

System-Level ESD Protection Guide



Table of Contents/Introduction

Introduction

System-level protection for electrostatic discharge (ESD) is crucial in today's world, not only in the industrial space but also in the consumer and automotive space. It only takes one ESD strike to permanently damage a product, which makes ESD protection a critical component in a system design.

This selection guide will briefly explain how ESD devices from Texas Instruments can help avoid catastrophic system failures caused by ESD strikes.

Electromagnetic interference (EMI) is another challenge often faced in system design. EMI is a radio-frequency (RF) (800 MHz to 2 GHz) disturbance where electromagnetic conduction from an external source affects an electrical circuit. EMI can be avoided by using EMI filters that eliminate RF noise and maintain signal integrity.

To learn more about ESD protection and TI's ESD devices, visit:

www.ti.com/esd

Table of Contents

Overview of System-Level ESD/EMI Protection

What is ESD Protection?	3
Why External ESD.....	4

ESD-Solutions by Application

Definitions of ESD Device Specifications	5
Antenna Circuit Protection	6
Audio Circuit Protection.....	7
CAN Circuit Protection.....	8
Ethernet Circuit Protection	9
HDMI Circuit Protection	10
Pushbutton and Keypad Circuit Protection	11
LIN Circuit Protection.....	12
SD and SIM Cards Circuit Protection	13
USB 2.0 Circuit Protection.....	14
USB 3.2 Circuit Protection	15
USB Type-C Circuit Protection.....	16
4-20-mA Loop Circuit Protection.....	17

TI Worldwide Technical Support.....	18
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Overview of System-Level ESD Protection

→ What is ESD Protection?

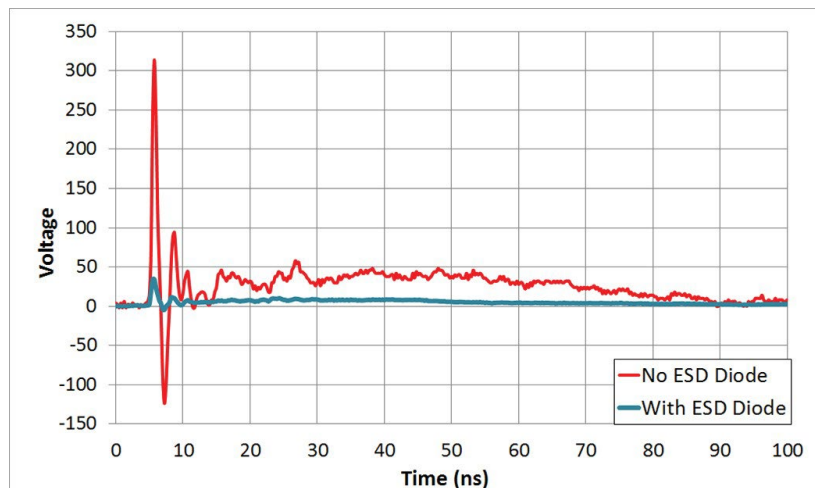
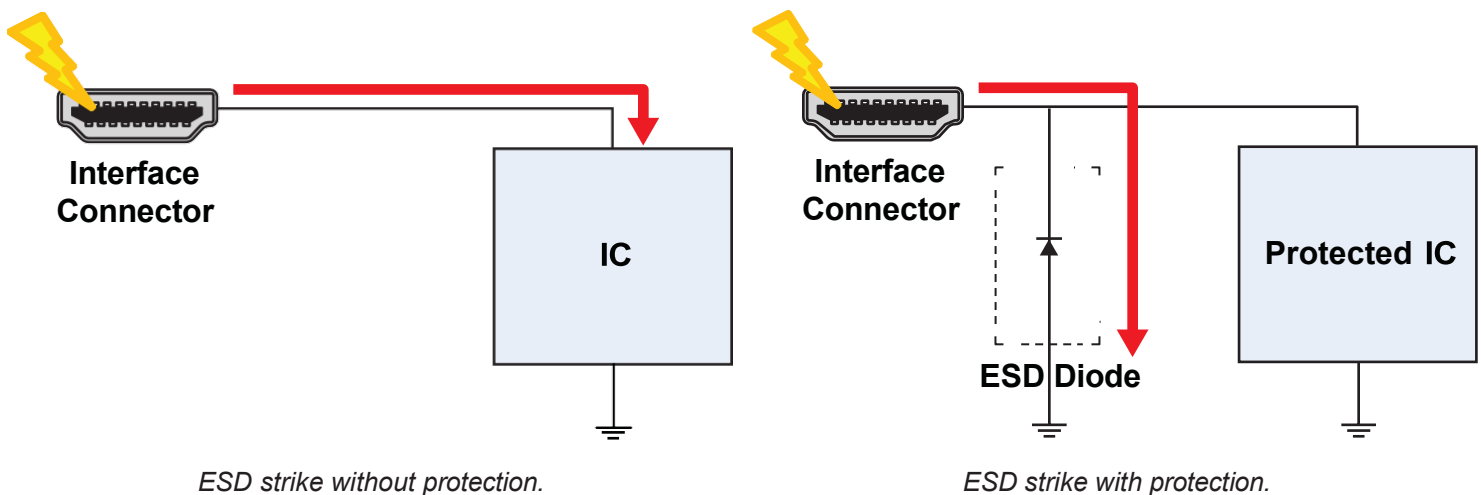
Electrostatic discharge (ESD) is the sudden release of electricity from one charged object to another when the two objects come into contact. While we've all experienced ESD when we've been shocked by a metal doorknob or car door, most ESD strikes are quite harmless to humans. However, for sensitive integrated circuits (ICs), the high peak voltage and current of these ESD strikes can cause catastrophic failures.

If ESD protection is not present in a system, the high voltage of an ESD strike via an interface connection would cause a large current spike to flow directly into the IC, causing damage.

To protect sensitive circuitry from electrical overstress failures, ESD protection diodes are connected to each signal line between the interface connector and the IC.

In the event of an ESD strike, the ESD diode would breakdown and create a low impedance path that limits the peak voltage and current by diverting the current flow to ground, thereby protecting the IC.

The plots below compare the peak voltage of a typical ESD strike without protection (black) to the same ESD strike on a signal line with ESD diode protection (red).



Voltage waveforms with and without ESD protection.

Overview of System-Level ESD Protection

→ Why External ESD?

Semiconductor devices based off of advanced processes only offer device-level ESD specifications like the charge device model (CDM) and the human body model (HBM) shown below. Device-level ESD specifications are not sufficient to protect devices in a system.

