

Sensor Performance

Temperature Specification

Parameter	Condition	min	typ	max	Units
Resolution ¹	14 bit		0.01		°C
	12 bit		0.04		°C
Accuracy tolerance ²	typ		±0.2		°C
	max	see Figure 2			°C
Repeatability			±0.1		°C
Operating Range	extended	-40		125	°C
Response Time ³	τ 63%	5		30	s
Long Term Drift			< 0.04		°C/yr

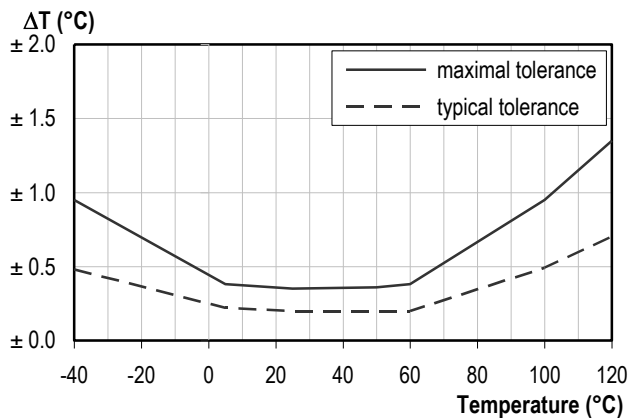


Figure 2 Typical and maximal tolerance for temperature sensor in °C

Electrical Specification

Parameter	Conditions	min	typ	max	Units
Supply Voltage, VDD		2.1	3.0	3.6	V
Supply Current, IDD ⁴	sleep mode		0.15	0.4	μA
	measuring	200	300	330	μA
Power Dissipation ⁴	sleep mode		0.5	1.2	μW
	measuring	0.6	0.9	1.0	mW
	average 11bit		8.6		μW
Communication	digital 2-wire interface, I ² C protocol				

Table 1 Electrical specification. For absolute maximum values see Section 4.1 of Users Guide.

Packaging Information

Sensor Type	Packaging	Quantity	Order Number
STS21	Tape & Reel	400	1-100811-01
	Tape & Reel	1500	1-100812-01
	Tape & Reel	5000	1-100832-01

¹ Default measurement resolution is 14bit. It can be reduced to 13bit, 12bit or 11bit by command to user register.

² Accuracies are tested at Outgoing Quality Control at 25°C and 3.0V. Values exclude long term drift.

³ Response time depends on heat conductivity of sensor substrate.

This datasheet is subject to change and may be amended without prior notice.

⁴ Min and max values of Supply Current and Power Dissipation are based on fixed VDD = 3.0V and T < 60°C. The average value is based on one 11bit measurement per second.

Users Guide STS21

1 Extended Specification

1.1 Electrical Specification

Current consumption as given in Table 1 is dependent on temperature and supply voltage VDD. For estimations on energy consumption of the sensor Figures 3 and 4 may be consulted. Please note that values given in these Figures are of typical nature and the variance is considerable.

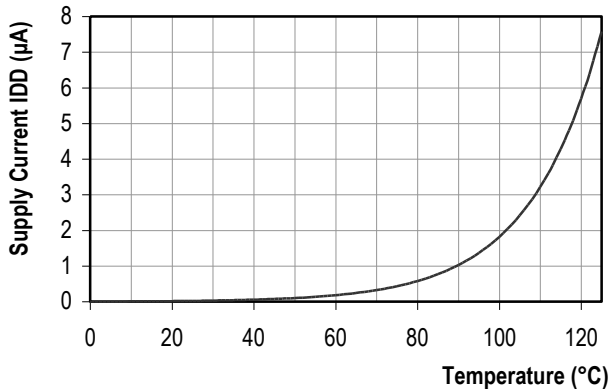


Figure 3 Typical dependency of supply current (sleep mode) versus temperature at VDD = 3.0V. Please note that the variance of these data can be above $\pm 25\%$ of displayed value.

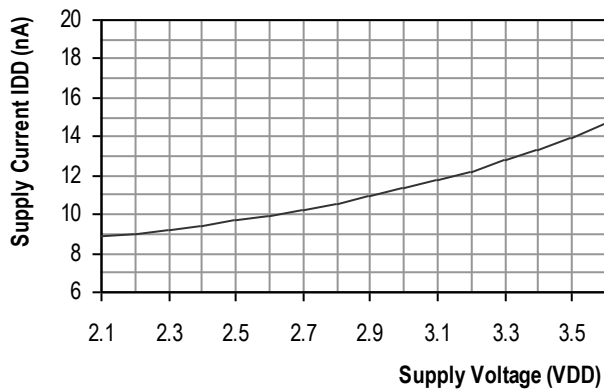


Figure 4 Typical dependency of supply current (sleep mode) versus supply voltage at 25°C. Please note that deviations may be up to $\pm 50\%$ of displayed value. Values at 60°C scale with a factor of about 15 (compare Table 1).

