{ V}$; STM817/818/819)

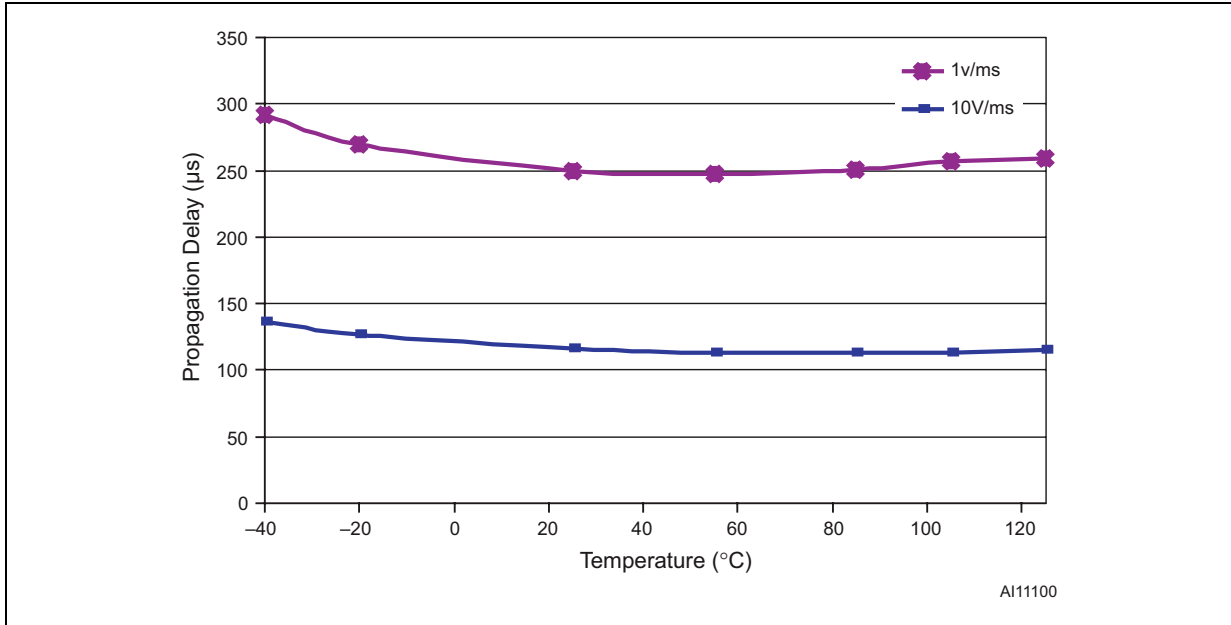


Figure 24. Power-up t_{REC} vs. temperature

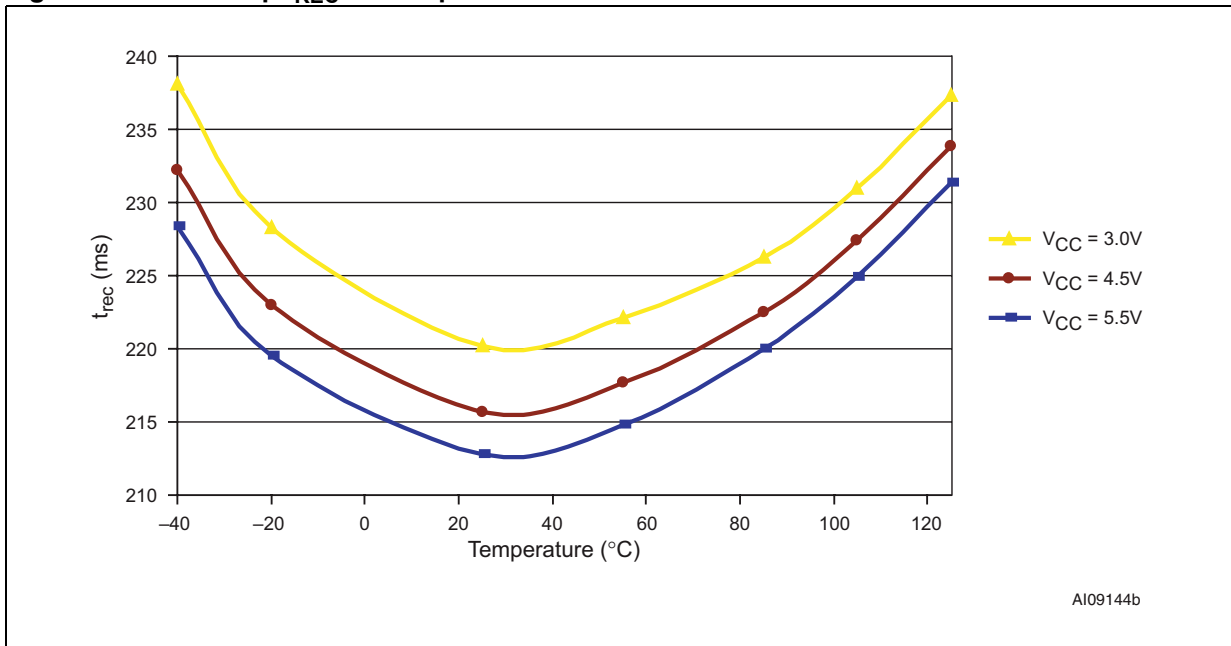


Figure 25. Normalized reset threshold vs. temperature

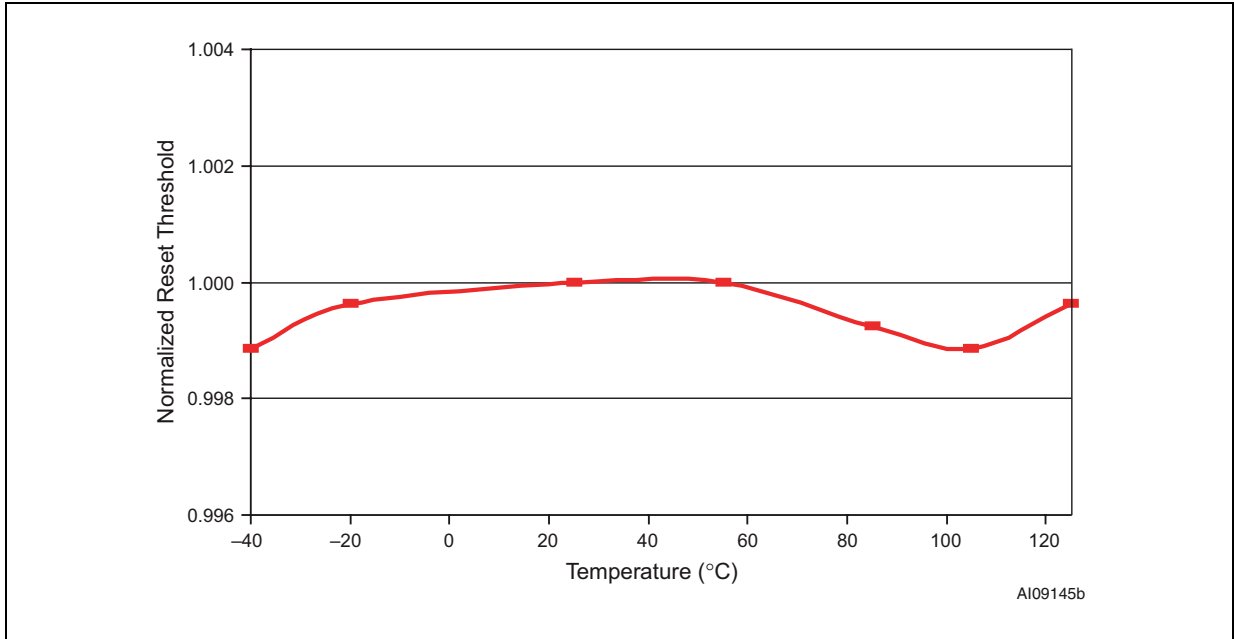


Figure 26. Watchdog time-out period vs. temperature

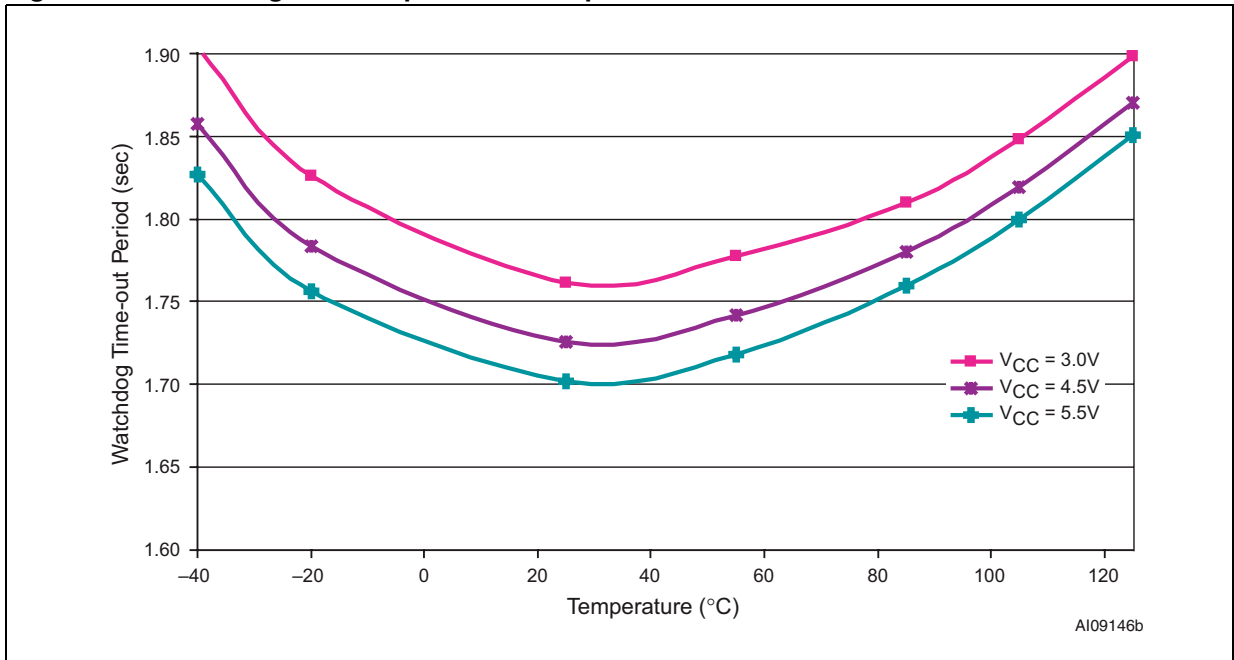


Figure 27. \bar{E} to \bar{E}_{CON} on-resistance vs. temperature

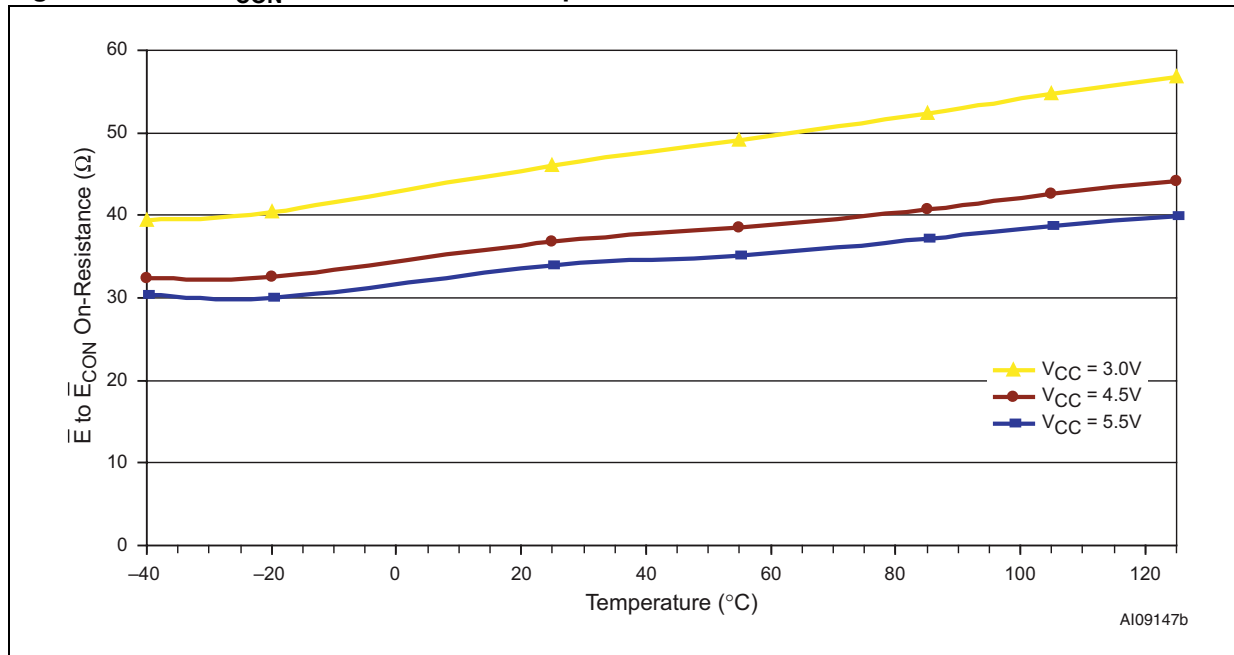


