## Electronic fuse for 3.3 V line

## Datasheet - production data



## Features

- Continuous current typ.: 3.6 A (DFN), 2.5 A (Flip Chip)
- N-channel on resistance (typ): $40 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ (DFN), $25 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ (Flip Chip)
- Enable/Fault functions
- Output clamp voltage (typ): 4.5 V
- Undervoltage lockout
- Short-circuit limit
- Overload current limit
- Controlled output voltage ramp
- Thermal latch (typ): $160^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Uses tiny capacitors
- Latching and auto-retry versions
- Operative junction temp. $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Available in DFN10 3x3 and Flip Chip 9 bumps


## Description

The STEF033 is an integrated electronic fuse optimized for monitoring output current and the input voltage. Connected in series to the 3.3 V rail, it is able to protect the electronic circuitry on its output from overcurrent and overvoltage. The STEF033 has controlled delay and turn-on time. When an overload condition occurs, the device limits the output current to a predefined safe value. If the anomalous overload condition persists, it goes into an open state, disconnecting the load from the power supply. If a continuous short-circuit is present on the board, when the power is re-applied the E-fuse initially limits the output current to a safe value and then goes again into the open state. The voltage clamping circuit prevents the output voltage from exceeding a fixed value, if the input voltage goes beyond this threshold. The device is equipped with a thermal protection circuit. Intervention of thermal protection is signaled to the board-monitoring circuits through an appropriate signal on the Fault pin. Unlike mechanical fuses, which must be physically replaced after a single event, the Efuse does not degrade in its performances following short-circuit/thermal protection intervention and is reset either by re-cycling the supply voltage or using the appropriate Enable pin. The STEF033 is also available in an autoretry version; in case of thermal fault it automatically attempts to re-apply power to the load when the die temperature returns to a safe value.

## Applications

- Hard disk drives
- Solid state drives (SSD)
- Hard disk and SSD arrays
- Computer
- DVD and Blu-Ray disc drivers


## Contents

1 Device block diagram ..... 3
2 Pin configuration ..... 4
3 Maximum ratings ..... 5
4 Electrical Characteristics ..... 7
5 Typical application ..... 9
5.1 Operating modes ..... 9
5.1.1 Turn-on ..... 9
5.1.2 Normal operating condition ..... 10
5.1.3 Output voltage clamp ..... 10
5.1.4 Current limiting ..... 10
5.1.5 Thermal shutdown and Auto-retry function ..... 10
5.2 $\mathrm{R}_{\text {Limit }}$ calculation ..... 10
$5.3 \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{dv} / \mathrm{dt}}$ calculation ..... 11
5.4 Enable-Fault pin ..... 11
6 Typical performance characteristics ..... 13
7 Package information ..... 16
7.1 DFN10 ( $3 \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) package information ..... 17
7.2 QFNxx/DFNxx ( $3 \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) packing information ..... 20
7.3 Flip Chip 9 package information ..... 21
8 Order codes ..... 23
$9 \quad$ Revision history ..... 24

## 1 <br> Device block diagram

Figure 1. STEF033 block diagram


## 2 Pin configuration

Figure 2. Pin configuration (top view)


Table 1. Pin description

| Pin $\mathbf{n}^{\circ}$ <br> (DFN) | Pin $\mathbf{n}^{\circ}$ <br> (Flip Chip) | Symbol |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| $1,2,3,4,5$ | C1,C2,C3 | V $_{\text {OUT }}$ Source | Connected to the source of the internal power MOSFET and to the <br> output terminal of the fuse |
| 6 | N.C. | I-lim - | A resistor between these two pins sets the overload and short-circuit <br> current limit levels. On the Flip Chip the resistor must be connected <br> between the I-Lim+ and Source pins |
| 7 | A1 | I-lim + |  |
| 8 | A2 | En/Fault | The Enable/Fault pin is a tri-state, bi-directional interface. During normal <br> operation the pin must be left floating, or it can be used to disable the <br> output of the device by pulling it to ground using an open drain or open <br> collector device. If a thermal fault occurs, the voltage on this pin goes <br> into an intermediate state to signal a monitor circuit that the device is in <br> thermal shutdown. It can be connected to another device of this family to <br> cause a simultaneous shutdown during thermal events. |
| 9 | N.C. | dv/dt | The internal dv/dt circuit controls the slew rate of the output voltage at <br> turn-on. The internal capacitor allows a ramp-up time of around 1.4 ms. <br> An external capacitor can be added to this pin to increase the ramp time. <br> If an additional capacitor is not required, this pin should be left open. <br> This feature is not available on the Flip Chip version. |
| 10 | A3 | GND | Ground pin |
| Exposed |  |  |  |
| pad | B1,B2,B3 | V VC | Exposed pad. Positive input voltage must be connected to VCc. |