2 Application Information

2.1 Soldering Instructions

The DFN's die pad (centre pad) and perimeter I/O pads are fabricated from a planar copper lead-frame by over-molding leaving the die pad and I/O pads exposed for mechanical and electrical connection. Both the I/O pads and die pad should be soldered to the PCB. In order to prevent oxidation and optimize soldering, the bottom side of the sensor pads is plated with Ni/Pd/Au.

On the PCB the I/O lands⁵ should be 0.2mm longer than the package I/O pads. Inward corners may be rounded to match the I/O pad shape. The I/O land width should match the DFN-package I/O-pads width 1:1 and the land for the die pad should match 1:1 with the DFN package – see Figure 5.

The solder mask⁶ design for the land pattern preferably is of type Non-Solder Mask Defined (NSMD) with solder mask openings larger than metal pads. For NSMD pads, the solder mask opening should be about 120µm to 150µm larger than the pad size, providing a 60µm to 75µm design clearance between the copper pad and solder mask. Rounded portions of package pads should have a matching rounded solder mask-opening shape to minimize the risk of solder bridging. For the actual pad dimensions, each pad on the PCB should have its own solder mask opening with a web of solder mask between adjacent pads.

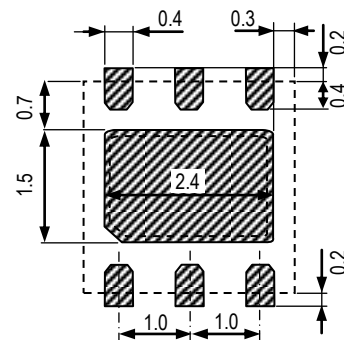


Figure 5 Recommended metal land pattern for STS21. Values in mm. Die pad (centre pad) may be left floating or be connected to ground, NC pads shall be left floating. The outer dotted line represents the outer dimension of the DFN package.

For solder paste printing a laser-cut, stainless steel stencil with electro-polished trapezoidal walls and with 0.125mm stencil thickness is recommended. For the I/O pads the stencil apertures should be 0.1mm longer than PCB pads and positioned with 0.1mm offset away from the centre of

⁵ The land pattern is understood to be the metal layer on the PCB, onto which the DFN pads are soldered to.

⁶ The solder mask is understood to be the insulating layer on top of the PCB covering the connecting lines.

the package. The die pad aperture should cover about 70 – 90% of the pad area – say up to 1.4mm x 2.3mm centered on the thermal land area. It can also be split in two openings.

Due to the low mounted height of the DFN, “no clean” type 3 solder paste⁷ is recommended as well as Nitrogen purge during reflow.

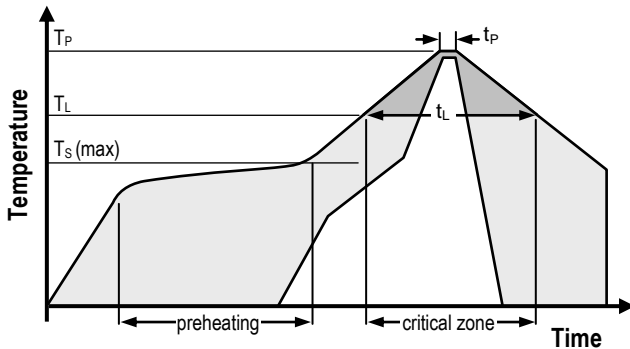


Figure 6 Soldering profile according to JEDEC standard. $T_P \leq 260^\circ\text{C}$ and $t_P < 30\text{sec}$ for Pb-free assembly. $T_L < 220^\circ\text{C}$ and $t_L < 150\text{sec}$. Ramp-up/down speeds shall be $< 5^\circ\text{C}/\text{sec}$.

It is important to note that the diced edge or side faces of the I/O pads may oxidise over time, therefore a solder fillet may or may not form. Hence there is no guarantee for solder joint fillet heights of any kind.

For soldering STS21, standard *reflow soldering* ovens may be used. The sensor is qualified to withstand soldering profile according to IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020 with peak temperatures at 260°C during up to 30sec for Pb-free assembly in IR/Convection reflow ovens (see Figure 6).

For manual soldering contact time must be limited to 5 seconds at up to 350°C .

2.2 Storage Conditions and Handling Instructions

Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL) is 1, according to IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020. At the same time, it is recommended to further process the sensors within 1 year after date of delivery.

During storage, temperature shall be in the range of $10^\circ\text{C} - 50^\circ\text{C}$.

