DRV8837C 1-A Low-Voltage H-Bridge Driver

1 Features

- H-Bridge Motor Driver
  - Drives a DC Motor or Other Loads
  - Low MOSFET On-Resistance: HS + LS 1 Ω
- 1-A Maximum Drive Current
- 0- to 11-V Operating Supply-Voltage Range
- Standard PWM Interface (IN1/IN2)
- Low-Power Sleep Mode With 120-nA Maximum Sleep Current
  - nSLEEP pin
- Small Package and Footprint
  - 8 WSON (With Thermal Pad)
  - 2.0 × 2.0 mm
- Protection Features
  - VCC Undervoltage Lockout (UVLO)
  - Overcurrent Protection (OCP)
  - Thermal Shutdown (TSD)

2 Applications

- Cameras
- DSLR Lenses
- Consumer Products
- Toys
- Robotics
- Medical Devices

3 Description

The DRV8837C device provides an integrated motor driver solution for cameras, consumer products, toys, and other low-voltage or battery-powered motion control applications. The device can drive one DC motor or other devices like solenoids. The output driver block consists of N-channel power MOSFETs configured as an H-bridge to drive the motor winding. An internal charge pump generates needed gate drive voltages.

The DRV8837C device can supply up to 1 A of output current. The device operates on a motor power supply voltage from 0 to 11 V, and control logic can operate on 1.8-V to 5-V rails.

The DRV8837C device has a PWM (IN/IN) input interface.

Internal shutdown functions are provided for overcurrent protection, short circuit protection, undervoltage lockout, and overtemperature.

Device Information(1)

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
DRV8837C	WSON (8)	2.00 mm × 2.00 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.

DRV8837C Simplified Diagram

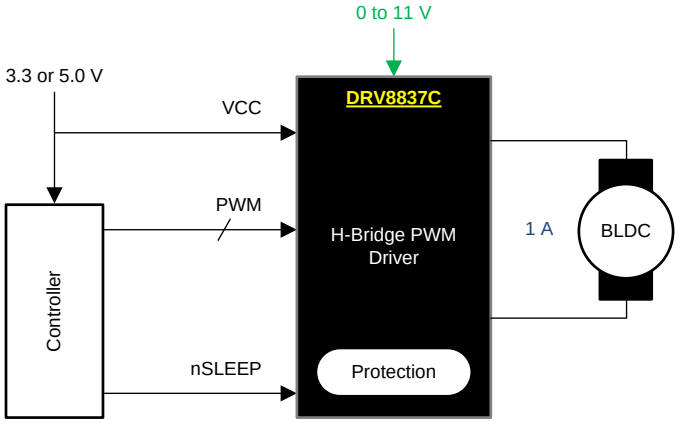


Table of Contents

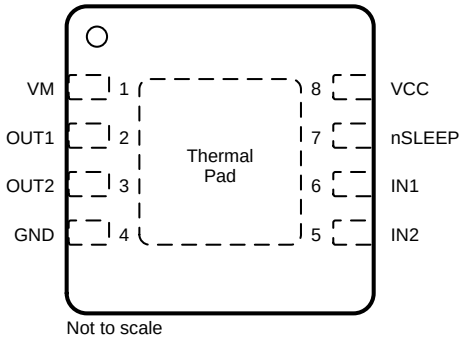
4 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

Changes from Original (July 2016) to Revision A	Page
• Changed the device status from *Product Preview* to *Production Data*	1

5 Pin Configuration and Functions

DSG Package
8-Pin WSON With Exposed Thermal Pad
Top View



Not to scale

Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
POWER AND GROUND			
GND	4	PWR	Device ground This pin must be connected to the PCB ground.
VCC	8	PWR	Logic power supply Bypass this pin to the GND pin with a 0.1-µF ceramic capacitor rated for VCC.
VM	1	PWR	Motor power supply Bypass this pin to the GND pin with a 0.1-µF ceramic capacitor rated for VM.
CONTROL			
IN1	6	I	IN1 input
IN2	5	I	IN2 input
nSLEEP	7	I	Sleep mode input When this pin is in logic low, the device enters low-power sleep mode. The device operates normally when this pin is logic high. The pin has an internal pulldown resistor to GND.
OUTPUT			
OUT1	2	O	Motor output Connect this pin to the motor winding.
OUT2	3	O	

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1)(2)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Motor power-supply voltage	VM	–0.3	12	V
Logic power-supply voltage	V_{CC}	–0.3	7	V
Control pin voltage	IN1, IN2, nSLEEP	–0.5	7	V
Peak drive current	OUT1, OUT2	Internally limited		A
Operating virtual junction temperature, T_J		–40	150	ºC
Storage temperature, T_{stg}		–60	150	ºC

(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) All voltage values are with respect to network ground pin.

6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001(1)	±4000	V
		Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101(2)	±1000	

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{VM}	Motor power-supply voltage	0	11	V
V_{CC}	Logic power-supply voltage	1.8	7	V
I_{OUT}	Motor peak current	0	1	A
f_{PWM}	Externally applied PWM frequency	0	250	kHz
V_{LOGIC}	Logic level input voltage	0	5.5	V
T_A	Operating ambient temperature	–40	85	°C

6.4 Thermal Information

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

THERMAL METRIC (1)		DRV8837C DSG (WSON) 8 PINS	UNIT
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	60.9	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	71.4	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	32.2	°C/W
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	1.6	°C/W
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	32.8	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	9.8	°C/W