## 3 Maximum ratings

Table 2. Absolute maximum ratings

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Positive power supply voltage | - 0.3 to 10 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }} /$ source | $V_{\text {OUT }}$ pin voltage | - 0.3 to 7 | V |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ pin voltage ( 100 ms ) | - 0.3 to Vcc+0.3 |  |
| I-Lim+/I-Lim- | Current limit pin voltage | -0.3 to 7 | V |
|  | Current limit pin voltage (100 ms) | - 0.3 to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.3$ |  |
| En/Fault | Enable/Fault pin voltage | - 0.3 to 4.6 | V |
| dv/dt | dv/dt pin voltage | - 0.3 to 4.6 | V |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{OP}}$ | Operating junction temperature range ${ }^{(1)}$ | - 40 to 125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {STG }}$ | Storage temperature range | - 65 to 150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| TLEAD | Lead temperature (soldering) 10 sec | 260 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

1. The thermal limit is set above the maximum thermal rating. It is not recommended to operate the device at temperatures greater than the maximum ratings for extended periods of time.

Note: $\quad$ Absolute maximum ratings are those values beyond which damage to the device may occur. Functional operation under these conditions is not implied.

Table 3. Recommended operating condition

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Positive power supply voltage | 3.1 to 8 | V |
| R-limit | Current limitation resistor range, STEF033, STEF033A | 10 to 120 | $\Omega$ |
|  | Current limitation resistor range, STEF033J, STEF033JA | 15 to 120 |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{dv} / \mathrm{dt}}$ | Soft-start capacitor range | 0 to 1 | nF |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EN}}$ | Enable/Fault pin voltage | 0 to 3.6 | V |

Table 4. Thermal data

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thermal resistance junction-ambient, DFN10 | 70 | $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
|  | Thermal resistance junction-ambient, Flip Chip | 90 |  |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {thJc }}$ | Thermal resistance junction-case, DFN10 | 34 |  |

Table 5. ESD performance

| Symbol | Parameter | Test conditions | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ESD | ESD protection | HBM | 4 | kV |
|  |  | MM | 400 | V |
|  |  | CDM (DFN10) | 500 | V |
|  |  | CDM (Flip Chip) | 250 | V |

## 4 Electrical Characteristics

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{I}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{O}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{J}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)
Table 6. Electrical characteristics for STEF033

| Symbol | Parameter | Test conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under/Over Voltage Protection |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Clamp }}$ | Output clamping voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=8 \mathrm{~V}$ | 4 | 4.5 | 5 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {UVLO }}$ | Under voltage Lockout | Turn-on, voltage increasing | 2.15 | 2.35 | 2.5 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Hyst }}$ | UVLO hysteresis |  |  | 0.1 |  | V |
| Power MOSFET |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {dly }}$ | Delay time | Enabling of chip to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=10 \%$ of nominal value. |  | 500 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {DSon }}$ | ON resistance (DFN package) ${ }^{(1)}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=500 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{J}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 40 | 60 | $m \Omega$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & I_{\text {OUT }}=500 \mathrm{~mA}, \\ & -40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}<\mathrm{T}_{J}<125^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 70 |  |
|  | ON resistance (Flip Chip package) ${ }^{(1)}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=500 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{J}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 30 | 50 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lout }=500 \mathrm{~mA}, \\ & -40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}<\mathrm{T}_{j}<125^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 70 |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OFF }}$ | Off State output voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EN}}=\mathrm{GND}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=$ infinite |  |  | 100 | mV |
| $I_{D}$ | Continuous current | DFN package |  | 3.6 |  | A |
|  |  | Flip Chip package |  | 2.5 |  |  |
| Current limit |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $I_{\text {Short }}$ | Short-circuit current limit | $\mathrm{R}_{\text {Limit }}=24 \Omega$ | 1 | 1.35 | 1.75 | A |
| Lim | Overload current limit | $\mathrm{R}_{\text {Limit }}=24 \Omega^{(2)}$ |  | 2.5 |  | A |
| dv/dt circuit |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dv/dt | Output voltage ramp time | $V_{\text {OUT }}=10 \%$ to $90 \%$ of nominal voltage, No $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{dv} / \mathrm{dt}}$ | 0.8 | 1.4 | 2.5 | ms |
| Enable/Fault |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | Low level input voltage | Output disabled, ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  | 0.5 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {(INT) }}$ | Intermediate level input voltage | Thermal fault, output disabled ${ }^{(2)}$ | 0.8 | 1.4 | 2 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | High level input voltage | Output enabled | 2.5 |  |  | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I} \text { (MAX) }}$ | High state maximum voltage |  |  | 3.25 |  | V |
| $I_{\text {IL }}$ | Low level input current (sink) | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Enable }}=\mathrm{GND}$ |  | -28 | -50 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  | Maximum fan-out for fault signal | Total number of chips that can be connected to this pin for simultaneous shutdown ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  | 3 | Units |

