

SN74CBTLV3126-Q1 Low-Voltage Quadruple FET Bus Switch

1 Features

- Standard 126-type pinout
- 5- Ω switch connection between two ports
- Rail-to-rail switching on data I/O ports
- I_{off} supports partial-power-down mode operation
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78, Class II

2 Applications

- Analog and digital multiplexing and demultiplexing
- Diagnostics and monitoring
- [Zonal Architecture](#)
- [Body control modules](#)
- [Battery management systems \(BMS\)](#)
- [HVAC control module](#)
- ADAS
- [On-board \(OBC\) and wireless charging](#)
- [Automotive head unit](#)
- [Telematics](#)

3 Description

The SN74CBTLV3126-Q1 quadruple FET bus switch features independent line switches. Each switch is disabled when the associated output-enable (OE) input is low.

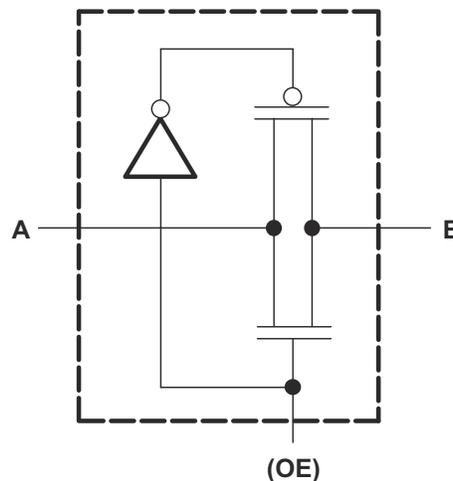
This device is fully specified for partial-power-down applications using I_{off} . The I_{off} feature ensures that damaging current will not backflow through the device when it is powered down. The SN74CBTLV3126-Q1 device has isolation during power off.

To ensure the high-impedance state during power up or power down, OE should be tied to GND through a pull down resistor; the minimum value of the resistor is determined by the current-sinking capability of the driver.

Package Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE ⁽¹⁾	PACKAGE SIZE ⁽²⁾
SN74CBTLV3126-Q1	SOT (DYY, 14)	4.20mm × 2.00mm
	TSSOP (PW, 14)	5.00mm × 4.40mm
	WQFN (BQA, 14)	3.00mm × 2.50mm

- (1) For all available packages, see the package option addendum at the end of the data sheet.
- (2) The package size (length × width) is a nominal value and includes pins, where applicable.



Simplified Schematic, Each FET Switch



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4 Pin Configuration and Functions

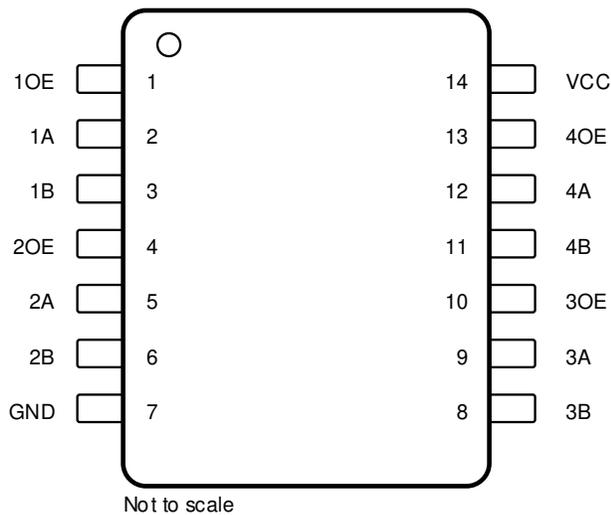


Figure 4-1. PW and DYY Package, 14 Pin TSSOP and SOT (Top View)

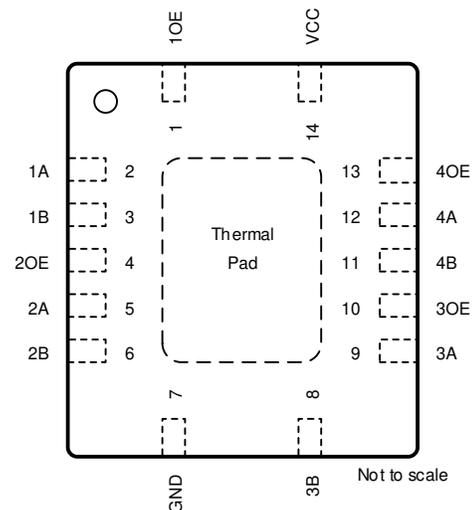


Figure 4-2. BQA Package, 14 Pin WQFN (Top View)

Table 4-1. Pin Functions, DYY, PW, BQA

PIN		TYPE ⁽¹⁾	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
1A	2	I/O	Channel 1 input or output
1B	3	I/O	Channel 1 input or output
1OE	1	I	Output enable, active high
2A	5	I/O	Channel 2 input or output
2B	6	I/O	Channel 2 input or output
2OE	4	I	Output enable, active high
3A	9	I/O	Channel 3 input or output
3B	8	I/O	Channel 3 input or output
3OE	10	I	Output enable, active high
4A	12	I/O	Channel 4 input or output
4B	11	I/O	Channel 4 input or output
4OE	13	I	Output enable, active high
GND	7	—	Ground
V _{CC}	14	P	Power supply
Thermal Pad		—	Exposed thermal pad. There is no requirement to solder this pad; if connected, it should be left floating or tied to GND.