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

6.5 Electrical Characteristics

T_A = 25°C, over recommended operating conditions unless otherwise noted

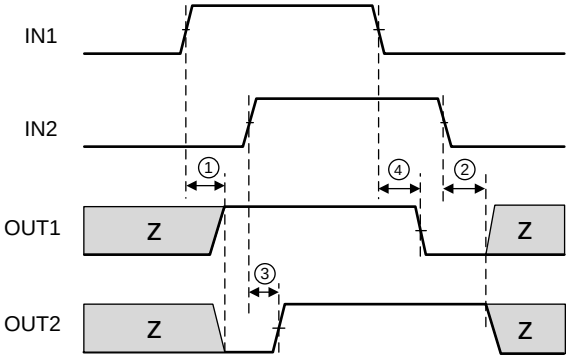
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
POWER SUPPLIES (VM, V_{CC})						
V_{VM}	VM operating voltage		0		11	V
I_{VM}	VM operating supply current	V_{VM} = 5 V; V_{CC} = 3 V; No PWM		40	100	µA
		V_{VM} = 5 V; V_{CC} = 3 V; 50 kHz PWM		0.8	1.5	mA
I_{VMQ}	VM sleep mode supply current	V_{VM} = 5 V; V_{CC} = 3 V; nSLEEP = 0		30	95	nA
V_{CC}	V_{CC} operating voltage		1.8		7	V
I_{VCC}	V_{CC} operating supply current	V_{VM} = 5 V; V_{CC} = 3 V; No PWM		300	500	µA
		V_{VM} = 5 V; V_{CC} = 3 V; 50 kHz PWM		0.7	1.5	mA
I_{VCCQ}	V_{CC} sleep mode supply current	V_{VM} = 5 V; V_{CC} = 3 V; nSLEEP = 0		5	25	nA
CONTROL INPUTS (IN1/PH, IN2/EN, nSLEEP)						
V_{IL}	Input logic-low voltage				0.25 × V_{CC}	V
V_{IH}	Input logic-high voltage		0.5 × V_{CC}			V
V_{HYS}	Input logic hysteresis			0.08 × V_{CC}		V
I_{IL}	Input logic-low current	V_{INx} = 0 V	–5		5	µA
I_{IH}	Input logic-high current	V_{INx} = 3.3 V			50	µA
R_{PD}	Pulldown resistance			100		kΩ
MOTOR DRIVER OUTPUTS (OUT1, OUT2)						
$R_{DS(ON)}$	HS + LS FET on-resistance	V_{VM} = 5 V; V_{CC} = 3.3 V; I_O = 200 mA; T_J = 25°C		1000		mΩ
I_{OFF}	Off-state leakage current	V_{OUTx} = 0 V	–200		200	nA
PROTECTION CIRCUITS						
V_{UVLO}	V_{CC} undervoltage lockout	V_{CC} falling			1.7	V
		V_{CC} rising			1.8	V
I_{OCP}	Overcurrent protection trip level		1.2			A
t_{DEG}	Overcurrent deglitch time			1		µs
t_{RETRY}	Overcurrent retry time			1		ms
T_{TSD} (1)	Thermal shutdown temperature	Die temperature T_J	150	160	180	°C

(1) Not tested in production; limits are based on characterization data

6.6 Timing Requirements

T_A = 25°C, V_{VM} = 5 V, V_{CC} = 3 V, RL = 20 Ω

NO.				MIN	MAX	UNIT
1	t_7	Output enable time	See Figure 1.		300	ns
2	t_8	Output disable time			300	ns
3	t_9	Delay time, INx high to OUTx high			160	ns
4	t_{10}	Delay time, INx low to OUTx low			160	ns
5	t_{11}	Output rise time		20	188	ns
6	t_{12}	Output fall time		20	188	ns
—	t_{wake}	Wake time, nSLEEP rising edge to part active			30	µs



DRV8837C

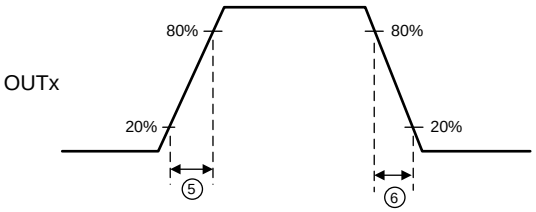


Figure 1. Input and Output Timing for DRV8837C

6.7 Typical Characteristics

Plots generated using characterization data.