Figure 28. PFI to \bar{PFO} propagation delay vs. temperature

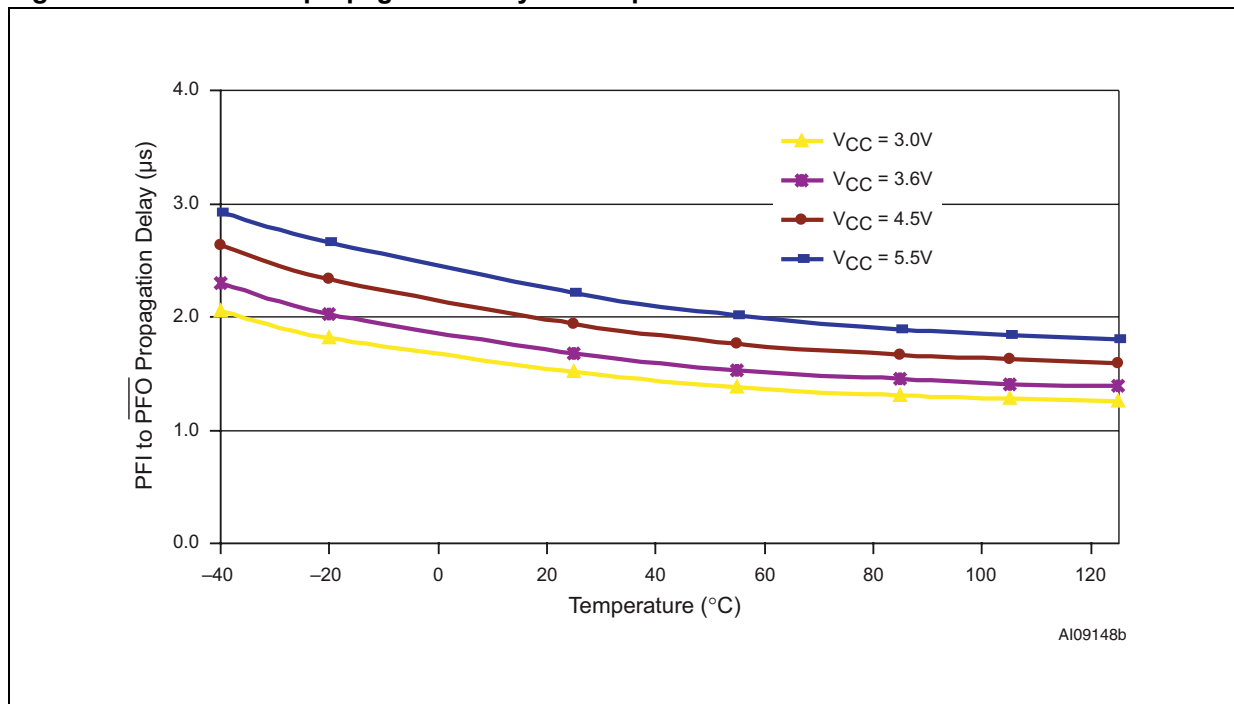


Figure 29. Output voltage vs. load current ($V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$; $V_{BAT} = 2.8\text{ V}$; $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

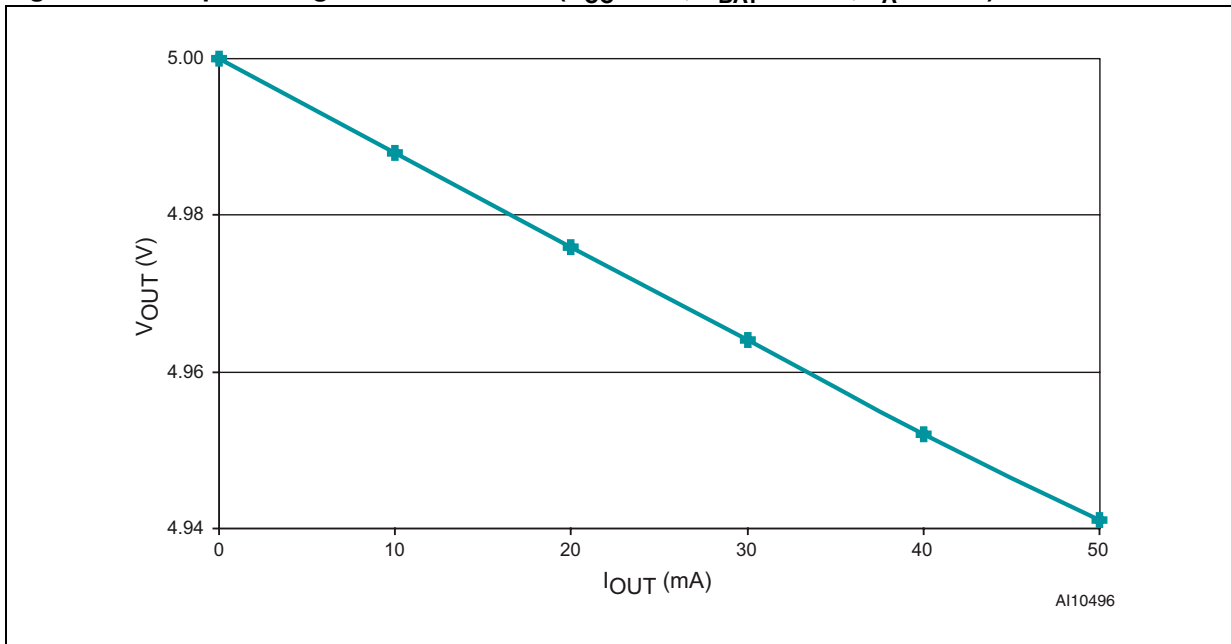


Figure 30. Output voltage vs. load current ($V_{CC} = 0\text{ V}$; $V_{BAT} = 2.8\text{ V}$; $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

