

SLVSB21B-AUGUST 2011-REVISED SEPTEMBER 2013

## 250mA Dual Outputs AMOLED Display Power Supply

Check for Samples: TPS65137AS

### FEATURES

- 2.5 V to 4.8 V Input Voltage Range
- 0.8% Output Voltage Accuracy V<sub>POS</sub>
- Excellent Line Transient Regulation
- 250 mA Output Current
- Fixed 4.6 V V<sub>POS</sub> Output Voltage
- Digitally Programmable V<sub>NEG</sub>, –2.2V to –5.2V
- –4.9V Default Value for V<sub>NEG</sub>
- Short Circuit Protection
- Thermal Shutdown
- 3mm × 3mm 10-Pin QFN Package

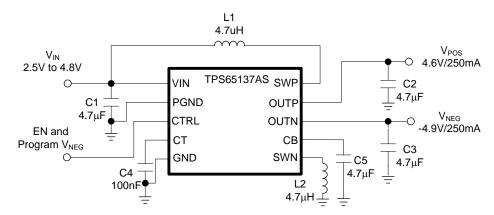
## **APPLICATIONS**

Active Matrix OLED

#### **TYPICAL APPLICATION**

#### DESCRIPTION

The TPS65137AS is designed to drive AMOLED displays (Active Matrix Organic Light Emitting Diode) requiring positive and negative voltage supply rails. The device integrates a boost converter with LDO post regulator and an inverting buckboost converter suitable for battery operated products. The digital control pin (CTRL) allows programming the negative output voltage in digital steps. The TPS65137AS uses a novel technology enabling excellent line and load regulation. This is required to avoid disturbance of the AMOLED display by the input voltage disturbances occurring during transmit periods in mobile phones.





Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

## TPS65137AS



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This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

#### ORDERING INFORMATION<sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>

T <sub>A</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> PACKAGE <sup>(2)</sup>		TOP-SIDE MARKING									
-40°C to 85°C	10-Pin 3x3 QFN	TPS65137ASDSCR	PPGC									

(1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at www.ti.com.

(2) Package drawings, thermal data, and symbolization are available at www.ti.com/packaging.

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

		VALUE		UNIT
		MIN	MAX	UNIT
	PVIN, SWP, OUTP, CTRL, VL, CB		5.5	V
Pin Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	OUTN		-6.5	V
FIII Voltage	SWN	-6.5	5.5	V
	СТ		3.6	V
	НВМ		2	kV
ESD rating	MM		200	V
	CDM		500	V
TJ	Operating junction temperature range	-40	50	°C
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating ambient temperature range	-40	85	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range	-65	150	°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under recommended operating conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

(2) With respect to GND pin.

#### THERMAL INFORMATION

		TPS65137AS	
	THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>	DSC	UNITS
		10	
$\theta_{JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	56.5	
$\theta_{JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	25.2	°C/W
ΨJT	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	1.0	C/W
$\psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	17.9	

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the IC Package Thermal Metrics application report, SPRA953.

#### **RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input supply voltage range	2.5	3.7	4.8	V
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating ambient temperature	-40	25	85	°C
TJ	Operating junction temperature	-40	85	125	°C

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#### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $V_{IN}$  = 3.7V, CTRL =  $V_{IN}$ ,  $V_{POS}$  = 4.6V,  $V_{NEG}$  = -4.9V,  $T_A$  = -40°C to 85°C, typical values are at  $T_A$  = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