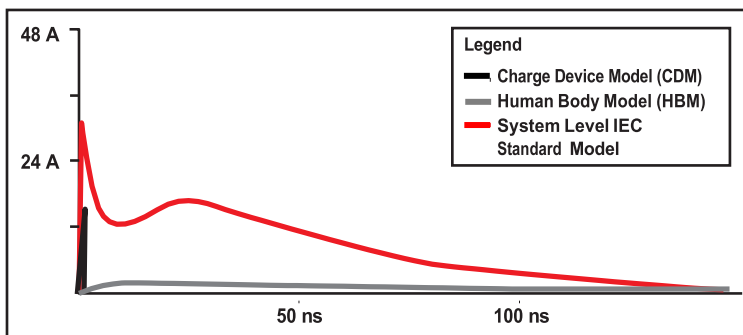
The energy associated with a system-level ESD strike is much higher than a device-level ESD strike. This means a more robust design is required to protect against this excess energy.

The silicon area required to implement system-level ESD protection is much larger than what is required for device-level HBM and CDM. This difference in silicon area translates to additional cost. As technology gets smaller, it becomes increasingly difficult and more costly to integrate sufficient system-level protection with microcontroller or core chipsets.

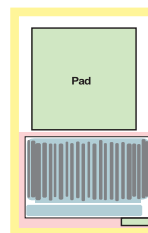
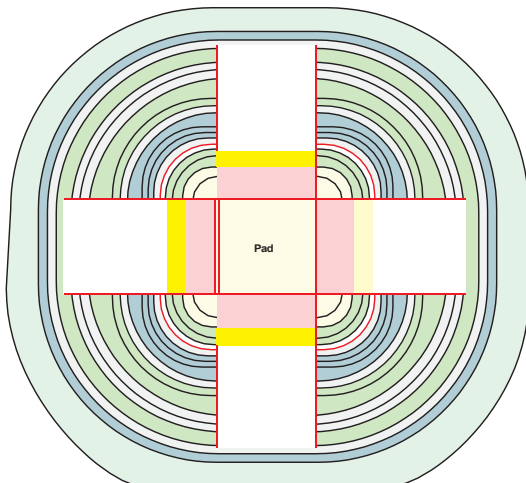
System-level ESD protection can be added with discrete components. However, in many applications, discrete solutions consume board space, complicate layout, and compromise signal integrity at high data rates.

Stand-alone ESD devices from Texas Instruments (TI) provide space-saving and cost-effective solutions to protect system ICs from external ESD strikes while maintaining signal integrity.

ESD protection is often considered at the last phase of system design. Designers need flexibility to select an ESD device that does not compromise the PCB layout or consume additional board space. TI's ESD solutions with flow-through packaging allow designers to add ESD components in the final stages of a design without any change in the board layout.



ESD Models for CDM, HBM and IEC.



Left: Silicon die areas for system-level ESD (8-kV IEC).

Right: Silicon die areas for device-level ESD (2-kV HBM).

ESD Solutions by Application

→ Definitions of ESD Device Specifications

The following sections show ESD protection solutions for popular interface applications and includes selection tables with recommended ESD protection. The selection tables highlight some important specifications and features of the devices. Below are descriptions of the parameters used in the selection tables.

1 Working Voltage (V_{RWM})

The working voltage is the recommended operating voltage of the ESD device. The interface's signal voltage should not exceed the working voltage of the ESD device in either the negative or positive direction to prevent unwanted clamping and leakage.

Learn more: www.ti.com/ESD-VRWM

2 IEC 61000-4-2 Rating

A system-level ESD standard that shows the robustness of the ESD device. The IEC 61000-4-2 rating consists of two measurements. First, the contact rating shows the maximum voltage a device can withstand when the source of ESD is discharged directly onto the device. Second, the air-gap rating shows the maximum voltage a device can withstand when the source of ESD is discharged over a gap of air onto the device. The higher the IEC 61000-4-2 rating, the higher a voltage the ESD device can withstand.

Learn more: www.ti.com/ESD-Rating

3 Capacitance

Since the ESD diodes are connected in parallel to the signal trace, they add some parasitic capacitance to the system. The capacitance of the ESD device becomes especially important in high-speed interfaces because capacitance must be minimized to maintain signal integrity.

Learn more: www.ti.com/ESD-Capacitance

4 Channels

ESD devices can come in a variety of channels and configurations. Depending on the interface, multi-channel devices may offer board-space savings over single-channel devices. In other applications, single-channel devices may offer more design flexibility than multi-channel solutions.

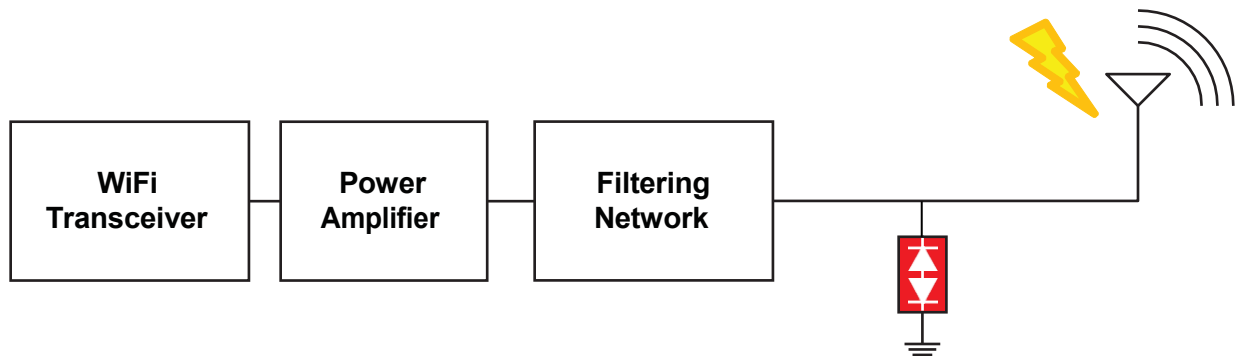
5 Clamping Voltage at 16-A TLP

When an ESD strike occurs, the ESD diode will “clamp” the voltage so that the downstream circuitry will not be exposed to a voltage greater than the clamping voltage. Therefore, clamping voltage is a measurement of how well the diode can protect downstream circuitry. The clamping voltage of a device exposed to an 8-kV IEC ESD strike is best approximated with a transmission line pulse (TLP) at 16 A.

Learn more: www.ti.com/ESD-ClampingVoltage

ESD Solutions by Application

→ Antenna Circuit Protection



Description: In wireless applications such as GPS, WLAN, Wi-Fi®, etc., the antenna can act as a low-impedance path for ESD strikes to enter the system and damage downstream circuitry such as the filtering network, amplifier or transceiver. Signal frequencies in these applications can reach up to 15 GHz which means that any capacitance on signal paths must be minimized to avoid signal degradation. The peak-to-peak voltage of these signals do not usually exceed ± 1 V so ESD diodes must have a working voltage to tolerate these voltage swings.

