

3-W Mono Class-D Audio Amplifier With SmartGain™ AGC/DRC

Check for Samples: [TPA2029D1](#)

FEATURES

- Filter-Free Class-D Architecture
- 3 W Into 4 Ω at 5 V (10% THD+N)
- 880 mW Into 8 Ω at 3.6 V (10% THD+N)
- Power Supply Range: 2.5 V to 5.5 V
- 3 Selectable AGC functions
- Low Supply Current: 1.8 mA
- Low Shutdown Current: 0.2 μ A
- High PSRR: 80 dB
- Fast Start-up Time: 5 ms
- AGC Enable/Disable Function
- Limiter Enable/Disable Function
- Short-Circuit and Thermal Protection
- Space-Saving Package
 - 1.63 mm $\times$ 1.63 mm WCSP (YZF)

APPLICATIONS

- Wireless or Cellular Handsets and PDAs
- Portable Navigation Devices
- Portable DVD Player
- Notebook PCs
- Portable Radio
- Portable Games
- Educational Toys
- USB Speakers

DESCRIPTION

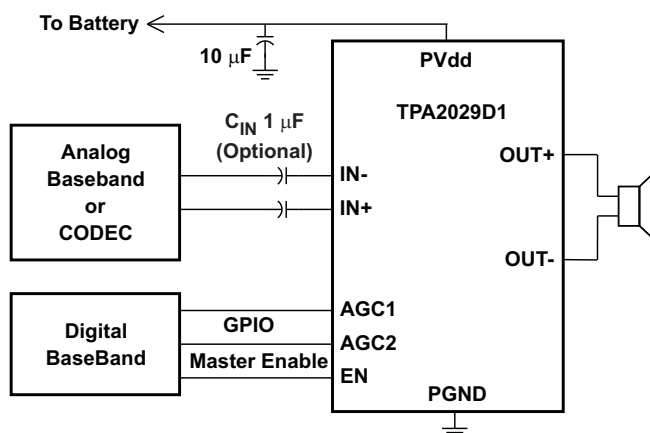
The TPA2029D1 is a mono, filter-free Class-D audio power amplifier with dynamic range compression (DRC) and automatic gain control (AGC). It is available in a 1.63 mm $\times$ 1.63 mm WCSP package.

The DRC/AGC function in the TPA2029D1 can be enabled and disabled. The DRC/AGC function is configured to automatically prevent distortion of the audio signal and enhance quiet passages that are normally not heard. The DRC/AGC is also configured to protect the speaker from damage at high power levels and compress the dynamic range of music to fit within the dynamic range of the speaker. The TPA2029D1 is capable of driving 3 W at 5 V into 4 Ω load or 880 mW at 3.6 V into 8 Ω load. The device features an enable pin and also provides thermal and short circuit protection.

In addition to these features, a fast start-up time and small package size make the TPA2029D1 an ideal choice for Notebook PCs, PDAs and other portable applications.

TPA2029D1 is available with different default AGC/DRC settings for various system requirements. See [Table 2](#) for more detail.

SIMPLIFIED APPLICATION DIAGRAM



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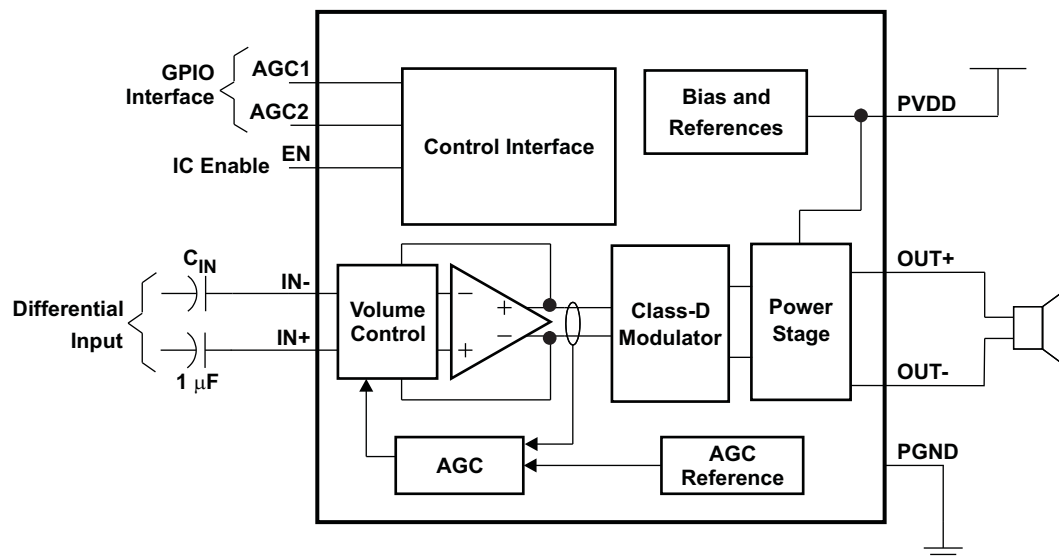
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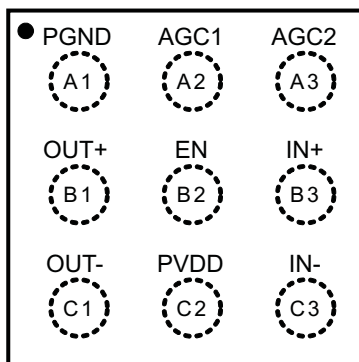


These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



DEVICE PINOUT WCSP (YZF) PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)



PIN FUNCTIONS

PIN		I/O/P	DESCRIPTION
NAME	WCSP		
IN+	B3	I	Positive audio input
IN–	C3	I	Negative audio input
EN	B2	I	Enable terminal (active high)
AGC2	A3	I	AGC select function pin 2
AGC1	A2	I	AGC select function pin 1
OUT+	B1	O	Positive differential output
OUT–	C1	O	Negative differential output
PVDD	C2	P	Power supply
PGND	A1	P	Power ground

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS⁽¹⁾

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted).