(1) I = input, O = output, I/O = input and output, P = power

5 Specifications

5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V _{CC}	Supply voltage range	-0.5	4.6	V
V _I	Input voltage range ⁽²⁾	-0.5	4.6	V
I _{I/O}	Continuous channel current		128	mA
I _{IK}	Input clamp current	V _{I/O} < 0	-50	mA
T _{stg}	Storage temperature range	-65	150	°C

- Operation outside the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent device damage. *Absolute Maximum Ratings* do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. If used outside the *Recommended Operating Conditions* but within the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*, the device may not be fully functional, and this may affect device reliability, functionality, performance, and shorten the device lifetime.
- The input and output negative-voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.

5.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
V _(ESD)	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/ JEDEC JS-001 ⁽¹⁾	±2000	V
		Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 ⁽²⁾	±250	

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

5.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

⁽¹⁾

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V _{CC}	Supply voltage		2.3	3.6	V
V _{IH}	High-level control input voltage	V _{CC} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.7	V _{CC}	V
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V to 3.6 V	2	V _{CC}	
V _{IL}	Low-level control input voltage	V _{CC} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V		0.7	V
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V to 3.6 V		0.8	
T _A	Operating free-air temperature		-40	125	°C

- All unused control inputs of the device must be held at V_{CC} or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report, *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs*, literature number [SCBA004](#).

5.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		SN74CBTLV3126-Q1			UNIT
		PW (TSSOP)	BQA (WQFN)	DYY (SOT)	
		14 PINS	14 PINS	14 Pins	
R _{θJA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	129.1	122.4	129.9	°C/W
R _{θJC(top)}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	67.0	87.5	78.4	°C/W
R _{θJB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	87.1	32.6	73.3	°C/W
Ψ _{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	14.5	87.5	17.2	°C/W
Ψ _{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	86.3	110.9	72.4	°C/W
R _{θJC(bot)}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	54.3	N/A	°C/W

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

5.5 Electrical Characteristics

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP ⁽¹⁾	MAX	UNIT
V_{IK}	$V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}$,	$I_I = -18\text{ mA}$			-1.2	V
I_I	$V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$,	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND			± 1	μA
I_{off}	$V_{CC} = 0$,	V_I or $V_O = 0$ to 3.6 V			10	μA
I_{CC}	$V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$,	$I_O = 0$,			10	μA
ΔI_{CC} ⁽²⁾	Control inputs $V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$,	One input at 3 V ,			300	μA
C_i	Control inputs $V_I = 3\text{ V}$ or 0			2.5		pF
$C_{io(OFF)}$	$V_O = 3\text{ V}$ or 0 ,	OE = GND		7		pF
r_{on} ⁽³⁾	$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{ V}$, TYP at $V_{CC} = 2.5\text{ V}$	$V_I = 0$	$I_I = 64\text{ mA}$	5	8	Ω
			$I_I = 24\text{ mA}$	5	8	
		$V_I = 1.7\text{ V}$,	$I_I = 15\text{ mA}$	27	40	
	$V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}$	$V_I = 0$	$I_I = 64\text{ mA}$	5	7	
			$I_I = 24\text{ mA}$	5	7	
		$V_I = 2.4\text{ V}$,	$I_I = 15\text{ mA}$	10	15	

- (1) All typical values are at $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted), $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.
- (2) This is the increase in supply current for each input that is at the specified voltage level, rather than V_{CC} or GND.
- (3) Measured by the voltage drop between the A and B terminals at the indicated current through the switch. On-state resistance is determined by the lower of the voltages of the two (A or B) terminals.

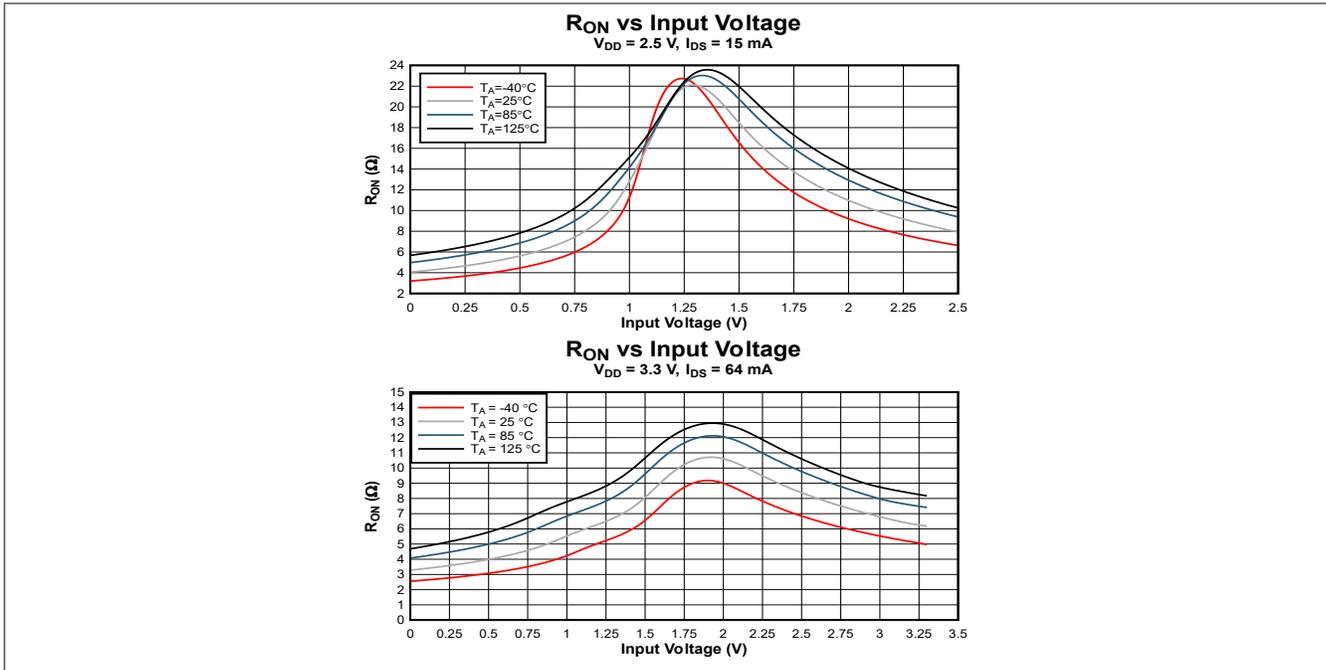
5.6 Switching Characteristics

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see [Figure 6-1](#))