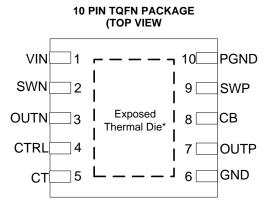
	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SUPPLY	CURRENT AND THERMAL PROTECTION					
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input voltage range		2.5		4.8	V
l <sub>Q</sub>	Operating quiescent current into $V_{IN}$	$V_{POS}$ and $V_{NEG}$ have no $\text{load}^{(1)}$		16		mA
I <sub>SD</sub>	Shutdown current into VIN	CTRL = GND		0.1		μA
V	Linder voltoge lookevit threehold	V <sub>IN</sub> falling			2.0	V
V <sub>UVLO</sub>	Under-voltage lockout threshold	V <sub>IN</sub> rising			2.3	v
	Thermal shutdown			145		°C
OUTPUT	V <sub>POS</sub>					
V <sub>POS</sub>	Positive output voltage regulation		-0.8%	4.6	0.8%	V
-	SWP MOSFET on-resistance	I <sub>SWP</sub> = 200 mA		200		mΩ
r <sub>DS(ON)</sub>	SWP MOSFET rectifier on-resistance	I <sub>SWP</sub> = 200 mA		250		mΩ
f <sub>SWP</sub>	SWP Switching frequency	I <sub>POS</sub> = 0 mA		1.6		MHz
I <sub>SWP</sub>	SWP switch current limit	Inductor valley current	0.9	1.2		Α
V <sub>P(SCP)</sub>	Short circuit threshold in operation	V <sub>POS</sub> falling		3.7		V
I <sub>PLEAK</sub>	Leakage current into V <sub>POS</sub>	CTRL = GND		2	5	μA
V <sub>DROP</sub>	LDO drop out voltage	I <sub>POS</sub> = 100 mA		400		mV
	Line regulation	I <sub>POS</sub> = 0 mA		0		%/V
	Load regulation	I <sub>POS</sub> = 0 to 250 mA		0.28		%/A
OUTPUT	V <sub>NEG</sub>					
V <sub>NEG</sub>	Negative output voltage default			-4.9		V
	Negative output voltage range		-2.2		-5.2	V
	Negative output voltage regulation	-5.2 ≤ V <sub>NEG</sub> ≤ -4.2	-1%		1%	
		-4.2 < V <sub>NEG</sub> ≤ -2.2	-1.5%		1.5%	
	SWN MOSFET on-resistance	I <sub>SWN</sub> = 200 mA		200		0
rds(ON)	SWN MOSFET rectifier on-resistance	I <sub>SWN</sub> = 200 mA		300		mΩ
f <sub>SWN</sub>	SWN switching frequency	I <sub>NEG</sub> = 100 mA		1.7		MHz
ISWN	SWN switch current limit	V <sub>IN</sub> = 2.9 V	1.2	2.2		А
V <sub>N(SCP)</sub>	Short circuit threshold in operation	Voltage drop from programmed V <sub>NEG</sub>		420		mV
(00.)	Short circuit threshold in start-up		0.18	0.21	0.24	V
t <sub>N(SCP)</sub>	Short circuit detection time in start-up			10		ms
INLEAK	Leakage current out of V <sub>NEG</sub>	CTRL = GND		2	5	μA
R <sub>N(PD)</sub>	V <sub>NEG</sub> Pull down resistor before start up	I <sub>NEG</sub> = 1 mA		300		Ω
. ,	Line regulation			0		%/V
	Load regulation	I <sub>NEG</sub> = 0 to 250 mA		0.28		%/A
CTRL IN	TERFACE	•			Į	
V <sub>H</sub>	Logic high-level voltage		1.2			V
VL	Logic low-level voltage				0.4	V
R	Pull down resistor		150	400	860	kΩ
INIT	Initialization time			300	400	μs
toff	Shutdown time period		30		80	μs
t <sub>HIGH</sub>	Pulse high level time period		2	10	25	μs
t <sub>low</sub>	Pulse low level time period		2	10	25	μs
t <sub>STORE</sub>	Data storage/accept time period		30	10	80	μs
•> 1 U R F			00		00	μο