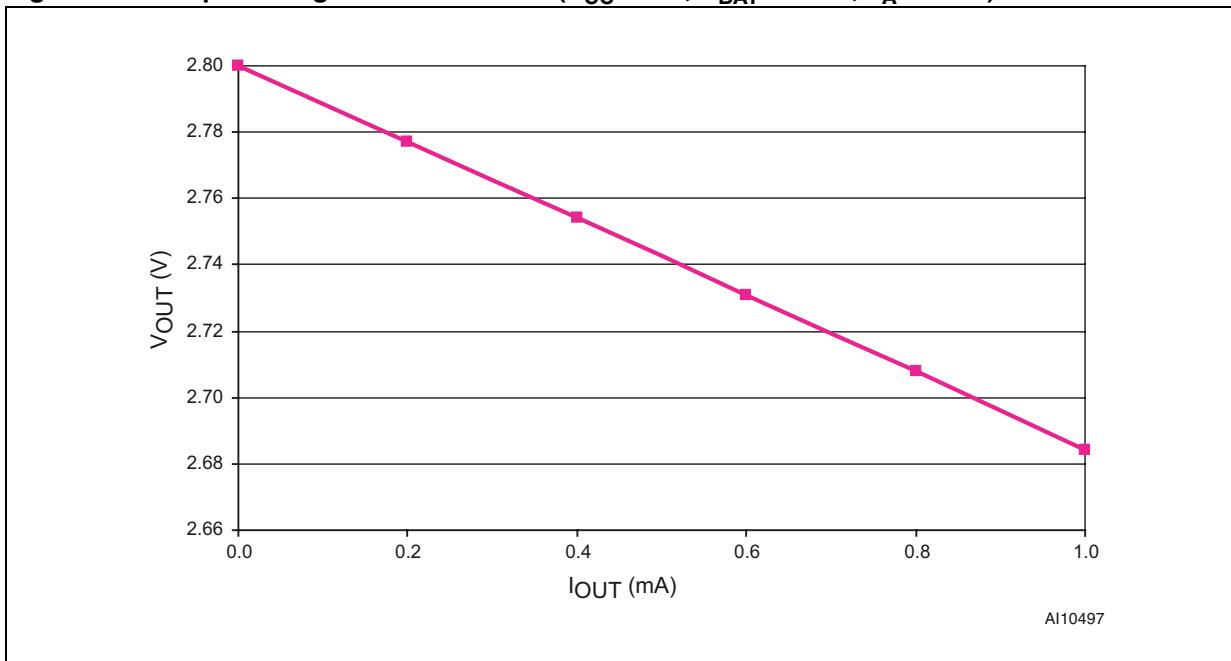


Figure 31. $\overline{\text{RST}}$ output voltage vs. supply voltage

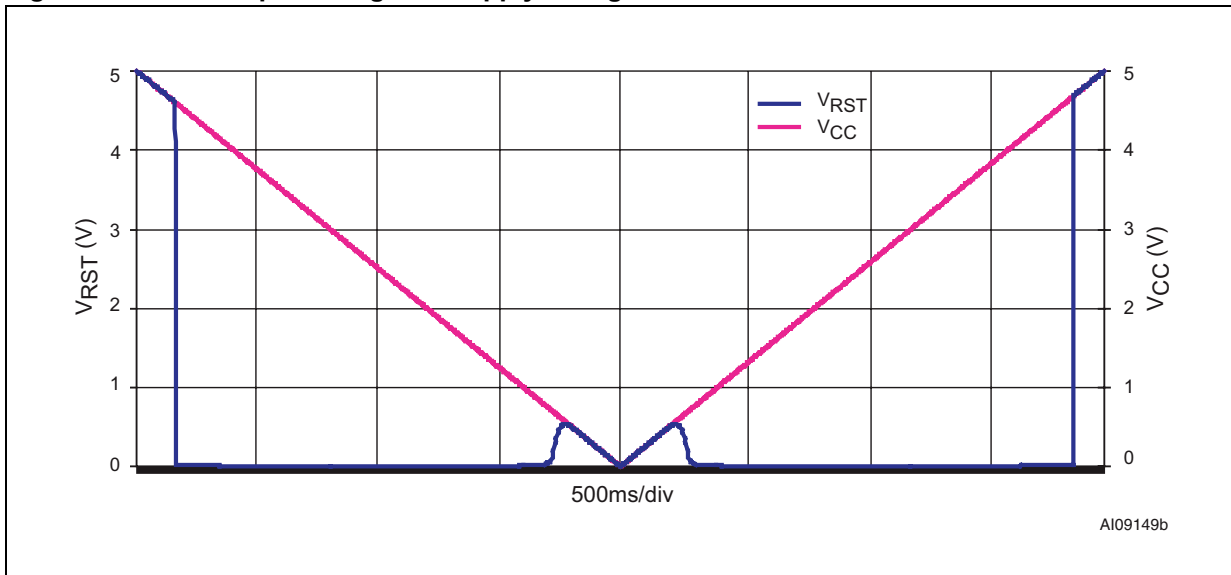


Figure 32. RST output voltage vs. supply voltage

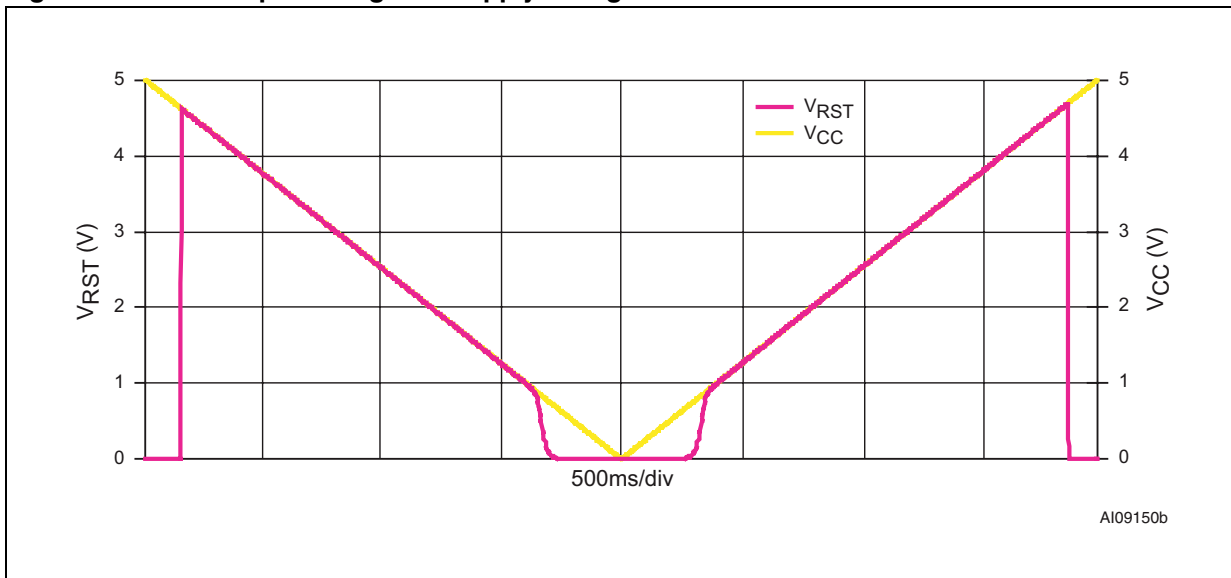


Figure 33. $\overline{\text{RST}}$ response time (assertion)

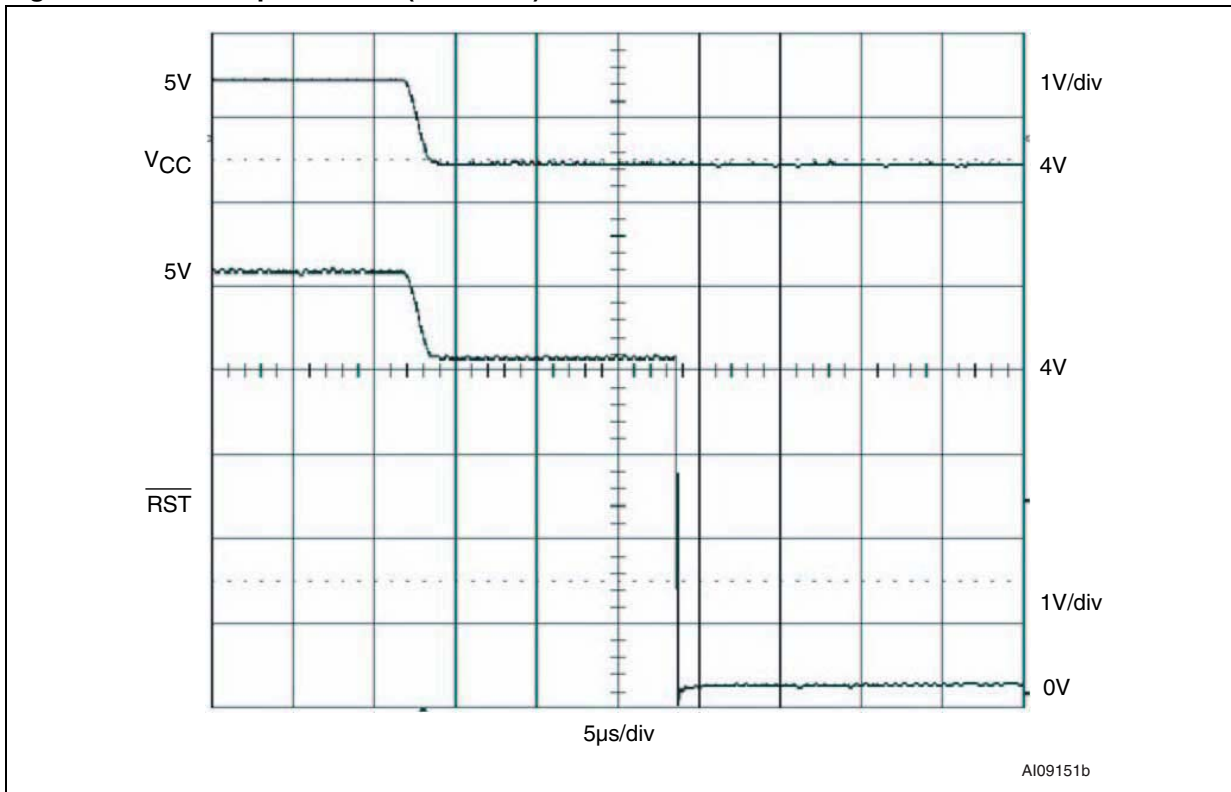


Figure 34. RST response time (assertion)