			VALUE / UNIT
V _{DD}	Supply voltage	PVDD	–0.3 V to 6 V
	Input voltage	EN, INR+, INR–, INL+, INL–	–0.3 V to V _{DD} +0.3 V
		AGC1, AGC2	–0.3 V to 6 V
Continuous total power dissipation			See Dissipation Ratings Table
T _A	Operating free-air temperature range		–40°C to 85°C
T _J	Operating junction temperature range		–40°C to 150°C
T _{stg}	Storage temperature range		–65°C to 150°C
ESD	Electro-Static Discharge Tolerance, all pins	Human Body Model (HBM)	2 KV
		Charged Device Model (CDM)	500 V
R _{LOAD}	Minimum load resistance		3.6 Ω

- (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.

DISSIPATION RATINGS TABLE⁽¹⁾

PACKAGE	T _A ≤ 25°C	DERATING FACTOR	T _A = 70°C	T _A = 85°C
9-ball WCSP	1.19 W	9.52 mW/°C	0.76 W	0.62 W

- (1) Dissipations ratings are for a 2-side, 2-plane PCB.

AVAILABLE OPTIONS⁽¹⁾

T_A	PACKAGED DEVICES ⁽²⁾	PART NUMBER	SYMBOL
–40°C to 85°C	9-pin, 1.63 mm × 1.63 mm WCSP	TPA2029D1YZFR	QWI
		TPA2029D1YZFT	QWI

- (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) The YZF packages are only available taped and reeled. The suffix R indicates a reel of 3000; the suffix T indicates a reel of 250.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{DD}	Supply voltage	PVDD	2.5	5.5	V
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage	EN, AGC1, AGC2	1.3		V
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage	EN, AGC1, AGC2		0.6	V
T_A	Operating free-air temperature		–40	85	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $EN = 1.3\text{ V}$, and $R_L = 8\ \Omega + 33\ \mu\text{H}$ (unless otherwise noted).

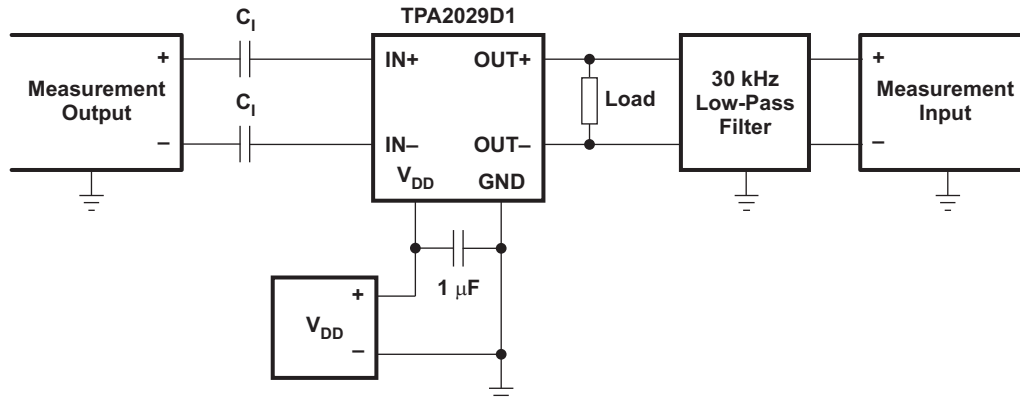
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{DD}	Supply voltage range		2.5	3.6	5.5	V
I_{SDZ}	Shutdown quiescent current	$EN = 0.35\text{ V}$, $V_{DD} = 2.5\text{ V}$		0.1	1	μA
		$EN = 0.35\text{ V}$, $V_{DD} = 3.6\text{ V}$		0.2	1	
		$EN = 0.35\text{ V}$, $V_{DD} = 5.5\text{ V}$		0.3	1	
I_{DD}	Supply current	$V_{DD} = 2.5\text{ V}$		1.6	4.5	mA
		$V_{DD} = 3.6\text{ V}$		1.8	4.7	
		$V_{DD} = 5.5\text{ V}$		2.1	5.5	
f_{SW}	Class D Switching Frequency		275	300	325	kHz
I_{IH}	High-level input current	$V_{DD} = 5.5\text{ V}$, $EN = 5.8\text{ V}$			1	μA
I_{IL}	Low-level input current	$V_{DD} = 5.5\text{ V}$, $EN = -0.3\text{ V}$	–1			μA
t_{START}	Start-up time	$2.5\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ no pop, $C_{IN} \leq 1\ \mu\text{F}$		5		ms
POR	Power on reset ON threshold			2	2.3	V
	Power on reset hysteresis			0.2		V
CMRR	Input common mode rejection	$R_L = 8\ \Omega$, $V_{icm} = 0.5\text{ V}$ and $V_{icm} = V_{DD} - 0.8\text{ V}$, differential inputs shorted		–75		dB
V_{oo}	Output offset voltage	$V_{DD} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $A_V = 6\text{ dB}$, $R_L = 8\ \Omega$, inputs ac grounded		1.5	10	mV
Z_O	Output Impedance in shutdown mode	$EN = 0.35\text{ V}$		2		k Ω
	Gain accuracy	Compression and limiter disabled, Gain = 0 to 30 dB	–0.5		0.5	dB
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	$V_{DD} = 2.5\text{ V}$ to 4.7 V		–80		dB