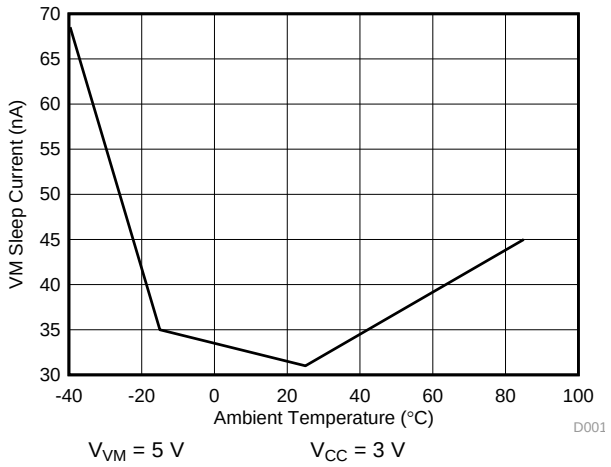


Figure 2. VM Sleep Current vs Ambient Temperature

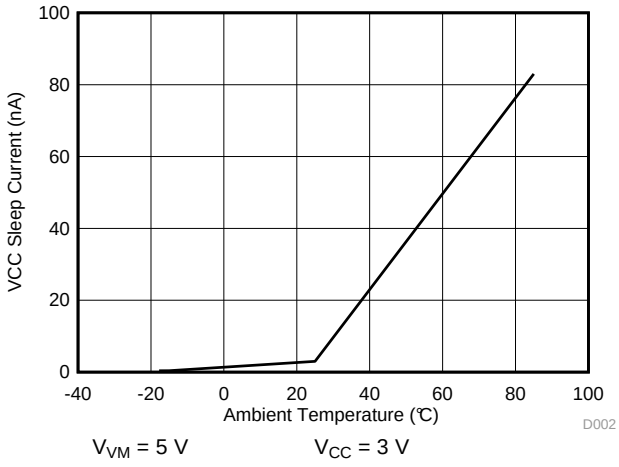


Figure 3. VCC Sleep Current vs Ambient Temperature

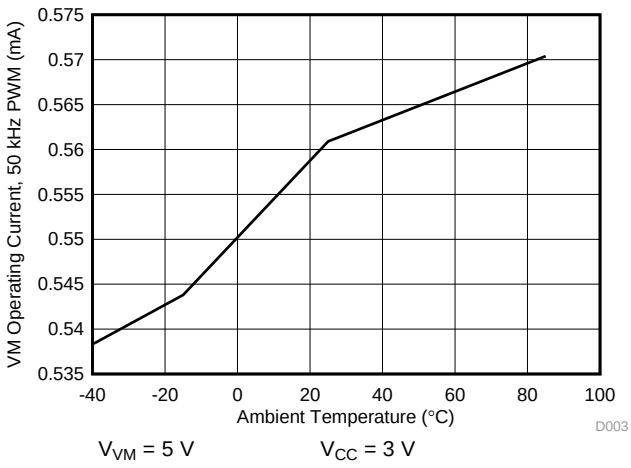


Figure 4. VM Operating Current vs Ambient Temperature

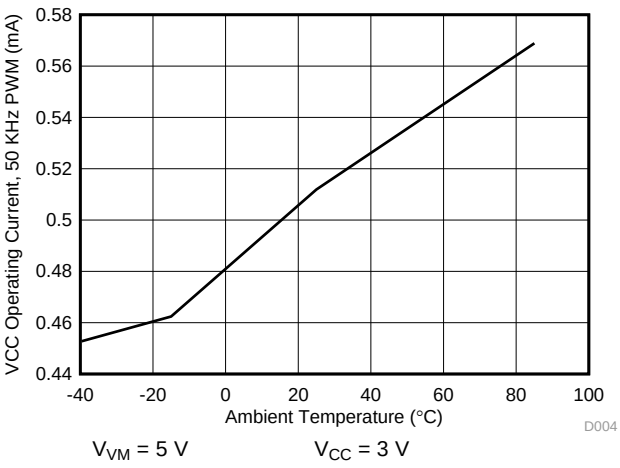


Figure 5. VCC Operating Current vs Ambient Temperature

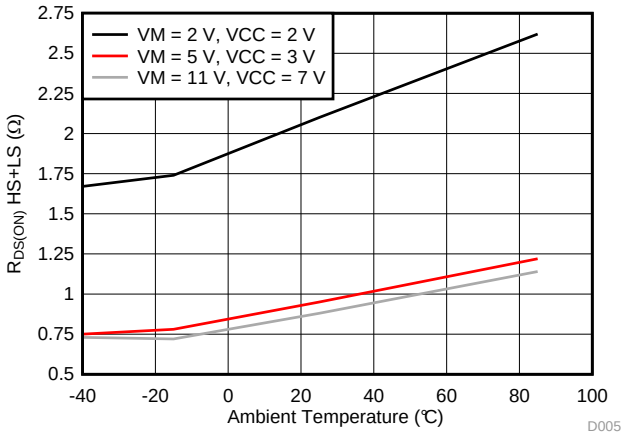


Figure 6. HS + LS $R_{DS(ON)}$ vs Ambient Temperature

7 Detailed Description

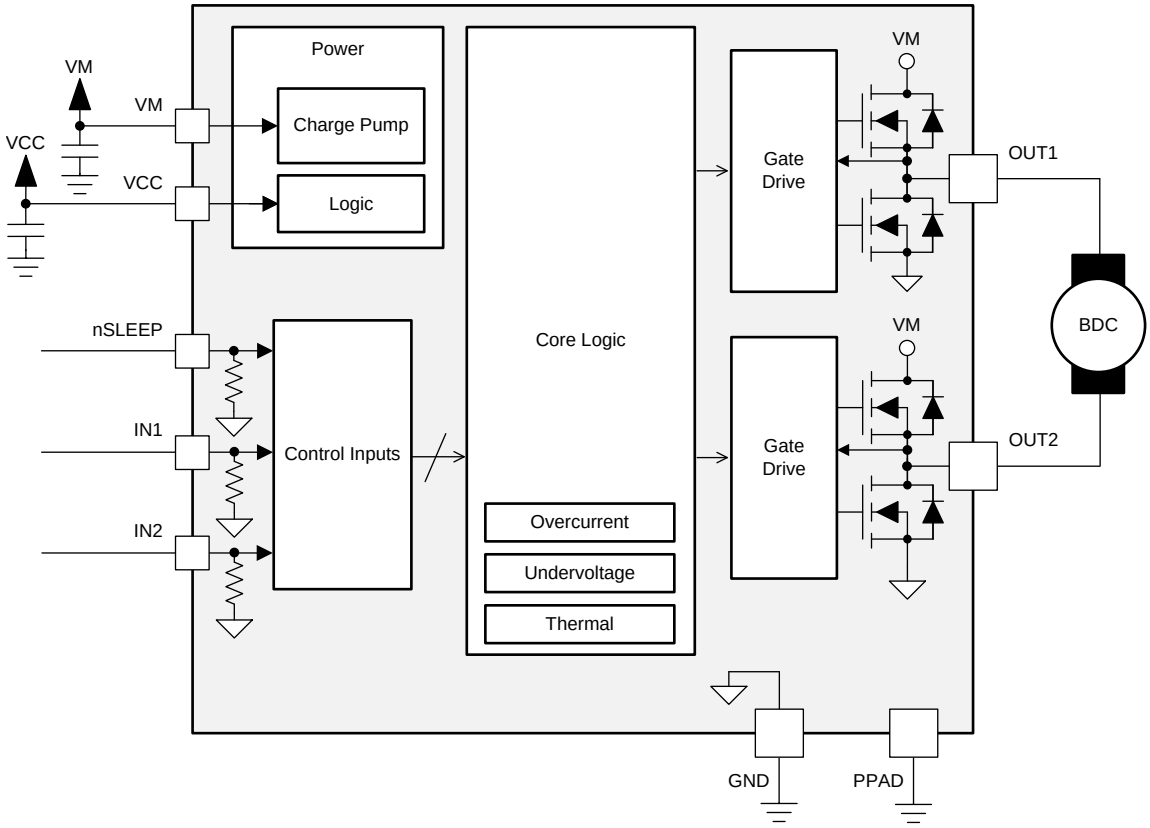
7.1 Overview

The DRV8837C device is an H-bridge driver that can drive one DC motor or other devices like solenoids. The outputs are controlled using a PWM interface (IN1/IN2).