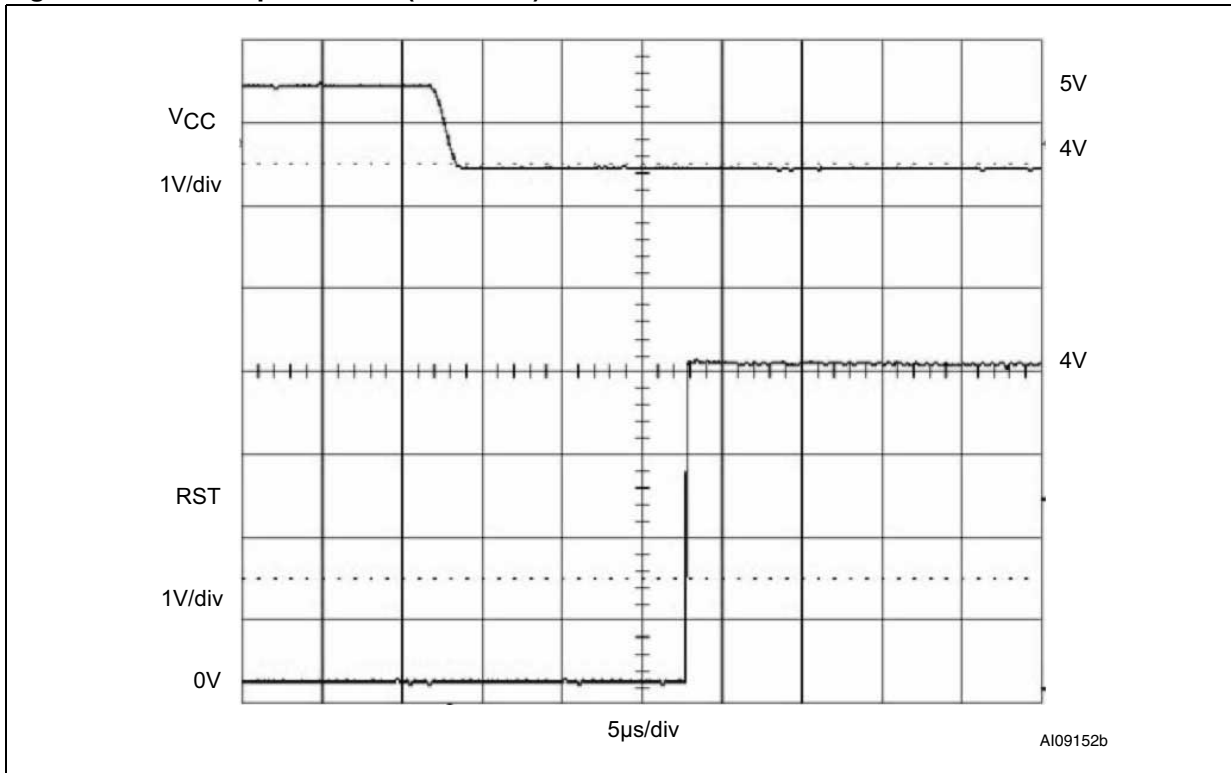


Figure 35. Power-fail comparator response time (assertion)

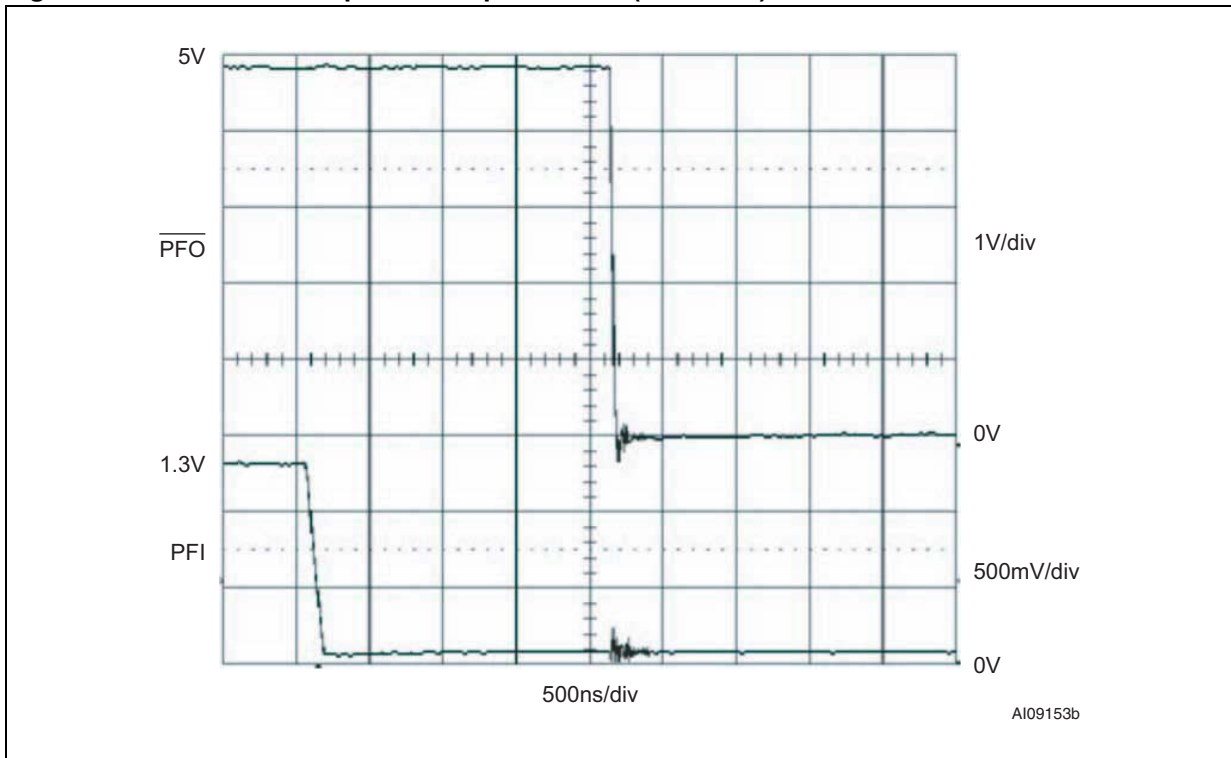


Figure 36. Power-fail comparator response time (de-assertion)