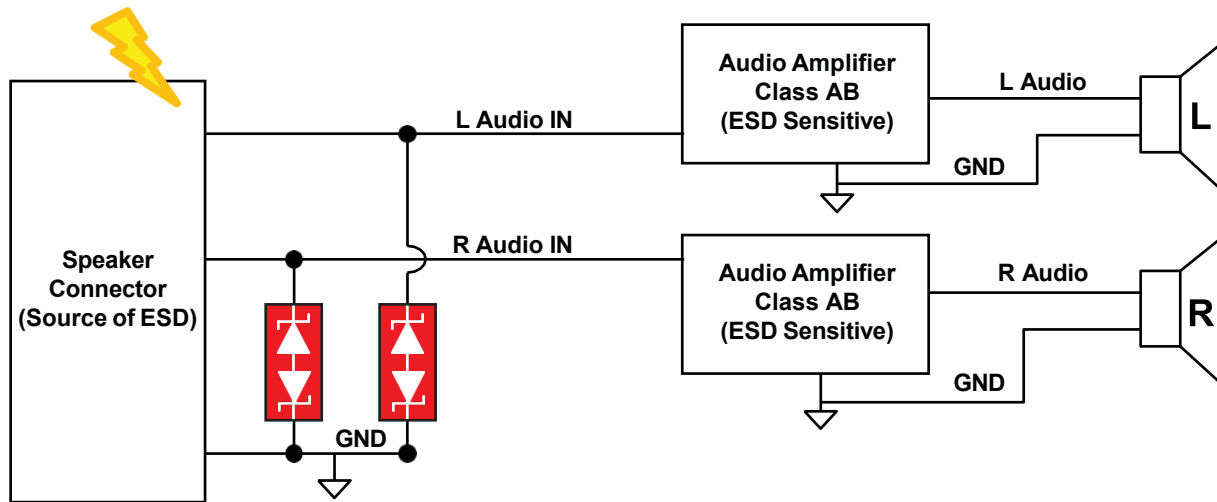
Solution: The ESD solutions in the table below provide IEC 61000-4-2 ESD protection with ultra-low capacitance to maintain signal integrity. These solutions come in a variety of flow-through footprint options, including 0201 (0.6 x 0.3 mm), 0402 (1.0 x 0.6 mm) and DFN (2.5 x 1.0 mm). Each device also supports up to a ± 3.6 -V working voltage making it a suitable solution for antenna applications.

ESD Solutions for Antenna Applications

Device	Working Voltage (V)	IEC 61000-4-2 ESD Rating (kV) (Contact/Air Gap)	Capacitance (pF)	Channels	Package Size (mm)	Package
TPD1E0B04DPY	± 3.6	8/9	0.15	1	1.0 x 0.6	0402
TPD1E0B04DPL	± 3.6	8/9	0.13	1	0.6 x 0.3	0201
TPD1E01B04DPY	± 3.6	15/17	0.20	1	1.0 x 0.6	0402
TPD1E01B04DPL	± 3.6	15/17	0.18	1	0.6 x 0.3	0201

ESD Solutions by Application

→ Audio Circuit Protection



Description: Audio jacks and connectors can present an entry point for ESD to enter the system. Audio signals do not typically exceed ± 5 V before amplification but can reach higher voltages after the amplifier. Since the maximum frequency does not exceed 30 kHz, the capacitance of the ESD diode is not a concern. Because analog audio can have both positive and negative voltage swings, ESD solutions should be bidirectional to prevent premature breakdown which would interfere with the signal.

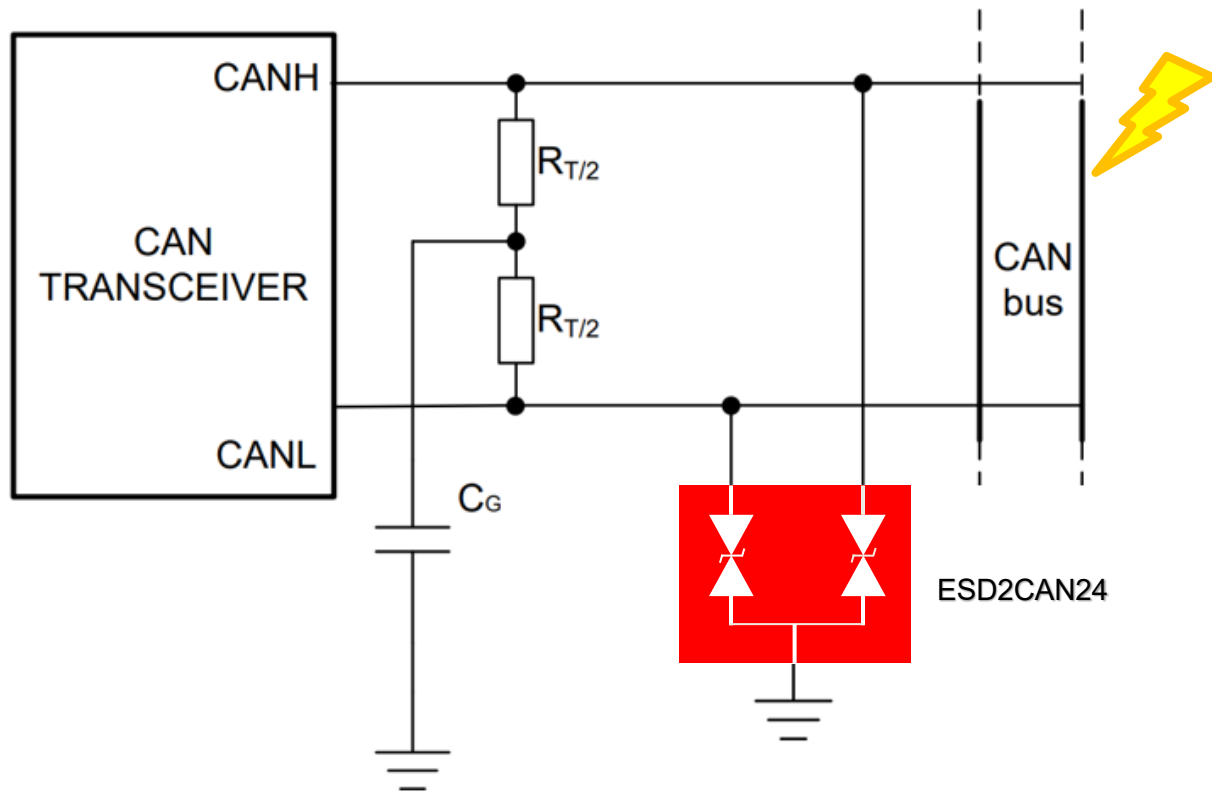
Solution: The ESD solutions below offer ESD protection that exceeds the IEC 61000-4-2 level 4 standard. These solutions are bidirectional while allow for both the positive and negative voltage swings of audio signals. The solutions below also come in a variety of working voltages to support different audio-voltage levels.