Table 6. Electrical characteristics for STEF033 (continued)

| Symbol | Parameter | Test conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total device |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $I_{\text {Bias }}$ | Bias current | Device operational |  | 0.6 | 2 | mA |
|  |  | Thermal shutdown (only on latching versions) ${ }^{(2)}$ |  | 0.5 |  |  |
|  |  | Device disabled (VEN $=$ GND) |  | 0.35 |  |  |
| Thermal latch |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TSD | Shutdown temperature | (2) |  | 160 |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Hysteresis | Only on auto-retry versions ${ }^{(2)}$ |  | 25 |  |  |

1. Pulse test
2. Guaranteed by design, but not tested in production

## 5 Typical application

Figure 3. Application circuit, STEF033 and STEF033A (DFN10 package)


Figure 4. Application circuit with Kelvin current sensing, STEF033J and STEF033JA (Flip Chip 9 bump package)


### 5.1 Operating modes

### 5.1.1 Turn-on

When the input voltage is applied, the Enable/Fault pin goes up to the high state, enabling the internal control circuitry.
After an initial delay time of typically 500 ms , the output voltage is supplied with a slope defined by the internal dv/dt circuitry. If no additional capacitor is connected to dv/dt pin, the total time from the Enable signal going high and the output voltage reaching the nominal value is around 1.6 ms (refer to Figure 5, and Figure 15).

### 5.1.2 Normal operating condition

The STEF033 E-fuse behaves like a mechanical fuse, buffering the circuitry on its output with the same voltage shown at its input, with a small voltage fall due to the N -channel MOSFET R DSOn .

### 5.1.3 Output voltage clamp

This internal protection circuit clamps the output voltage to a maximum safe value, typically 4.5 V , if the input voltage exceeds this threshold.

### 5.1.4 Current limiting

When an overload event occurs, the current limiting circuit reduces the conductivity of the power MOSFET, in order to clamp the output current at the value selected externally by means of the limiting resistor $\mathrm{R}_{\text {Limit }}$ (Figure 3).

### 5.1.5 Thermal shutdown and Auto-retry function

If the device temperature exceeds the thermal latch threshold, typically $160^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the thermal shutdown circuitry turns the power MOSFET off, thus disconnecting the load. The EN/Fault pin of the device is automatically set to an intermediate voltage, in order to signal the overtemperature event.

The STEF033 latch version can be reset from this condition either by cycling the supply voltage or by pulling down the EN pin below the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{il}}$ threshold and then releasing it.

On the STEF033A auto-retry version, the power MOSFET will remain in an OFF state until the die temperature drops below the hysteresis value. Once this happens, the internal autoretry circuit attempts to reset the device, pulling up the EN/Fault pin to the operative value.

## 5.2 $\quad R_{\text {Limit }}$ calculation

As shown in Figure 1 the device uses an internal N-channel Sense FET with a fixed ratio, to monitor the output current and limit it at the level set by the user.
The $R_{\text {Limit }}$ value for achieving the requested current limitation can be estimated by using the "Current limit vs R Limit", graph in Figure 12.