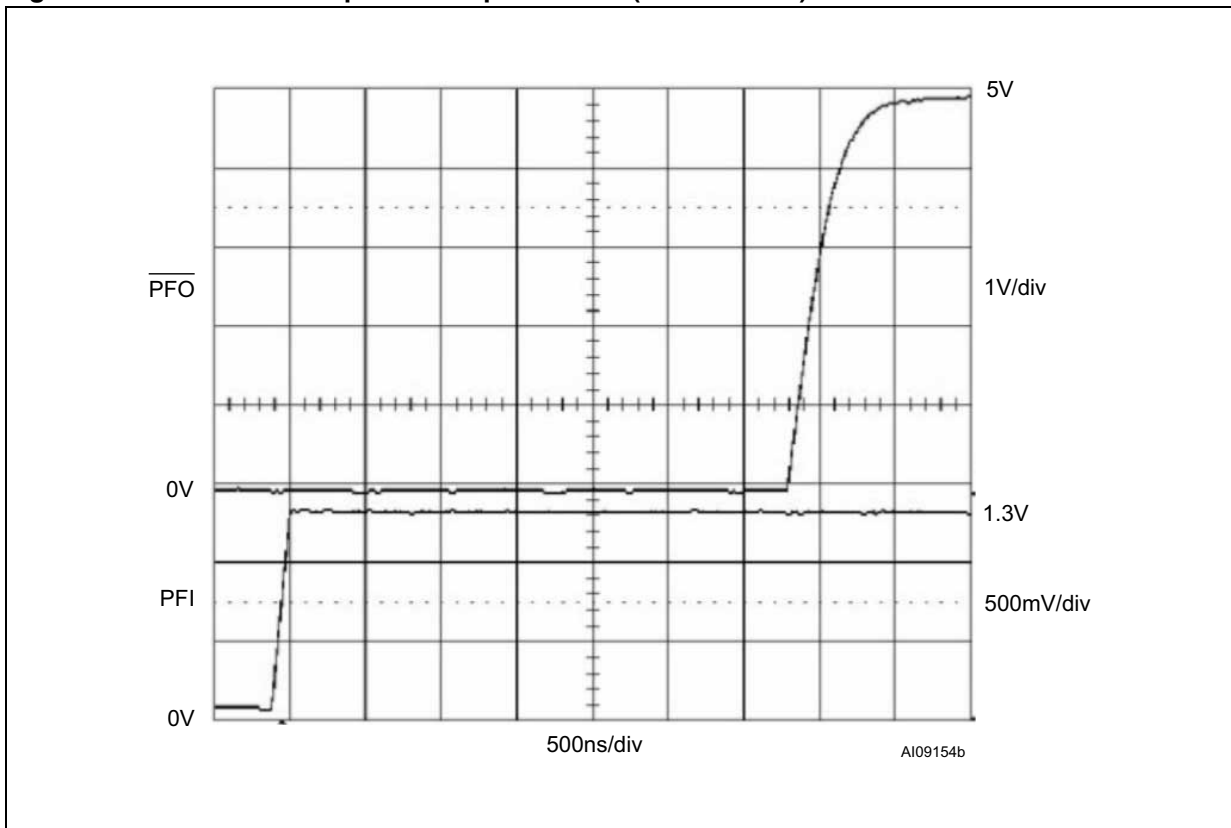


Figure 37. Maximum transient duration vs. reset threshold overdrive

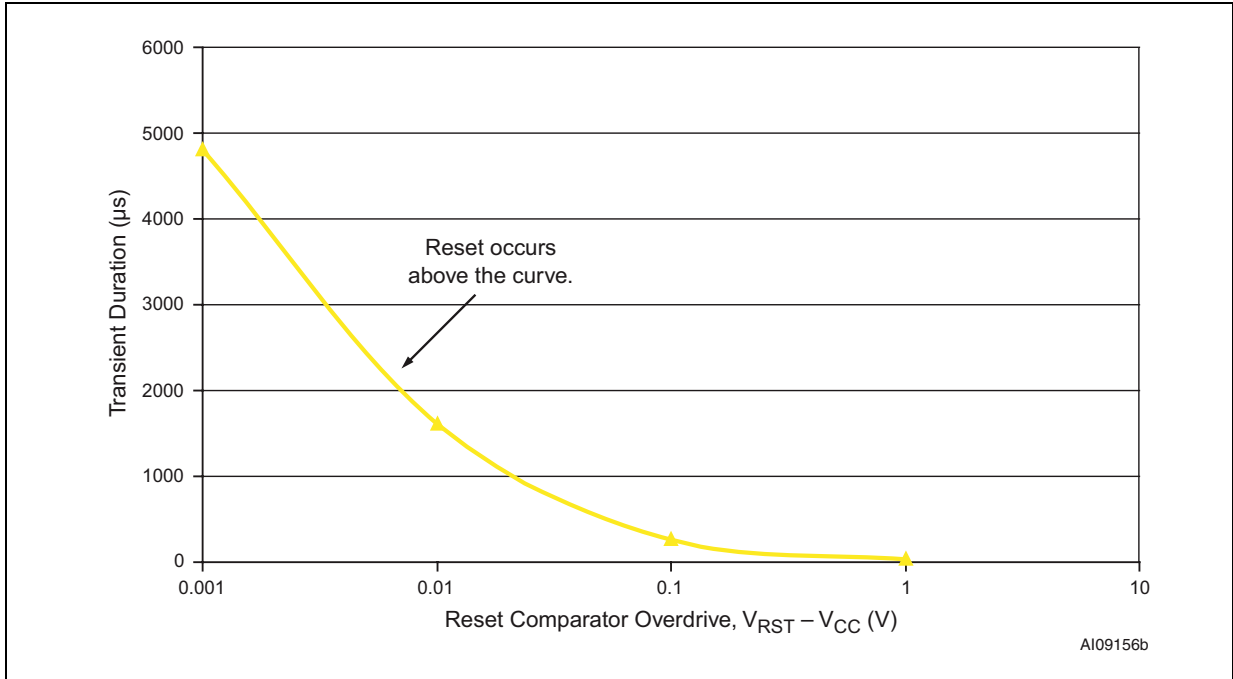
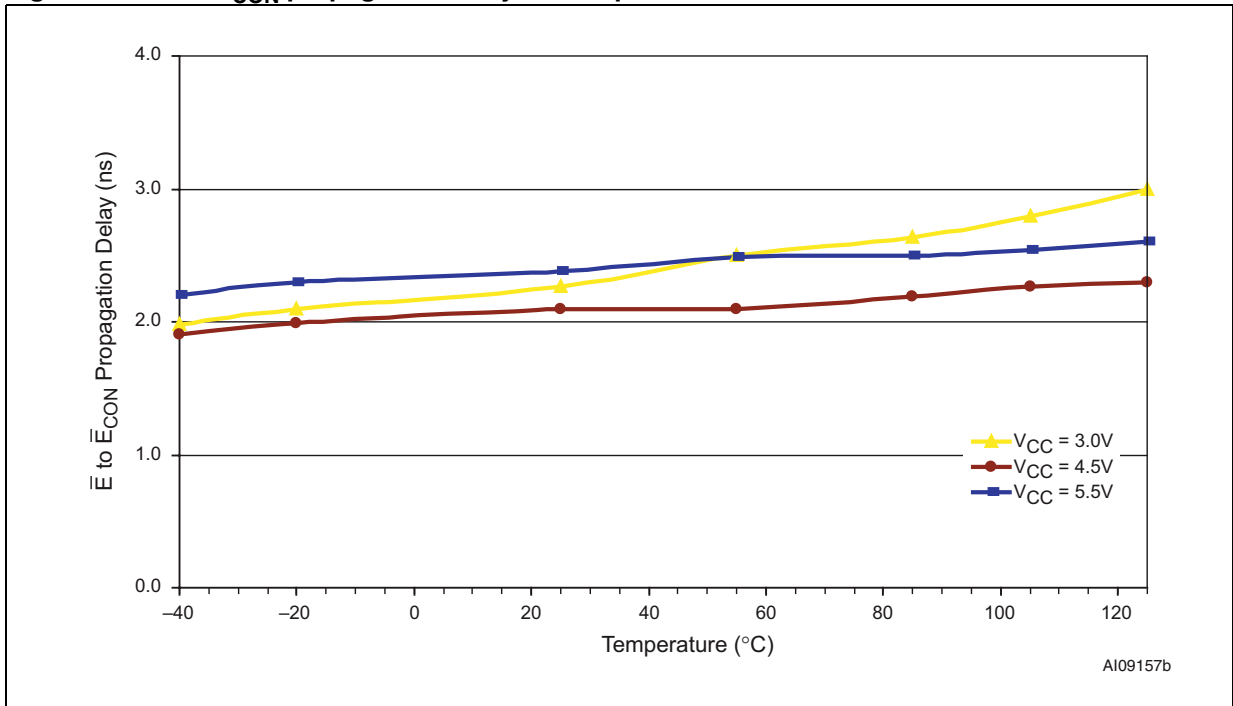


Figure 38. \bar{E} to \bar{E}_{CON} propagation delay vs. temperature



4 Maximum ratings

Stressing the device above the rating listed in the absolute maximum ratings table 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 documents.

Table 5. Absolute maximum ratings

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
|------------------|--|------------------------|------|
| T_{STG} | Storage temperature (V_{CC} off) | -55 to 150 | °C |
| $T_{SLD}^{(1)}$ | Lead solder temperature for 10 seconds | 260 | °C |
| V_{IO} | Input or output voltage | -0.3 to $V_{CC} + 0.3$ | V |
| V_{CC}/V_{BAT} | Supply voltage | -0.3 to 6.0 | V |
| I_O | Output current | 20 | mA |
| P_D | Power dissipation | 320 | mW |

1. Reflow at peak temperature of 255°C to 260°C for < 30 seconds (total thermal budget not to exceed 180°C for between 90 to 150 seconds).

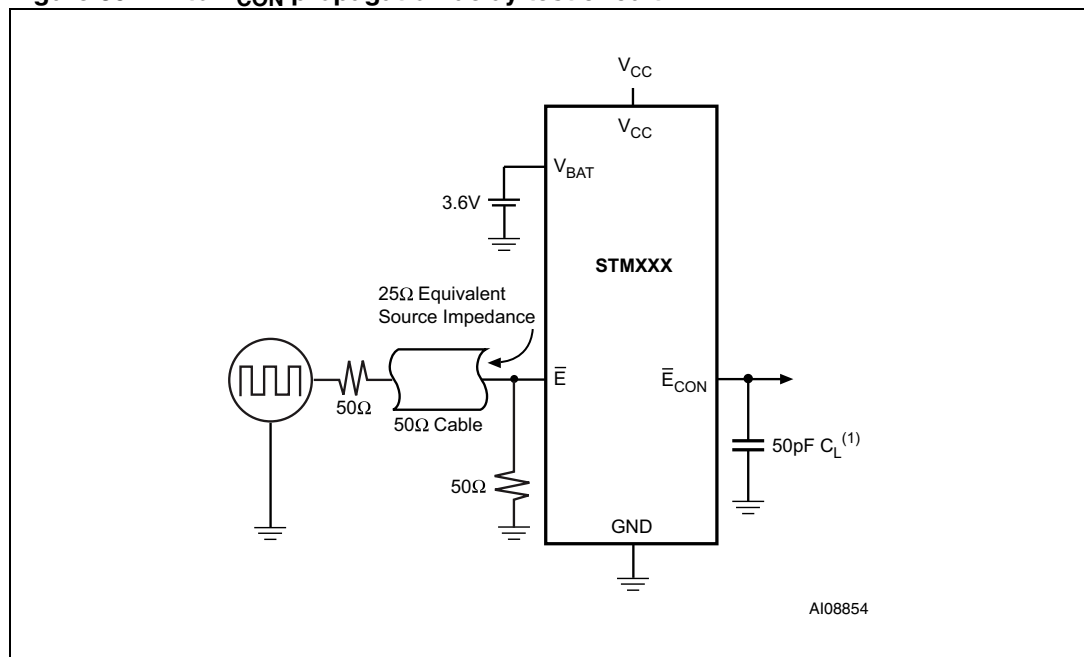
5 DC and AC parameters

This section summarizes the operating measurement conditions, and the DC and AC characteristics of the device. The parameters in the DC and AC characteristics Tables that follow, are derived from tests performed under the measurement conditions summarized in [Table 6: Operating and AC measurement conditions](#). Designers should check that the operating conditions in their circuit match the operating conditions when relying on the quoted parameters.