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 3.6\text{V}$, $EN = 1.3\text{ V}$, $R_L = 8\ \Omega + 33\ \mu\text{H}$, and $A_V = 6\text{ dB}$ (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
k_{SVR} power-supply ripple rejection ratio	$V_{DD} = 3.6\text{ Vdc}$ with ac of 200 mV_{PP} at 217 Hz		-70		dB
THD+N Total harmonic distortion + noise	$f_{aud_in} = 1\text{ kHz}$; $P_O = 550\text{ mW}$; $V_{DD} = 3.6\text{ V}$		0.1%		
	$f_{aud_in} = 1\text{ kHz}$; $P_O = 1.25\text{ W}$; $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$		0.1%		
	$f_{aud_in} = 1\text{ kHz}$; $P_O = 710\text{ mW}$; $V_{DD} = 3.6\text{ V}$		1%		
	$f_{aud_in} = 1\text{ kHz}$; $P_O = 1.4\text{ W}$; $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$		1%		
N_r Output integrated noise	$A_V = 6\text{ dB}$		42		μV
	$A_V = 6\text{ dB floor}$, A-weighted		30		μV
f Frequency response	$A_V = 6\text{ dB}$	20		20000	Hz
$P_{O(max)}$ Maximum output power	THD+N = 10%, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, $R_L = 8\ \Omega$		1.72		W
	THD+N = 10%, $V_{DD} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $R_L = 8\ \Omega$		880		mW
	THD+N = 1%, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, $R_L = 8\ \Omega$		1.4		W
	THD+N = 1%, $V_{DD} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $R_L = 8\ \Omega$		710		mW
	THD+N = 10%, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, $R_L = 4\ \Omega$		3		W
η Efficiency	THD+N = 1%, $V_{DD} = 3.6\text{ V}$, $R_L = 8\ \Omega$, $P_O = 0.71\text{ W}$		91%		
	THD+N = 1%, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, $R_L = 8\ \Omega$, $P_O = 1.4\text{ W}$		93%		

Figure 1. TEST SET-UP FOR GRAPHS



- (1) All measurements were taken with a $1\text{-}\mu\text{F}$ C_1 (unless otherwise noted.)
- (2) A $33\text{-}\mu\text{H}$ inductor was placed in series with the load resistor to emulate a small speaker for efficiency measurements.
- (3) The 30-kHz low-pass filter is required, even if the analyzer has an internal low-pass filter. An RC low-pass filter ($1\text{ k}\Omega$ 4.7 nF) is used on each output for the data sheet graphs.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

with $C_{(DECOUPLE)} = 1\ \mu\text{F}$, $C_I = 1\ \mu\text{F}$.

All THD + N graphs are taken with outputs out of phase (unless otherwise noted).

All data is taken on left channel.

Table of Graphs

		FIGURE
Quiescent supply current	vs Supply voltage	Figure 2
Total harmonic distortion + noise	vs Frequency	Figure 3
Total harmonic distortion + noise	vs Frequency	Figure 4
Total harmonic distortion + noise	vs Output power	Figure 5
Supply ripple rejection ratio	vs Frequency	Figure 6
Efficiency	vs Output power (per channel)	Figure 7
Total power dissipation	vs Total output power	Figure 8
Total supply current	vs Total output power	Figure 9
Output power	vs Supply voltage	Figure 10 , Figure 11
Shutdown time		Figure 12
Startup time		Figure 13

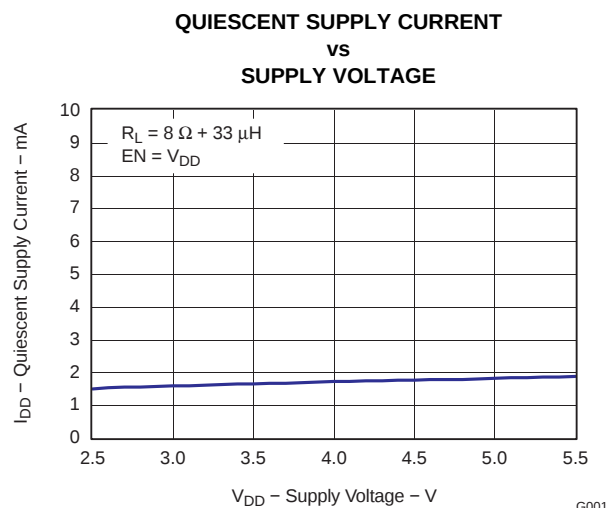


Figure 2.

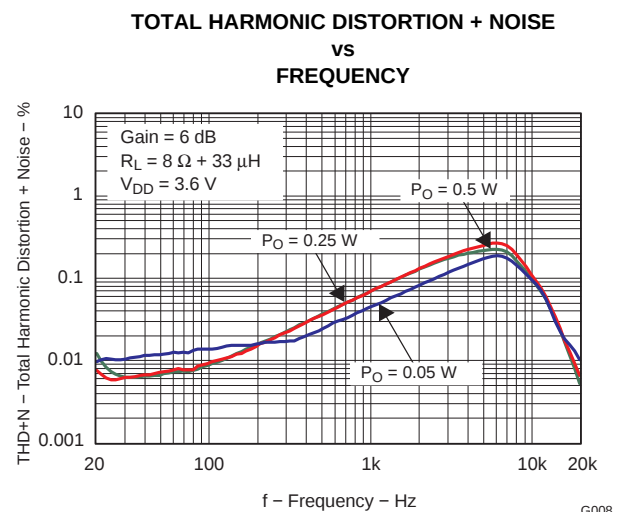


Figure 3.

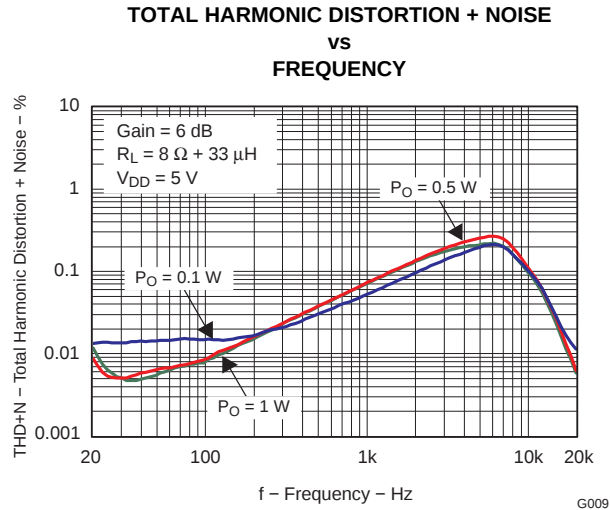


Figure 4.