(1) With inductor DFE252012C 4.7 µH from TOKO

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#### **DEVICE INFORMATION**



#### **Pin Functions**

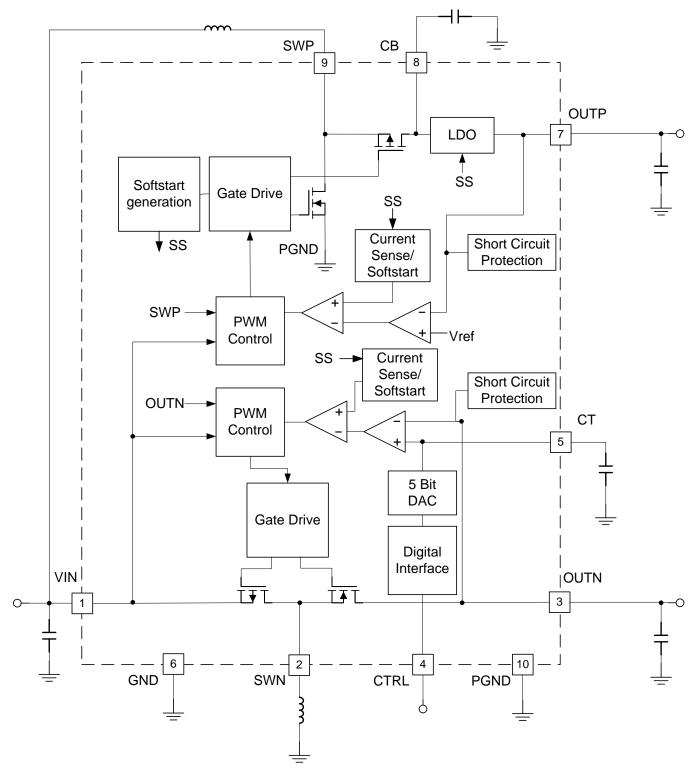
	PIN		PIN I/O <sup>(1)</sup>		DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME	1/0 (1)	DESCRIPTION		
1	VIN	Ι	Input supply for the negative buck-boost converter generating $V_{NEG}$		
2	SWN	I	Switch pin of the negative buck-boost converter		
3	OUTN	0	Output of negative buck-boost converter		
4	CTRL	Ι	ombined enable and V <sub>NEG</sub> programming pin.		
5	СТ	0	Sets the settling time for the voltage on $V_{\mbox{\scriptsize NEG}}$ when programmed to a new value		
6	GND	G	Analog ground		
7	OUTP	0	Output of the boost converter		
8	СВ	0	Internal boost converter bypass capacitor		
9	SWP	Ι	Switch pin of the boost converter		
10	PGND	G	Power ground of boost converter		
Exposed	Exposed thermal die G Co		Connect this pad to analog GND.		

(1) G = Ground, I = Input, O = Output



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## FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



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## **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS TABLE OF GRAPHS**

		FIGURE
Efficiency versus Output current (Output current is from $V_{\text{POS}}$ to $V_{\text{NEG}})$	V <sub>POS</sub> = 4.6 V, V <sub>NEG</sub> = -4.9 V	Figure 1
Startup		Figure 2
	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100 mA, Boost and BuckBoost	Figure 3
Switch pins and output waveforms (Output current is	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 250 mA, Boost and BuckBoost	Figure 4
from V <sub>POS</sub> to V <sub>NEG</sub> )	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 250 mA, Boost	Figure 5
	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 250 mA, BuckBoost	Figure 6

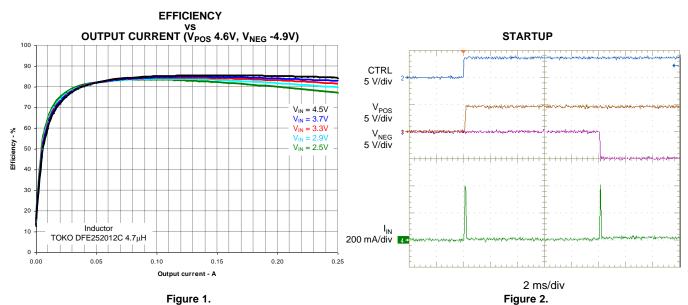
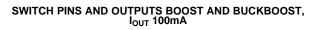
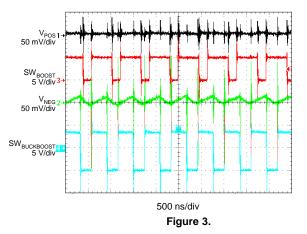
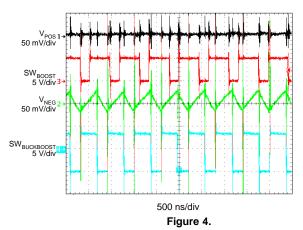


Figure 1.