Table 6. Operating and AC measurement conditions

| Parameter | STM690A/692A/703/704/802/805/817/818/819 | Unit |
|--|--|------|
| V _{CC} /V _{BAT} supply voltage | 1.0 to 5.5 | V |
| Ambient operating temperature (T _A) | -40 to 85 | °C |
| Input rise and fall times | ≤ 5 | ns |
| Input pulse voltages | 0.2 to 0.8V _{CC} | V |
| Input and output timing ref. voltages | 0.3 to 0.7V _{CC} | V |

Figure 39. \bar{E} to \bar{E}_{CON} propagation delay test circuit



1. C_L includes load capacitance and scope probe capacitance.

Figure 40. AC testing input/output waveforms

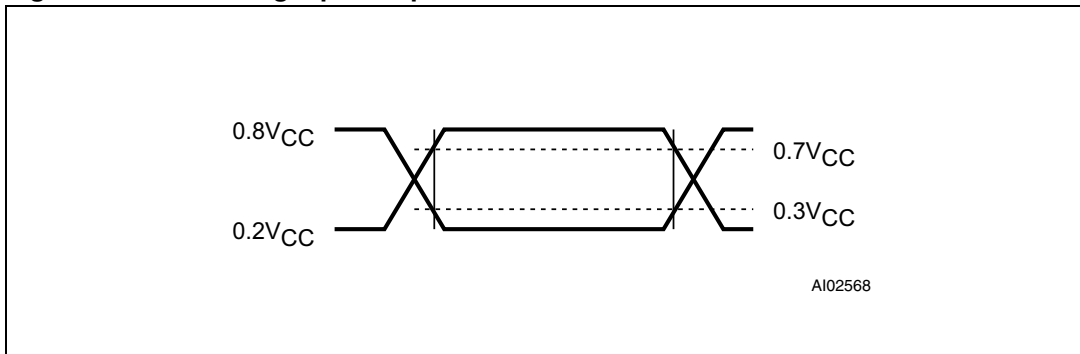
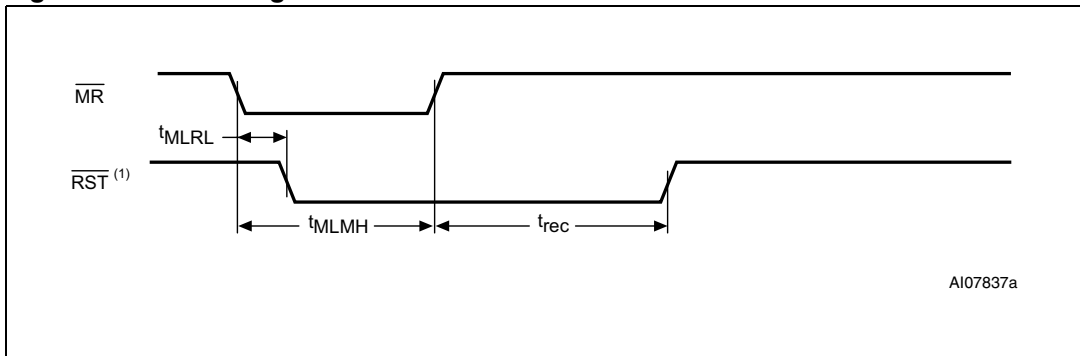


Figure 41. \overline{MR} timing waveform



1. RST for STM805.

Figure 42. Watchdog timing

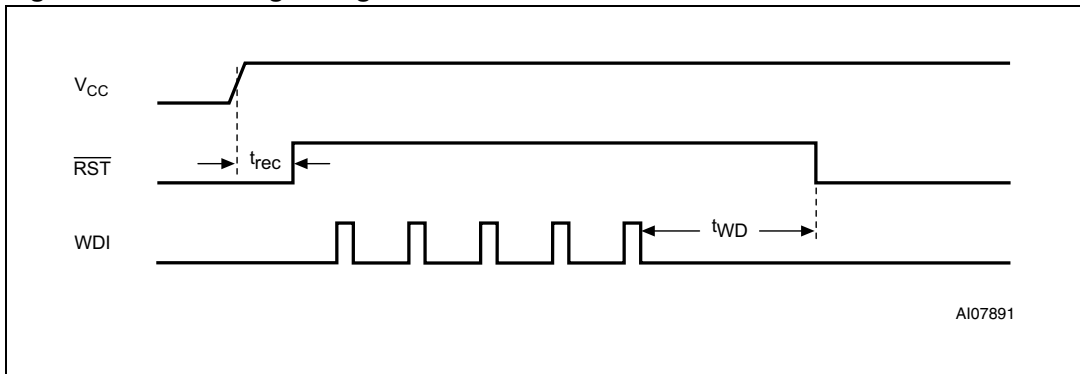


Table 7. DC and AC characteristics

| Sym | Alternative | Description | Test condition ⁽¹⁾ | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|--|-------------|--|---|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| V_{CC} , V_{BAT} ⁽²⁾ | | Operating voltage | $T_A = -40$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$ | 1.2 ⁽³⁾ | | 5.5 | V |
| I_{CC} | | V_{CC} supply current | Excluding I_{OUT} ($V_{CC} < 5.5$ V) | | 25 | 60 | μA |
| | | V_{CC} supply current in battery backup mode | Excluding I_{OUT} ($V_{BAT} = 2.3$ V, $V_{CC} = 2.0$ V, $\overline{MR} = V_{CC}$) | | 25 | 35 | μA |
| I_{BAT} ⁽⁴⁾ | | V_{BAT} supply current in battery backup mode | Excluding I_{OUT} ($V_{BAT} = 3.6$ V) | | 0.4 | 1.0 | μA |
| V_{OUT1} | | V_{OUT} voltage (active) | $I_{OUT1} = 5$ mA ⁽⁵⁾ | $V_{CC} - 0.03$ | $V_{CC} - 0.015$ | | V |
| | | | $I_{OUT1} = 75$ mA | $V_{CC} - 0.3$ | $V_{CC} - 0.15$ | | V |
| | | | $I_{OUT1} = 250$ μA , $V_{CC} > 2.5$ V ⁽⁵⁾ | $V_{CC} - 0.0015$ | $V_{CC} - 0.0006$ | | V |
| V_{OUT2} | | V_{OUT} voltage (battery backup) | $I_{OUT2} = 250$ μA , $V_{BAT} = 2.3$ V | $V_{BAT} - 0.1$ | $V_{BAT} - 0.034$ | | V |
| | | | $I_{OUT2} = 1$ mA, $V_{BAT} = 2.3$ V | | $V_{BAT} - 0.14$ | | V |
| V_{CC} to V_{OUT} on-resistance | | | | | 3 | 4 | Ω |
| V_{BAT} to V_{OUT} on-resistance | | | | | 100 | | Ω |
| I_{LI} | | Input leakage current (\overline{MR}) | 4.5 V $< V_{CC} < 5.5$ V | 75 | 125 | 300 | μA |
| | | Input leakage current (PFI) | 0 V $< V_{IN} < V_{CC}$ | -25 | 2 | +25 | nA |
| | | Input leakage current (WDI) ⁽⁶⁾ | WDI = V_{CC} , time average | | 120 | 160 | μA |
| | | | WDI = GND, time average | | -20 | -15 | μA |
| V_{IH} | | Input high voltage (\overline{MR}) | 4.5 V $< V_{CC} < 5.5$ V | 2.0 | | | V |
| V_{IH} | | Input high voltage (WDI) | V_{RST} (max) $< V_{CC} < 5.5$ V | $0.7V_{CC}$ | | | V |
| V_{IL} | | Input low voltage (\overline{MR}) | 4.5 V $< V_{CC} < 5.5$ V | | | 0.8 | V |
| V_{IL} | | Input low voltage (WDI) | V_{RST} (max) $< V_{CC} < 5.5$ V | | | $0.3V_{CC}$ | V |
| V_{OL} | | Output low voltage (\overline{PFO} , \overline{RST} , RST) | $V_{CC} = V_{RST}$ (max), $I_{SINK} = 3.2$ mA | | | 0.3 | V |
| | | Output low voltage ($\overline{E_{CON}}$) | $V_{CC} = V_{RST}$ (max), $I_{OUT} = 1.6$ mA, $\overline{E} = 0$ V | | | $0.2V_{CC}$ | V |
| V_{OL} | | Output low voltage (\overline{RST}) | $I_{SINK} = 50$ μA , $V_{CC} = 1.0$ V, $V_{BAT} = V_{CC}$, $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$ to 85°C | | | 0.3 | V |
| | | | $I_{SINK} = 100$ μA , $V_{CC} = 1.2$ V, $V_{BAT} = V_{CC}$ | | | 0.3 | V |