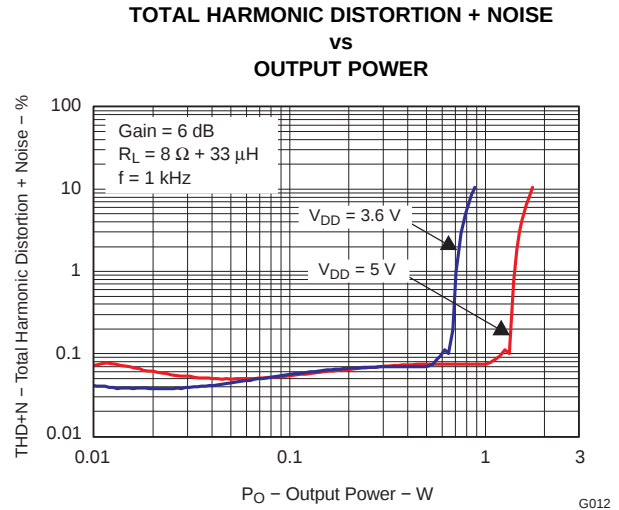


Figure 5.

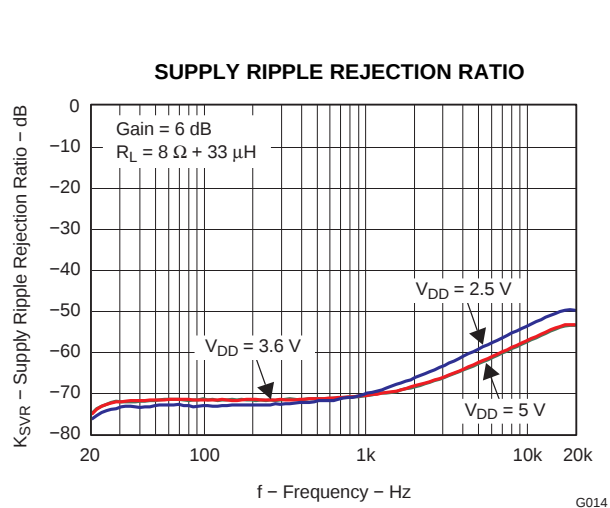


Figure 6.

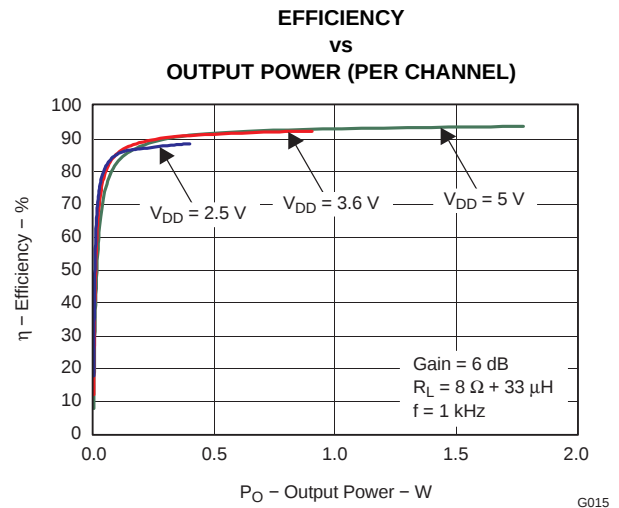


Figure 7.

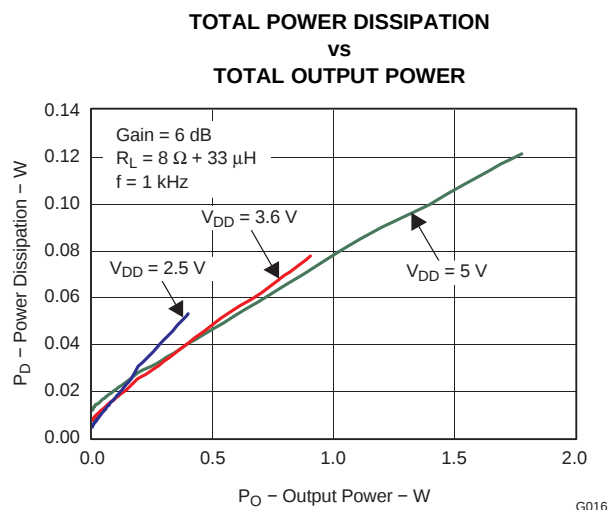


Figure 8.

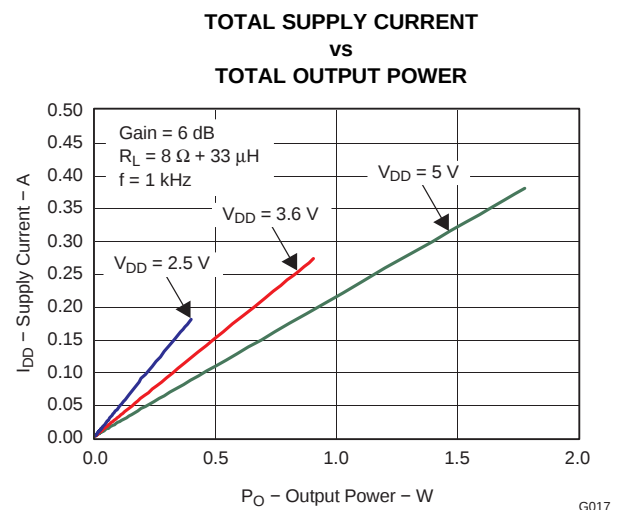


Figure 9.

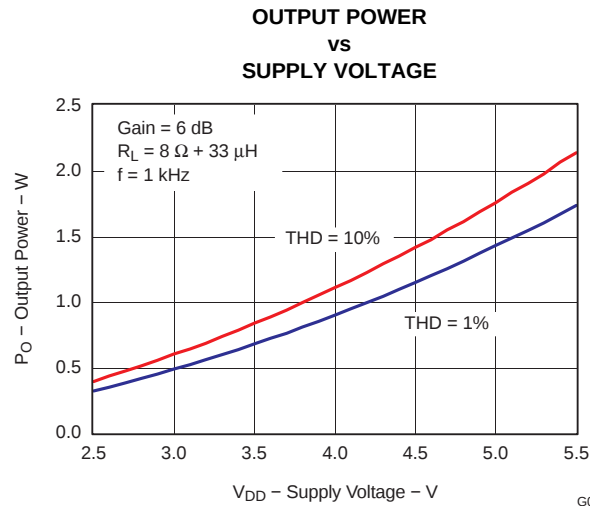


Figure 10.