A low-power sleep mode is included, which can be enabled using the nSLEEP pin.

This device greatly reduces the component count of motor driver systems by integrating the necessary driver FETs and FET control circuitry into a single device. In addition, the DRV8837C device adds protection features beyond traditional discrete implementations: undervoltage lockout, overcurrent protection, and thermal shutdown.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram



7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 Bridge Control

The DRV8837C device is controlled using a PWM input interface, also called an IN/IN interface. Each output is controlled by a corresponding input pin.

Table 1 shows the logic for the DRV8837C device.

Table 1. DRV8837C Device Logic

nSLEEP	IN1	IN2	OUT1	OUT2	FUNCTION (DC MOTOR)
0	X	X	Z	Z	Coast
1	0	0	Z	Z	Coast
1	0	1	L	H	Reverse
1	1	0	H	L	Forward
1	1	1	L	L	Brake

7.3.2 Sleep Mode

If the nSLEEP pin is brought to a logic-low state, the DRV8837C device enters a low-power sleep mode. In this state, all unnecessary internal circuitry is powered down.

7.3.3 Power Supplies and Input Pins

The input pins can be driven within the recommended operating conditions with or without the VCC, VM, or both power supplies present. No leakage current path exists to the supply. Each input pin has a weak pulldown resistor (approximately 100 kΩ) to ground.

The VCC and VM supplies can be applied and removed in any order. When the VCC supply is removed, the device enters a low-power state and draws very little current from the VM supply. The VCC and VM pins can be connected together if the supply voltage is between 1.8 and 7 V.

The VM voltage supply does not have any undervoltage-lockout protection (UVLO). As long as V_{CC} > 1.8 V, the internal device logic remains active which means that the VM pin voltage can drop to 0 V, however, the load may not be sufficiently driven at low VM voltages.

7.3.4 Protection Circuits

The DRV8837C is fully protected against VCC undervoltage, overcurrent, and overtemperature events.

VCC undervoltage lockout If at any time the voltage on the VCC pin falls below the undervoltage lockout threshold voltage, all FETs in the H-bridge are disabled. Operation resumes when the VCC pin voltage rises above the UVLO threshold.

Overcurrent protection (OCP) An analog current-limit circuit on each FET limits the current through the FET by removing the gate drive. If this analog current limit persists for longer than t_{DEG}, all FETs in the H-bridge are disabled. Operation resumes automatically after t_{RETRY} has elapsed. Overcurrent conditions are detected on both the high-side and low-side devices. A short to the VM pin, GND, or from the OUT1 pin to theOUT2 pin results in an overcurrent condition.

Thermal shutdown (TSD) If the die temperature exceeds safe limits, all FETs in the H-bridge are disabled. After the die temperature falls to a safe level, operation automatically resumes.

Table 2. Fault Behavior

FAULT	CONDITION	H-BRIDGE	RECOVERY
VCC undervoltage (UVLO)	VCC < 1.7 V	Disabled	VCC > 1.8 V
Overcurrent (OCP)	I_{OUT} > 1.2 A (MIN)	Disabled (retries automatically)	t_{RETRY} elapses
Thermal Shutdown (TSD)	T_J > 150°C (MIN)	Disabled (retries automatically)	T_J < 150°C

7.4 Device Functional Modes

The DRV8837C device is active unless the nSLEEP pin is brought logic low. In sleep mode the H-bridge FETs are disabled Hi-Z. The DRV8837C device is brought out of sleep mode automatically if nSLEEP is brought logic high.

The H-bridge outputs are disabled during undervoltage lockout, overcurrent, and overtemperature fault conditions.

Table 3. Operation Modes

MODE	CONDITION	H-BRIDGE
Operating	nSLEEP pin = 1	Operating
Sleep mode	nSLEEP pin = 0	Disabled
Fault encountered	Any fault condition met	Disabled (retries automatically)

8 Application and Implementation

NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

8.1 Application Information

The DRV8837C device is device is used to drive one DC motor or other devices like solenoids. The following design procedure can be used to configure the DRV8837C device.

8.2 Typical Application

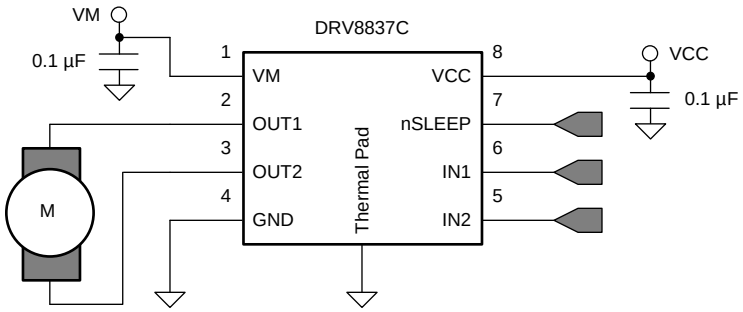


Figure 7. Schematic of DRV8837C Application

8.2.1 Design Requirements

Table 4 lists the required parameters for a typical usage case.

Table 4. System Design Requirements

DESIGN PARAMETER	REFERENCE	EXAMPLE VALUE
Motor supply voltage	VM	9 V
Logic supply voltage	VCC	3.3 V
Target RMS current	I_{OUT}	0.8 A

8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

8.2.2.1 Motor Voltage

The appropriate motor voltage depends on the ratings of the motor selected and the desired RPM. A higher voltage spins a brushed dc motor faster with the same PWM duty cycle applied to the power FETs. A higher voltage also increases the rate of current change through the inductive motor windings.