Table 7. DC and AC characteristics (continued)

| Sym | Alternative | Description | Test condition ⁽¹⁾ | | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|--|-------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------|---------------|
| V _{OH} | | Output high voltage ($\overline{\text{RST}}$, RST) | I _{SOURCE} = 1 mA V _{CC} = V _{RST} (max) | | 2.4 | | | V |
| | | Output high voltage ($\overline{\text{ECON}}$) | V _{CC} = V _{RST} (max), I _{OUT} = 1.6 mA, $\overline{\text{E}} = \text{V}_{\text{CC}}$ | | 0.8V _{CC} | | | V |
| | | Output high voltage ($\overline{\text{PFO}}$) | I _{SOURCE} = 75 μA , V _{CC} = V _{RST} (max) | | 0.8V _{CC} | | | V |
| V _{OH} | | Output high voltage | I _{SOURCE} = 4 μA , V _{CC} = 1.1 V, V _{BAT} = V _{CC} , T _A = 0°C to 85°C | | | | 0.8 | V |
| | | | I _{SOURCE} = 4 μA , V _{CC} = 1.2 V, V _{BAT} = V _{CC} | | | | 0.9 | V |
| V _{OHB} | | V _{OH} battery backup ($\overline{\text{RST}}$, RST) | I _{SOURCE} = 100 μA , V _{CC} = 0, V _{BAT} = 2.8 V | | 0.8V _{BAT} | | | V |
| | | V _{OH} battery backup ($\overline{\text{ECON}}$) | I _{SOURCE} = 75 μA , V _{CC} = 0, V _{BAT} = 2.8 V | | 0.8V _{BAT} | | | V |
| Power-fail comparator (NOT available on STM818) | | | | | | | | |
| V _{PFI} | | PFI input threshold | PFI falling (V _{CC} = 5 V) | All other versions | 1.20 | 1.25 | 1.30 | V |
| | | | | STM802 | 1.225 | 1.250 | 1.275 | V |
| t _{PF_D} | | PFI to $\overline{\text{PFO}}$ propagation delay | | | | 2 | | μs |
| I _{SC} | | $\overline{\text{PFO}}$ output short to GND current | V _{CC} = 5 V, V _{PFO} = 0 V | | 0.1 | 0.75 | 2.0 | mA |
| Battery switchover | | | | | | | | |
| V _{SO} | | Battery backup switchover voltage ^{(7) (8)} (V _{CC} < V _{BAT} & V _{CC} < V _{RST}) | Power-down | V _{RST} > V _{BAT} | | V _{BAT} | | V |
| | | | | V _{RST} < V _{BAT} | | V _{RST} | | V |
| | | | Power-up | V _{RST} > V _{BAT} | | V _{BAT} | | V |
| | | | | V _{RST} < V _{BAT} | | V _{RST} | | V |
| | | Hysteresis | | | | 40 | mV | |
| Reset thresholds | | | | | | | | |
| V _{RST} | | Reset threshold ⁽⁹⁾ | STM690A/703, STM8XXL | | 4.50 | 4.65 | 4.75 | V |
| | | | STM692A/704, STM8XXM | | 4.25 | 4.40 | 4.50 | V |
| | | Reset threshold hysteresis | | | | 25 | | mV |
| | | V _{CC} to $\overline{\text{RST}}$ delay (from V _{RST} ; V _{CC} falling at 10 V/ms) | STM817/818/819 | | | 100 | | μs |

Table 7. DC and AC characteristics (continued)

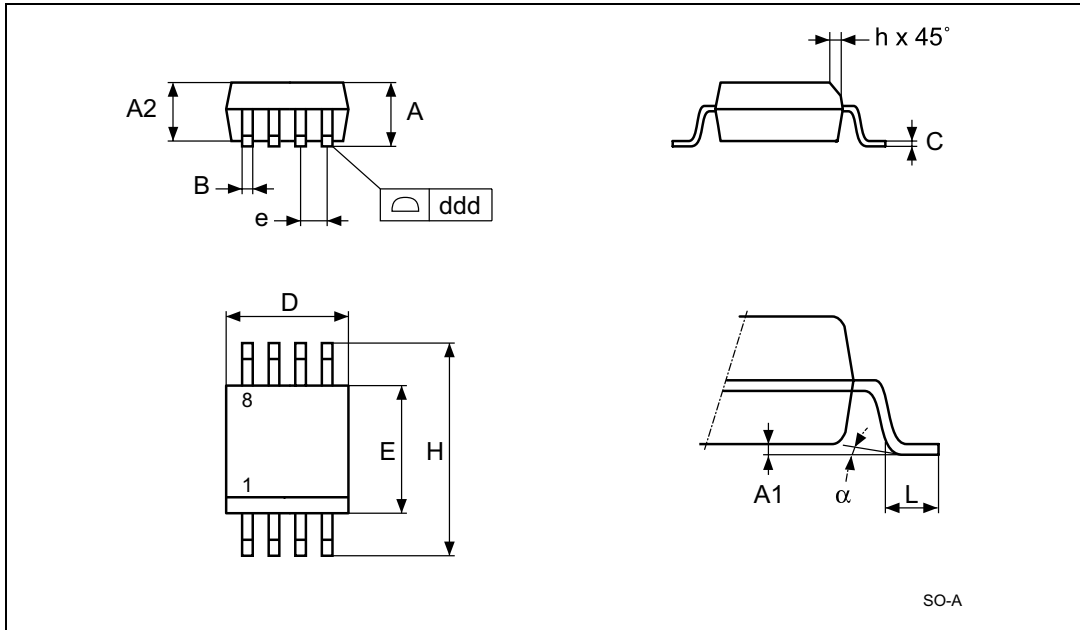
| Sym | Alter-native | Description | Test condition ⁽¹⁾ | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|---|---|---|--|------|------|------|---------------|
| t _{REC} | | $\overline{\text{RST}}$ pulse width | | 140 | 200 | 280 | ms |
| Push-button reset input (STM703/704/819) | | | | | | | |
| t _{MLMH} | t _{$\overline{\text{MR}}$} | $\overline{\text{MR}}$ pulse width | STM703/704 | 150 | | | ns |
| | | | STM819 | 1 | | | μs |
| t _{MLMR} | t _{$\overline{\text{MRD}}$} | $\overline{\text{MR}}$ to $\overline{\text{RST}}$ output delay | STM703/704 | | | 250 | ns |
| | | | STM819 | | 120 | | ns |
| | | $\overline{\text{MR}}$ glitch immunity | STM819 | | 100 | | ns |
| | | $\overline{\text{MR}}$ pull-up resistor | $\overline{\text{MR}} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{\text{CC}} = 5 \text{ V}$ | 45 | 63 | 85 | k Ω |
| Watchdog timer (NOT available on STM703/704/819) | | | | | | | |
| | t _{WD} | Watchdog timeout period | $V_{\text{RST}}(\text{max}) < V_{\text{CC}} < 5.5 \text{ V}$ | 1.12 | 1.60 | 2.24 | s |
| | | WDI pulse width | $V_{\text{RST}}(\text{max}) < V_{\text{CC}} < 5.5 \text{ V}$ | 50 | | | ns |
| Chip-enable gating (STM818 only) | | | | | | | |
| | | $\overline{\text{E}}$ -to- $\overline{\text{E}}_{\text{CON}}$ resistance | $V_{\text{CC}} = V_{\text{RST}}(\text{max})$ | | 40 | 150 | Ω |
| | | $\overline{\text{E}}$ -to- $\overline{\text{E}}_{\text{CON}}$ propagation delay | $4.5 \text{ V} < V_{\text{CC}} < 5.5 \text{ V}$ | | 2 | 7 | ns |
| | | Reset-to- $\overline{\text{E}}_{\text{CON}}$ high delay | (Power-down) | | 15 | | μs |
| | | $\overline{\text{E}}_{\text{CON}}$ short circuit current | $V_{\text{CC}} = 5 \text{ V}$, disable mode, $\overline{\text{E}} = \text{logic high}, \overline{\text{E}}_{\text{CON}} = 0 \text{ V}$ | 0.1 | 0.75 | 2.0 | mA |

- Valid for ambient operating temperature: $T_{\text{A}} = -40$ to 85°C ; $V_{\text{CC}} = 4.75 \text{ V}$ to 5.5 V for "L" versions; $V_{\text{CC}} = 4.5 \text{ V}$ to 5.5 V for "M" versions; and $V_{\text{BAT}} = 2.8 \text{ V}$ (except where noted).
- V_{CC} supply current, logic input leakage, watchdog functionality, push-button reset functionality, PFI functionality, state of $\overline{\text{RST}}$ and RST tested at $V_{\text{BAT}} = 3.6 \text{ V}$, and $V_{\text{CC}} = 5.5 \text{ V}$. The state of $\overline{\text{RST}}$ or RST and PFO is tested at $V_{\text{CC}} = V_{\text{CC}}(\text{min})$. Either V_{CC} or V_{BAT} can go to 0 V if the other is greater than 2.0 V .
- $V_{\text{CC}}(\text{min}) = 1.0 \text{ V}$ for $T_{\text{A}} = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- Tested at $V_{\text{BAT}} = 3.6 \text{ V}$, $V_{\text{CC}} = 3.5 \text{ V}$ and 0 V .
- Guaranteed by design.
- WDI input is designed to be driven by a three-state output device. To float WDI, the "high impedance mode" of the output device must have a maximum leakage current of $10 \mu\text{A}$ and a maximum output capacitance of 200 pF . The output device must also be able to source and sink at least $200 \mu\text{A}$ when active.
- When $V_{\text{BAT}} > V_{\text{CC}} > V_{\text{RST}}$, V_{OUT} remains connected to V_{CC} until V_{CC} drops below V_{RST} .
- When $V_{\text{RST}} > V_{\text{CC}} > V_{\text{BAT}}$, V_{OUT} remains connected to V_{CC} until V_{CC} drops below the battery voltage ($V_{\text{BAT}} - 75 \text{ mV}$).
- For V_{CC} falling.