2.3 Temperature Effects

If the sensor shares a PCB with electronic components that produce heat it should be mounted in a way that prevents heat transfer or keeps it as low as possible. Measures to reduce heat transfer can be ventilation, reduction of copper layers between the sensor and the rest of the PCB or milling a slit into the PCB around the sensor – see Figure 7.

Furthermore, there are self-heating effects in case the measurement frequency is too high. To keep self heating below 0.1°C , STS21 should not be active for more than 10% of the time – e.g. maximum two measurements per second at 14bit accuracy shall be made.

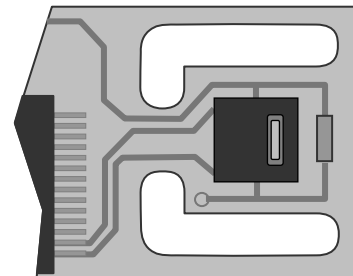


Figure 7 Top view of example of mounted STS21 with slits milled into PCB to minimize heat transfer.

2.4 Light

The STS21 is not light sensitive. Prolonged direct exposure to sunshine or strong UV radiation may age the sensor.

2.5 Wiring Considerations and Signal Integrity

Carrying the SCL and SDA signal parallel and in close proximity (e.g. in wires) for more than 10cm may result in cross talk and loss of communication. This may be resolved by routing VDD and/or VSS between the two SDA signals and/or using shielded cables. Furthermore, slowing down SCL frequency will possibly improve signal integrity. Power supply pins (VDD, VSS) must be decoupled with a 100nF capacitor – see next Section.

3 Interface Specifications

Pin	Name	Comment
1	SDA	Serial Data, bidirectional
2	VSS	Ground
5	VDD	Supply Voltage
6	SCL	Serial Clock, bidirectional
3,4	NC	Not Connected

Table 2 STS21 pin assignment, NC remain floating (top view)

3.1 Power Pins (VDD, VSS)

The supply voltage of STS21 must be in the range of 2.1 – 3.6V, recommended supply voltage is 3.0V. Power supply pins Supply Voltage (VDD) and Ground (VSS) must be decoupled with a 100nF capacitor, that shall be placed as close to the sensor as possible – see Figure 8.

3.2 Serial clock (SCL)

SCL is used to synchronize the communication between microcontroller (MCU) and the sensor. Since the interface

⁷ Solder types are related to the solder particle size in the paste: Type 3 covers the size range of 25 – 45 μm (powder type 42).

consists of fully static logic there is no minimum SCL frequency.

3.3 Serial SDA (SDA)

The SDA pin is used to transfer data in and out of the sensor. For sending a command to the sensor, SDA is valid on the rising edge of SCL and must remain stable while SCL is high. After the falling edge of SCL the SDA value may be changed. For safe communication SDA shall be valid t_{SU} and t_{HD} before the rising and after the falling edge of SCL, respectively – see Figure 9. For reading data from the sensor, SDA is valid t_{VD} after SCL has gone low and remains valid until the next falling edge of SCL.

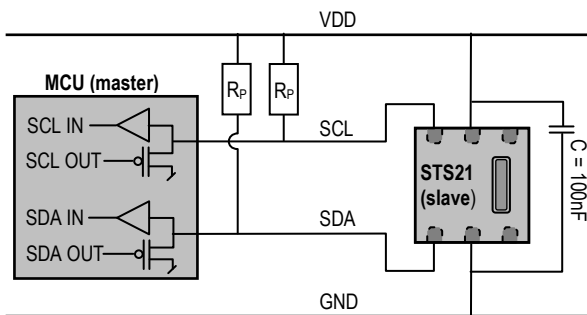


Figure 8 Typical application circuit, including pull-up resistors R_p and decoupling of VDD and VSS by a capacitor.

To avoid signal contention the micro-controller unit (MCU) must only drive SDA and SCL low. External pull-up resistors (e.g. 10k Ω), are required to pull the signal high. For the choice of resistor size please take bus capacity requirements into account (compare Table 5). It should be noted that pull-up resistors may be included in I/O circuits of MCUs. See Table 4 and Table 5 for detailed I/O characteristic of the sensor.

4 Electrical Characteristics

4.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

The electrical characteristics of STS21 are defined in Table 1. The absolute maximum ratings as given in Table 3 are stress ratings only and give additional information. Functional operation of the device at these conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect the sensor reliability (e.g. hot carrier degradation, oxide breakdown).