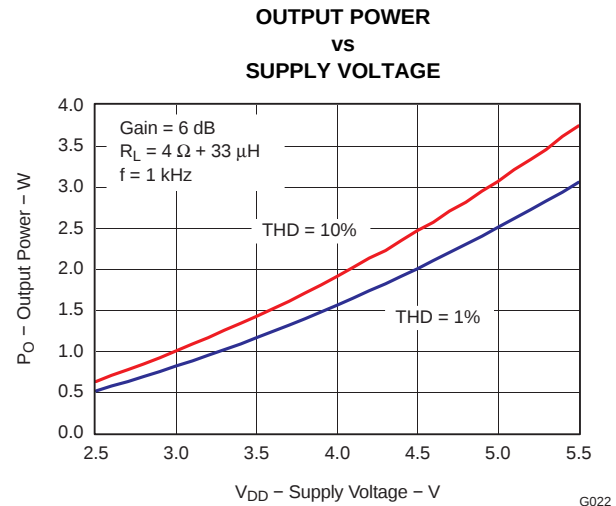


Figure 11.

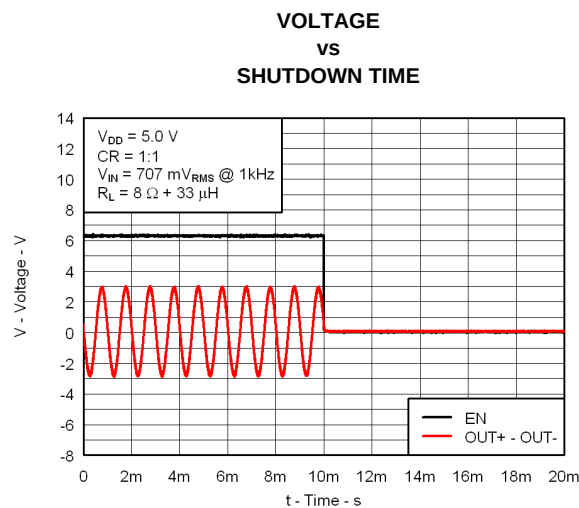


Figure 12.

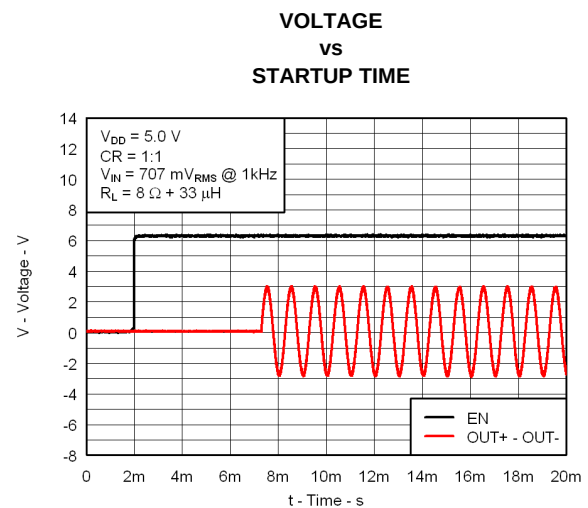
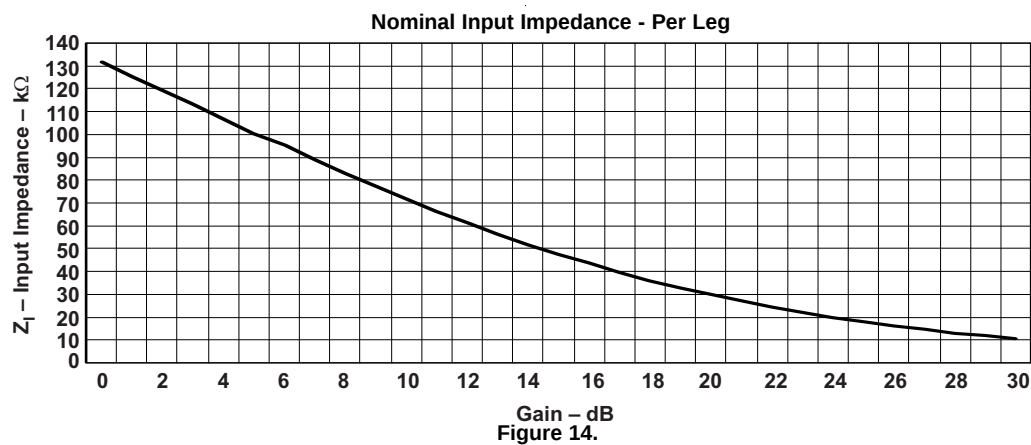


Figure 13.

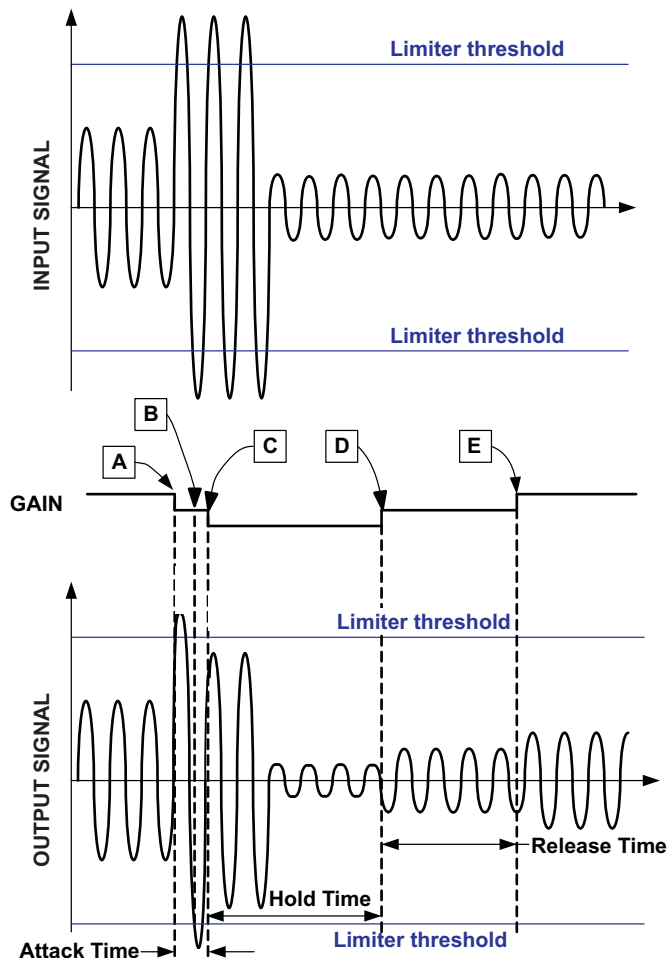


APPLICATION INFORMATION

AUTOMATIC GAIN CONTROL

The Automatic Gain Control (AGC) feature provides continuous automatic gain adjustment to the amplifier through an internal PGA. This feature enhances the perceived audio loudness and at the same time prevents speaker damage from occurring (Limiter function).