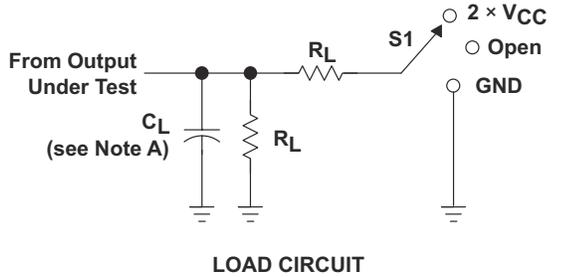
PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	$V_{CC} = 2.5\text{ V} \pm 0.2\text{ V}$		$V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V} \pm 0.3\text{ V}$		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
t_{pd} ⁽¹⁾	A or B	B or A		0.15		0.25	ns
t_{en}	OE	A or B	1.6	4.5	1.9	4.2	ns
t_{dis}	OE	A or B	1.3	4.7	1	4.8	ns

- (1) The propagation delay is the calculated RC time constant of the typical on-state resistance of the switch and the specified load capacitance, when driven by an ideal voltage source (zero output impedance).

5.7 Typical Characteristics

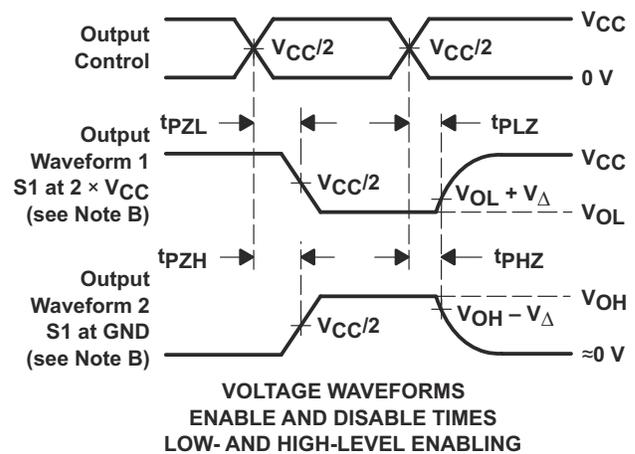
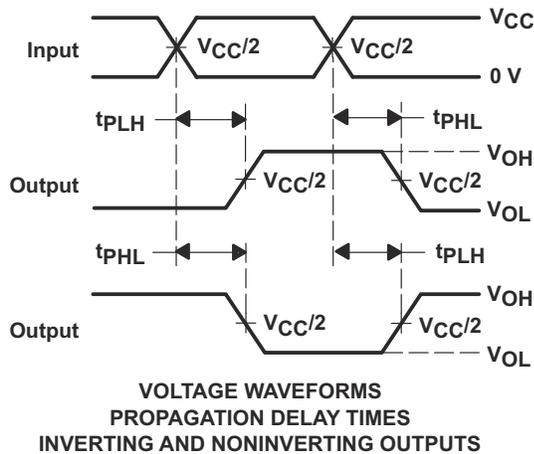
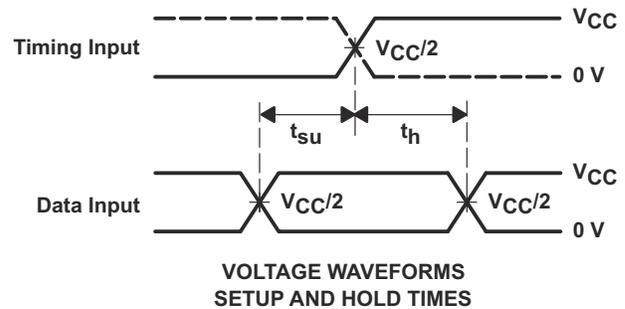
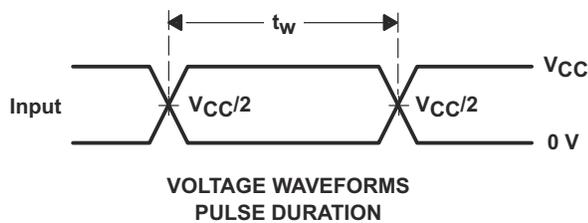


6 Parameter Measurement Information



TEST	S1
t_{PLH}/t_{PHL}	Open
t_{PLZ}/t_{PZL}	$2 \times V_{CC}$
t_{PHZ}/t_{PZH}	GND

V_{CC}	C_L	R_L	V_{Δ}
$2.5\text{ V} \pm 0.2\text{ V}$	30 pF	500 Ω	0.15 V
$3.3\text{ V} \pm 0.3\text{ V}$	50 pF	500 Ω	0.3 V



- A. C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.
- B. Waveform 1 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is low except when disabled by the output control. Waveform 2 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is high except when disabled by the output control.
- C. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: $PRR \leq 10\text{ MHz}$, $Z_O = 50\ \Omega$, $t_r \leq 2\text{ ns}$, $t_f \leq 2\text{ ns}$.
- D. The outputs are measured one at a time with one transition per measurement.
- E. t_{PLZ} and t_{PHZ} are the same as t_{dis} .
- F. t_{PZL} and t_{PZH} are the same as t_{en} .
- G. t_{PLH} and t_{PHL} are the same as t_{pd} .
- H. All parameters and waveforms are not applicable to all devices.

