

HIGH-SPEED DIFFERENTIAL LINE DRIVER/RECEIVERS

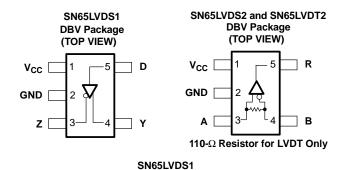
FEATURES

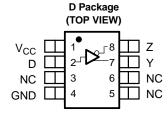
- Meets or Exceeds the ANSI TIA/EIA-644A Standard
- Designed for Signaling Rates (1) up to:
 - 630 Mbps Drivers
 - 400 Mbps Receivers
- Operates From a 2.4-V to 3.6-V Supply
- Available in SOT-23 and SOIC Packages
- Bus-Terminal ESD Exceeds 15 kV
- Low-Voltage Differential Signaling With Typical Output Voltages of 350 mV Into a $100-\Omega$ Load
- Propagation Delay Times
 - 1.7 ns Typical Driver
 - 2.5 ns Typical Receiver
- Power Dissipation at 200 MHz
 - 25 mW Typical Driver
 - 60 mW Typical Receiver
- LVDT Receiver Includes Line Termination
- Low Voltage TTL (LVTTL) Level Driver Input Is 5-V Tolerant
- Driver Is Output High Impedance With V_{CC} <
- Receiver Output and Inputs Are High Impedance With V_{CC} < 1.5 V
- Receiver Open-Circuit Fail Safe
- Differential Input Voltage Threshold Less Than 100 mV

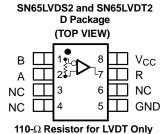
DESCRIPTION

The SN65LVDS1, SN65LVDS2, and SN65LVDT2 are single, low-voltage, differential line drivers and receivers in the small-outline transistor package. The outputs comply with the TIA/EIA-644A standard and provide a minimum differential output voltage magnitude of 247 mV into a $100\text{-}\Omega$ load at signaling rates up to 630 Mbps for drivers and 400 Mbps for receivers.

 The signaling rate of a line is the number of voltage transitions that are made per second expressed in the units bps (bits per second)







AVAILABLE OPTIONS

PART NUMBER	INTEGRATED TERMINATION	PACKAGE	PACKAGE MARKING
SN65LVDS1DBV		SOT23-5	SAAI
SN65LVDS1D		SOIC-8	LVDS1
SN65LVDS2DBV		SOT23-5	SABI
SN65LVDS2D		SOIC-8	LVDS2
SN65LVDT2DBV	√	SOT23-5	SACI
SN65LVDT2D	V	SOIC-8	LVDT2



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.



When the SN65LVDS1 is used with an LVDS receiver (such as the SN65LVDT2) in a point-to-point connection, data or clocking signals can be transmitted over printed-circuit-board traces or cables at very high rates with very low electromagnetic emissions and power consumption. The packaging, low power, low EMI, high ESD tolerance, and wide supply voltage range make the device ideal for battery-powered applications.

The SN65LVDS1, SN65LVDS2, and SN65LVDT2 are characterized for operation from -40°C to 85°C.

FUNCTION TABLES

DRIVER

INPUT	OUTPUTS			
D	Υ	Z		
Н	Н	L		
L	L	н		
Open	L	н		

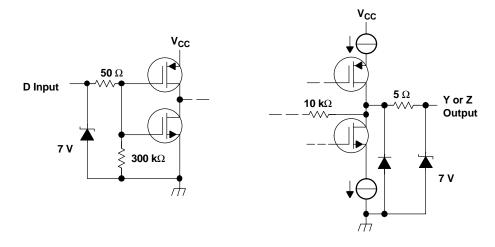
INPUTS	OUTPUT
$I_{ID} = V_A - V_B$	R
_{ID} ≥ 100 mV	н

 V_{ID} \mathbf{V}_{ID} -100 mV < V_{ID} < 100 mV ? $V_{ID} \le -100 \text{ mV}$ L Open Н