ESD Solutions for Audio Applications (Click [here](#) for expanded selection of products on TI.com)

Device	Working Voltage (V)	IEC 61000-4-2 ESD Rating (kV) (Contact/Air Gap)	Capacitance (pF)	Channels	Package Size (mm)	Package
TPD1E10B09DPY	± 9	20/20	10	1	1.0 x 0.6	0402
TPD1E1B04DPY	± 3.6	30/30	1	1	1.0 x 0.6	0402
ESD401DPY	± 5.5	24/30	0.77	1	1.0 x 0.6	0402

ESD Solutions by Application

→ CAN Circuit Protection



Description: The CAN interfaces has two lines that require ESD protection CANH & CANL. In the common 12V battery automotive systems, there is also the need to allow for 24-V due to miswiring when the battery is being charged in the event the signal line is shorted to the CAN bus.

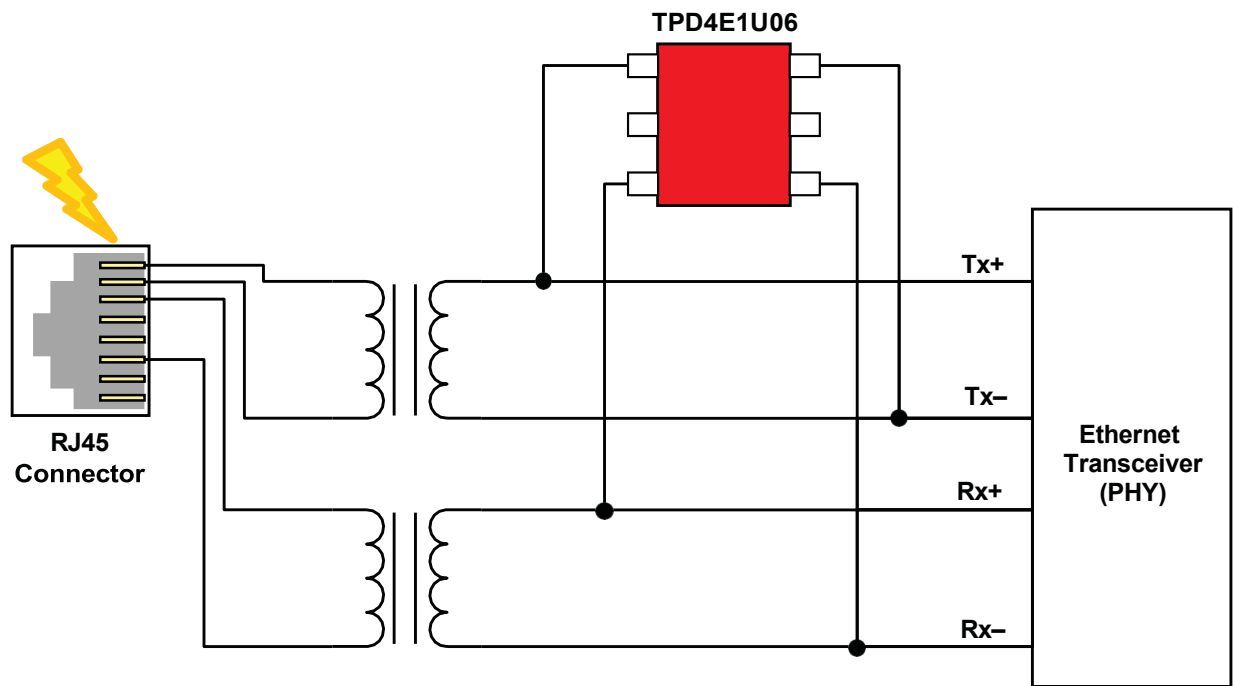
Solution: For automotive systems a 24-V working voltage diode would be required and for layout and capacitance matching. For more details about CAN ESD protection, see app brief, **Protecting Automotive CAN Bus Systems from ESD Overvoltage Events** (<https://www.ti.com/lit/slvafc1>)

ESD Solutions for CAN Applications (Click [here](#) for expanded selection of products on TI.com)

Device	Working Voltage (V)	IEC 61000-4-2 ESD Rating (kV) (Contact/Air Gap)	Capacitance (pF)	Channels	Auto Qualified	Package
ESD2CAN24DBZ	±24	30/30	3	2	Y	SOT-23
ESD2CAN24DCK	±24	30/30	3	2	Y	SC-70
ESD752DBZ	±24	30/30	3	2	N	SOT-23
ESD752DCK	±24	30/30	3	2	N	SC-70

ESD Solutions by Application

→ Ethernet Circuit Protection



Description: Ethernet applications will require 4 channels of ESD protection for the Tx/Rx signal lines in the connector. The voltage of these signals can range from 1 V to 2.5 V and the bandwidth options include 10 Mbps, 100 Mbps for Fast Ethernet, and 1 Gbps for Gigabit Ethernet. At these speeds, the capacitance of the ESD diode should be taken into account.

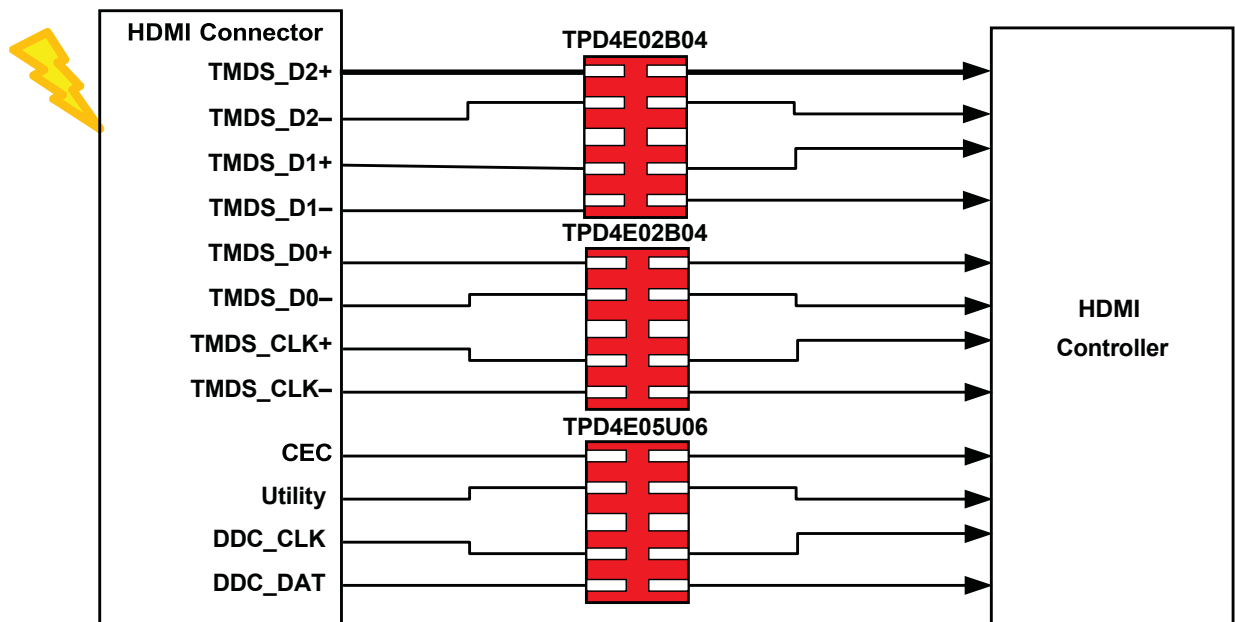
Solution: Unidirectional ESD protection devices are recommended for Ethernet applications because they offer superior protection in the negative direction. Capacitance also needs to be taken into account, especially for Gigabit Ethernet (<5 pF is recommended).

