

Programming the Bootloader of MSP430™ and SimpleLink™ MSP432™, CC13xx, and CC26xx MCUs Using UniFlash

Uniflash is a stand-alone tool that can program the on-chip flash memory on TI MCUs and on-board flash memory for Sitara processors. Uniflash has a GUI, command line, and scripting interface. For a full description of UniFlash, see the [Uniflash Standalone Flash Tool page](#).

This user's guide describes how to use UniFlash with MSP430™ microcontrollers (MCUs) and select SimpleLink™ MCUs.

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1 Introduction

This document describes how to use UniFlash to program the bootloader of the following MCUs.

UniFlash 4.6.0 supports:

- MSP430 microcontrollers
- SimpleLink MSP432P4 microcontrollers
- SimpleLink MSP432E4 microcontrollers

UniFlash 5.0.0 adds support for:

- SimpleLink CC13xx microcontrollers
- SimpleLink CC26xx microcontrollers

2 Preparing the Image

Bootloader programming supports the following firmware image file formats:

- TI TXT file (.txt)
- Intel Hex file (.hex)
- Binary (.bin)

These file formats are generated by tools such as Code Composer Studio™ IDE and IAR Embedded Workbench® IDE.

3 Supported Devices

In UniFlash, devices with bootloader support are listed with the suffix (BOOTLOADER) in the device selection (see [Figure 1](#)). The "Serial" label means that the supported protocol is serial communication, such as UART, I²C, or SPI. The "On-Chip" label means that the debug programming is already available in UniFlash.

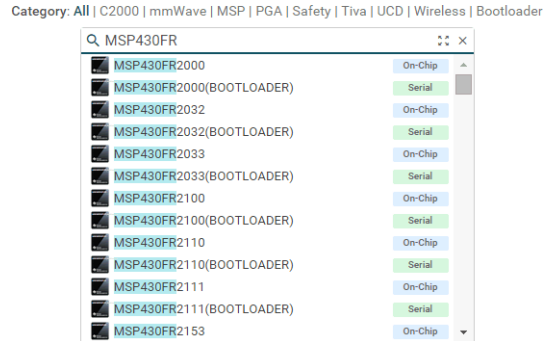


Figure 1. Device Selection

4 GUI Default Settings

The GUI has been configured with default values. Therefore, the only configurations required are selecting the firmware image to download and the COM port number that is connected to the target device.

5 Bootloader Programming of MSP430 MCUs

5.1 Programming the Firmware Image to the Target Bootloader

For the MSP430 MCUs, the following example downloads a blink LED application to an MSP430FR2355 MCU.

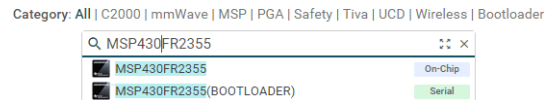


Figure 2. Select the Device MSP430FR2355

The Program tab displays three text fields for the firmware image. The Password field is to load the image of the bootloader password, to unlock the bootloader before the communication is established. The password is the first 32 bytes of data starting at memory address 0xFFE0h, where the interrupt vector is located. For more information about the password for the bootloader, see the [MSP430™ Flash Device Bootloader \(BSL\) User's Guide](#) or the [MSP430™ FRAM Device Bootloader \(BSL\) User's Guide](#).

When the Password field is empty, the default password is used during execution. The default password is 0xFF for all 32 bytes.

This example uses the default password, which is stored in the file password.txt.

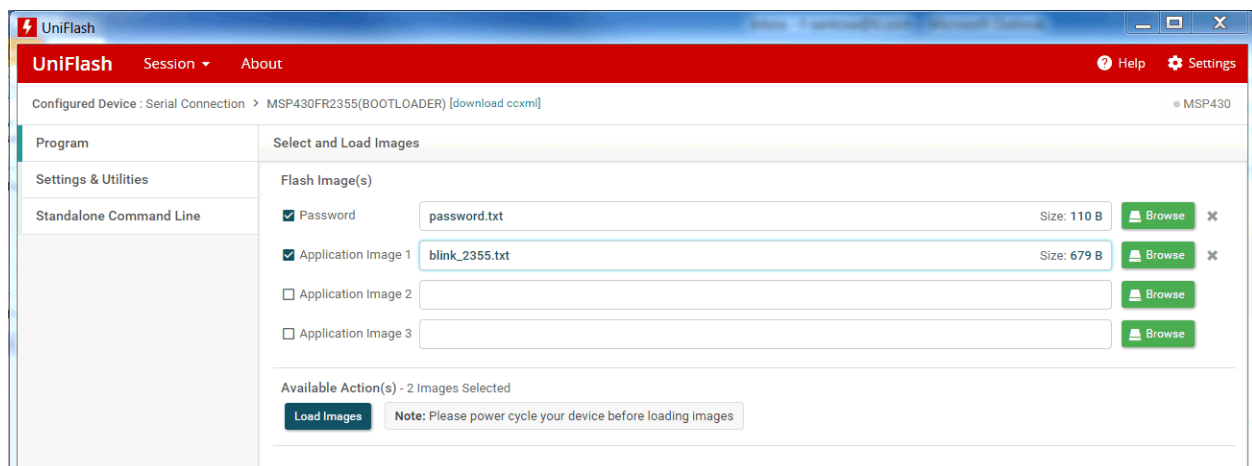


Figure 3. Enter the File of password.txt and the Firmware Image of Blink LED

For the following example, [Figure 4](#) shows the content of password.txt, and [Figure 5](#) shows the content of blink_2355.txt.

```

1  @FFE0
2  ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff
3  ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff
4  0