Parameter	min	max	Units
VDD to VSS	-0.3	5	V
Digital I/O Pins (SDA, SCL) to VSS	-0.3	VDD + 0.3	V
Input Current on any Pin	-100	100	mA

Table 3 Electrical absolute maximum ratings

ESD immunity is qualified according to JEDEC JESD22-A114 method (Human Body Model at $\pm 4kV$), JEDEC JESD22-A115 method (Machine Model $\pm 200V$) and ESDA ESD-STM5.3.1-1999 and AEC-Q100-011 (Charged Device Model, 750V corner pins, 500V other pins). Latch-up immunity is provided at a force current of $\pm 100mA$ with $T_{amb} = 125^\circ C$ according to JEDEC JESD78. For exposure beyond named limits the sensor needs additional protection circuit.

4.2 Input / Output Characteristics

The electrical characteristics such as power consumption, low and high level input and output voltages depend on the supply voltage. For proper communication with the sensor it is essential to make sure that signal design is strictly within the limits given in Table 4 & 5 and Figure 9.

Parameter	Conditions	min	typ	max	Units
Output Low Voltage, VOL	VDD = 3.0 V, -4 mA < IOL < 0mA	0	-	0.4	V
Output High Voltage, VOH		70% VDD	-	VDD	V
Output Sink Current, IOL		-	-	-4	mA
Input Low Voltage, VIL		0	-	30% VDD	V
Input High Voltage, VIH		70% VDD	-	VDD	V
Input Current	VDD = 3.6 V, VIN = 0 V to 3.6 V	-	-	± 1	μA

Table 4 DC characteristics of digital input/output pads. VDD = 2.1V to 3.6V, T = -40°C to 125°C, unless otherwise noted.

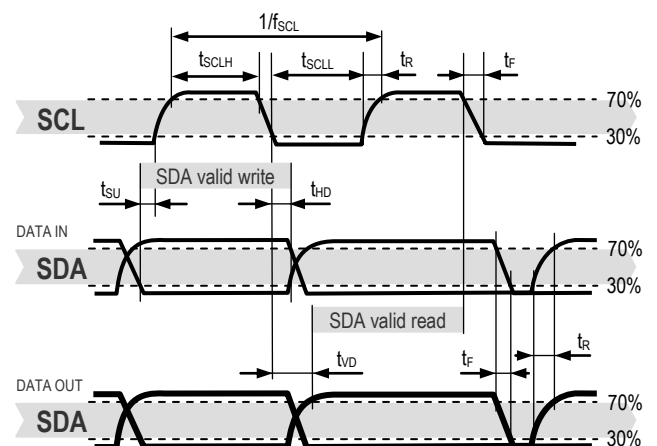


Figure 9 Timing Diagram for Digital Input/Output Pads, abbreviations are explained in Table 5. SDA directions are seen from the sensor. Bold SDA line is controlled by the sensor, plain SDA line is controlled by the micro-controller. Note that SDA valid read time is triggered by falling edge of anterior toggle.

Parameter	min	typ	max	Units
SCL frequency, f_{SCL}	0	-	0.4	MHz
SCL High Time, t_{SCLH}	0.6	-	-	μs
SCL Low Time, t_{SCLL}	1.3	-	-	μs
SDA Set-Up Time, t_{SU}	100	-	-	ns
SDA Hold Time, t_{HD}	0	-	900	ns
SDA Valid Time, t_{VD}	0	-	400	ns
SCL/SDA Fall Time, t_F	0	-	100	ns
SCL/SDA Rise Time, t_R	0	-	300	ns
Capacitive Load on Bus Line, C_B	0	-	400	pF

Table 5 Timing specifications of digital input/output pads for I²C fast mode. Entities are displayed in Figure 9. VDD = 2.1V to 3.6V, T = -40°C to 125°C, unless otherwise noted. For further information regarding timing, please refer to <http://www.standardics.nxp.com/support/i2c/>.

5 Communication with Sensor

STS21 communicates with I²C protocol. For information on I²C beyond the information in the following Sections please refer to the following website:

<http://www.standardics.nxp.com/support/i2c/>.

Please note that all sensors are set to the same I²C address, as defined in Section 5.3.⁸

Furthermore, please note, that Sensirion provides an exemplary sample code for SHT21 sensors on its home page – compare www.sensirion.com/SHT21. This sample code can be used for STS21 sensors with minor adjustments (I²C address, no RH measurement).

5.1 Start Up Sensor

As a first step, the sensor is powered up to the chosen supply voltage VDD (between 2.1V and 3.6V). After power-up, the sensor needs at most 15ms, while SCL is high, for reaching idle state, i.e. to be ready accepting commands from the master (MCU). Current consumption during start up is 350 μ A maximum. Whenever the sensor is powered up, but not performing a measurement or communicating, it is automatically in sleep mode (idle state).

5.2 Start / Stop Sequence

Each transmission sequence begins with Start condition (S) and ends with Stop condition (P) as displayed in Figure 10 and Figure 11.