ESD Solutions for Ethernet Applications (Click [here](#) for expanded selection of products on TI.com)

Device	Working Voltage (V)	IEC 61000-4-2 ESD Rating (kV) (Contact/Air Gap)	Capacitance (pF)	Channels	IEC 61000-4-5 Surge (A)	Package
TPD4E1U06DCK	5.5	12/15	0.8	4	3	SC70
TPD4E05U06DQA	5.5	12/15	0.4	4	2.5	USON-10
ESDS302DBV	3.6	30/30	2.3	2	12	SOT-23
ESDS314DBV	3.6	30/30	4.5	4	25	SOT-23

ESD Solutions by Application

→ HDMI Circuit Protection



Description: The HDMI connector requires ESD protection for all 12 data lines: eight low-voltage, high-speed TMDS lines and four 5-V control lines. The speed of the TMDS lines can reach a maximum of 6 Gbps per lane (18 Gbps for the whole connector) for HDMI 2.0 so minimizing capacitance is crucial.

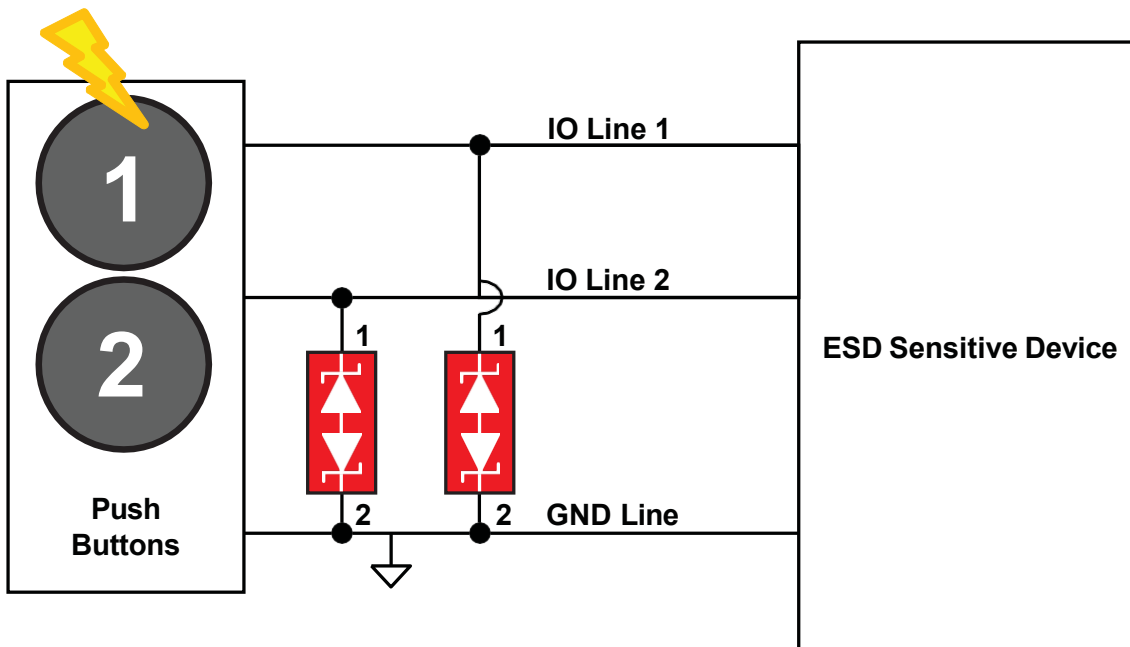
Solution: For the 8 TMDS lines, two 4-channel ESD devices with ultra-low capacitance are recommended to minimize board layout and maintain signal integrity. A 5-V tolerant, 4-channel device should be used to protect the lower-speed control lines. A 5-V tolerant, 6-channel device can be substituted here to protect the 5-V power line as well. For more details about HDMI protection, see Application Brief, **ESD Protection for HDMI Applications** (<https://www.ti.com/lit/sboa280>)

ESD Solutions for HDMI Applications (Click [here](#) for expanded selection of products on TI.com)

Device	Working Voltage (V)	IEC 61000-4-2 ESD Rating (kV) (Contact/Air Gap)	Capacitance (pF)	Channels	Package Size (mm)	Package
TPD1E01B04DPL	±3.6	15/17	0.18	1	0.6 x 0.3	0201
TPD1E04U04DPL	3.6	16/16	0.5	1	0.6 x 0.3	0201
TPD4E02B04DQA	±3.6	12/15	0.25	4	2.5 x 1.0	USON-10
TPD4E05U06DQA	5.5	12/15	0.4	4	2.5 x 1.0	USON-10
ESD204DQA	±3.6	30/30	0.6	4	3.5 x 1.35	USON-10
TPD6E05U06RVZ	5.5	12/15	0.5	6	3.5 x 1.35	USON-14

ESD Solutions by Application

→ Keypad and Pushbutton Circuit Protection



Description: Pushbuttons/keyboards on cell phones, laptops and TVs are high-contact areas that can present a low-impedance path for ESD to enter the system. These I/O signals are typically low speed and low voltage (<5 V).

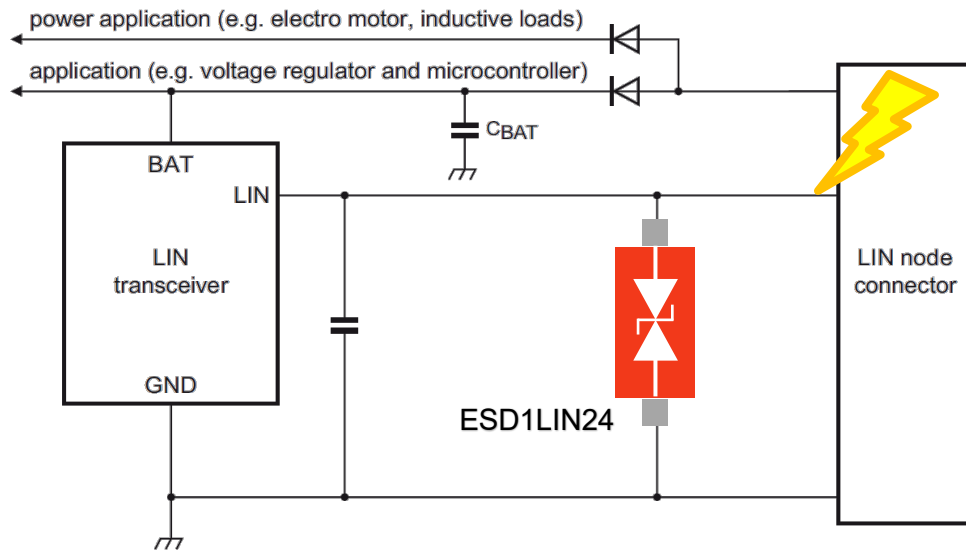
Solution: Since the signal frequency of pushbuttons is low, the capacitance of the ESD device is not very important. Single-channel and multi-channel solutions with IEC 61000-4-2 ESD protection are suitable solutions.

