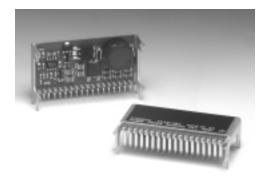


5-A, 15-36-V Input Integrated Switching Regulator



#### **Features**

- 5A Non-Isolated Output
- >90% Efficiency
- Low-cost Alternative to Isolated Converters
- 15 to 36V Input Voltage Range
- Adjustable Output Voltage
- Output Remote Sense

- Standby Function
- Solderable Copper Case
- Surface Mountable
- IPC Lead Free 2

### **Description**

The PT6880 product family is a series of highly efficient, non-isolated integrated switching regulator (ISR) modules. Designed to operate off a wide-input bus, these regulators produce a tightly regulated output voltage at load currents of up to 5A. The series includes standard output voltage options ranging from 2.5V to 15V.

The series is an ideal choice for general purpose and industrial applications that operate off a 24/28V battery providing a low-cost alternative to a fully isolated converter.

The PT6880 series is packaged in a thermally efficient, 18-pin, space-saving copper case. Both vertical and horizontal configurations are available, including surface-mount.

## **Ordering Information**

PT6881□ = 3.3 Volts PT6882□ = 2.5 Volts PT6883□ = 5.0 Volts PT6884□ = 9.0 Volts PT6885□ = 15.0 Volts PT6886□ = 12.0 Volts

## PT Series Suffix (PT1234x)

Case/Pin Configuration	Order Suffix	Package Code *
Vertical	N	(EPD)
Horizontal	Α	(EPA)
SMD	C	(EPC)

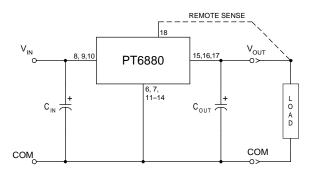
<sup>\*</sup> Previously known as package styles 1500/10. (Reference the applicable package code drawing for the dimensions and PC board layout).

## **Pin-Out Information**

Pin	Function
1	Vo Adjust
2	No Connect
3	No Connect
4	STBY *
5	No Connect
6	GND
7	GND
8	Vin
9	Vin
10	Vin
11	GND
12	GND
13	GND
14	GND
15	Vout
16	Vout
17	Vout
18	Remote Sense

<sup>\*</sup> For further information, see application notes.

## **Standard Application**



 $C_{in}$  = Required 560 $\mu$ F electrolytic  $C_{out}$  = Required 330 $\mu$ F electrolytic



## 5-A, 15-36-V Input **Integrated Switching Regulator**

**Specifications** (Unless otherwise stated,  $T_a$  =25°C,  $V_{in}$  =28V,  $C_{in}$  =560 $\mu$ F,  $C_{out}$  =330 $\mu$ F, and  $I_o$  = $I_o$ max)