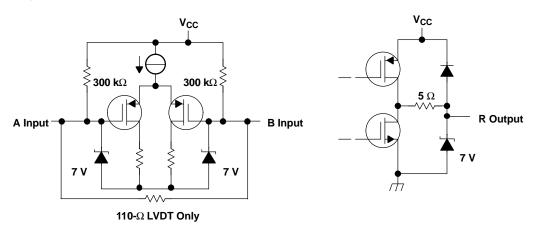
RECEIVER

H = high level, L = low level, ? = indeterminate

DRIVER EQUIVALENT INPUT AND OUTPUT SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS



RECEIVER EQUIVALENT INPUT AND OUTPUT SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS





ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

		UNIT
Supply voltage range, V _{CC}	2)	–0.5 V to 4 V
	(D)	-0.5 V to V _{CC} + 2 V
Input voltage range	(A, B, Y, or Z)	-0.5 V to V _{CC} + 0.5 V
	V _{ID} (LVDT2)	1 V
Electrostatic discharge	A, B, Y, Z, and GND ⁽³⁾	CLass 3, A:15 kV, B:400 V
Continuous total power diss	sipation	See Dissipation Rating Table
Storage temperature range		−65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds		250°C

⁽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 RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	T _A ≤ 25°C POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE T _A = 25°C ⁽¹⁾	T _A = 85°C POWER RATING		
D	725 mW	5.8 mW/°C	402 mW		
DBV	385 mW	3.1 mW/°C	200 mW		

⁽¹⁾ This is the inverse of the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance when board-mounted (low-K) and with no air flow.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	2.4	3.3	3.6	V
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage	2		5	V
V _{IL}	Low-level input voltage	0		0.8	V
T _A	Operating free-air temperature	-40		85	°C
V _{ID}	Magnitude of differential input voltage	0.1		0.6	V
	Input voltage (any combination of input or common-mode voltage)	0	\	/ _{CC} -0.8	V

⁽²⁾ All voltage values, except differential I/O bus voltages are with respect to network ground terminal.

⁽³⁾ Tested in accordance with JEDEC Standard 22, Test Method A114-A.



DRIVER ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN ⁽¹⁾	TYP ⁽²⁾	MAX	UNIT	
IV/	Differential output voltage magnitude	$R_L = 100 \Omega, 2.4 \le V_{CC} < 3 V$	200	350	454		
V _{OD}	Differential output voltage magnitude	$R_L = 100 \ \Omega, \ 3 \le V_{CC} < 3.6 \ V$	247	350	454	mV	
Δ V _{OD}	Change in differential output voltage magnitude between logic states	See Figure 2	-50		50		
V _{OC(SS)}	Steady-state common-mode output voltage		1.125		1.375	V	
$\Delta V_{OC(SS)}$	Change in steady-state common-mode output voltage between logic states	See Figure 2	-50		50	mV	
V _{OC(PP)}	Peak-to-peak common-mode output voltage			25	100	mV	
	Cumply suggest	V _I = 0 V or V _{CC} , No load		2		mA	
Icc	Supply current	$V_I = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CC}, R_L = 100 \Omega$		5.5	8		
I _{IH}	High-level input current	V _{IH} = 5 V		2	20	μΑ	
I _{IL}	Low-level input current	V _{IL} = 0.8 V		2	10	μΑ	
	Chart aireuit autaut aurrent	V_{OY} or $V_{OZ} = 0 V$		3	10	A	
Ios	Short-circuit output current	$V_{OD} = 0 V$			10	mA	
I _{O(OFF)}	Power-off output current	$V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{O} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-1		1	μΑ	
Ci	Input capacitance	$V_I = 0.4 \text{ Sin } (4E6\pi t) + 0.5 \text{ V}$		3		pF	

⁽¹⁾ The algebraic convention, in which the least positive (most negative) limit is designated as a minimum, is used in this data sheet.

DRIVER SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN TYP(1)	MAX	UNIT
t _{PLH}	Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output		1.5	3.1	ns
t _{PHL}	Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output		1.8	3.1	ns
t _r	Differential output signal rise time	$R_L = 100 \Omega$, $C_L = 10 pF$, See Figure 5	0.6	1	ns
t _f	Differential output signal fall time		0.7	1	ns
t _{sk(p)}	Pulse skew (t _{PHL} - t _{PLH}) ⁽²⁾		0.3		ns

⁽¹⁾ All typical values are at 25°C and with a 3.3-V supply.

⁽²⁾ All typical values are at 25°C and with a 3.3-V supply.