8.2.2.2 Low-Power Operation

When entering sleep mode, TI recommends setting all inputs as a logic low to minimize system power.

8.2.3 Application Curves

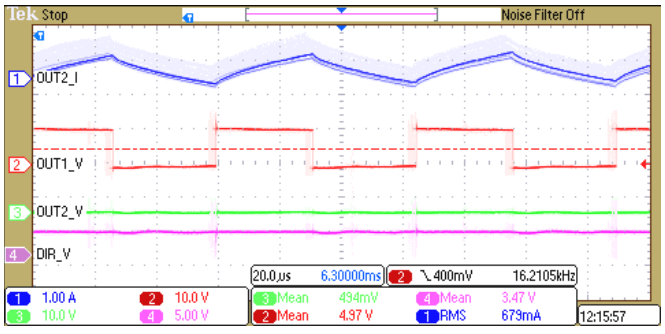


Figure 8. 50% Duty Cycle, Forward Direction

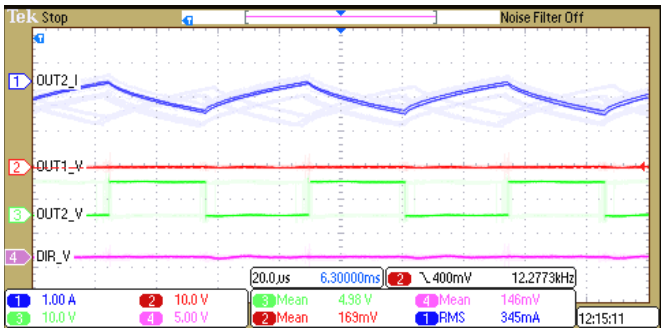


Figure 9. 50% Duty Cycle, Reverse Direction

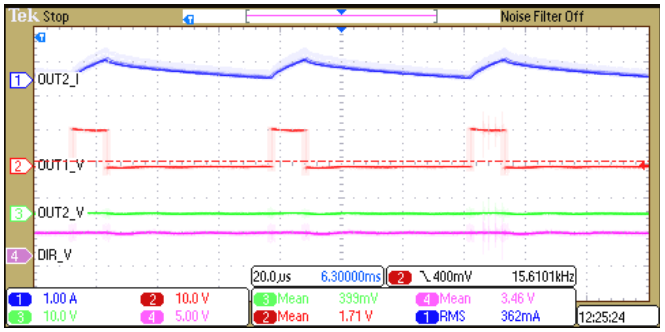


Figure 10. 20% Duty Cycle, Forward Direction

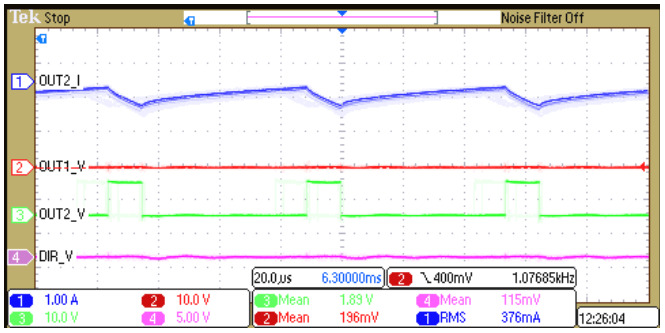


Figure 11. 20% Duty Cycle, Reverse Direction

9 Power Supply Recommendations

9.1 Bulk Capacitance

Having appropriate local bulk capacitance is an important factor in motor-drive system design. It is generally beneficial to have more bulk capacitance, while the disadvantages are increased cost and physical size.

The amount of local capacitance needed depends on a variety of factors, including:

- The highest current required by the motor system
- The power-supply capacitance and ability to source current
- The amount of parasitic inductance between the power supply and motor system
- The acceptable voltage ripple
- The type of motor used (brushed dc, brushless dc, stepper)
- The motor braking method

The inductance between the power supply and motor drive system limits the rate at which current can change from the power supply. If the local bulk capacitance is too small, the system responds to excessive current demands or dumps from the motor with a change in voltage. When adequate bulk capacitance is used, the motor voltage remains stable and high current can be quickly supplied.

The data sheet generally provides a recommended value, but system-level testing is required to determine the appropriate size of bulk capacitor.

Bulk Capacitance (continued)

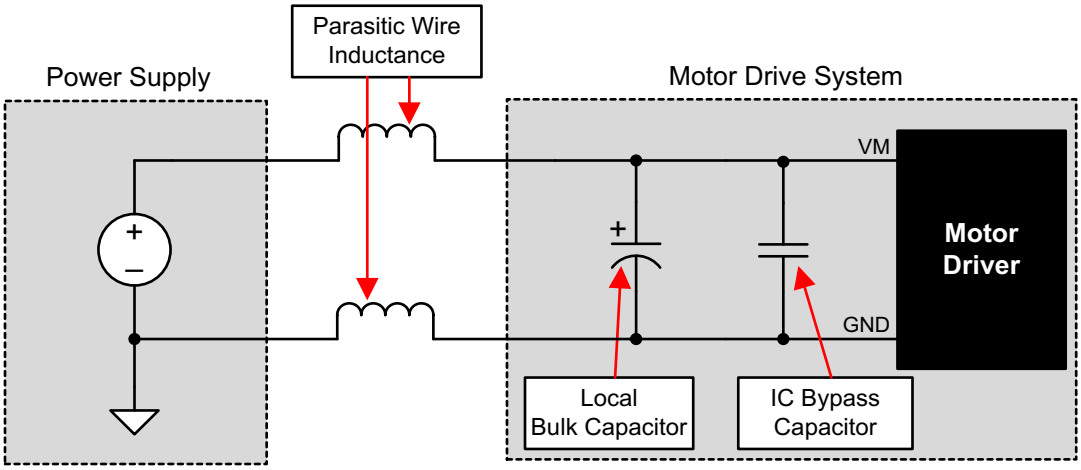


Figure 12. Example Setup of Motor Drive System With External Power Supply

The voltage rating for bulk capacitors should be higher than the operating voltage, to provide margin for cases when the motor transfers energy to the supply

10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

The VM and VCC pins should be bypassed to GND using low-ESR ceramic bypass capacitors with a recommended value of 0.1 µF rated for the VM and VCC supplies. These capacitors should be placed as close to the VM and VCC pins as possible with a thick trace or ground plane connection to the device GND pin. In addition bulk capacitance is required on the VM pin.