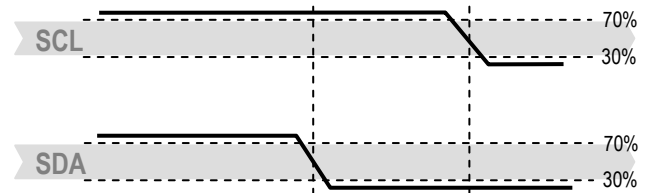


Figure 10 Transmission Start condition (S) - a high to low transition on the SDA line while SCL is high. The Start condition is a unique state on the bus created by the master, indicating to the slaves the beginning of a transmission sequence (bus is considered busy after a Start).

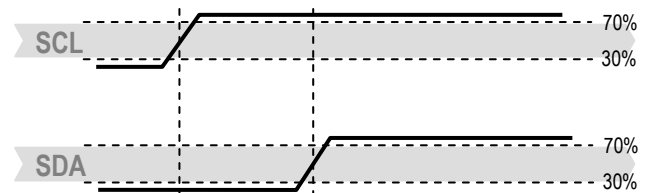


Figure 11 Transmission Stop condition (P) - a low to high transition on the SDA line while SCL is high. The Stop condition is a unique state on the bus created by the master, indicating to the slaves the end of a transmission sequence (bus is considered free after a Stop).

5.3 Sending a Command

After sending the Start condition, the subsequent I²C header consists of the 7-bit I²C device address '1001'010' and an SDA direction bit (Read R: '1', Write W: '0'). The sensor indicates the proper reception of a byte by pulling the SDA pin low (ACK bit) after the falling edge of the 8th SCL clock. After the issue of a measurement command, the MCU must wait for the measurement to complete. The basic commands are summarized in Table 6. *Hold master* or *no hold master* modes are explained in the next Section.

Command	Comment	Code
Trigger T measurement	hold master	1110'0011
Trigger T measurement	no hold master	1111'0011
Write user register		1110'0110
Read user register		1110'0111
Soft reset		1111'1110

Table 6 Basic command set, T stands for temperature

5.4 Hold / No Hold Master Mode

There are two different operation modes to communicate with the sensor: *Hold Master* mode or *No Hold Master* mode. In the first case the SCL line is blocked (controlled by sensor) during measurement process while in the latter case the SCL line remains open for other communication while the sensor is processing the measurement. No hold master mode allows for processing other I²C communication tasks on a bus while the sensor is measuring. A communication sequence of the two modes is displayed in Figure 12 and Figure 13, respectively.

⁸ For sensors with alternative I²C address please contact Sensirion via info@sensirion.com.

In the *hold master mode*, the STS21 pulls down the SCL line while measuring to force the master into a wait state. By releasing the SCL line the sensor indicates that internal processing is terminated and that transmission may be continued.

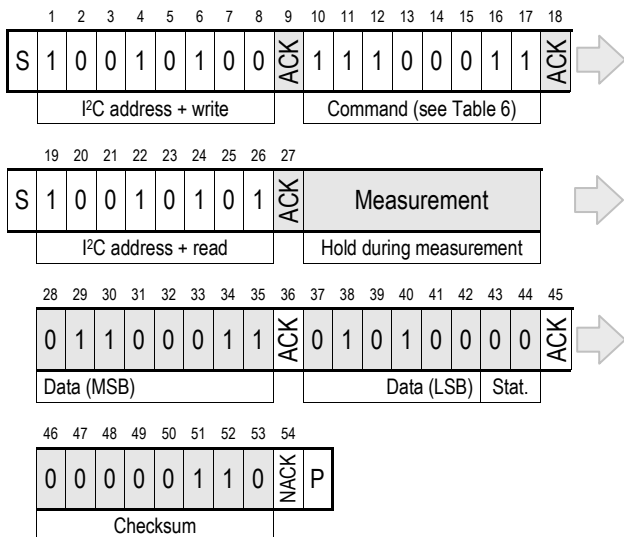


Figure 12 *Hold master* communication sequence – grey blocks are controlled by STS21. Bit 45 may be changed to NACK followed by Stop condition (P) to omit checksum transmission.

In *no hold master mode*, the MCU has to poll for the termination of the internal processing of the sensor. This is done by sending a Start condition followed by the I²C header (1001'0101) as shown in Figure 13. If the internal processing is finished, the sensor acknowledges the poll of the MCU and data can be read by the MCU. If the measurement processing is not finished the sensor answers no ACK bit and the Start condition plus header byte must be issued once more.

For both modes, since the maximum resolution of a measurement is 14 bit, the two least significant bits (LSBs, bits 43 and 44) are used for transmitting status information. Bit 1 of the two LSBs indicates the measurement type ('0': temperature). Bit 0 is currently not assigned.