6 Package mechanical data

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in ECOPACK® packages. These packages have a lead-free second level interconnect. The category of second level interconnect is marked on the package and on the inner box label, in compliance with JEDEC Standard JESD97. The maximum ratings related to soldering conditions are also marked on the inner box label. ECOPACK is an ST trademark. ECOPACK specifications are available at: www.st.com.

Figure 43. SO8 - 8-lead plastic small outline, 150 mils body width, package mechanical drawing

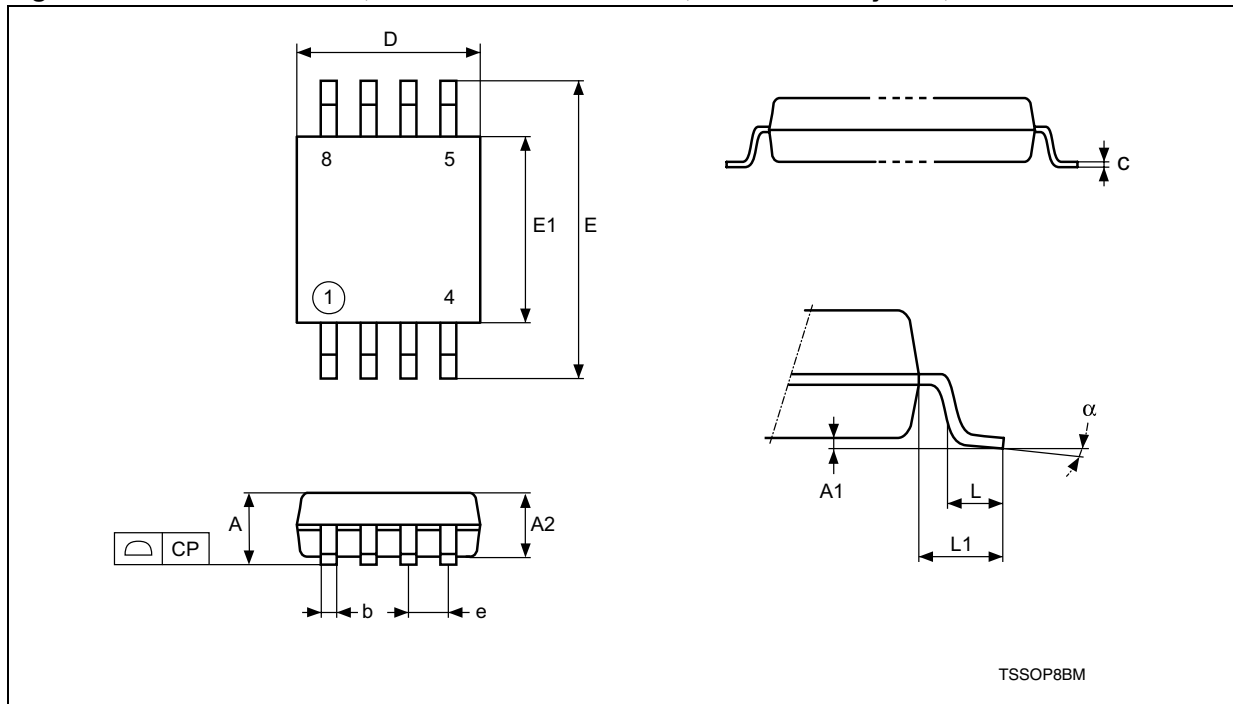


Note: Drawing is not to scale.

Table 8. SO8 - 8-lead plastic small outline, 150 mils body width, package mechanical data

| Symbol | mm | | | inches | | |
|--------|------|------|------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Typ | Min | Max | Typ | Min | Max |
| A | - | 1.35 | 1.75 | - | 0.053 | 0.069 |
| A1 | - | 0.10 | 0.25 | - | 0.004 | 0.010 |
| B | - | 0.33 | 0.51 | - | 0.013 | 0.020 |
| C | - | 0.19 | 0.25 | - | 0.007 | 0.010 |
| D | - | 4.80 | 5.00 | - | 0.189 | 0.197 |
| ddd | - | - | 0.10 | - | - | 0.004 |
| E | - | 3.80 | 4.00 | - | 0.150 | 0.157 |
| e | 1.27 | - | - | 0.050 | - | - |
| H | - | 5.80 | 6.20 | - | 0.228 | 0.244 |
| h | - | 0.25 | 0.50 | - | 0.010 | 0.020 |
| L | - | 0.40 | 0.90 | - | 0.016 | 0.035 |
| alpha | - | 0° | 8° | - | 0° | 8° |
| N | 8 | | | 8 | | |

Figure 44. TSSOP8 - 8-lead, thin shrink small outline, 3 x 3 mm body size, outline



Note: Drawing is not to scale.

Table 9. TSSOP8 - 8-lead, thin shrink small outline, 3 x 3 mm body size, mechanical data

| Symbol | mm | | | inches | | |
|--------|------|------|------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Typ | Min | Max | Typ | Min | Max |
| A | - | - | 1.10 | - | - | 0.043 |
| A1 | - | 0.05 | 0.15 | - | 0.002 | 0.006 |
| A2 | 0.85 | 0.75 | 0.95 | 0.034 | 0.030 | 0.037 |
| b | - | 0.25 | 0.40 | - | 0.010 | 0.016 |
| c | - | 0.13 | 0.23 | - | 0.005 | 0.009 |
| CP | - | - | 0.10 | - | - | 0.004 |
| D | 3.00 | 2.90 | 3.10 | 0.118 | 0.114 | 0.122 |
| e | 0.65 | - | - | 0.026 | - | - |
| E | 4.90 | 4.65 | 5.15 | 0.193 | 0.183 | 0.203 |
| E1 | 3.00 | 2.90 | 3.10 | 0.118 | 0.114 | 0.122 |
| L | 0.55 | 0.40 | 0.70 | 0.022 | 0.016 | 0.030 |
| L1 | 0.95 | - | - | 0.037 | - | - |
| alpha | - | 0° | 6° | - | 0° | 6° |
| N | 8 | | | 8 | | |

7 Part numbering

Table 10. Ordering information scheme

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| Example: | STM690A | M | 6 | E |
| Device type | STM690A/692A/703/704/802/805/817/818/819 | | | |
| Threshold voltage | STM690A, STM703: blank: $V_{RST} = 4.50\text{ V to }4.75\text{ V}$ STM692A, STM704: blank: $V_{RST} = 4.25\text{ V to }4.50\text{ V}$ STM8xx: L: $V_{RST} = 4.50\text{ V to }4.75\text{ V}$ M: $V_{RST} = 4.25\text{ V to }4.50\text{ V}$ | | | |
| Package | M = SO8 DS ⁽¹⁾ = TSSOP | | | |
| Temperature range | 6: $-40^{\circ}\text{C to }85^{\circ}\text{C}$ | | | |
| Shipping method | E = ECOPACK [®] package, tubes F = ECOPACK [®] package, tape & reel | | | |

1. Contact local ST sales office for availability

For other options or for more information on any aspect of this device, please contact the ST sales office nearest you.

Table 11. Marking description

| Part number | Reset threshold | Package | Topside marking |
|-------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| STM690A | 4.65 V | SO8 | 690A |
| STM692A | 4.40 V | SO8 | 692A |
| STM703 | 4.65 V | SO8 | 703 |
| STM704 | 4.40 V | SO8 | 704 |
| STM802L | 4.65 V | SO8 | 802L |
| STM802M | 4.40 V | SO8 | 802M |
| STM805L | 4.65 V | SO8 | 805L |
| STM817L | 4.65 V | SO8 | 817L |
| | | TSSOP8 | |
| STM817M | 4.40 V | SO8 | 817M |
| | | TSSOP8 | |
| STM818L | 4.65 V | SO8 | 818L |
| | | TSSOP8 | |
| STM818M | 4.40 V | SO8 | 818M |
| | | TSSOP8 | |
| STM819L | 4.65 V | SO8 | 819L |
| | | TSSOP8 | |
| STM819M | 4.40 V | SO8 | 819M |
| | | TSSOP8 | |

8 Revision history

Table 12. Document revision history

| Date | Revision | Changes |
|-------------|----------|--|
| Oct-2003 | 1 | Initial release. |
| 31-Oct-2003 | 1.1 | Update DC characteristics (Table 7). |
| 22-Dec-2003 | 2 | Reformatted; updated characteristics (cover page, Figure 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, Table 3, 4, 7, 9, 11). |
| 16-Jan-2004 | 2.1 | Add typical characteristics (Figure 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38). |
| 08-Apr-2004 | 2.2 | Update characteristics (Figure 12, 22, 28, 32, 33, 34, 37; Table 1, 7). |
| 25-May-2004 | 3 | Remove references to “open drain” (cover page, 4, 7; Table 2); update characteristics (Table 3, 7). |
| 05-Jul-2004 | 4 | Update package availability, pin description; promote document (cover page, Figure 13, 14; Table 3, 7, 10). |
| 29-Sep-2004 | 5 | Clarify root part numbers, pin descriptions (Figure 10, 12, 39; Table 7, 10). |
| 01-Mar-2005 | 6 | Update characteristics (Figure 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38). |
| 20-Jan-2006 | 7 | Correct marking, update lead-free text (Table 10, 11) |
| 21-Oct-2008 | 8 | Reformatted, minor text changes; updated Table 3, 4, 7, 10, Figure 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 39, Section 6: Package mechanical data . |

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