10.2 Layout Example

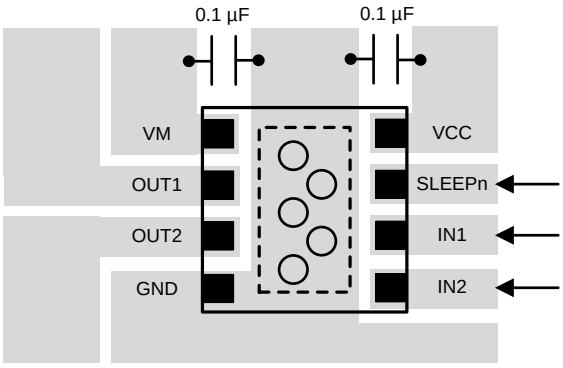


Figure 13. Simplified Layout Example

10.3 Power Dissipation

Power dissipation in the DRV8837C device is dominated by the power dissipated in the output FET resistance, or $R_{DS(ON)}$. Use Equation 1 to estimate the average power dissipation when running a brushed-DC motor.

$$P_{TOT} = R_{DS(ON)} \times (I_{OUT(RMS)})^2 \quad (1)$$

where

- P_{TOT} is the total power dissipation
- $R_{DS(ON)}$ is the resistance of the HS plus LS FETs
- $I_{OUT(RMS)}$ is the RMS or DC output current being supplied to the load

The maximum amount of power that can be dissipated in the device is dependent on ambient temperature and heatsinking.

NOTE

The value of $R_{DS(ON)}$ increases with temperature, so as the device heats, the power dissipation increases.

The DRV8837C device has thermal shutdown protection. If the die temperature exceeds approximately 150°C, the device is disabled until the temperature drops to a safe level.

Any tendency of the device to enter thermal shutdown is an indication of either excessive power dissipation, insufficient heatsinking, or too high an ambient temperature.

11 Device and Documentation Support

11.1 Documentation Support

11.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

- *Calculating Motor Driver Power Dissipation* (SLVA504)
- *DRV8837C Evaluation Module User's Guide* (SLVUAS3)
- *Understanding Motor Driver Current Ratings* (SLVA505)

11.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. In the upper right corner, click on *Alert me* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

11.3 Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's Terms of Use.

TI E2E™ Online Community ***TI's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community.*** Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At e2e.ti.com, you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

Design Support ***TI's Design Support*** Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

11.4 Trademarks

E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

11.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution

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.

11.6 Glossary

SLYZ022 — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
DRV8837CDSGR	PREVIEW	WSON	DSG	8	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	837C	
DRV8837CDSGT	PREVIEW	WSON	DSG	8	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	837C	

(1) 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.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.
TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.
Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.
Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.
Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

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

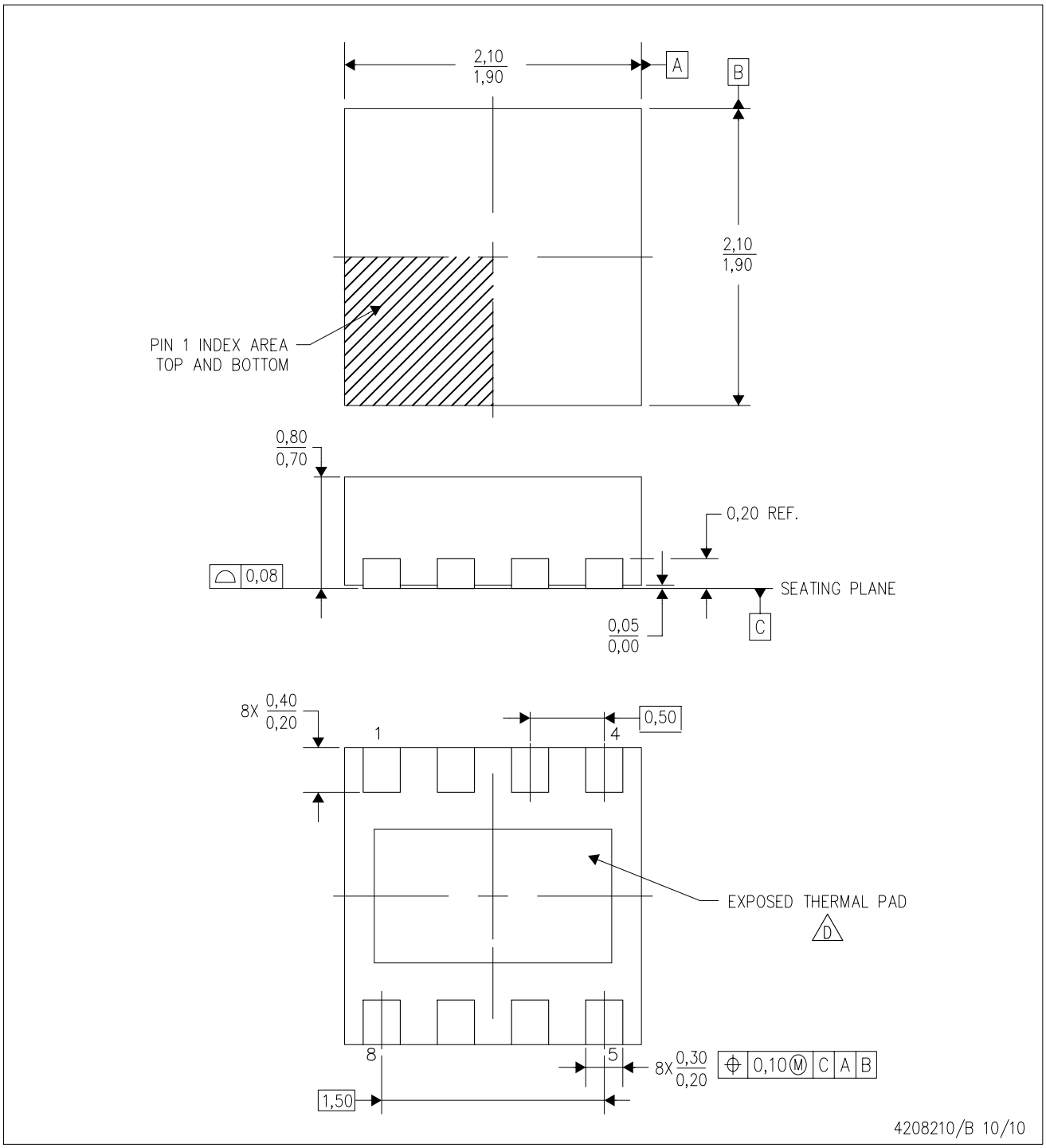
(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(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.