⁽²⁾ $t_{sk(p)}$ is the magnitude of the time difference between the high-to-low and low-to-high propagation delay times at an output.



RECEIVER ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN ⁽¹⁾	TYP ⁽²⁾	MAX	UNIT	
V _{ITH+}	V _{ITH+} Positive-going differential input voltage threshold		San Figure 2			100	m)/	
V _{ITH} _	Negative-going differential input voltage	threshold	See Figure 3	-100			mV	
.,	High lavel output voltage		$I_{OH} = -8 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} = 2.4 \text{ V}$	1.9			V	
V _{OH}	High-level output voltage		$I_{OH} = -8 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} = 3 \text{ V}$	2.4			V	
V _{OL}	Low-level output voltage		I _{OL} = 8 mA		0.25	0.4	V	
I _{CC}	I _{CC} Supply current		No load, Steady state		4	7	mA	
			V _I = 0 V, other input = 1.2 V	-20		-2		
I ₁	Input current (A or B inputs)	LVDS2	V _I = 2.2 V, other input = 1.2 V, V _{CC} = 3.0 V		-3	-1.2	μΑ	
·		LVDT2	V _I = 0 V, other input open	-40		-4		
			$V_I = 2.2 \text{ V}$, other input open, $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$		-6	-2.4		
I _{ID}	Differential input current (I _{IA} - I _{IB})	LVDS2	V _{IA} = 2.4 V V _{IB} = 2.3 V	-2		2	μA	
	Down off input ourrent (A or B inputs)	LVDS2	$V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{IA} = V_{IB} = 2.4 \text{ V}$			20		
I _{I(OFF)}	Power-off input current (A or B inputs)	LVDT2	V _{CC} = 0 V, V _{IA} = V _{IB} = 2.4 V			40	μA	
R _T	Differential input resistance	LVDT2	V _{IA} = 2.4 V V _{IB} = 2.2 V	90	111	132	Ω	

⁽¹⁾ The algebraic convention, in which the least positive (most negative) limit is designated as a minimum, is used in this data sheet.

RECEIVER SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP ⁽¹⁾	MAX	UNIT
t _{PLH}	Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output		1.4	2.6	3.6	ns
t _{PHL}	Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output		1.4	2.5	3.6	ns
t _{sk(p)}	Pulse skew (t _{pHL} - t _{pLH}) ⁽²⁾	C _L = 10 pF, See Figure 6		0.1	0.6	ns
t _r	Output signal rise time			0.8	1.4	ns
t _f	Output signal fall time			0.8	1.4	ns

All typical values are at 25°C and with a 2.7-V supply.

 ⁽¹⁾ All typical values are at 25°C and with a 2.7-V supply.
 (2) t_{sk(p)} is the magnitude of the time difference between the high-to-low and low-to-high propagation delay times at an output.



PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

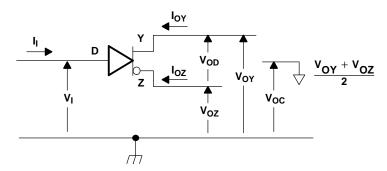
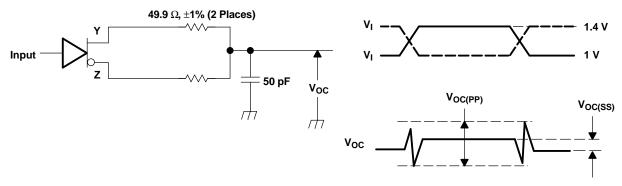


Figure 1. Driver Voltage and Current Definitions



A. All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: t_r or $t_f \le 1$ ns, pulse repetition rate (PRR) = 0.5 Mpps, pulse width = 500 ± 10 ns . C_L includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within 0,06 mm of the D.U.T. The measurement of $V_{OC(PP)}$ is made on test equipment with a -3 dB bandwidth of at least 300 MHz.