SWITCH PINS AND OUTPUTS BOOST AND BUCKBOOST,  $I_{\rm OUT}$  250mA



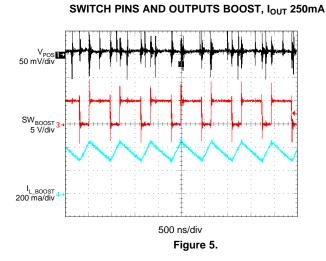
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#### SWITCH PINS AND OUTPUTS BUCKBOOST, I<sub>OUT</sub> 250mA



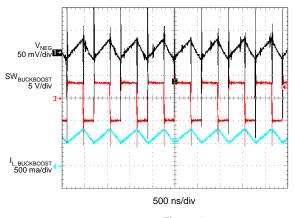


Figure 6.

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#### **APPLICATION FOR TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

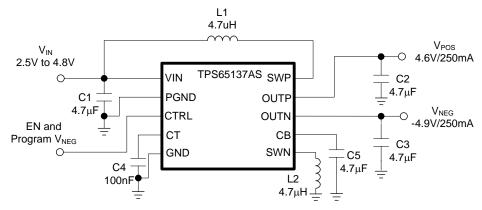


Figure 7. Application for Typical Characteristics

#### Table 1. Bill of Materials for Typical Characteristics

	Value	Part Number	Manufacturer
C1, C2, C3, C5	4.7 µF, X5R	GRM21BR61C475KA88	Murata
C4	100 nF, X7R	GRM21BR71E104KA01	Murata
L1, L2	4.7 μH	DFE252012C 4.7 µH	токо



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#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The TPS65137AS consists of a boost converter using an LDO as post regulator and an inverting buck-boost converter. The positive output is fixed at 4.6V. The negative output is programmable by a digital interface in the range of -2.2V to -5.2V, the default is -4.9V. The transition time of the negative output is adjustable by the CT pin capacitor.

#### SOFT START and START-UP SEQUENCE

The device has a soft start to limit the in-rush current. When the device is enabled by the CTRL pin going HIGH, the boost converter starts with a reduced switch current limit. 8ms after CTRL going HIGH, the buck-boost converter starts with the default value of -4.9V. The typical start-up sequence is shown in Figure 8.

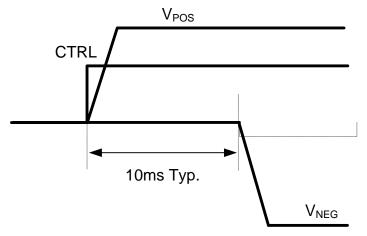


Figure 8. Start-up Sequence

#### SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION

The device is protected against short circuits of the outputs to ground and short circuit of the outputs to each other. During normal operation, an error condition is detected if  $V_{POS}$  falls below 3.7V for more than 3ms or  $V_{NEG}$  gets above 420mV above the programmed value for more than 3ms. In either case, the device goes into shutdown and this state is latched. The input and the outputs are disconnected. To resume normal operation,  $V_{IN}$  has to cycle below UVLO or CTRL has to toggle LOW and HIGH.

During start up, an error condition is detected in the following cases:

- V<sub>POS</sub> is not in regulation 10ms after CTRL goes HIGH.
- V<sub>NEG</sub> is higher than threshold level 10ms after CTRL goes HIGH.
- V<sub>NEG</sub> is not in regulation 20ms after CTRL goes HIGH.

In the above cases, the device goes into shutdown and this state is latched. The input and the outputs are disconnected. To resume normal operation, VIN has to cycle below UVLO or CTRL has to toggle LOW and HIGH.

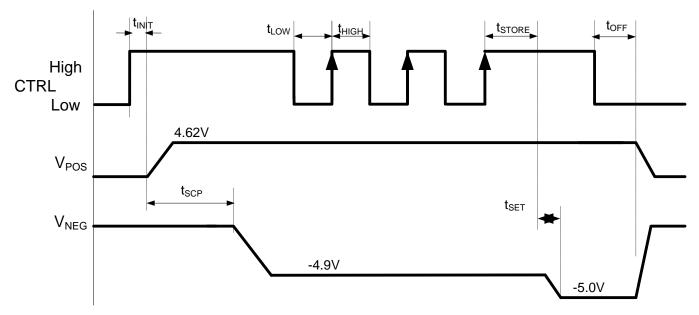
#### ENABLE (CTRL PIN)

The CTRL pin serves two functions. One is to enable and disable the device the other is the output voltage programming of the device. If the digital interface is not required the CTRL pin can be used as a standard enable pin for the device and the device will come up with its default value on  $V_{NEG}$  of -4.9V. When CTRL is pulled high, the device is enabled. The device is shut down with CTRL low.