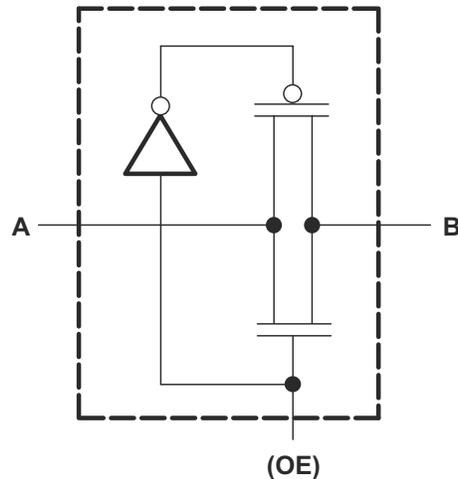
Figure 6-1. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The SN74CBTLV3126-Q1 quadruple FET bus switch features independent line switches. Each switch is disabled when the associated output-enable (OE) input is low. This device is fully specified for partial-power-down applications using I_{off} . The I_{off} feature ensures that damaging current will not backflow through the device when it is powered down. The SN74CBTLV3126-Q1 device has isolation during power off. To ensure the high-impedance state during power up or power down, OE should be tied to GND through a pull down resistor; the minimum value of the resistor is determined by the current-sinking capability of the driver.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram



7.3 Feature Description

The SN74CBTLV3126-Q1 features 5- Ω switch connection between ports, allowing for low signal loss across the switch. Rail-to-rail switching on data I/O allows for full voltage swing outputs. I_{off} supports partial-power-down mode operation, protecting the chip from voltages at output ports when it is not powered on. Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78, Class II.

7.4 Device Functional Modes

7.4.1 Function Table (Each Bus Switch)

Table 7-1 provides the truth table for the SN74CBTLV3126-Q1.

Table 7-1. Truth Table

INPUT OE	FUNCTION
L	Disconnect
H	A port = B port

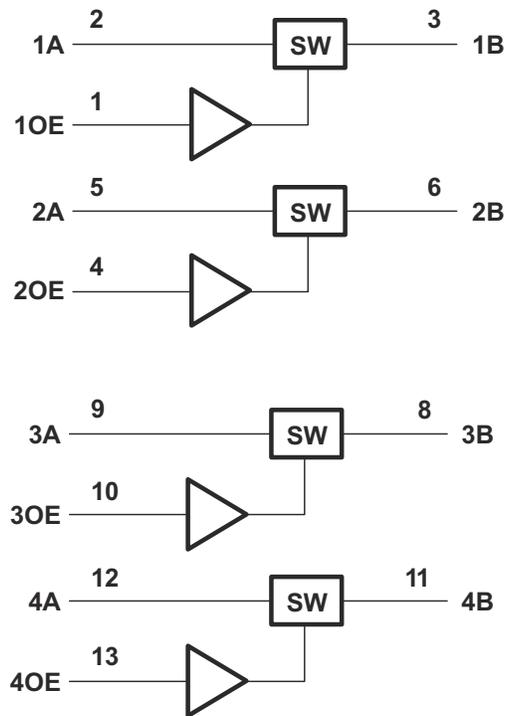


Figure 7-1. Logic Diagram (Positive Logic)

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, as well as validating and testing their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

8.1 Application Information

One useful application to take advantage of the SN74CBTLV3126-Q1 features is isolating various protocols from a processor or MCU such as JTAG, SPI, or standard GPIO signals. The device provides excellent isolation performance when the device is powered. The added benefit of powered-off protection allows a system to minimize complexity by eliminating the need for power sequencing in hot-swap and live insertion applications.

8.2 Typical Application

8.2.1 Protocol and Signal Isolation

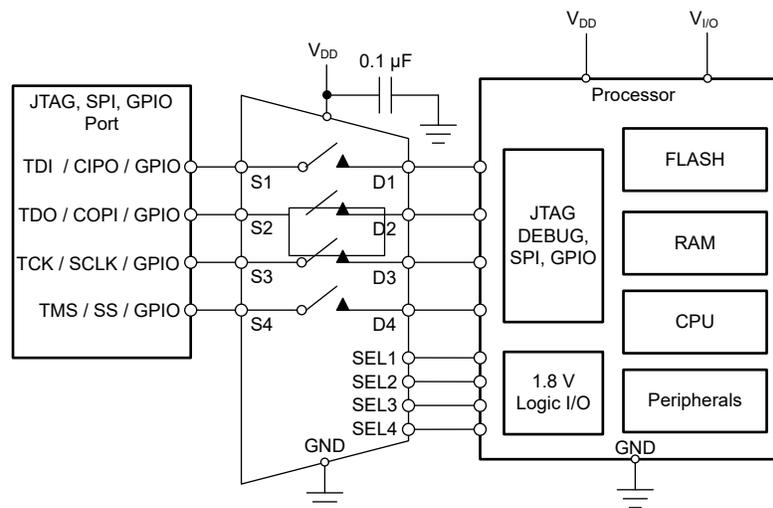


Figure 8-1. Typical Application

8.2.1.1 Design Requirements

For this design example, use the parameters listed in [Table 8-1](#).