				ı	PT6880 SERIE	S	
Characteristic	Symbol	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Units
Output Current	$I_o$		$V_o \le 12V$ $V_o > 12V$	0.1 (1) 0.1 (1)	_	5 4	A
Input Voltage Range	V <sub>in</sub>		$V_o = 2.5V$ $V_o = 3.3V$ $V_o = 5.0V$ $V_o \ge 6.5V$	15 15 15 18	_ _ _	25 (2) 33 (2) 36 36	Vdc
Set Point Voltage Tolerance	Votol			_	±0.5	±1	$%V_{o}$
Temperature Variation	Reg <sub>temp</sub>	$-40^{\circ} \le T_a \le +85^{\circ}C$ , $I_o = I_o min$		_	±0.5	_	$%V_{o}$
Line Regulation	Regline	Over V <sub>in</sub> range		_	±0.5	±1	$%V_{o}$
Load Regulation	Regload	Over Io range		_	±0.5	±1	$%V_{o}$
Total Output Voltage Variation	$\Delta V_{o}$ tot	Includes set-point, line, load, -40° $\leq$ $\Gamma_a$ $\leq$ +85° $C$		_	±1.5	±2	$%V_{o}$
Efficiency	η		$V_{o} = 15V$ $V_{o} = 12V$ $V_{o} = 9.0V$ $V_{o} = 5.0V$ $V_{o} = 3.3V$ $V_{o} = 2.5V$		90 88 87 82 73 78		%
V <sub>o</sub> Ripple (pk-pk)	$V_{\rm r}$	20MHz bandwidth	V <sub>o</sub> ≤5V	_	50	_	$mV_{pp}$
			Vo>5V	_	1	_	%V <sub>o</sub>
Transient Response	t <sub>tr</sub>	$5$ A/µs load step, $50\%$ to $100\%$ I $_{o}$ max		_	100	_	μs
	$\Delta V_{tr}$	V <sub>o</sub> over/undershoot		_	±100	_	mV
Switching Frequency	$f_{s}$	Over V <sub>in</sub> and I <sub>o</sub> range		500	550	600	kHz
On/Off Standby (Pin 4) Input High Voltage Input Low Voltage Input Low Current	$V_{\mathrm{IH}} \ V_{\mathrm{IL}} \ I_{\mathrm{IL}}$	Referenced to GND (pin 6)		2.0 -0.1	  	Open (3) +0.4	V mA
Standby Input Current	I <sub>in</sub> standby	pins 4 & 6 connected		_	16	35	mA
External Input Capacitance	Cin	See application schematic		560 (4)	_	_	μF
External Output Capacitance	C <sub>out</sub>	See application schematic		330 (4)	_	1,000	μF
Operating Temperature Range	Ta	Over V <sub>in</sub> range		-40	_	85 (5)	°C
Solder Reflow Temperature	$T_{reflow}$	Surface temperature of module pins or	case	_	_	215 (6)	°C
Storage Temperature	$T_s$	_		<del>-4</del> 0	_	125	°C
Reliability	MTBF	Per Bellcore TR-332 50% stress, T <sub>a</sub> =40°C, ground benign		7.7			106 Hrs
Mechanical Shock	_	Per Mil-Std-883D, method 2002.3, 1ms, half-sine, mounted to a fixture		_	500	_	G's
Mechanical Vibration	_	Mil-Std-883D, Method 2007.2, S 20-2000Hz, soldered in PCB	uffix N, A Suffix C	_	20 (7) 15 (7)	_	Gš
Weight	_			_	23	_	grams
Flammability	_	Materials meet UL 94V-0					
•							

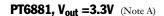
- Notes: (1) The ISR will operate at no load with reduced specifications.

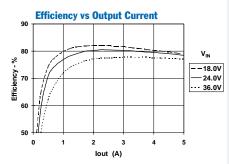
  (2) The stated maximum input voltage assumes the nominal output voltage. If the output voltage is adjusted (trimmed) to some other value, consult the related application note on output voltage adjustment for the revised input voltage limitations.

  (3) The STBY\* control (pin 4) has an internal pull-up and if it is left open circuit the module will operate when input power is applied. The open-circuit voltage is low (less than SV). Consult the related application note for interface considerations.
  - (4) For guidance on suitable input and output capacitors consult the accompanying application note, "Capacitor Recommendations for the PT6880 Series."
  - (5) See Safe Operating Area curves or contact the factory for the appropriate derating.
  - (6) During solder reflow of SMD package version do not elevate the module case, pins, or internal component temperatures above a peak of 215°C. For further guidance refer to the application note, "Reflow Soldering Requirements for Plug-in Power Surface Mount Products," (SLTA051).
     (7) The case pins on through-hole package types (suffixes N & A) must be soldered. For more information consult the applicable package outline drawing.