The AGC works by detecting the audio input envelope. The gain changes depending on the amplitude, the limiter level, the compression ratio, and the attack and release time. The gain changes constantly as the audio signal increases and/or decreases to create the compression effect. The gain step size for the AGC is 0.5 dB. If the audio signal has near-constant amplitude, the gain does not change. Figure 15 shows how the AGC works.



- A. Gain decreases with no delay; attack time is reset. Release time and hold time are reset.
- B. Signal amplitude above limiter level, but gain cannot change because attack time is not over.
- C. Attack time ends; gain is allowed to decrease from this point forward by one step. Gain decreases because the amplitude remains above limiter threshold. All times are reset
- D. Gain increases after release time finishes and signal amplitude remains below desired level. All times are reset after the gain increase.
- E. Gain increases after release time is finished again because signal amplitude remains below desired level. All times are reset after the gain increase.

Figure 15. Input and Output Audio Signal vs Time

Since the number of gain steps is limited the compression region is limited as well. The following figure shows how the gain changes vs. the input signal amplitude in the compression region.

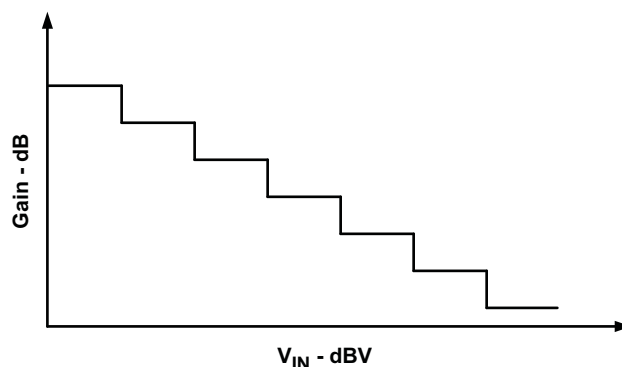


Figure 16. Input Signal Voltage vs Gain

Thus the AGC performs a mapping of the input signal vs. the output signal amplitude.

Pins AGC1 and AGC 2 are used to enable/disable the limiter, compression, and noise gate function. [Table 1](#) shows each function.

Table 1. FUNCTION DEFINITION FOR AGC1 AND AGC2

AGC1	AGC2	Function
0	0	AGC Function disabled
0	1	AGC Limiter Function enabled
1	0	AGC, Limiter, and Compression Functions enabled
1	1	AGC, Limiter, Compression, and Noise Gate Functions enabled

The default values for the TPA2029D1 AGC function are given in [Table 2](#). The default values can be changed at the factory during production. Refer to the TI representative for assistance with different default value requests.

Table 2. AGC DEFAULT VALUES

AGC Parameters	TPA2029D1
Attack Time	14.084 ms / 6 dB step
Release Time	822 ms/ 6 dB step
Hold Time	off
Fixed Gain	9 dB
NoiseGate Threshold	4 mV
Output Limiter Level	9 dBV
Max Gain	30 dB
Compression Ratio	2:1

DECOUPLING CAPACITOR (C_S)

The TPA2029D1 is a high-performance Class-D audio amplifier that requires adequate power supply decoupling to ensure the efficiency is high and total harmonic distortion (THD) is low. For higher frequency transients, spikes, or digital hash on the line, a good low equivalent-series-resistance (ESR) 1-μF ceramic capacitor (typically) placed as close as possible to the device PVDD lead works best. Placing this decoupling capacitor close to the TPA2029D1 is important for the efficiency of the Class-D amplifier, because any resistance or inductance in the trace between the device and the capacitor can cause a loss in efficiency. For filtering lower-frequency noise signals, a 4.7 μF or greater capacitor placed near the audio power amplifier would also help, but it is not required in most applications because of the high PSRR of this device.

INPUT CAPACITORS (C_I)

The input capacitors and input resistors form a high-pass filter with the corner frequency, f_c , determined in Equation 1.

$$f_c = \frac{1}{(2\pi \times R_I \times C_I)} \quad (1)$$

The value of the input capacitor is important to consider as it directly affects the bass (low frequency) performance of the circuit. Speakers in wireless phones cannot usually respond well to low frequencies, so the corner frequency can be set to block low frequencies in this application. Not using input capacitors can increase output offset. Equation 2 is used to solve for the input coupling capacitance. If the corner frequency is within the audio band, the capacitors should have a tolerance of ±10% or better, because any mismatch in capacitance causes an impedance mismatch at the corner frequency and below.

$$C_I = \frac{1}{(2\pi \times R_I \times f_c)} \quad (2)$$

COMPONENT LOCATION

Place all the external components very close to the TPA2029D1. Placing the decoupling capacitor, C_S, close to the TPA2029D1 is important for the efficiency of the Class-D amplifier. Any resistance or inductance in the trace between the device and the capacitor can cause a loss in efficiency.