#### DIGITAL INTERFACE (CTRL)

The digital interface allows programming the negative output voltage  $V_{NEG}$  in digital steps. If the digital output voltage setting is not required then the CTRL pin can also be used as a standard enable pin.

The digital output voltage programming of  $V_{NEG}$  is implemented by a simple digital interface with the timing shown in Figure 9.



#### Figure 9. Digital Interface Using CTRL

Once CTRL is pulled high the device will come up with its default voltage of -4.9V. The device has a 6-bit DAC implemented with the corresponding output voltages as given in the table below. The interface counts now the rising edges applied to the CTRL pin once the device is enabled. For the example above,  $V_{NEG}$  is programmed to -5.0V since 3 rising edges are detected. Other output voltages can be programmed according Table 2.

BIT/RISING EDGES	V <sub>NEG</sub>	DAC VALUE	BIT/RISING EDGES	V <sub>NEG</sub>	DAC VALUE					
0/ no pulse	–4.9 V	00000	16	–3.7 V	10000					
1	–5.2 V	00001	17	–3.6 V	10001					
2	–5.1 V	00010	18	–3.5 V	10010					
3	–5.0 V	00011	19	–3.4 V	10011					
4	–4.9 V	00100	20	–3.3 V	10100					
5	–4.8 V	00101	21	–3.2 V	10101					
6	–4.7 V	00110	22	–3.1 V	10110					
7	–4.6 V	00111	23	–3.0 V	10111					
8	–4.5 V	01000	24	–2.9 V	11000					
9	-4.4 V	01001	25	–2.8 V	11001					
10	–4.3 V	01010	26	–2.7 V	11010					
11	–4.2 V	01011	27	–2.6 V	11011					
12	–4.1 V	01100	28	–2.5 V	11100					
13	–4.0 V	01101	29	–2.4 V	11101					
14	–3.9 V	01110	30	–2.3 V	11110					
15	–3.8 V	01111	31	–2.2 V	11111					

#### SETTING TRANSITION TIME t<sub>set</sub> for V<sub>NEG</sub> (C<sub>T</sub>)

The device allows setting the transition time  $t_{set}$  using an external capacitor connected to pin CT. The transition time is the time period required to move  $V_{NEG}$  from one voltage level to the next programmed voltage level. The capacitor connected to pin CT does not influence the soft start time  $t_{ss}$  of the  $V_{NEG}$  default value. When the CT pin is left open then the shortest possible transition time is programmed. When connecting a capacitor to the CT pin then the transition time is given by an R-C time constant. This is given by the output impedance of the CT pin typically 325k $\Omega$  and the external capacitance. Within one  $\tau$  the output voltage  $V_{NEG}$  has reached 70% of its programmed value. An example is given when using 100nF for C<sub>T</sub>.

 $r \approx t_{set70\%} = 325 \text{ k}\Omega \times C_T = 325 \text{ k}\Omega \times 100 \text{ nF} = 32.5 \text{ mS}$ 

The output voltage is almost at its programmed value after 3T.

#### PCB LAYOUT

Figure 10 and Figure 11 show an example of a PCB layout design.

- 1. Place the input capacitor on VIN and the output capacitor on OUTN as close as possible to the device. Use short and wide traces to connect the input capacitor to VIN and the output capacitor to OUTN.
- 2. Place the output capacitor on OUTP and the capacitor on CB as close as possible to the device. Use short and wide traces to connect the output capacitor to OUTP.
- 3. Connect the ground of the CT capacitor to the GND pin, pin 6, directly.
- 4. Connect the input ground and the output ground on the same board layer, not through vias.