ESD Solutions for Keypad and Pushbutton Applications

Device	Working Voltage (V)	IEC 61000-4-2 ESD Rating (kV) (Contact/Air Gap)	Capacitance (pF)	Channels	Package Size (mm)	Package
TPD1E10B06DPY	±5.5	30/30	12	1	1.0 x 0.6	0402
TPD1E10B06DYA	±5.5	30/30	12	1	1.2 x 0.8	SOD-523
TPD1E6B06DPL	±5.5	15/15	6	1	0.6 x 0.3	0201
ESD341DPL	±3.6	30/30	0.66	1	0.6 x 0.3	0201

ESD Solutions by Application

→ LIN Circuit Protection



Description: LIN is a common interface used across automotive and industrial applications and it favored because it offers robust cost-efficient solution. However, it also needs to be protected from possible ESD events introduced during assembly or maintenance to keep the system robust.

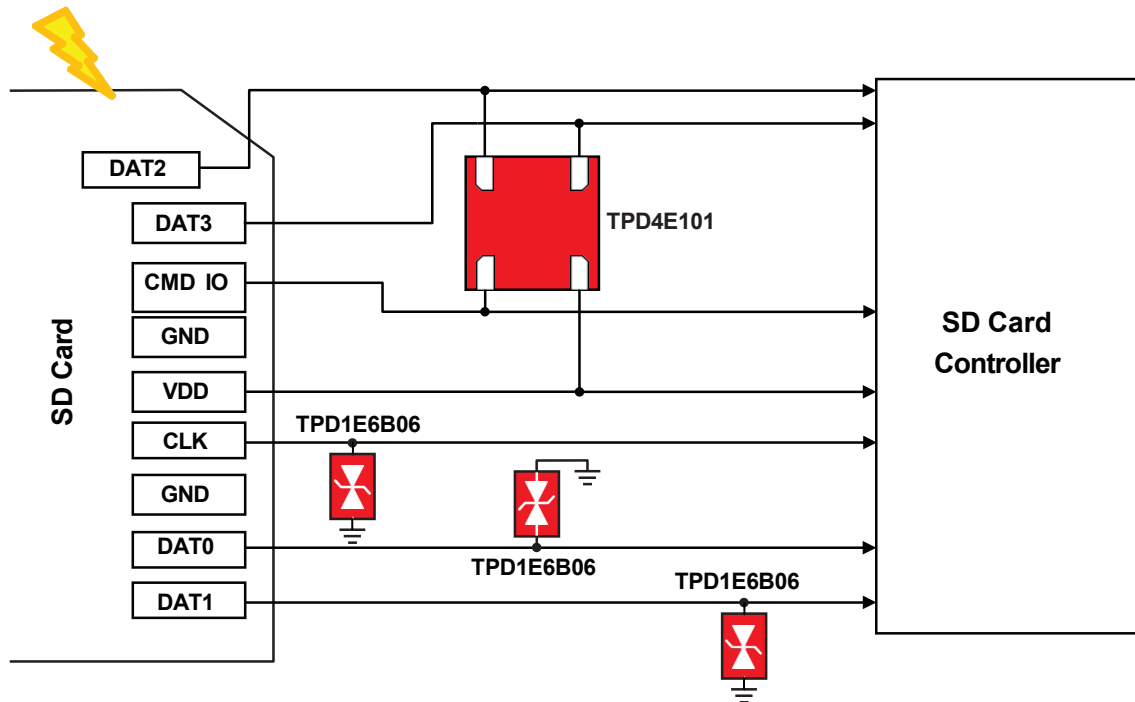
Solution: In the more common 12-V battery automotive systems, an ESD diode with a 24-V working voltage diode would be required due to the operating voltage of the LIN bus going to the battery voltage. This is due to the possibility of double battery voltage if there is a miswiring in a battery charge scenario. A single channel device is typically preferred due to the flexibility it gives in layout. Also, minimizing capacitance help add robustness to the signal integrity of the bus.

ESD Solutions for LIN Applications

Device	Working Voltage (V)	IEC 61000-4-2 ESD Rating (kV) (Contact/Air Gap)	Capacitance (pF)	Channels	Auto Qualified	Package
ESD1LIN24DYF	±24	30/30	3	1	Y	SOD-323
ESD751DYA	±24	22/22	2.5	1	Y	SOD-523
ESD761DPY	±24	15/15	1.5	1	Y	0402

ESD Solutions by Application

→ SD- and SIM-Card Circuit Protection



Description: SD cards have seven pins that require ESD protection: four data pins (DAT0, DAT1, DAT2, DAT3), a clock pin (CLK), input and output command (CMD IO), and the 2.6- to 3.3-V power pin (V_{DD}). The sequential write speed of the fastest SD speed class is 90 Mbps (VSC90) so the capacitance on these interface lines do not need to be minimized. SIM cards have similar specs and do not need capacitance to be minimized.

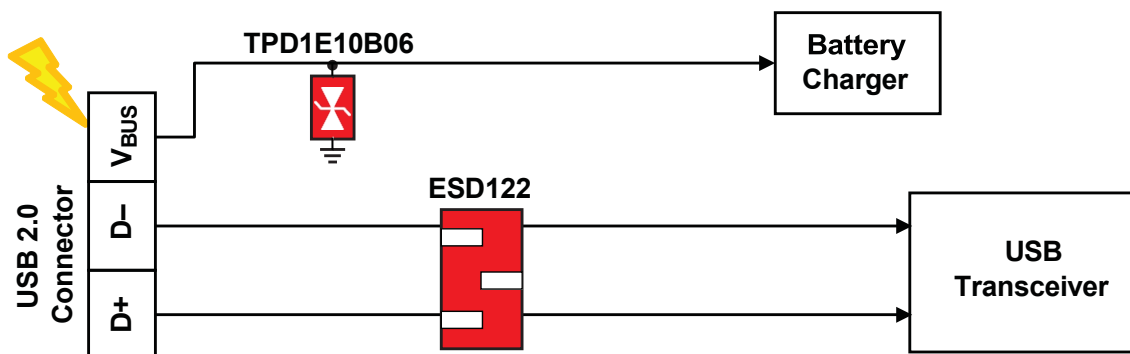
Solution: The footprint of the ESD solutions must be as small as possible because the board space around the SD card is very constrained. The TPD4E101DPW is one of the smallest 4-channel ESD devices in the industry but single-channel devices can also be used to minimize board space.