Figure 2. Driver Test Circuit and Definitions for the Driver Common-Mode Output Voltage

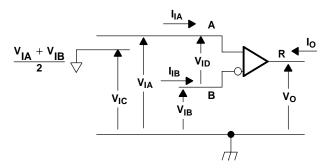
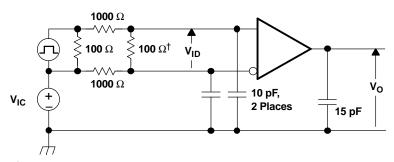


Figure 3. Receiver Voltage and Current Definitions

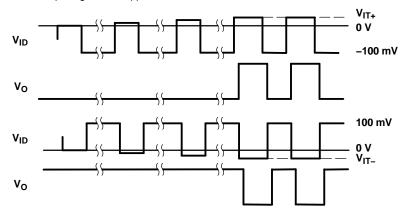


PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)



† Remove for testing LVDT device.

NOTE: Input signal of 3 Mpps, duration of 167 ns, and transition time of < 1 ns.

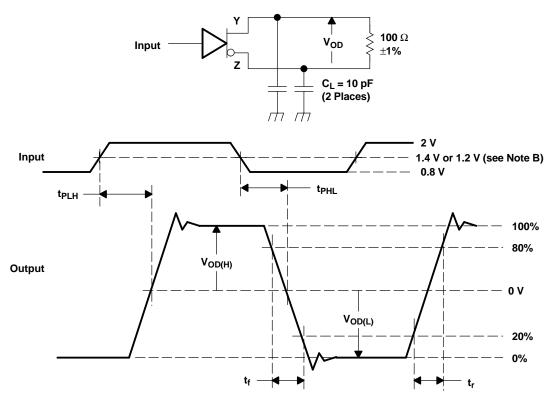


NOTE: Input signal of 3 Mpps, duration of 167 ns, and transition time of <1 ns.

Figure 4. $V_{\text{IT+}}$ and $V_{\text{IT-}}$ Input Voltage Threshold Test Circuit and Definitions



PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)

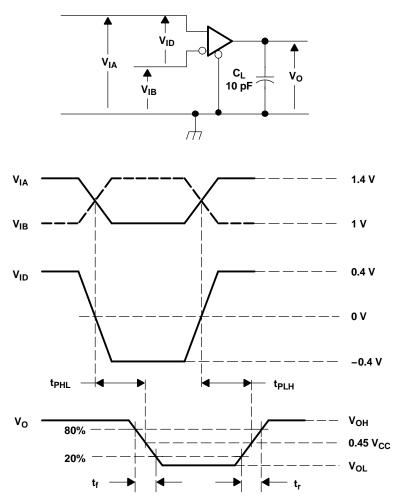


- A. All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: t_r or $t_f \le 1$ ns, pulse repetition rate (PRR) = 50 Mpps, pulse width = 10 \pm 0.2 ns. C_L includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within 0,06 mm of the D.U.T.
- B. This point is 1.4 V with V_{CC} = 3.3 V or 1.2 V with V_{CC} = 2.7 V.

Figure 5. Driver Test Circuit, Timing, and Voltage Definitions for the Differential Output Signal



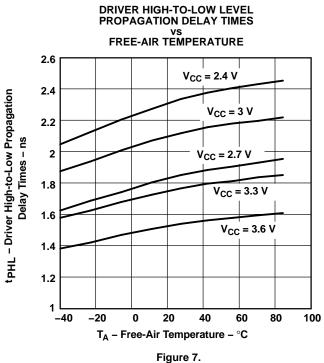
PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)



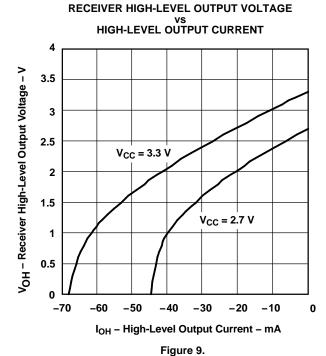
A. All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: t_r or $t_r \le 1$ ns, pulse repetition rate (PRR) = 50 Mpps, pulse width = 10 ± 0.2 ns. C_L includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within 0,06 m of the D.U.T.