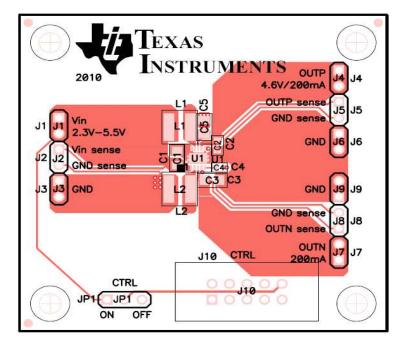


Figure 10. Example of PCB Layout Design (Top layer)



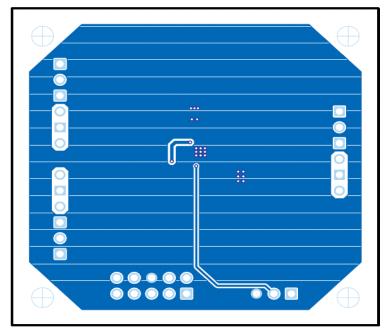


Figure 11. Example of PCB Layout Design (Bottom layer)

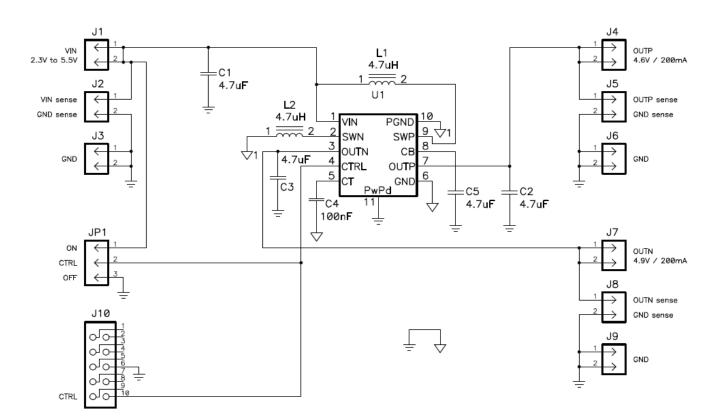


Figure 12. Schematic for the Example of PCB Layout Design



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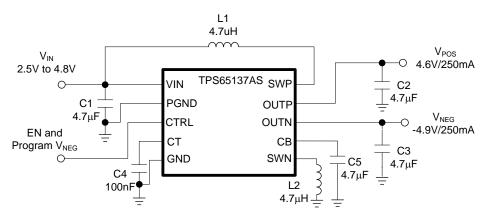


Figure 13. Typical Application Circuit



6-Feb-2020

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status	Package Type	Package	Pins	Package	Eco Plan	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking	Samples
	(1)		Drawing		Qty	(2)	(6)	(3)		(4/5)	
TPS65137ASDSCR	ACTIVE	WSON	DSC	10	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	PPGC	Samples

<sup>(1)</sup> The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

<sup>(2)</sup> RoHS: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (CI) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

<sup>(3)</sup> MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

<sup>(4)</sup> There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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# PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

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#### TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





## QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions are nominal												
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPS65137ASDSCR	WSON	DSC	10	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TPS65137ASDSCR	WSON	DSC	10	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2

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## PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

5-Sep-2013

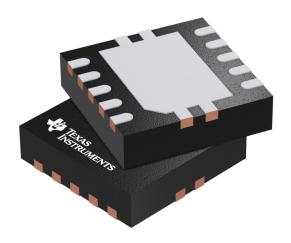


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPS65137ASDSCR	WSON	DSC	10	3000	552.0	367.0	36.0
TPS65137ASDSCR	WSON	DSC	10	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0

## **GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW**

# WSON - 0.8 mm max height PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary. Refer to the product data sheet for package details.