```

Figure 4. Content of password.txt

```

1 00000000
2 31 80 06 00 3E 40 00 00 3E F0 3F 00 81 4E 00 00
3 3F 40 01 00 1F F3 81 4F 02 00 3D 40 01 00 1D F3
4 81 4D 04 00 5E 06 5F 02 0F DE 1F D1 04 00 3F D0
5 00 A5 82 4F 60 01 31 50 06 00 10 01 21 83 B2 40
6 80 5A CC 01 92 C3 30 01 D2 D3 04 02 D2 E3 02 02
7 B1 40 10 27 00 00 91 83 00 00 81 93 00 00 F6 27
8 FA 3F 03 43 03 43 FF 3F 03 43 1C 43 10 01 31 40
9 00 30 B0 13 00 80 B0 13 6A 80 0C 43 B0 13 3C 80
10 1C 43 B0 13 64 80 32 D0 10 00 FD 3F 03 43
11 0xFF80
12 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
13 0xFFA0
14 FF FF
15 0xFFC0
16 86 80 86 80 86 80 86 80 86 80 86 80 86 80 86 80
17 86 80 86 80 86 80 86 80 86 80 86 80 86 80 86 80
18 86 80 86 80 86 80 86 80 86 80 86 80 86 80 86 80
19 6E 80
20 0

```

Figure 5. Content of blink_2355.txt

The minimum requirement in the Settings & Utilities tab is the COM port and correct protocol.

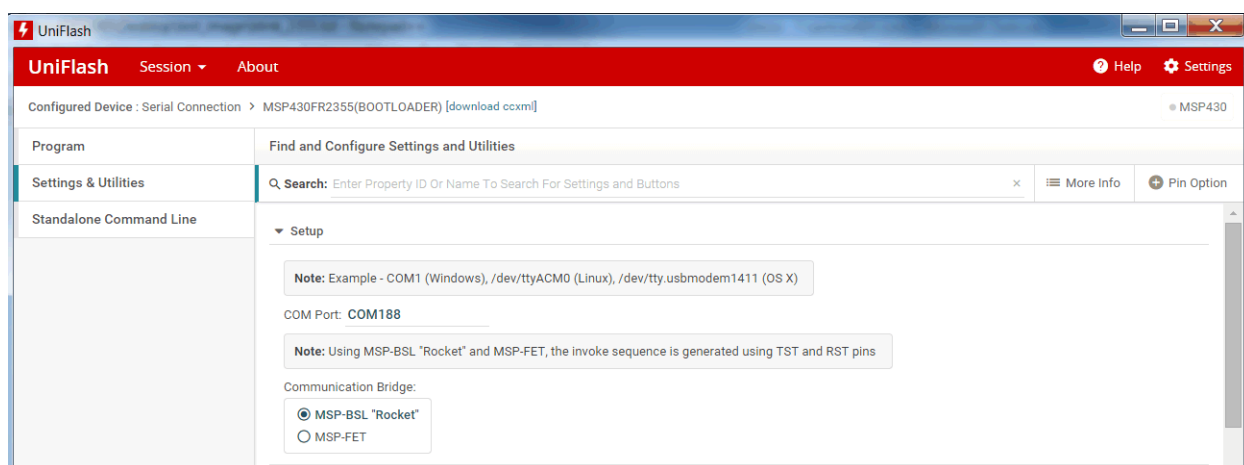


Figure 6. Setting COM Port Number in the Settings & Utilities Tab

If the device was programmed and the interrupt vector sector is not empty, an error will be returned with status "BSL Password is incorrect!" (see [Figure 7](#)). Sending a wrong password triggers a mass erase on the device.