EFFICIENCY AND THERMAL INFORMATION

The maximum ambient temperature depends on the heat-sinking ability of the PCB system. The derating factor for the packages are shown in the dissipation rating table. Converting this to θ_{JA} for the WCSP package:

$$\theta_{JA} = \frac{1}{\text{Derating Factor}} = \frac{1}{0.0095} = 105^\circ\text{C/W} \quad (3)$$

Given θ_{JA} of 100°C/W, the maximum allowable junction temperature of 150°C, and the maximum internal dissipation of 0.4 W for 3 W output power into 4-Ω load, 5-V supply, from Figure 7, the maximum ambient temperature can be calculated with the following equation.

$$T_{A\text{Max}} = T_{J\text{Max}} - \theta_{JA} P_{D\text{MAX}} = 150 - 105 (0.4) = 108^\circ\text{C} \quad (4)$$

Equation 4 shows that the calculated maximum ambient temperature is 108°C at maximum power dissipation with a 5-V supply and 4-Ω a load. The TPA2029D1 is designed with thermal protection that turns the device off when the junction temperature surpasses 150°C to prevent damage to the IC. Also, using speakers more resistive than 8-Ω dramatically increases the thermal performance by reducing the output current and increasing the efficiency of the amplifier.

OPERATION WITH DACS AND CODECS

In using Class-D amplifiers with CODECs and DACs, sometimes there is an increase in the output noise floor from the audio amplifier. This occurs when mixing of the output frequencies of the CODEC/DAC mix with the switching frequencies of the audio amplifier input stage. The noise increase can be solved by placing a low-pass filter between the CODEC/DAC and audio amplifier. This filters off the high frequencies that cause the problem and allow proper performance. See the functional block diagram.

FILTER FREE OPERATION AND FERRITE BEAD FILTERS

A ferrite bead filter can often be used if the design is failing radiated emissions without an LC filter and the frequency sensitive circuit is greater than 1 MHz. This filter functions well for circuits that just have to pass FCC and CE because FCC and CE only test radiated emissions greater than 30 MHz. When choosing a ferrite bead, choose one with high impedance at high frequencies, and low impedance at low frequencies. In addition, select a ferrite bead with adequate current rating to prevent distortion of the output signal.

Use an LC output filter if there are low frequency (< 1 MHz) EMI sensitive circuits and/or there are long leads from amplifier to speaker. Figure 17 shows typical ferrite bead and LC output filters.

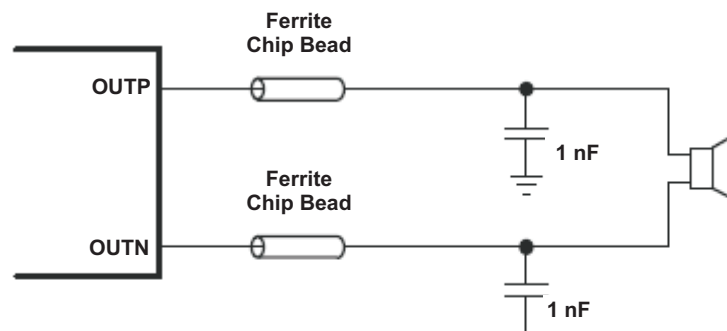


Figure 17. Typical Ferrite Bead Filter (Chip bead example: TDK: MPZ1608S221A)

PACKAGE INFORMATION

Package Dimensions

The package dimensions for this YZF package are shown in the table below. See the package drawing at the end of this data sheet for more details.

Table 3. YZF Package Dimensions

Packaged Devices	D	E
TPA2029D1YZF	Min = 1594µm Max = 1654µm	Min = 1594µm Max = 1654µm

REVISION HISTORY

Changes from Revision December 2011 (*) to Revision A

Page

- Added Figure 14 8

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package Pins	Package qty Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
TPA2029D1YZFR	Active	Production	DSBGA (YZF) 9	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	QWI
TPA2029D1YZFT	Active	Production	DSBGA (YZF) 9	250 SMALL T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	QWI

⁽¹⁾ **Status:** For more details on status, see our [product life cycle](#).

⁽²⁾ **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

⁽³⁾ **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the [TI RoHS Statement](#) for additional information and value definition.

⁽⁴⁾ **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

⁽⁵⁾ **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

⁽⁶⁾ **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "-" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TPA2029D1YZFR	DSBGA	YZF	9	3000	180.0	8.4	1.71	1.71	0.81	4.0	8.0	Q1
TPA2029D1YZFT	DSBGA	YZF	9	250	180.0	8.4	1.71	1.71	0.81	4.0	8.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TPA2029D1YZFR	DSBGA	YZF	9	3000	182.0	182.0	20.0
TPA2029D1YZFT	DSBGA	YZF	9	250	182.0	182.0	20.0