ESD Solutions for SD- and SIM-Card Applications

Device	Working Voltage (V)	IEC 61000-4-2 ESD Rating (kV) (Contact/Air Gap)	Capacitance (pF)	Channels	Package Size (mm)	Package
TPD4E101DPW	±5.5	15/15	4.8	4	0.8 x 0.8	X2SON-4
TPD1E6B06DPL	±5.5	15/15	6	1	0.6 x 0.3	0201
TPD1E04U04DPL	3.6	16/16	0.5	1	0.6 x 0.3	0201

ESD Solutions by Application

→ USB 2.0 Circuit Protection



Description: The USB 2.0 connector has four pins: V_{BUS} for power, D+ and D- for differential data signals and a ground pin. The V_{BUS} pin will carry a 5-V DC power supply so the capacitance on this line will be of little importance. The D+ and D- data lines will carry a 480-Mbps differential signal.

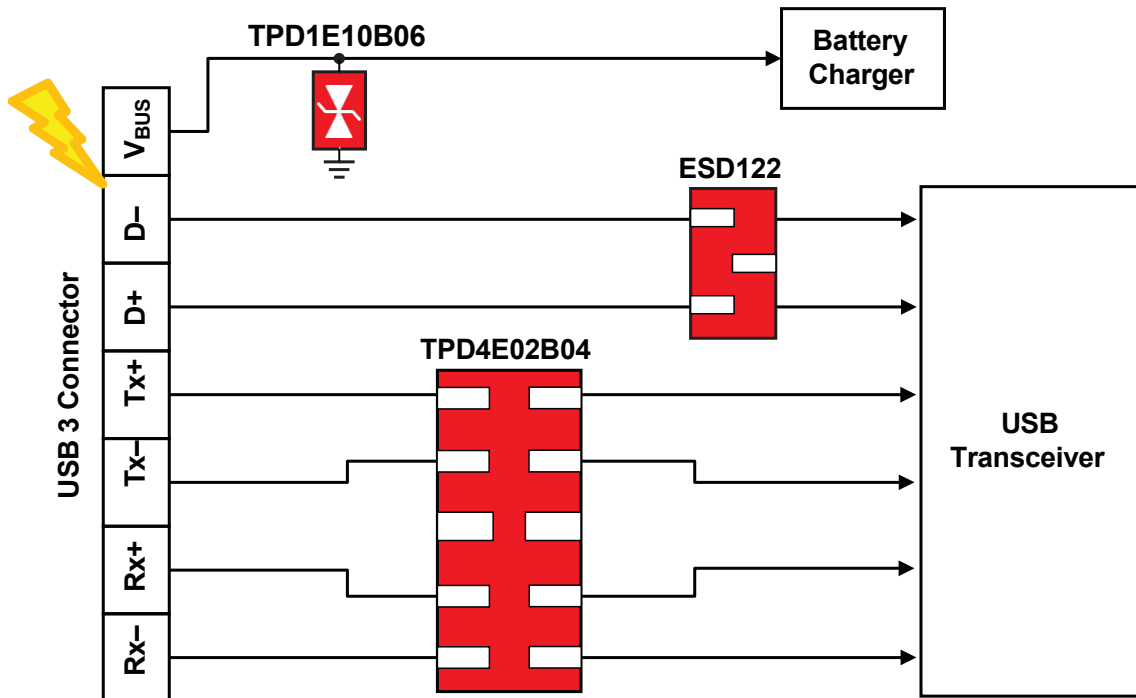
Solution: The V_{BUS} line will require ESD protection with at least a 5-V working voltage to ensure that breakdown does not occur in normal operation. The D+ and D- data lines will require low-capacitance ESD protection that can support a 480-Mbps signal. Single-channel and dual-channel devices are good solutions to simplify routing. For more details about USB protection, see Application note, **ESD and Surge Protection for USB Interfaces** (<https://www.ti.com/lit/slvaf82>)

ESD Solutions for USB 2.0 Applications (Click [here](#) for table with more products on TI.com)

Device	Working Voltage (V)	IEC 61000-4-2 ESD Rating (kV) (Contact/Air Gap)	Capacitance (pF)	Channels	Package Size (mm)	Package
TPD1E10B06DPY	±5.5	30/30	12	1	1.0 x 0.6	0402
TPD1E05U06DPY	5.5	12/15	0.5	1	1.0 x 0.6	0402
ESD321DPY	±3.6	30/30	1	1	1.0 x 0.6	0402
ESD122DMX	±3.6	18/18	0.2	2	1.0 x 0.6	DMX
TPD2E2U06DCK	±5.5	25/30	1.5	2	2.0 x 1.25	SC-70

ESD Solutions by Application

→ USB 3.2 Circuit Protection



Description: USB 3.2 incorporates the Tx/Rx differential lines to reach speeds up to 10 Gbps. For these speeds, the capacitance of ESD protection must be minimized to maintain signal integrity.

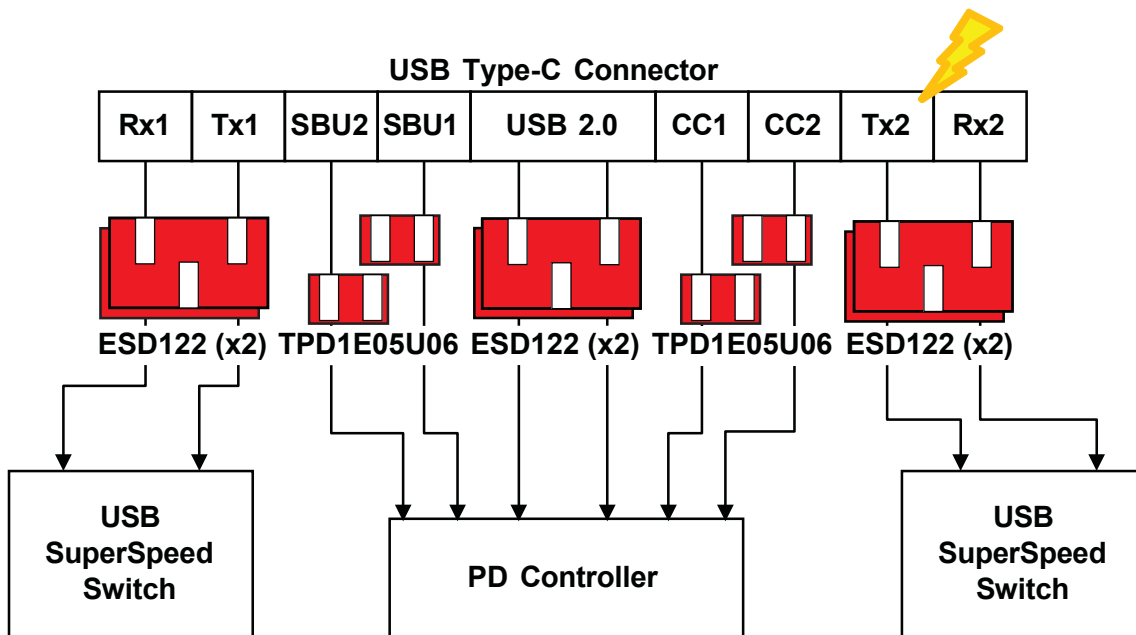
Solution: ESD solutions for the Tx/Rx lines of USB 3.2 Gen 2 should have a capacitance of 0.3 pF or lower for signal integrity purposes and have a working voltage of >3.6 V. One solution is a 4-channel ESD device with ultra-low capacitance for the datalines (Tx, Rx), combined with a 2-channel ESD device with low capacitance for D+/D- and a single-channel ESD device for the V_{BUS} line. For more details about USB protection, see Application note, **ESD and Surge Protection for USB Interfaces** (<https://www.ti.com/lit/slvaf82>)