Figure 6. Receiver Timing Test Circuit and Waveforms

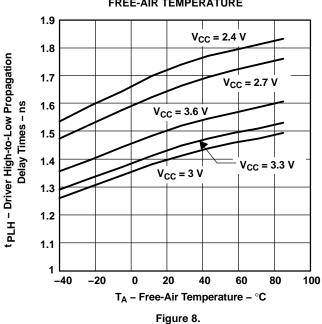
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



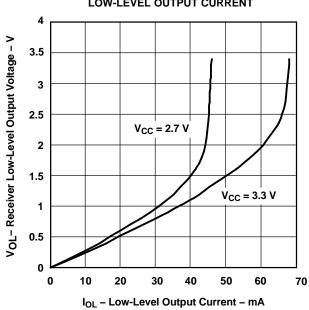




DRIVER LOW-TO-HIGH LEVEL PROPAGATION DELAY TIMES VS FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

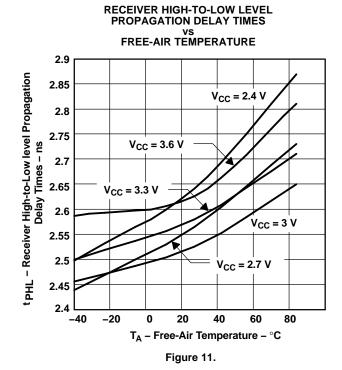


RECEIVER LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT





TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)



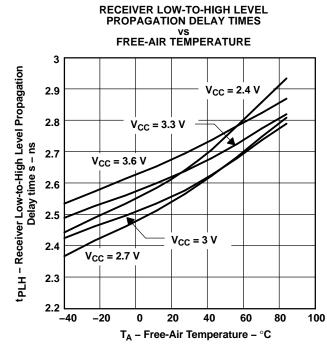


Figure 12.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

FAIL-SAFE

One of the most common problems with differential signaling applications is how the system responds when no differential voltage is present on the signal pair. The LVDS receiver is like most differential line receivers, in that its output logic state can be indeterminate when the differential input voltage is between –100 mV and 100 mV and within its recommended input common-mode voltage range. However, Tl's LVDS receiver is different in how it handles the open-input circuit situation.

Open circuit means that there is little or no input current to the receiver from the data line itself. This could be when the driver is in a high-impedance state or the cable is disconnected. When this occurs, the LVDS receiver pulls each line of the signal pair to near V_{CC} through 300-k Ω resistors as shown in Figure 13. The fail-safe feature uses an AND gate with input voltage thresholds at about 2.3 V to detect this condition and force the output to a high level regardless of the differential input voltage.

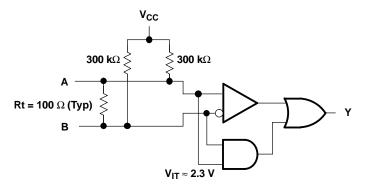


Figure 13. Open-Circuit Fail Safe of the LVDS Receiver

It is only under these conditions that the output of the receiver is valid with less than a 100 mV differential input voltage magnitude. The presence of the termination resistor, Rt, does not affect the fail-safe function as long as it is connected as shown in the figure. Other termination circuits may allow a dc current to ground that could defeat the pullup currents from the receiver and the fail-safe feature.



APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)

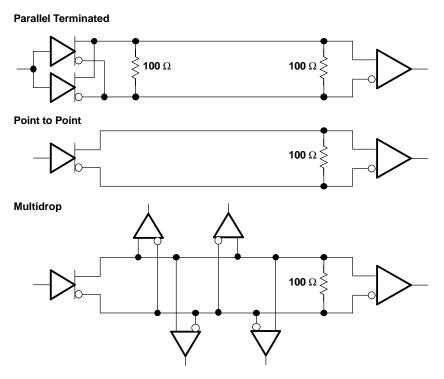


Figure 14. Typical Application Circuits





10-Feb-2006

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status ⁽¹⁾	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	e Eco Plan ⁽²⁾	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp ⁽³⁾
SN65LVDS1D	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS1DBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS1DBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS1DBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS1DBVTG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS1DG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS1DR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS1DRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS2D	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS2DBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS2DBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS2DBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS2DBVTG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS2DR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDS2DRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDT2D	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDT2DBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDT2DBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDT2DBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDT2DBVTG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDT2DG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDT2DR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
SN65LVDT2DRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM

(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.



PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

10-Feb-2006

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.

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DBV (R-PDSO-G5)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
 - D. Falls within JEDEC MO-178 Variation AA.



D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0.006 (0,15).
- D. Falls within JEDEC MS-012 variation AA.



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