In the examples given in Figure 12 and Figure 13 the sensor output is $S_T = '0110'0011'0101'0000'$. For the calculation of physical values Status Bits must be set to '0' – see Chapter 6.

The maximum duration for measurements depends on the type of measurement and resolution chosen – values are displayed in Table 7. Maximum values shall be chosen for the communication planning of the MCU.

Please note: I²C communication allows for repeated Start conditions (S) without closing prior sequence with Stop condition (P) – compare Figure 12, Figure 13 and Figure

18. Still, any sequence with adjacent Start condition may alternatively be closed with a Stop condition.

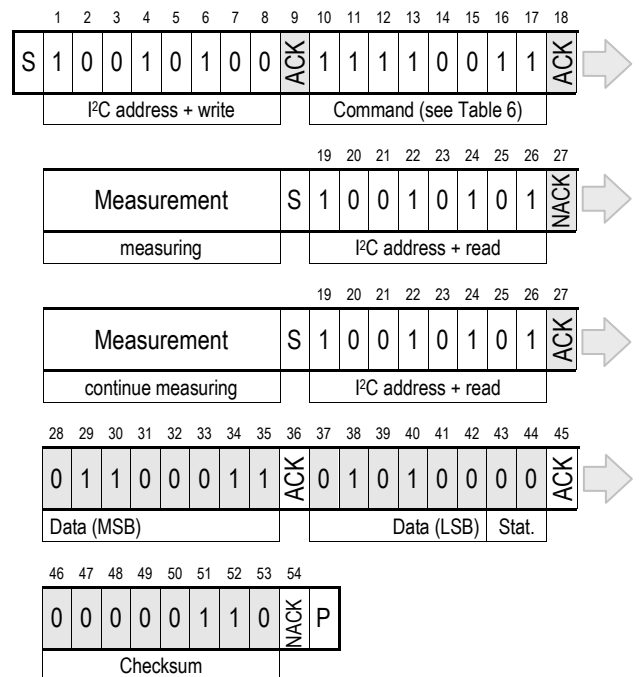


Figure 13 *No Hold master* communication sequence – grey blocks are controlled by STS21. If measurement is not completed upon “read” command, sensor does not provide ACK on bit 27 (more of these iterations are possible). If bit 45 is changed to NACK followed by Stop condition (P) checksum transmission is omitted.

Resolution	T typ	T max	Units
14 bit	66	85	ms
13 bit	33	43	ms
12 Bit	17	22	ms
11 bit	9	11	ms

Table 7 Measurement times for T measurements at different resolutions. Typical values are recommended for calculating energy consumption while maximum values shall be applied for calculating waiting times in communication.

5.5 Soft Reset

This command (see Table 6) is used for rebooting the sensor system without switching the power off and on again. Upon reception of this command, the sensor system reinitializes and starts operation according to the default settings – with the exception of the heater bit in the user register (see Sect. 5.6). The soft reset takes less than 15ms.

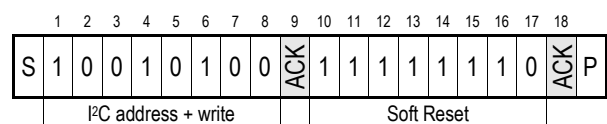


Figure 14 *Soft Reset* – grey blocks are controlled by STS21.

5.6 User Register

The content of User Register is described in Table 8. Please note that reserved bits must not be changed and default values of respective reserved bits may change over time without prior notice. Therefore, for any writing to the User Register, default values of reserved bits must be read first. Thereafter, the full User Register string is composed of respective default values of reserved bits and the remainder of accessible bits optionally with default or non-default values.

Bit	# Bits	Description / Coding	Default								
7, 0	2	Measurement resolution <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>'00'</td> <td>14 bit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'01'</td> <td>12 bit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'10'</td> <td>13 bit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'11'</td> <td>11 bit</td> </tr> </table>	'00'	14 bit	'01'	12 bit	'10'	13 bit	'11'	11 bit	'00'
'00'	14 bit										
'01'	12 bit										
'10'	13 bit										
'11'	11 bit										
6	1	Status: End of battery ⁹ '0': VDD > 2.25V '1': VDD < 2.25V	'0'								
3, 4, 5	3	Reserved									
2	1	Enable on-chip heater	'0'								
1	1	Disable OTP Reload	'1'								

Table 8 User Register. Threshold value for End of Battery signal may vary by ±0.1V. Reserved bits must not be changed. "OTP reload" = '0' loads default settings after each time a measurement command is issued.

The *end of battery* alert is activated when the battery power falls below 2.25V.