Table 8-1. Design Parameters

PARAMETERS	VALUES
Supply (V_{DD})	3.3 V
Input or output signal range	0 V to 3.3 V
Control logic thresholds	1.8 V compatible

8.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The SN74CBTLV3126-Q1 can operate without any external components except for the supply decoupling capacitors. TI recommends that the digital control pins (OE) be pulled up to V_{CC} or down to GND to avoid an undesired switch state that could result from the floating pin. All input signals passing through the switch must fall within the *Recommend Operating Conditions* of the SN74CBTLV3126-Q1 including signal range and continuous current. For this design example, with a supply of 3.3 V, the signals can range from 0 V to 3.3 V when the device is powered. This example can also utilize the Powered-off Protection feature, and the inputs can range from 0 V to 3.3 V when $V_{DD} = 0$ V.

8.3 Power Supply Recommendations

The power supply can be any voltage between the minimum and maximum supply voltage rating listed in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table. Each V_{CC} terminal should have a good bypass capacitor to prevent power disturbance. For devices with a single supply, a 0.1- μ F bypass capacitor is recommended. If multiple pins are labeled V_{CC} , then a 0.01- μ F or 0.022- μ F capacitor is recommended for each V_{CC} because the V_{CC} pins are tied together internally. For devices with dual supply pins operating at different voltages, for example V_{CC} and V_{DD} , a 0.1- μ F bypass capacitor is recommended for each supply pin. To reject different frequencies of noise, use multiple bypass capacitors in parallel. Capacitors with values of 0.1 μ F and 1 μ F are commonly used in parallel. The bypass capacitor should be installed as close to the power terminal as possible for best results.

8.4 Layout

8.4.1 Layout Guidelines

When a PCB trace turns a corner at a 90° angle, a reflection can occur. A reflection occurs primarily because of the change of width of the trace. At the apex of the turn, the trace width increases to 1.414 times the width. This increase upsets the transmission-line characteristics, especially the distributed capacitance and self-inductance of the trace which results in the reflection. Not all PCB traces can be straight, and therefore; some traces must turn corners. [Figure 8-2](#) shows progressively better techniques of rounding corners. Only the last example (BEST) maintains constant trace width and minimizes reflections.

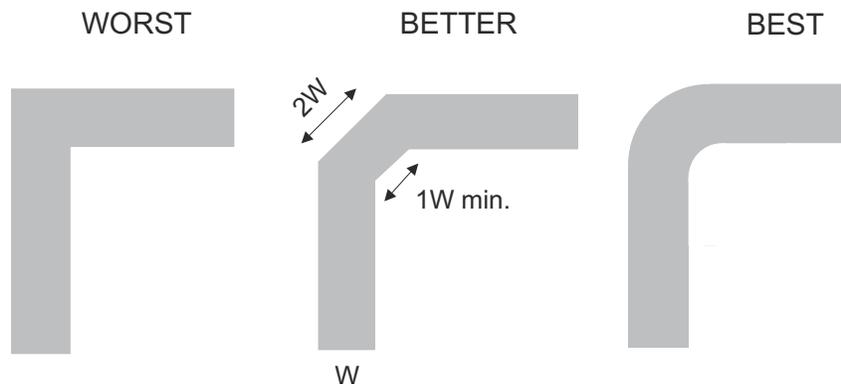


Figure 8-2. Trace Example

Route the high-speed signals using a minimum of vias and corners which reduces signal reflections and impedance changes. When a via must be used, increase the clearance size around it to minimize its capacitance. Each via introduces discontinuities in the signal's transmission line and increases the chance of picking up interference from the other layers of the board. Be careful when designing test points, through-hole pins are not recommended at high frequencies.

Do not route high speed signal traces under or near crystals, oscillators, clock signal generators, switching regulators, mounting holes, magnetic devices or ICs that use or duplicate clock signals.

- Avoid stubs on the high-speed signals traces because they cause signal reflections.
- Route all high-speed signal traces over continuous GND planes, with no interruptions.
- Avoid crossing over anti-etch, commonly found with plane splits.

- When working with high frequencies, a printed circuit board with at least four layers is recommended; two signal layers separated by a ground and power layer as shown in Figure 8-3.

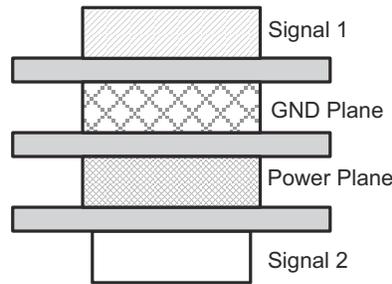


Figure 8-3. Example Layout

The majority of signal traces must run on a single layer, preferably Signal 1. Immediately next to this layer must be the GND plane, which is solid with no cuts. Avoid running signal traces across a split in the ground or power plane. When running across split planes is unavoidable, sufficient decoupling must be used. Minimizing the number of signal vias reduces EMI by reducing inductance at high frequencies.

Figure 8-4 shows an example of a PCB layout with the SN74CBTLV3126-Q1. Some key considerations are:

Decouple the V_{DD} pin with a 0.1- μF capacitor, placed as close to the pin as possible. Make sure that the capacitor voltage rating is sufficient for the V_{DD} supply.

High-speed switches require proper layout and design procedures for optimum performance.

Keep the input lines as short as possible.

Use a solid ground plane to help reduce electromagnetic interference (EMI) noise pickup.