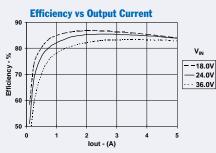
5-A, 15-36-V Input **Integrated Switching Regulator** 

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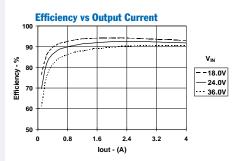




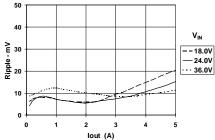
**PT6883** V<sub>out</sub> =5V (Note A)



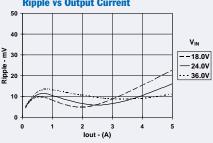
**PT6886, V<sub>out</sub> =12V** (Note A)



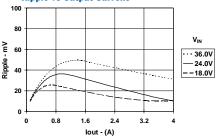
**Ripple vs Output Current** 



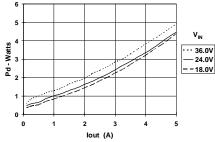
**Ripple vs Output Current** 



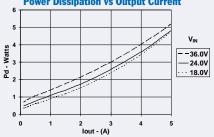
**Ripple vs Output Current** 



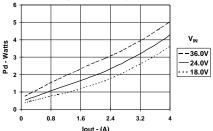
**Power Dissipation vs Output Current** 



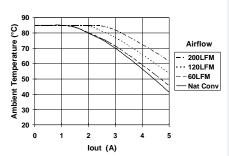
**Power Dissipation vs Output Current** 



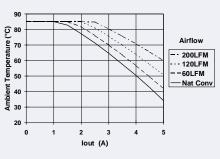
**Power Dissipation vs Output Current** 



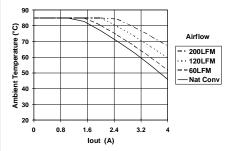
SOA Curves @V<sub>in</sub>=+24V (Note B)



SOA Curves @V<sub>in</sub>=+24V (Note B)



SOA Curves @V<sub>in</sub>=+24V (Note B)



Note A: Characteristic data has been developed from actual products tested at 25°C. This data is considered typical data for the Converter.

Note B: SOA curves represent the conditions at which internal components are at or below the manufacturer's maximum operating temperatures



PT6880 Series

# Capacitor Recommendations for the PT6880 Regulator Series

## **Input Capacitor:**

The required input capacitor is determined by a 1.2Arms minimum ripple current rating and  $560\mu F$  capacitance value. The ripple current rating and  $<120m\Omega$  equivalent series resistance (ESR) are the major considerations, along with temperature, when designing with different types of capacitors.

Tantalum/Os-Con® capacitors are not recommended due to a minimum voltage rating of 2× (the maximum DC voltage + AC ripple). This is necessary to improve the reliability of these capacitors in high bus applications.

#### **Output Capacitors:**

The ESR specification of the output capacitor should be at least  $50m\Omega$ . Electrolytic capacitors have marginal ripple performance at frequencies greater than 400kHz but excellent low frequency transient response. Above the ripple frequency ceramic capacitors are necessary to improve the transient response and reduce any high-frequency noise components apparent during higher current excursions. Electrolytic capacitors with appropriate ESR values are identified in Table 1-1. In low-temperature applications (<0°C), a higher capacitance with lower ESR will improve performance.

Os-Con® and ultra low ESR type capacitors are not recommended on the output bus as they degrade regulator stability.

## **Tantalum Capacitors (For V<sub>out</sub> <5.1V)**

Tantalum type capacitors can be used on the output bus for output voltages less than 5.1V. Voltages higher than this will exceed the capacitor's published surge voltage limits.

If tantalum capacitors are located on the output bus, an appropriate fuse with I²t current derating is recommended along with an external clamp component. An Output Over-voltage Clamp (OOVC) will fault the output fuse protecting the capacitors in event of an over-voltage condition. The OOVC can be a simple zener high power diode, 3-5W, located on the load side of the output bus. The zener diode should be rated to 1.3 times the normal output voltage.