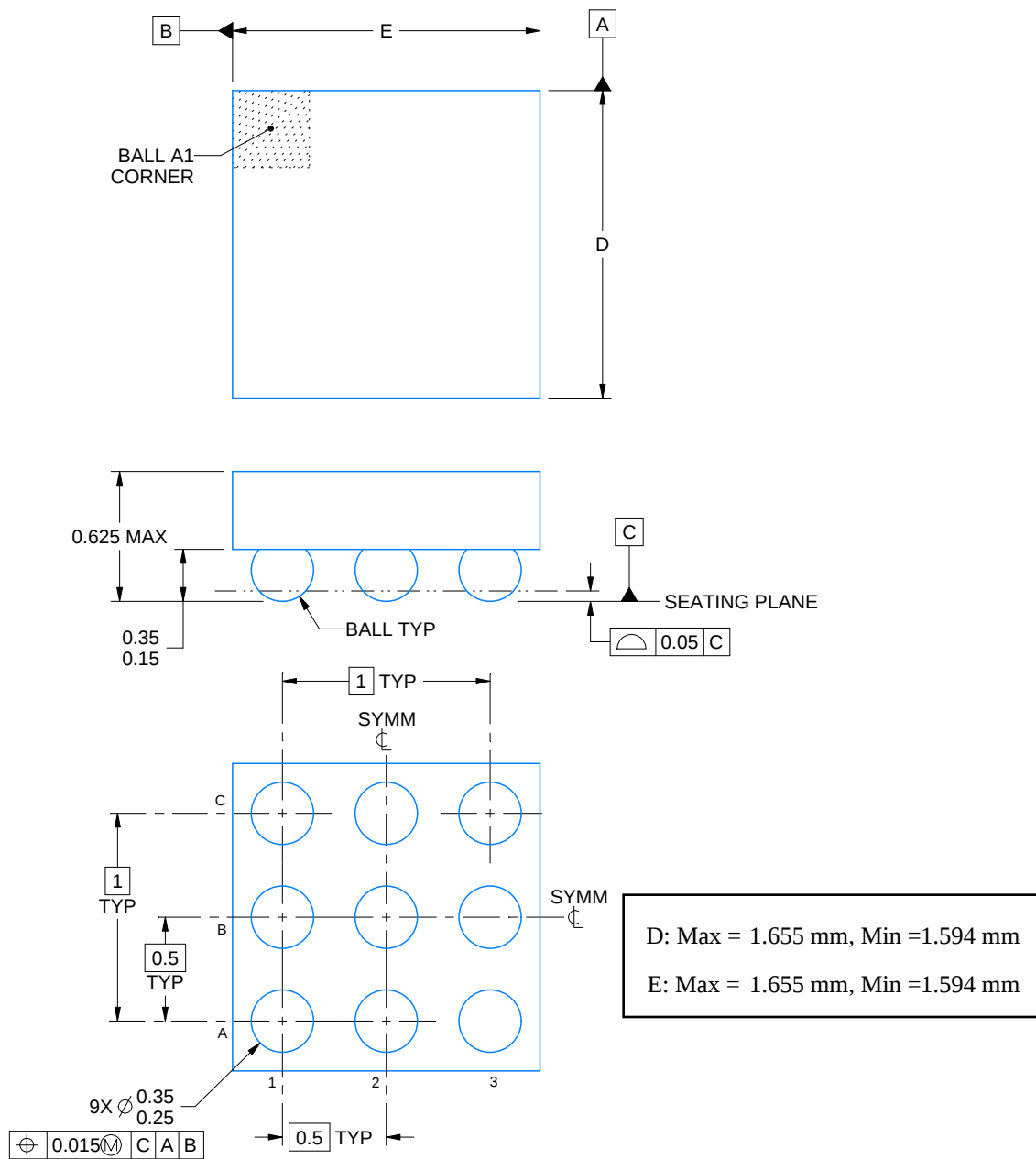
YZF0009



PACKAGE OUTLINE

DSBGA - 0.625 mm max height

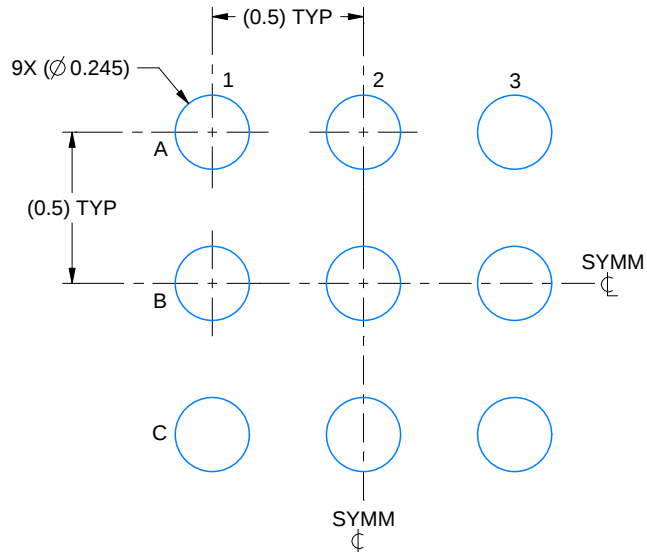
DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



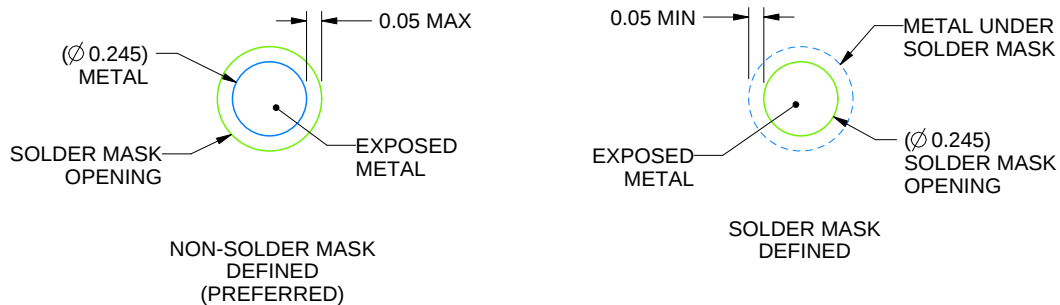
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NOTES:

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.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 40X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS
NOT TO SCALE

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NOTES: (continued)

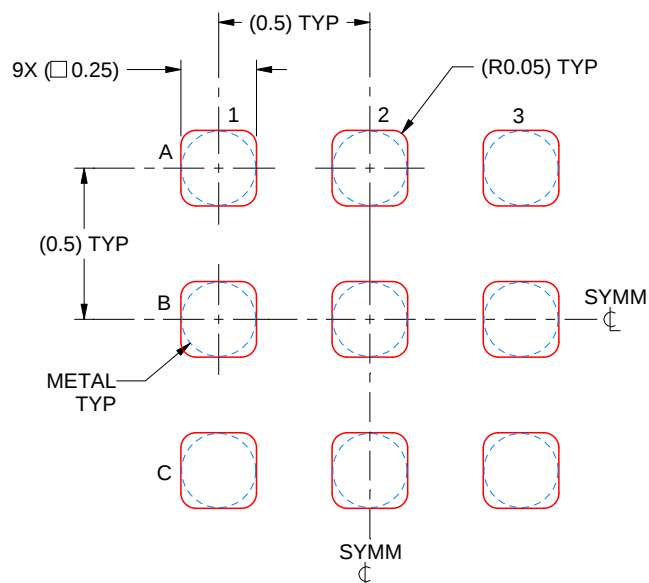
- Final dimensions may vary due to manufacturing tolerance considerations and also routing constraints. See Texas Instruments Literature No. SNVA009 (www.ti.com/lit/snva009).

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

YZF0009

DSBGA - 0.625 mm max height

DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.1 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE: 40X

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NOTES: (continued)

4. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release.

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