Do not run sensitive analog traces in parallel with digital traces. Avoid crossing digital and analog traces if possible, and only make perpendicular crossings when necessary.

8.4.2 Layout Example

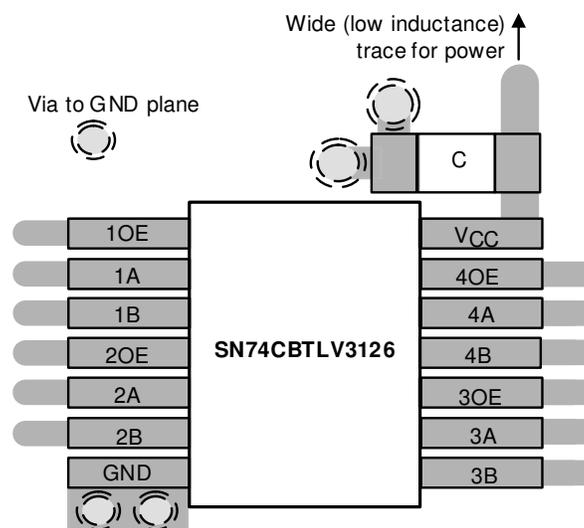


Figure 8-4. Example Layout

9 Device and Documentation Support

9.1 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. Click on *Notifications* 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.

9.2 Support Resources

[TI E2E™ support forums](#) are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

Linked content is 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](#).

9.3 Trademarks

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

9.4 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.

9.5 Glossary

[TI Glossary](#) This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

10 Revision History

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

DATE	REVISION	NOTES
December 2025	*	Initial Release

11 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.

11.1 Mechanical Data

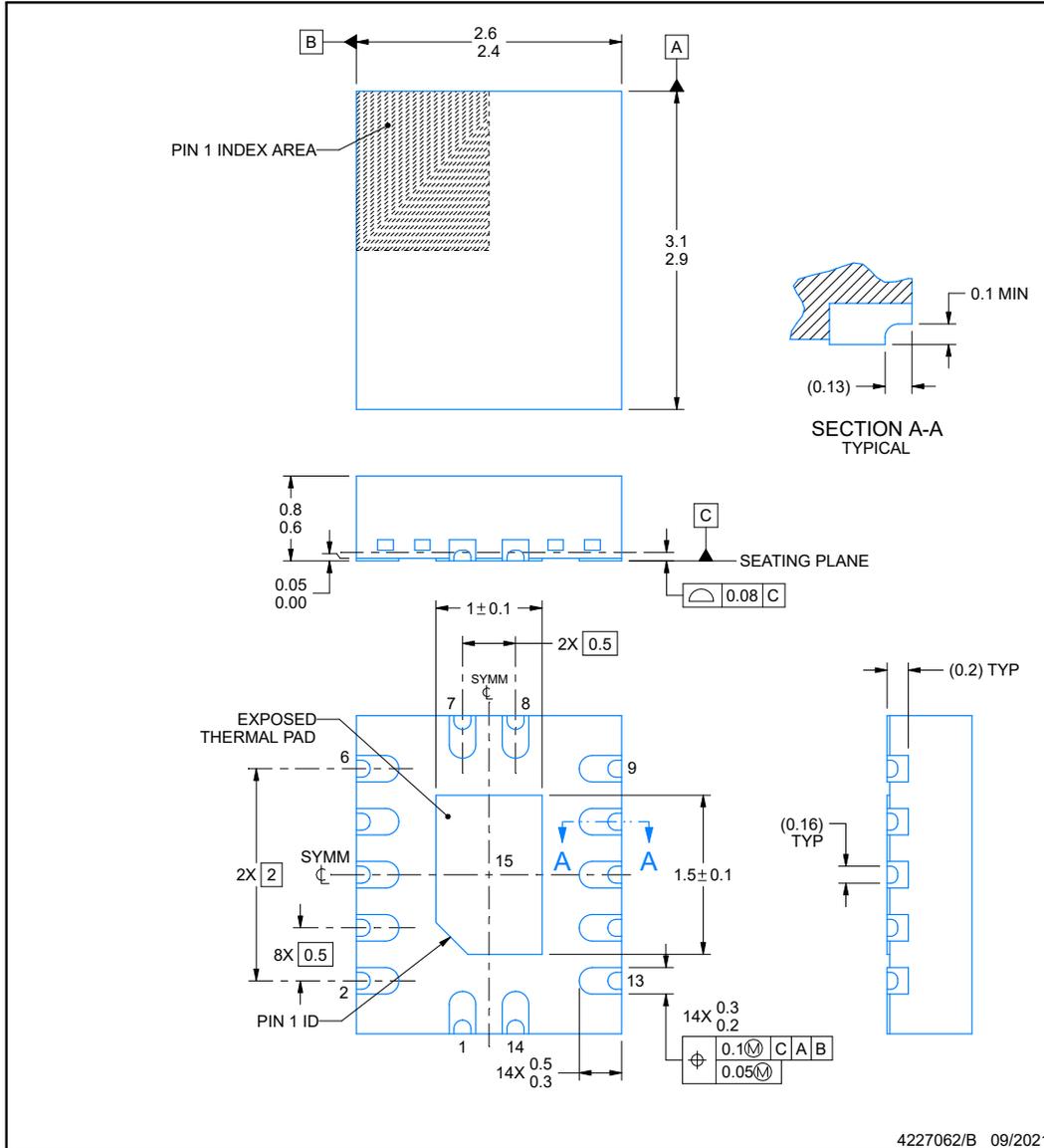


PACKAGE OUTLINE

BQA0014B

WQFN - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



NOTES:

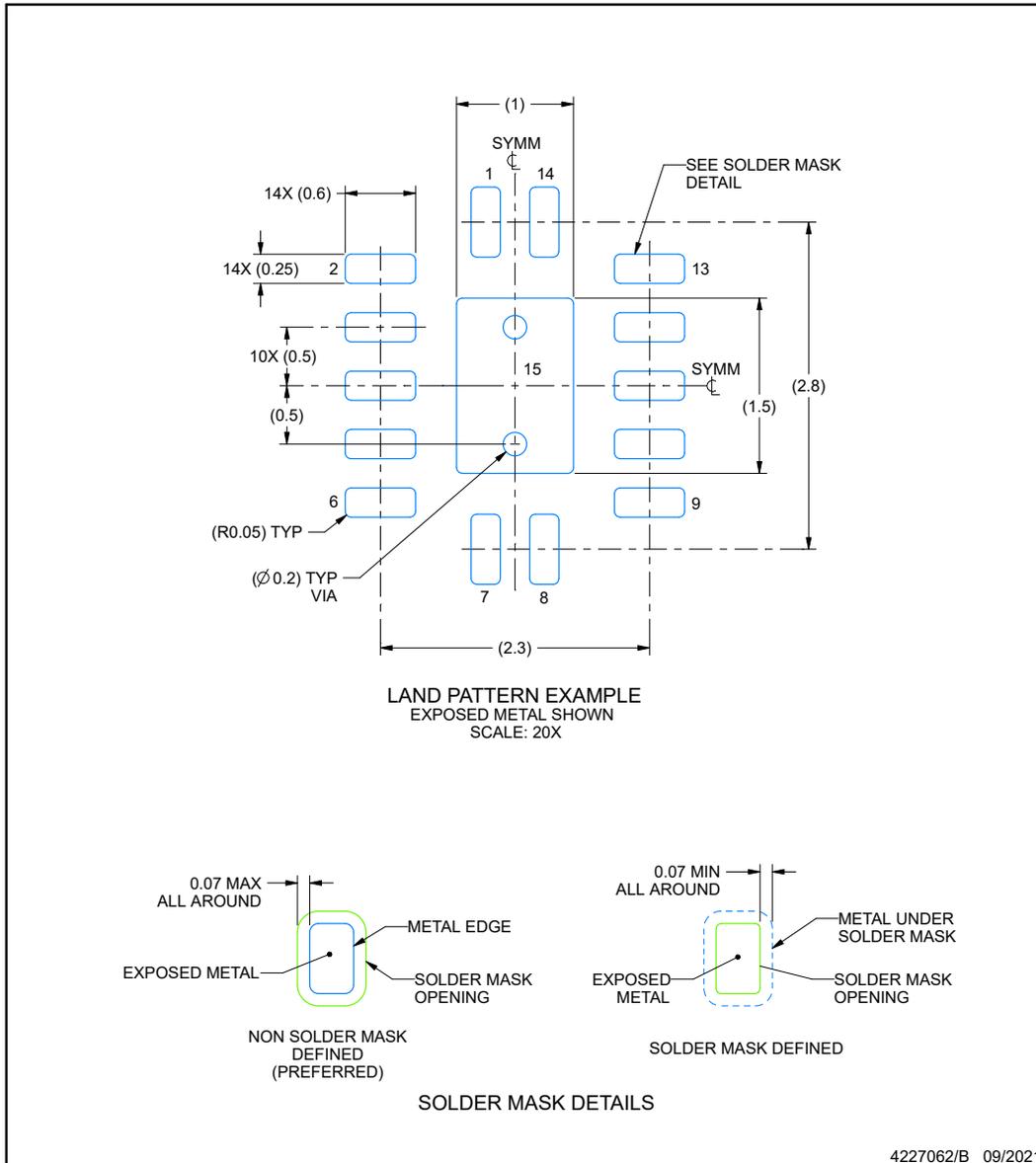
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

BQA0014B

WQFN - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



NOTES: (continued)