### **Capacitor Table**

Table 1-1 identifies the characteristics of capacitors from a number of vendors with acceptable ESR and ripple current (rms) ratings. The number of capacitors required at both the input and output buses is identified for each capacitor type.

This is not an extensive capacitor list. Capacitors from other vendors are available with comparable specifications. Those listed are for guidance. The RMS ripple current rating and ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance at 100kHz) are critical parameters necessary to insure both optimum regulator performance and long capacitor life.

Table 1-1: Input/Output Capacitors

Capacitor Vendor/ Series	Capacitor			Characteristics			ntity		
	Working Voltage	Value(µF)	(ESR) Equivalent Series Resistance	105°C Maximum Ripple Current(Irms)	Physical Size(mm)	Input Bus	Output Bus	Vendor Part Number	
Panasonic FC (Radial)	50V 50V 50V	560 390 390	0.068Ω 0.080Ω 0.080Ω	1900mA 1610mA 1610mA	18×15 16x15 16×15	1 2 2	1 1 1	EEUFC1H561 EEUFC1H391S EEUFC1H391S	
FC/FK (Surface Mtg)	63V 35V 50V	680 330 1000	0080Ω 0.080Ω 0.073Ω	1690mA 850mA 1610mA	18×16.5 10×10.2 16×16.5	1 N/R <sup>(1)</sup> 1	1 1 1	EEVFK1J681M EEVFK1V331P EEVFK1H102M	
United Chemi-con LXZ/LXV Series	50V 35V	680 330	$0.048\Omega$ $0.068\Omega$	1840mA 1050mA	16×20 10×16	1 N/R (1)	1 1	LXZ50VB681M16X20LL LXV35VB331M10X16LL	
MVY (Surface Mtg)	35V	220	0.150Ω	670mA	10×10.3	N/R (1)	2	MVY35VC2211M10X10TP	
Nichicon PM Series	50V 63V 50V	560 560 330	0.044Ω 0.039Ω 0.060Ω	1550mA 1400mA 1210mA	16×20 18×20 16×15	1 1 2	1 1 1	UPM1H561MHH6 UPM1J561MHH6 UPM1H331MHH6	
AVX Tantalum TPS (Surface Mtgt)	10V 10V	330 330	0.10Ω 0.06Ω	>2500mA >3000mA	7.3L ×5.7W ×4.1H	N/R (1) N/R (1)	1 1	TPSE337M010R0100 (V <sub>o</sub> <5.1V) TPSV337M010R0060 (V <sub>o</sub> <5.1V)	
Kemet Tantalum <sup>(2)</sup> T496 /T495 Series (Surface Mount)	10V 10V	220 220	0.500Ω 0.070Ω	500mA >2000mA	4.3W ×7.3L ×4.0H	N/R (1) N/R (1)	2 2	T496X227M010AS (V <sub>o</sub> <5.1V) T495X227M0100AS (V <sub>o</sub> <5.1V)	
Sprague Tantalum (2) 594D Series (Surface Mount)	10V	330	0.130Ω	1393mA	7.2L ×6W ×4.1H	N/R (1)	1	595D337X0010R2T (V <sub>o</sub> <5.1V)	

Notes: (1) N/R -Not recommended. The voltage rating does not meet the minimum operating limits.

(2) A fused input bus is recommended when tantalum capacitors are used on the output bus.



PT6880 Series

# Using the On/Off Standby Function on the PT6880 Excalibur™ Series of ISRs

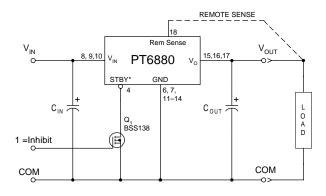
The PT6880 series of integrated switching regulators (ISRs) incorporate an on/off standby function, which may be used to disable the regulator output. This function is provided by the  $STBY^*$  control (pin 4). If pin 4 is left open-circuit the regulator operates normally, providing a regulated output whenever a valid supply voltage is applied to  $V_{in}$  (pins 8–10) with respect to GND (pins 6, 7, & 11–14). If the  $STBY^*$  control is driven low to ground <sup>1</sup>, the regulator output is disabled and the input current drawn by the ISR drops to its idle value <sup>2</sup>.