In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

DSG (S–PWSON–N8) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE NO–LEAD



NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M–1994.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Quad Flatpack, No–Leads (QFN) package configuration.
D. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the board for thermal and mechanical performance. See the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad dimensions.
E. Falls within JEDEC MO–229.

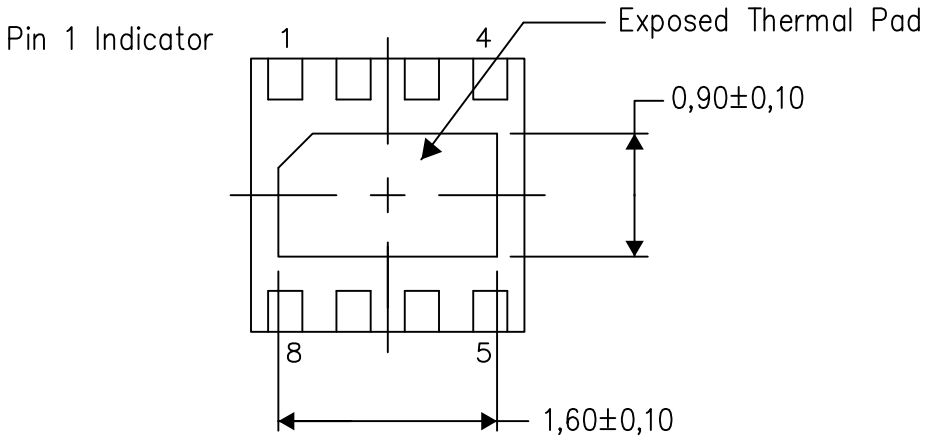
DSG (S–PWSON–N8) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE NO–LEAD

THERMAL INFORMATION

This package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached directly to an external heatsink. The thermal pad must be soldered directly to the printed circuit board (PCB). After soldering, the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to the appropriate copper plane shown in the electrical schematic for the device, or alternatively, can be attached to a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For information on the Quad Flatpack No–Lead (QFN) package and its advantages, refer to Application Report, QFN/SON PCB Attachment, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271. This document is available at www.ti.com.

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.