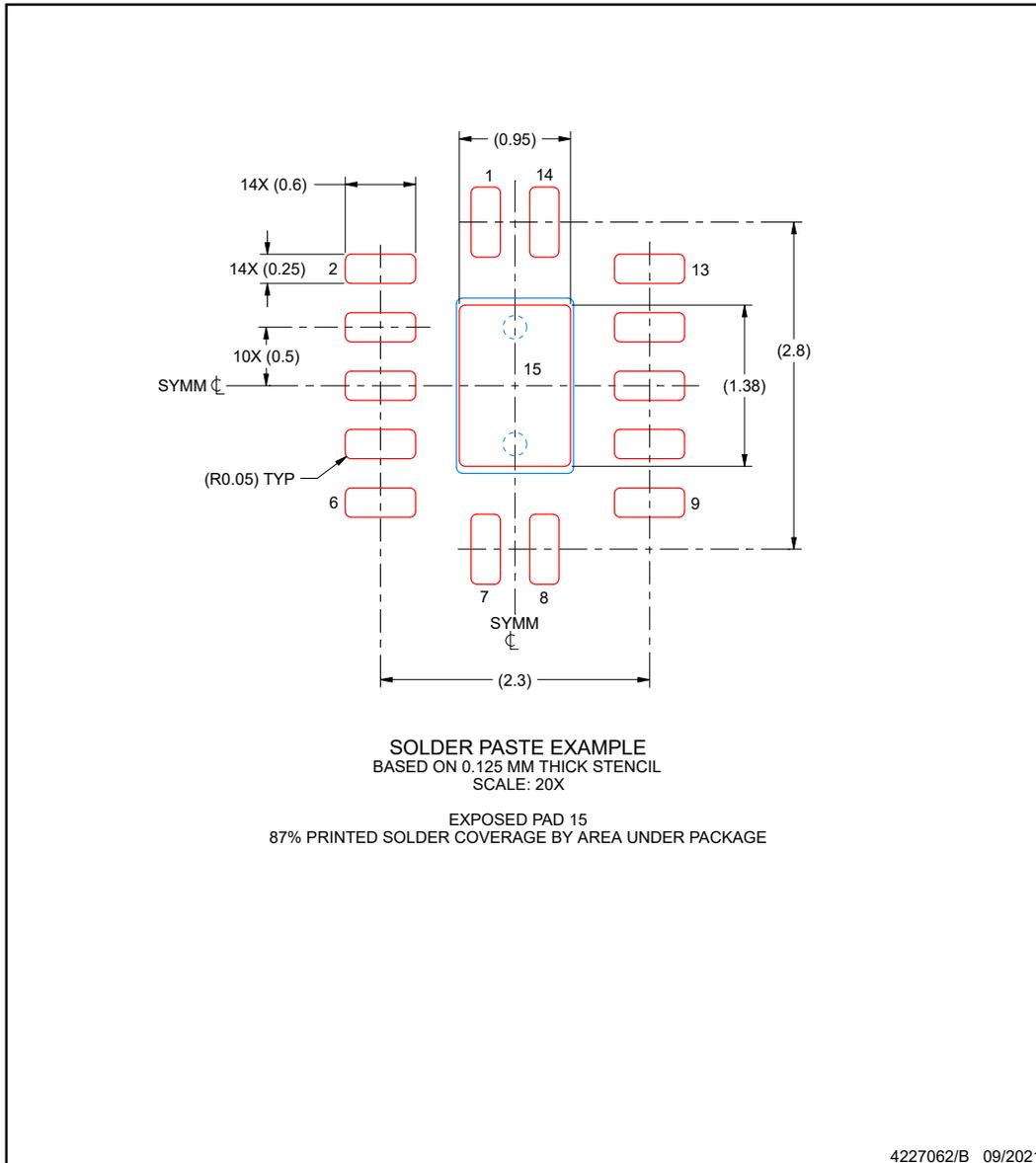
- This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).
- Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

BQA0014B

WQFN - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



NOTES: (continued)

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

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)
74CBTLV3126PWRQ1	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW) 14	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	CL126Q

(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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OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF SN74CBTLV3126-Q1 :

- Catalog : [SN74CBTLV3126](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

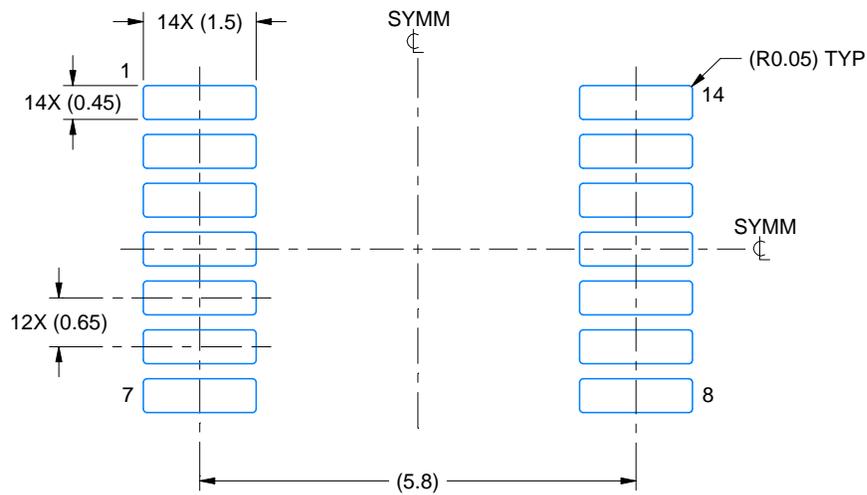
- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

PW0014A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 10X



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NOTES: (continued)

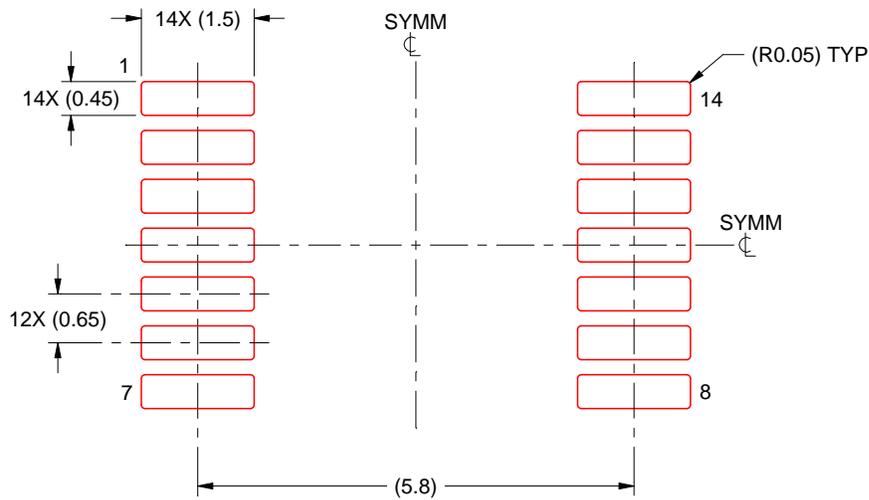
- 6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

PW0014A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE: 10X

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NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

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