The *STBY*\* pin must be controlled with a low-leakage open-collector (or open-drain) discrete transistor <sup>3</sup>. See Figure 2-1 for the application schematic, and Table 2-1 for the input parameters.

Table 2-1 Standby Control Requirements

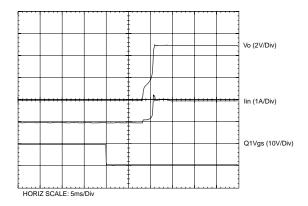
Parameter	Min	Тур	Max
Enable (VIH)	_		Open Circuit
Disable (V <sub>IL</sub> )	-0.2V		0.3V
I <sub>stby</sub> (pin 4 =ground)		–50μA	
V <sub>stby</sub> (open circuit)	•	1.4V	2V

Figure 2-1



**Turn-On Time:** In the circuit of Figure 2-1, turning  $Q_1$  on applies a low voltage to pin 4 and disables the regulator output. Correspondingly, turning  $Q_1$  off removes the low-voltage signal and enables the output. Once enabled the output will typically experience a 5–10ms delay followed by a quick ramp-up of voltage. The regulator should provide a fully regulated output within 20ms. The waveforms of Figure 1-2 show the rise of both the output voltage and input current for a PT6883 (5V). The turn off of  $Q_1$  corresponds to the drop of  $Q_1$ Vgs. The waveform was measured with a 24Vdc input voltage and 4-ADC load.

Figure 2-2



#### Notes:

- 1. To ensure that the regulator output is disabled, the control pin must be pulled to less than 0.3 Vdc with a low-level 0.1mA sink to ground.
- When the regulator output is disabled the current drawn from the V<sub>in</sub> input source is typically reduced to less than 20mA
- 3. The standby control input is <u>NOT</u> compatible with TTL devices that incorporate a totem-pole output drive. Use only a true open-collector device, preferably a low-leakage discrete bipolar transistor (or MOSFET). <u>Do Not</u> use a pull-up resistor, or drive the *STBY\** pin with an external voltage.

#### PT6880 Series

# Adjusting the Output Voltage of the PT6880 5-A Excalibur™ Converter Series

The output voltage of the Power Trends PT6880 Excalibur series of ISRs may be adjusted higher or lower than the factory trimmed pre-set voltage with the addition of a single external resistor  $^1$ . Table 3-1 gives the respective allowable adjustment range for each model in the series as  $V_a$  (min) and  $V_a$  (max).

**Adjust Up:** An increase in the output voltage is obtained by adding a resistor R<sub>2</sub>, between pin 1 (V<sub>o</sub> Adjust) and pins 6, 7 /11-14 (GND).

**Adjust Down:** Add a resistor  $(R_1)$ , between pin 1 ( $V_o$  Adjust) and pins 15-17 ( $V_{out}$ ).

Refer to Figure 3-1 and Table 3-2 for both the placement and value of the required resistor, either  $(R_1)$  or  $R_2$  as appropriate.