The device has two levels of current limitation, depending on the load condition.
The short-circuit current limit ( $l_{\text {Short }}$ ) is the current level that is imposed when the output voltage decreases sharply, as in the case of a short-circuit on the output.
The overload current limit ( $l_{\text {Lim }}$ ), also described as "Current limit trip-point", represents the current level that is recognized by the device as an overload condition. Following this, the current limit trip point is reached the device enters into current limitation, and the current to the load is limited to the $I_{\text {Short }}$ value, which is generally lower than the trip-point value.
The overload current limit ( $l_{\text {Lim }}$ ) is dependent on the device reaction time, so it is influenced by the load current slew-rate. The faster the current increase, the higher the current limit trip point.

## 5.3 $\quad \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{dv} / \mathrm{dt}}$ calculation

The device includes a rise-time control circuit, allowing the soft-start during turn-on and Hotplug of the equipment. The pre-programmed rise time, defined as the time interval during which the output voltage goes from $10 \%$ to $90 \%$ of the nominal voltage, is typically 1.4 ms .

The STEF033 and STEF033A in DFN10 package feature a user-programmable output voltage ramp-up time; by connecting a capacitor between the $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{dv}} / \mathrm{dt}$ pin and GND, modification of the output voltage ramp-up time is possible. The capacitance to be added on the $C_{d v / d t}$ pin can be selected using the following table.

Table 7. Typical rise time values vs. dv/dt capacitor

| $\mathbf{C}_{\text {dv/dt }}$ | none | $\mathbf{1 0 0} \mathbf{p F}$ | $\mathbf{4 7 0} \mathbf{~ p F}$ | $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{~ n F}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rise Time $^{(1)}[\mathrm{ms}]$ | 1.4 | 2.8 | 8 | 16 |

1. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C}_{\text {IN }}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{C}_{\text {OUT }}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{R}_{\text {LIMIT }}=24 \Omega$, $\mathrm{l}_{\text {OUT }}=1 \mathrm{~A}$

Figure 5. Delay time and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ rise time


### 5.4 Enable-Fault pin

The Enable/Fault pin has the dual function of controlling the output of the device and, at the same time, of providing information about the device status to the application.

It can be connected to an external open-drain or open-collector device. In this case, when it is pulled at low logic level, it will turn the output of the E-Fuse off.
If this pin is left floating, since it has internal pull-up circuitry, the output of the E-Fuse is kept ON in normal operating conditions.

This pin should never be biased to a voltage higher than 3.6 V .
In case of thermal fault, the pin is pulled to an intermediate state (Figure 6). This signal can be provided to a monitor circuit, signaling that a thermal shutdown has occurred, or it can be
directly connected to the Enable/Fault pins of other STEFxx devices on the same application, in order to achieve a simultaneous enable/disable feature.
When a thermal fault occurs, the device can be reset either by cycling the supply voltage or by pulling down the Enable pin below the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{il}}$ threshold and then releasing it.

Figure 6. Enable/Fault pin status


## 6 Typical performance characteristics

The following plots are referred to the typical application circuit and, unless otherwise noted, at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Figure 7. Clamping voltage vs. temperature


Figure 8. Short-circuit current vs. temperature


Figure 9. Bias current vs. temperature (device operational)


Figure 11. ON resistance vs. temperature


Figure 10. Bias current vs. temperature (device disabled)


Figure 12. Current limit vs. R Limit (IOUT ramp)



Figure 15. $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ turn-on vs. enable

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{OUT}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{R}_{\text {Limit }}=24 \Omega, \mathrm{NO} \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{dv} / \mathrm{dt}}$, IOUT $=1$ A, Enable from GND to Floating

Figure 16. $\mathbf{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ turn-off vs. enable

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IUT}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{Limit}}=24 \Omega, \mathrm{NO} \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{dv} / \mathrm{dt}}$,
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OUT}}=1 \mathrm{~A}$, Enable from Floating to GND

Figure 17. Startup (slow rising)

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=$ from 0 to $3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C}_{\text {IN }}=\mathrm{C}_{\text {OUT }}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{R}_{\text {Limit }}=24 \Omega$, NO

Figure 18. Startup and voltage clam

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=$ from 0 to $6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C}_{\text {IN }}=\mathrm{C}_{\text {OUT }}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{R}_{\text {Limit }}=24 \Omega$, NO ${ }^{\mathrm{CC}_{\mathrm{C}}} \mathrm{C}_{\text {dv/dt }} \mathrm{l}_{\text {OUT }}=1 \mathrm{~A}$