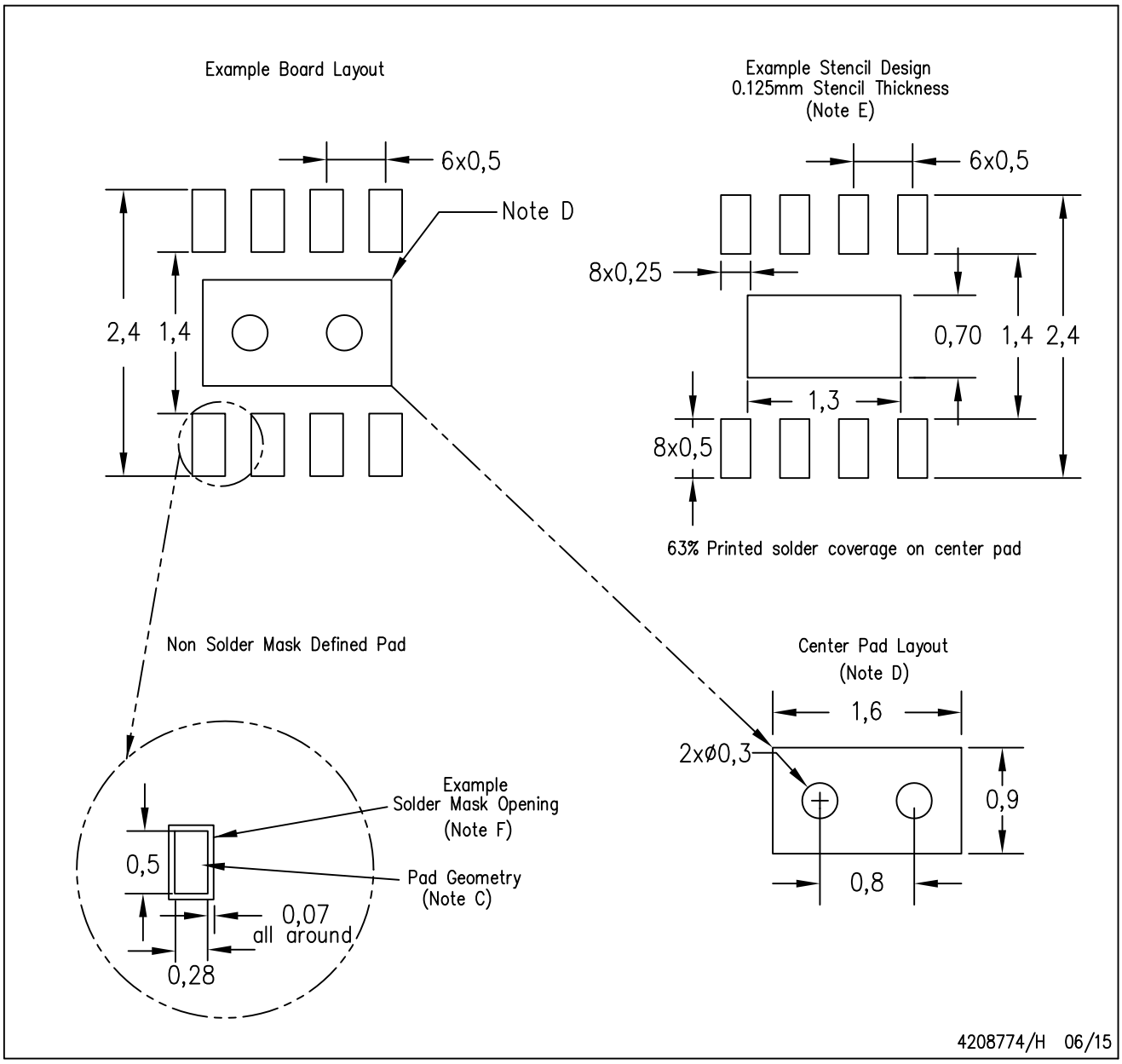
Bottom View

Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

4208347/I 06/15

NOTE: All linear dimensions are in millimeters

DSG (S–PWSON–N8) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE NO–LEAD



NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Publication IPC–7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
D. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Application Note, QFN/SON PCB Attachment, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271, and also the Product Data Sheets for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended board layout. These documents are available at www.ti.com <http: //www.ti.com>.
E. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC 7525 for stencil design considerations.
F. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Texas Instruments Incorporated and its subsidiaries (TI) reserve the right to make corrections, enhancements, improvements and other changes to its semiconductor products and services per JESD46, latest issue, and to discontinue any product or service per JESD48, latest issue. Buyers should obtain the latest relevant information before placing orders and should verify that such information is current and complete. All semiconductor products (also referred to herein as “components”) are sold subject to TI’s terms and conditions of sale supplied at the time of order acknowledgment.

TI warrants performance of its components to the specifications applicable at the time of sale, in accordance with the warranty in TI’s terms and conditions of sale of semiconductor products. Testing and other quality control techniques are used to the extent TI deems necessary to support this warranty. Except where mandated by applicable law, testing of all parameters of each component is not necessarily performed.

TI assumes no liability for applications assistance or the design of Buyers’ products. Buyers are responsible for their products and applications using TI components. To minimize the risks associated with Buyers’ products and applications, Buyers should provide adequate design and operating safeguards.

TI does not warrant or represent that any license, either express or implied, is granted under any patent right, copyright, mask work right, or other intellectual property right relating to any combination, machine, or process in which TI components or services are used. Information published by TI regarding third-party products or services does not constitute a license to use such products or services or a warranty or endorsement thereof. Use of such information may require a license from a third party under the patents or other intellectual property of the third party, or a license from TI under the patents or other intellectual property of TI.

Reproduction of significant portions of TI information in TI data books or data sheets is permissible only if reproduction is without alteration and is accompanied by all associated warranties, conditions, limitations, and notices. TI is not responsible or liable for such altered documentation. Information of third parties may be subject to additional restrictions.

Resale of TI components or services with statements different from or beyond the parameters stated by TI for that component or service voids all express and any implied warranties for the associated TI component or service and is an unfair and deceptive business practice. TI is not responsible or liable for any such statements.

Buyer acknowledges and agrees that it is solely responsible for compliance with all legal, regulatory and safety-related requirements concerning its products, and any use of TI components in its applications, notwithstanding any applications-related information or support that may be provided by TI. Buyer represents and agrees that it has all the necessary expertise to create and implement safeguards which anticipate dangerous consequences of failures, monitor failures and their consequences, lessen the likelihood of failures that might cause harm and take appropriate remedial actions. Buyer will fully indemnify TI and its representatives against any damages arising out of the use of any TI components in safety-critical applications.

In some cases, TI components may be promoted specifically to facilitate safety-related applications. With such components, TI’s goal is to help enable customers to design and create their own end-product solutions that meet applicable functional safety standards and requirements. Nonetheless, such components are subject to these terms.

No TI components are authorized for use in FDA Class III (or similar life-critical medical equipment) unless authorized officers of the parties have executed a special agreement specifically governing such use.

Only those TI components which TI has specifically designated as military grade or “enhanced plastic” are designed and intended for use in military/aerospace applications or environments. Buyer acknowledges and agrees that any military or aerospace use of TI components which have ***not*** been so designated is solely at the Buyer's risk, and that Buyer is solely responsible for compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements in connection with such use.

TI has specifically designated certain components as meeting ISO/TS16949 requirements, mainly for automotive use. In any case of use of non-designated products, TI will not be responsible for any failure to meet ISO/TS16949.

Products		**Applications**	
Audio	www.ti.com/audio	Automotive and Transportation	www.ti.com/automotive
Amplifiers	amplifier.ti.com	Communications and Telecom	www.ti.com/communications
Data Converters	dataconverter.ti.com	Computers and Peripherals	www.ti.com/computers
DLP® Products	www.dlp.com	Consumer Electronics	www.ti.com/consumer-apps
DSP	dsp.ti.com	Energy and Lighting	www.ti.com/energy
Clocks and Timers	www.ti.com/clocks	Industrial	www.ti.com/industrial
Interface	interface.ti.com	Medical	www.ti.com/medical
Logic	logic.ti.com	Security	www.ti.com/security
Power Mgmt	power.ti.com	Space, Avionics and Defense	www.ti.com/space-avionics-defense
Microcontrollers	microcontroller.ti.com	Video and Imaging	www.ti.com/video
RFID	www.ti-rfid.com		
OMAP Applications Processors	www.ti.com/omap	**TI E2E Community**	e2e.ti.com
Wireless Connectivity	www.ti.com/wirelessconnectivity		

Mailing Address: Texas Instruments, Post Office Box 655303, Dallas, Texas 75265