OTP Reload is a safety feature and loads the entire OTP settings to the register, with the exception of the heater bit, before every measurement. This feature is disabled per default and is not recommended for use. Please use Soft Reset instead – it contains OTP Reload.

An example for I²C communication reading and writing the User Register is given in Figure 15.

5.7 CRC Checksum

STS21 provides a CRC-8 checksum for error detection. The polynomial used is $x^8 + x^5 + x^4 + 1$. For more details and implementation please refer to the application note "CRC Checksum Calculation for SHT2x".

5.8 Serial Number

STS21 provides an electronic identification code. For instructions on how to read the identification code please refer to the Application Note "Electronic Identification Code" – to be downloaded from the web page www.sensirion.com/SHT21.

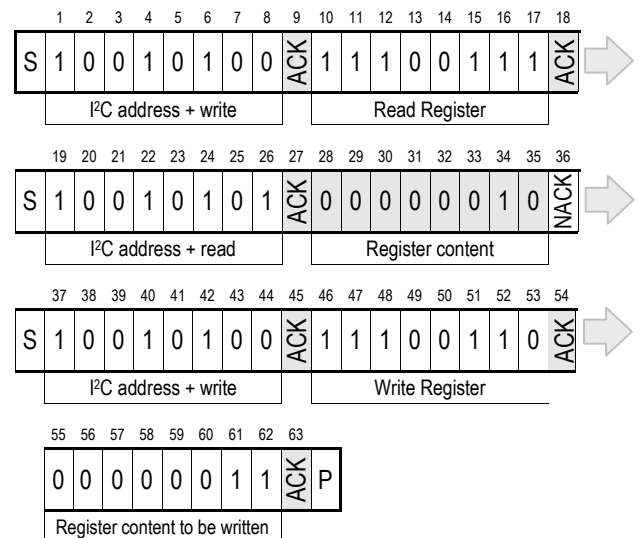


Figure 15 Read and write register sequence – grey blocks are controlled by STS21. In this example, the resolution is set to 12bit.

6 Conversion of Signal Output

Default resolution is set to 14 bit temperature reading. Measured data are transferred in two byte packages, i.e. in frames of 8 bit length where the most significant bit (MSB) is transferred first (left aligned). Each byte is followed by an acknowledge bit. The two status bits, the last bits of LSB, must be set to '0' before calculating physical values. In the example of Figure 12 and Figure 13, the transferred 16 bit temperature data is '0110'0011'0101'0000' = 25424.

6.1 Temperature Conversion

The temperature T is calculated by inserting temperature signal output S_T into the following formula (result in °C), no matter which resolution is chosen:

$$T = -46.85 + 175.72 \cdot \frac{S_T}{2^{16}}$$

7 Environmental Stability

The SHT2x sensor series were tested based on AEC-Q100 Rev. G qualification test method where applicable. Sensor specifications are tested to prevail under the AEC-Q100 temperature grade 2 test conditions listed in Table 9¹⁰.

⁹ This status bit is updated after each measurement

¹⁰ Temperature range is -40 to 105°C (AEC-Q100 temperature grade 2).

Environment	Standard	Results ¹¹
HTOL	125°C, 408 hours	Within specifications
TC	-50°C - 125°C, 1000 cycles	Within specifications
UHST	130°C / 85%RH / ≈2.3bar, 96h	Within specifications
THB	85°C / 85%RH, 1000h	Within specifications
ESD immunity	HBM ±4kV, MM ±200V, CDM 750V/500V (corner/other pins)	Qualified
Latch-up	force current of ±100mA with T _{amb} = 125°C	Qualified

Table 9 Performed qualification test series. HTOL = High Temperature Operating Lifetime, TC = Temperature Cycles, UHST = Unbiased Highly accelerated Stress Test, THB = Temperature Humidity Biased. For details on ESD see Sect. 4.1.

Sensor performance under other test conditions cannot be guaranteed and is not part of the sensor specifications. Especially, no guarantee can be given for sensor performance in the field or for customer's specific application.

If sensors are qualified for reliability and behavior in extreme conditions, please make sure that they experience same conditions as the reference sensor. It should be taken into account that response times in assemblies may be longer, hence enough dwell time for the measurement shall be granted. For detailed information please consult Application Note "Testing Guide".

8 Packaging

8.1 Packaging Type

STS21 sensors are provided in DFN packaging (in analogy with QFN packaging). DFN stands for Dual Flat No leads.

The sensor chip is mounted to a lead frame made of Cu and plated with Ni/Pd/Au. Chip and lead frame are over molded by green epoxy-based mold compound. Please note that side walls of sensors are diced and hence lead frame at diced edge is not covered with respective protective coating. The total weight of the sensor is 25mg.