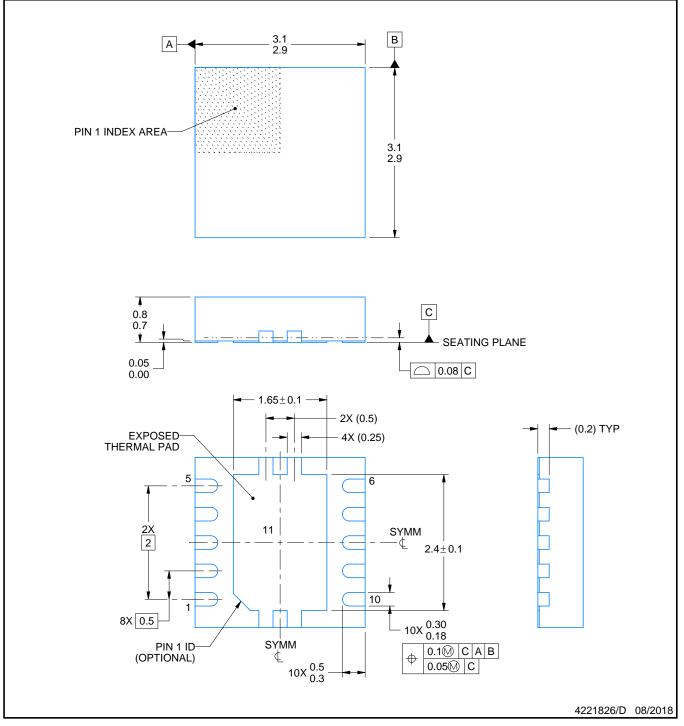
# **DSC0010J**



# **PACKAGE OUTLINE**

## WSON - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



NOTES:

- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M. 2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for optimal thermal and mechanical performance.

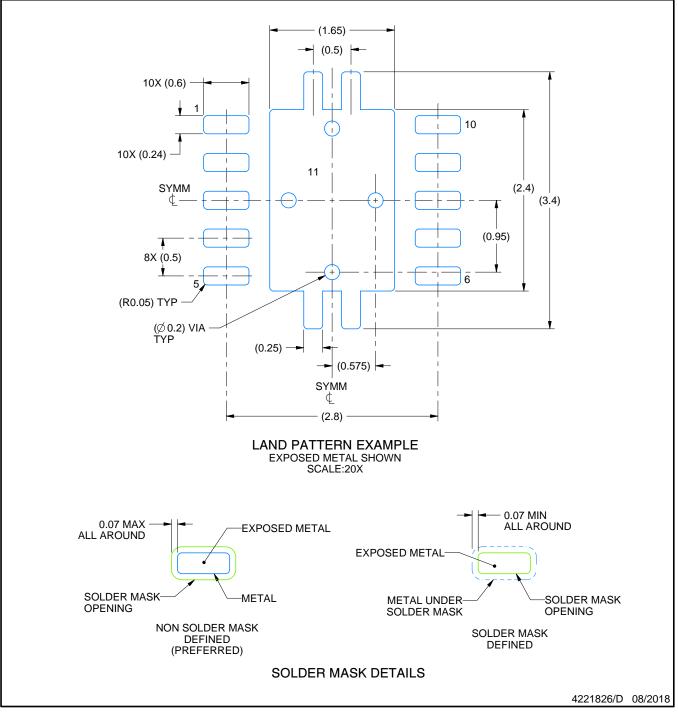


# DSC0010J

# **EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT**

## WSON - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



NOTES: (continued)

 This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).

5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.

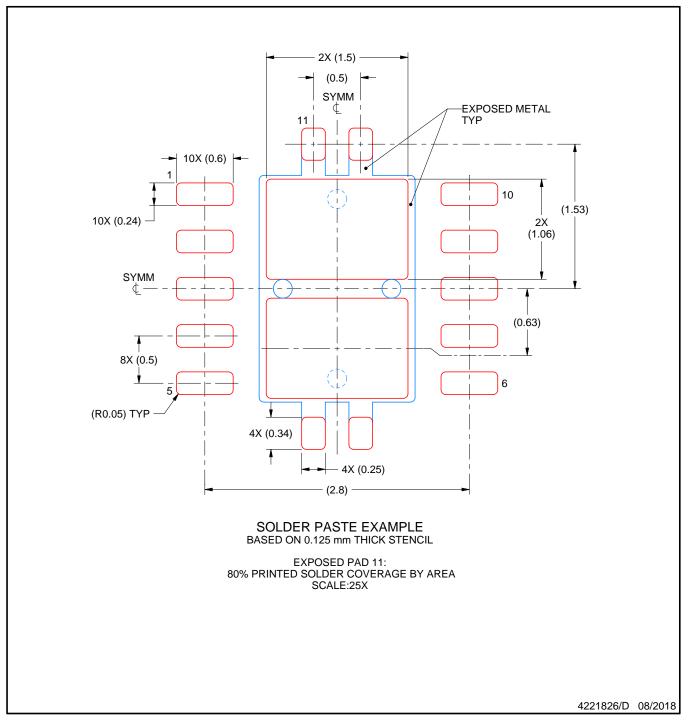


# DSC0010J

# **EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN**

## WSON - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.



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