Figure 19. Thermal latch from 2 A load to shortcircuit

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=$ from 0 to $3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C}_{\text {IN }}=\mathrm{C}_{\text {OUT }}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{R}_{\text {Limit }}=24 \Omega, \mathrm{NO}$ $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{dv} / \mathrm{dt}}, \mathrm{l}_{\text {OUT }}=1 \mathrm{~A}$

Figure 21. Voltage clamp

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=$ from 3.3 to $6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C}_{\text {IN }}=\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{OUT}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{R}_{\text {Limit }}=24 \Omega$, I $_{\text {OUT }}=1 \mathrm{~A}$

Figure 20. Startup into output short-circuit

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=$ from 0 to $3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C}_{\text {IN }}=\mathrm{C}_{\text {OUT }}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{R}_{\text {Limit }}=24 \Omega$,
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ short to GND

Figure 22. Trip and short current (lout ramp)

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=$ from 0 to $3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{OUT}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{Limit}}=24 \Omega$

## 7 Package information

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK ${ }^{\circledR}$ packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK ${ }^{\circledR}$ specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: www.st.com. ECOPACK ${ }^{\circledR}$ is an ST trademark.

### 7.1 DFN10 (3 x 3 mm ) package information

Figure 23. DFN10 (3 x 3 mm ) outline


Table 8. DFN10 (3 x 3 mm ) mechanical data

| Dim. | mm. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Typ | Min. | Max. |
| A | 0.90 | 0.80 | 1.00 |
| A1 | 0.02 |  | 00.5 |
| A2 | 0.70 |  |  |
| A3 | 0.20 | 0.18 | 0.30 |
| b | 0.23 | 2.85 | 3.15 |
| D | 3.00 | 2.23 | 2.50 |
| D2 | 2.38 | 2.85 | 3.15 |
| E | 3.00 | 1.49 | 1.75 |
| E2 | 1.64 | 0.230 |  |
| E3 |  | 0.365 |  |
| E4 | 0.50 |  | 0.50 |
| e | 0.40 |  | 0.08 |
| L |  |  |  |
| ddd |  |  |  |

Figure 24. DFN10 ( $3 \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) recommended footprint


### 7.2 QFNxx/DFNxx (3x3 mm) packing information

Figure 25. QFNxx/DFNxx (3x3 mm) tape and reel outline


Table 9. QFNxx/DFNxx ( $3 \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) tape and reel mechanical data

| Dim. | mm. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Min. | Typ. | Max. |
| A | 12.8 |  | 330 |
| C | 20.2 |  | 13.2 |
| D | 60 |  |  |
| N |  | 3.3 | 18.4 |
| T |  | 3.3 |  |
| Ao |  | 4.1 |  |
| Bo |  | 8 |  |
| Ko |  |  |  |
| Po |  |  |  |
| P |  |  |  |

### 7.3 Flip Chip 9 package information

Figure 26. Flip Chip 9 package outline


Table 10. Flip Chip 9 mechanical data

| Dim. | mm. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Min. | Typ. | Max. |
| A | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.60 |
| A1 | 0.17 | 0.20 | 0.23 |
| A2 | 0.33 | 0.35 | 0.37 |
| b | 0.23 | 0.25 | 0.29 |
| D | 1.16 | 1.19 | 1.22 |
| D1 |  | 0.8 |  |
| E | 1.16 | 1.19 | 1.22 |
| E1 |  | 0.8 |  |
| e |  | 0.40 |  |
| f |  | 0.195 |  |
| ccc |  | 0.075 |  |

Figure 27. Flip Chip 9 recommended footprint (dimensions in mm.)


## 8 Order codes

Table 11. Order codes

| Tape and reel | Package | Version | Marking |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STEF033PUR | DFN | Latch | EF03 |
| STEF033JR $^{(1)}$ | Flip Chip 9 | Latch | 33 |
| STEF033APUR $^{\text {STEF033AJR }}{ }^{(1)}$ | DFN | Auto-retry | EF03A |
|  | Flip Chip 9 | Auto-retry | 3 A |

1. Available on request.

## $9 \quad$ Revision history

Table 12. Document revision history

| Date | Revision | Changes |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 06-Aug-2013 | 1 | Initial release. |
| 28-Jan-2015 | 2 | Updated features in cover page, Figure 2: Pin configuration (top <br> view), Table 1: Pin description, Table 4: Thermal data, Table 5: ESD <br> performance, Table 6: Electrical characteristics for STEF033 and <br> Section 7: Package information. <br> Minor text changes. |

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