ESD Solutions for USB 3.2 Applications (Click [here](#) for table with more products on TI.com)

Device	Working Voltage (V)	IEC 61000-4-2 ESD Rating (kV) (Contact/Air Gap)	Capacitance (pF)	Channels	Package Size (mm)	Package
TPD4E02B04DQA	±3.6	12/15	0.25	4	2.5 x 1.0	USON-10
ESD122DMX	±3.6	18/18	0.2	2	1.0 x 0.6	DMX
TPD1E10B06DPY	±5.5	30/30	12	1	1.0 x 0.6	0402

ESD Solutions by Application

→ USB Type-C™ Circuit Protection



Description: USB Type-C™ has a 24-pin connector that can support USB 3.1 Gen2, DisplayPort, HDMI, and a variety of other alternate modes. There are 16 pins that require ESD protection. Since the SuperSpeed USB lines for USB 3.1 Gen2 (Tx1+, Tx1–, Rx1+, Rx1–, Tx2+, Tx2–, Rx2+ and Rx2–) can reach speeds up to 10 Gbps, capacitance must be minimized. The USB 2.0 lines (D+ top, D+ bottom, D– top and D– bottom) also require low capacitance. The CC1, CC2 and SBU1, SBU2 Type-C pins can reach up to 5.5 V and while low capacitance is not required, it is recommended for applications that use alternate modes.

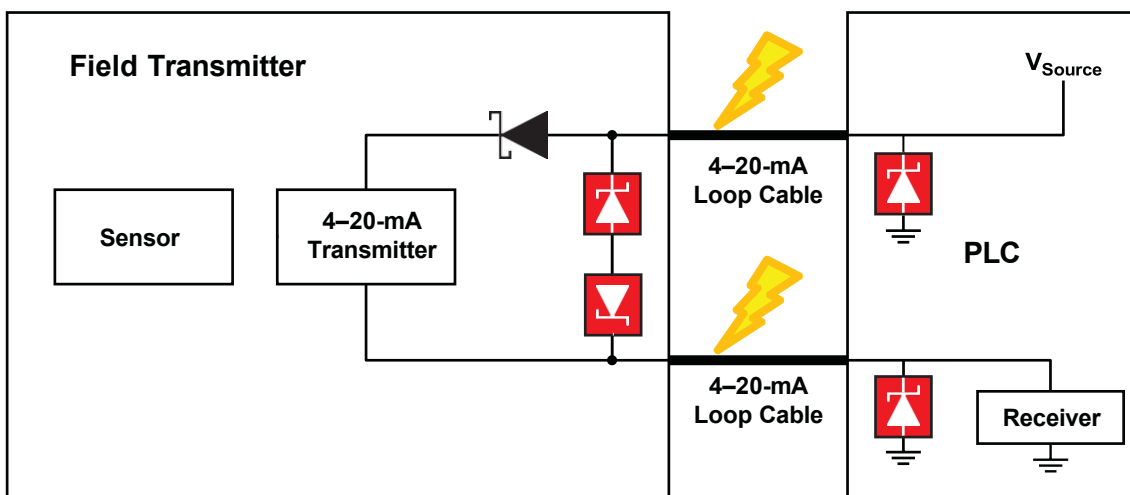
Solution: The USB Type-C connector houses 24 pins in a small form factor so board space becomes very constrained. For this reason, space-saving 2-channel ESD devices with ultra-low capacitance (ESD122) are recommended for all high-speed data lines in USB Type-C. Single-channel 5.5-V ESD devices (TPD1E05U06) are recommended for the SBU and CC lines to simplify routing to the PD or CC controller. However, 4-channels can also be used if preferred. For more details about USB protection, see Application note, **ESD and Surge Protection for USB Interfaces** (<https://www.ti.com/lit/slvaf82>)

ESD Solutions for USB Type-C Applications

Device	Working Voltage (V)	IEC 61000-4-2 ESD Rating (kV) (Contact/Air Gap)	Capacitance (pF)	Channels	Package Size (mm)	Package
ESD122DMX	±3.6	18/18	0.2	2	1.0 x 0.6	DMX
TPD1E05U06DPY	5.5	12/15	0.42	1	1.0 x 0.6	0402
TPD1E01B04DPY	±3.6	15/17	0.18	1	1.0 x 0.6	0402
TPD4E02B04DQA	±3.6	12/15	0.25	4	2.5 x 1.0	USON-10

ESD Solutions by Application

→ 4-20-mA Protection



Description: The 4–20-mA signal standard is one of the most popular interfaces for sensor-signal transmission in industrial applications. At a high level, the programmable logic controller (PLC) will supply a voltage source to power the system. The field transmitters and sensors will use this source to transmit the data they receive from the external environment in the form of a 4–20-mA current which is measured by the receiver in the PLC. This 4–20-mA loop has the advantage of transmitting data with little to no signal loss. However, since the 4–20-mA cables can be very long, there are opportunities for ESD (IEC 61000-4-2) and surge (IEC 61000-4-5) pulses to couple onto the cable and damage the system.

Solution: Surge diodes that are rated to IEC 61000-4-2 and IEC 61000-4-5 must be placed in front of the transmitter, source, and receiver to protect them from a surge or ESD strike that can couple onto the long 4–20-mA cable. Since most 4–20-mA voltage sources are 24 V, a diode with a slightly higher working voltage is a suitable solution. Since PLC I/O modules and field transmitters can get space constrained, the smaller the protection diodes, the better.

ESD Solutions for 4-20mA Loop Applications

Device	Working Voltage (V)	IEC 61000-4-2 ESD Rating (kV) (Contact/Air Gap)	IEC 61000-4-5 Surge Rating (A)	Channels	Package Size (mm)	Package
TVS3300YZF	33	11/30	35	1	1.1 x 1.1	WCSP-4
TVS3300DRV	33	14/30	35	1	2 x 2	SON-6
TVS3301DRB	±33	8/15	27	1	3 x 3	SON-8
TSM36A	±36	30/30	41	1	2.8 x 2.9	SOT-23

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<https://training.ti.com/jp>

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