8.2 Sockets

For testing of STS21 sensors sockets, such as from Plastronics, part number 10LQ50S13030 are recommended (see e.g. www.locknest.com).

8.3 Traceability Information

All STS21 are laser marked with an alphanumeric, five-digit code on the sensor – see Figure 16.

The marking on the sensor consists of two lines with five digits each. The first line denotes the sensor type (STS21). The first digit of the second line defines the output mode (D = digital, Sensibus and I²C, P = PWM, S = SDM). The second digit defines the manufacturing year (0 = 2010, 1 = 2011, etc.). The last three digits represent an alphanumeric tracking code. That code can be decoded by Sensirion only and allows for tracking on batch level through production, calibration and testing – and will be provided upon justified request.



Figure 16 Laser marking on STS21. For details see text.

Reels are also labeled, as displayed in Figure 17 and Figure 18, and give additional traceability information.

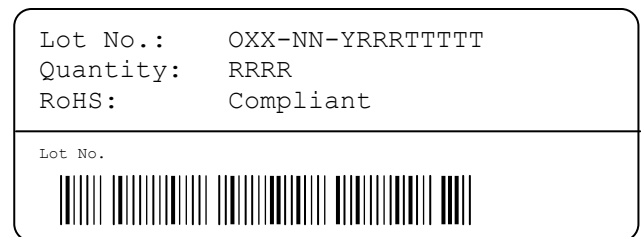


Figure 17 First label on reel: O = Output mode (D = Digital), XX = Sensor Type (21 for STS21), NN = product revision no., Y = last digit of year, RRR = number of sensors on reel divided by 10 (200 for 2000 units), TTTTT = Traceability Code.

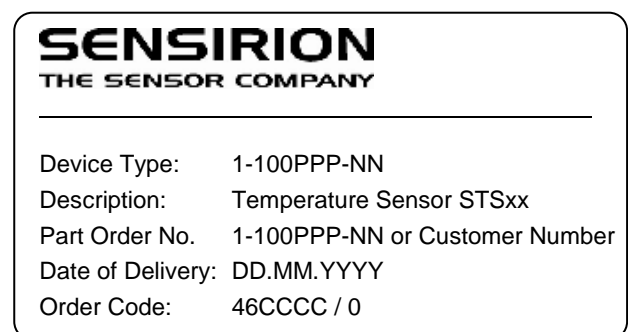


Figure 18 Second label on reel: For Device Type and Part Order Number (See Packaging Information on page 2), Delivery Date (also Date Code) is date of packaging of sensors (DD = day, MM = month, YYYY = year), CCCC = Sensirion order number.

¹¹ According to accuracy and long term drift specification given on Page 2.

8.4 Shipping Package

STS21 are provided in tape & reel shipment packaging, sealed into antistatic ESD bags. Standard packaging sizes are 400, 1500 and 5000 units per reel. For STS21, each reel contains 440mm (55 pockets) header tape and 200mm (25 pockets) trailer tape.

The drawing of the packaging tapes with sensor orientation is shown in Figure 19. The reels are provided in sealed antistatic bags.

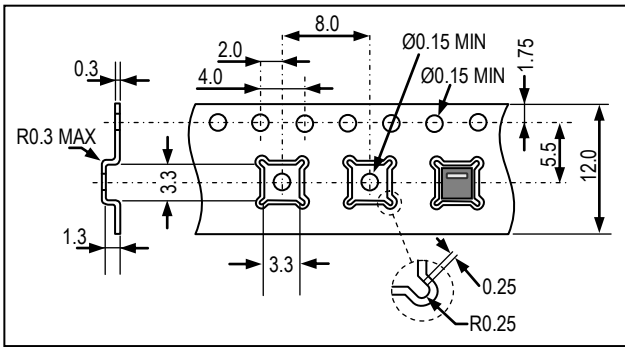


Figure 19 Sketch of packaging tape and sensor orientation. Header tape is to the right and trailer tape to the left on this sketch.

Revision History

Date	Version	Page(s)	Changes
April 2011	0.3	all	New preliminary release (based on SHT21 data sheet)
10 June 2011	0.4	2	Quantity of 5000 pcs. added to packaging information
15 July 2011	1	-	Initial Release
December 2011	2	1, 2, 4, 6-8	Average power dissipation value, tolerance of threshold value for low battery signal, minor text adaptations and corrections.

Important Notices

Do not use this product as safety or emergency stop devices or in any other application where failure of the product could result in personal injury. Do not use this product for applications other than its intended and authorized use. Before installing, handling, using or servicing this product, please consult the data sheet and application notes. Failure to comply with these instructions could result in death or serious injury.

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See application note "ESD, Latchup and EMC" for more information.

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Warning, Personal Injury

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