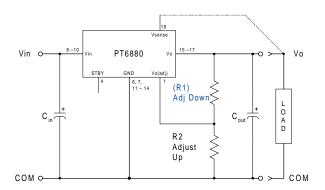
#### Notes:

- 1. Use only a single 1% resistor in either the  $(R_1)$  or  $R_2$  location. Place the resistor as close to the ISR as possible.
- 2. Never connect capacitors from  $V_o$  adjust to either GND,  $V_{out}$  or the Remote Sense pin. Any capacitance added to the  $V_o$  adjust pin will affect the stability of the ISR.
- If the remote sense feature is being used, connecting the resistor (R<sub>1</sub>) between pin 1 (V<sub>o</sub> Adjust) and pin 18 (Remote Sense) can benefit load regulation.
- 4. For output voltages above 10Vdc, the maximum output current must be limited to 4Adc.
- Adjustments to the output voltage may place additional limits on the input voltage for the part. The revised limits must comply with the following requirements.

$$V_{in}$$
 (min) =  $(V_{out} + 3)V$  or 15V,  
whichever is higher.

$$V_{in}$$
 (max) = (10 x  $V_{out}$ )V or 36V,  
whichever is less.

Figure 3-1



The values of  $(R_1)$  [adjust down], and  $R_2$  [adjust up], can also be calculated using the following formulas.

$$R_2 \hspace{1cm} = \hspace{1cm} \frac{R_o \left( V_o - 1.25 \right)}{V_a - V_o} \hspace{1cm} - \hspace{1cm} R_s \hspace{1cm} k \Omega \label{eq:reconstraints}$$

Where:  $V_0$  = Original output voltage

V<sub>a</sub> = Adjusted output voltage

 $R_o$  = The resistance value in Table 3-1

 $R_s$  = The series resistance from Table 3-1

Table 3-1

PT6880 ADJUS	STMENT AND FOR	MULA PARAMETERS					
Series Pt #	PT6882	PT6881	PT6883	PT6884	PT6886	PT6885	
Vo (nom)	2.5V	3.3V	5.0V	9.0V	12.0V	15.0V	
V <sub>a</sub> (min)	1.8V	2.2V	3.0V	6.0V	9.0V	10.0V	
V <sub>a</sub> (max)	4.3V	4.7V	6.5V	10.2V	13.6V	17.0V	
R <sub>o</sub> (kΩ)	4.99	4.22	2.49	2.0	2.0	2.0	
R <sub>s</sub> (kΩ)	2.49	4.99	4.99	12.7	12.7	12.7	

## **Application Notes** continued

## \_ PT6880 Series

Table 3-2

	STMENT RESISTO						
eries Pt #	PT6882	PT6881	PT6883	Series Pt #	PT6884	PT6886	PT6885
urrent	5Adc	5Adc	5Adc	Current	5Adc	4Adc	4Adc
o (nom)	2.5Vdc	3.3Vdc	5Vdc	V <sub>o</sub> (nom)	9Vdc	12Vdc	15Vdc
a (req'd)				V <sub>a</sub> (req'd)			
1.8	$(1.4)$ k $\Omega$			6.0	$(6.9)$ k $\Omega$		
1.9	$(2.9)$ k $\Omega$			6.2	$(9.2)$ k $\Omega$		
2.0	$(5.0)$ k $\Omega$			6.4	$(11.9)$ k $\Omega$		
2.1	$(8.1)$ k $\Omega$			6.6	$(14.0)$ k $\Omega$		
2.2	$(13.3)$ k $\Omega$	$(1.0)$ k $\Omega$		6.8	$(18.6)$ k $\Omega$		
2.3	$(23.7)$ k $\Omega$	$(2.3)$ k $\Omega$		7.0	$(23.0)$ k $\Omega$		
2.4	$(54.9)$ k $\Omega$	$(3.9)$ k $\Omega$		7.2	$(28.3)$ k $\Omega$		
2.5		$(5.8)$ k $\Omega$		7.4	$(35.0)$ k $\Omega$		
2.6	59.9kΩ	(8.4)kΩ		7.6	(43.5)kΩ		
2.7	28.7kΩ	(11.7)kΩ		7.8	(55.0)kΩ		
2.8	18.3kΩ	(16.5)kΩ		8.0	(71.0)kΩ		
2.9	13.1kΩ	(23.6)kΩ		8.2	(95.0)kΩ		
3.0	10.0kΩ	(35.4)kΩ	(1.6)kΩ	8.4	(135.0)kΩ		
3.1	7.9kΩ	(59.0)kΩ	(2.3)kΩ	8.6	(215.0)kΩ		
3.2	6.4kΩ	(130.0)kΩ	(3.1)kΩ	8.8	(455.0)kΩ		
3.3	5.3kΩ		(4.0)kΩ	9.0		(31.7)kΩ	
3.4	4.4kΩ	81.5kΩ	(5.1)kΩ	9.2	64.8kΩ	(36.1)kΩ	
3.5	3.8kΩ	38.3kΩ	(6.2)kΩ	9.4	26.1kΩ	(41.2)kΩ	
3.6	3.2kΩ	23.8kΩ	(7.6)kΩ	9.6	13.1kΩ	(47.1)kΩ	
3.7	2.7kΩ	16.6kΩ	(9.1)kΩ	9.8	6.7kΩ	(54.1)kΩ	
3.8	2.3kΩ	12.3kΩ	(10.9)kΩ	10.0	2.8kΩ	(62.6)kΩ	(25.8)kΩ
3.9	2.0kΩ	9.4kΩ	$(13.0)$ k $\Omega$	10.2	0.2kΩ	$(72.8)$ k $\Omega$	$(23.3)$ k $\Omega$
4.0	1.7kΩ	7.4kΩ	$(15.6)k\Omega$	10.4	0.2K22	(85.7)kΩ	$(20.3)k\Omega$
4.1	1.4kΩ	5.8kΩ	$(18.7)$ k $\Omega$	10.4		$(102.0)$ k $\Omega$	$(34.1)$ k $\Omega$
4.2	1.7kΩ	4.6kΩ	$(22.6)k\Omega$	10.8		$(102.0)$ k $\Omega$	$(37.3)$ k $\Omega$
4.3	1.2kΩ	3.7kΩ				$(155.0)$ k $\Omega$	
4.4	1.0852	3./kΩ 2.9kΩ	(27.6)kΩ				(40.9)kΩ
		2.9kΩ 2.2kΩ	(34.2)kΩ			(201.0)kΩ	(44.9)kΩ
4.5			(43.6)kΩ			(278.0)kΩ	(49.3)kΩ
4.6		1.7kΩ	(57.6)kΩ			(432.0)kΩ	(54.3)kΩ
4.7		1.2kΩ	(80.9)kΩ			(895.0)kΩ	(59.8)kΩ
4.8			(128.0)kΩ			04.01.0	(66.1)kΩ
4.9			(268.0)kΩ			94.8kΩ	(73.3)kΩ
5.0			00.41.0			41.1kΩ	(81.6)kΩ
5.1			88.4kΩ			23.1kΩ	(91.3)kΩ
5.2			41.7kΩ			14.2kΩ	(103.0)kΩ
5.3			26.1kΩ	13.0		8.8kΩ	(117.0)kΩ
5.4			18.4kΩ	13.2		5.2kΩ	(133.0)kΩ
5.5			13.7kΩ	13.4		2.7kΩ	(154.0)kΩ
5.6			10.6kΩ	13.6		0.7kΩ	(181.0)kΩ
5.7			8.4kΩ	13.8			(217.0)kΩ
5.8			6.7kΩ	14.0			(268.0)kΩ
5.9			5.4kΩ	14.2			(343.0)kΩ
6.0			$4.4\mathrm{k}\Omega$	14.5			$(570.0)$ k $\Omega$
6.1			$3.5 \mathrm{k}\Omega$	15.0			
6.2			2.8kΩ	15.5			42.3kΩ
6.3			2.2kΩ	16.0			14.8kΩ
6.4			$1.7 \mathrm{k}\Omega$	16.5			5.6kΩ
6.5			1.2kΩ	17.0			1.1kΩ

 $R_1 = (Blue)$   $R_2 = Black$ 

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