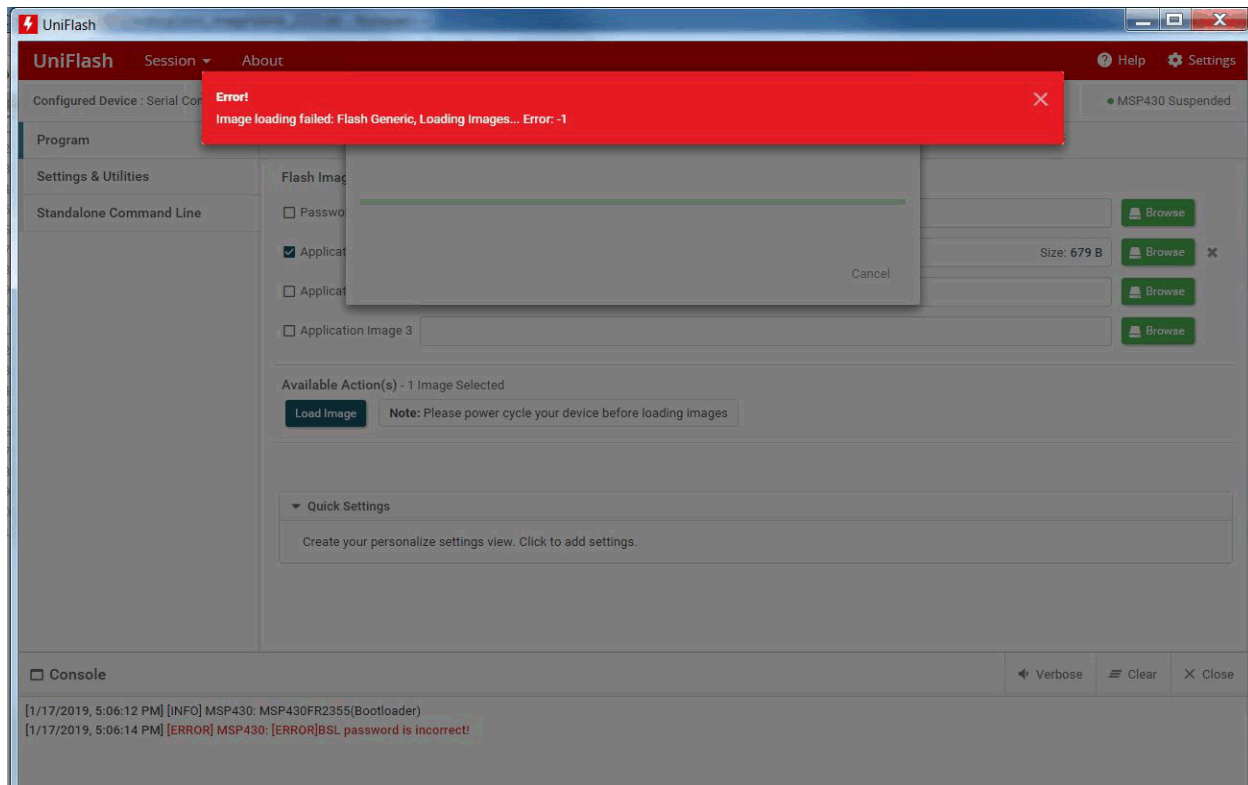


Figure 7. Wrong Password Execution

If the device is empty, the programming is successfully executed and the console shows the log result (see [Figure 8](#)).

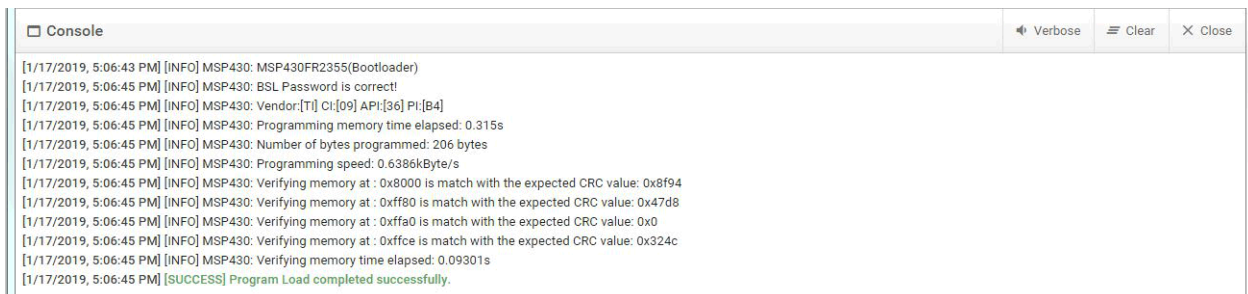


Figure 8. Correct Password Execution Followed by Successful Programming

5.2 Reading the Memory of the Target Bootloader

To be able to read the content of the memory of target bootloader, the bootloader must be unlocked using the password. The password is 32 bytes that are entered manually in a 32-bit word format (see [Figure 9](#)). Concatenate the bytes into 32-bit format using the LSB format with separation of 32 bytes each. The password translates into the hex format in [Figure 9](#).

```
1 0x86808680 ,0x86808680 ,0x86808680 ,0x86808680,0x86808680 ,0x86808680 ,0x86808680 ,0x86808680
```

Figure 9. Concatenation of the Bytes Into Password Format

Copy the password to the Read section in the Settings & Utilities tab. The Read Image File field specifies the file where UniFlash writes the binary. Enter the start address and number of bytes to read in the following fields.

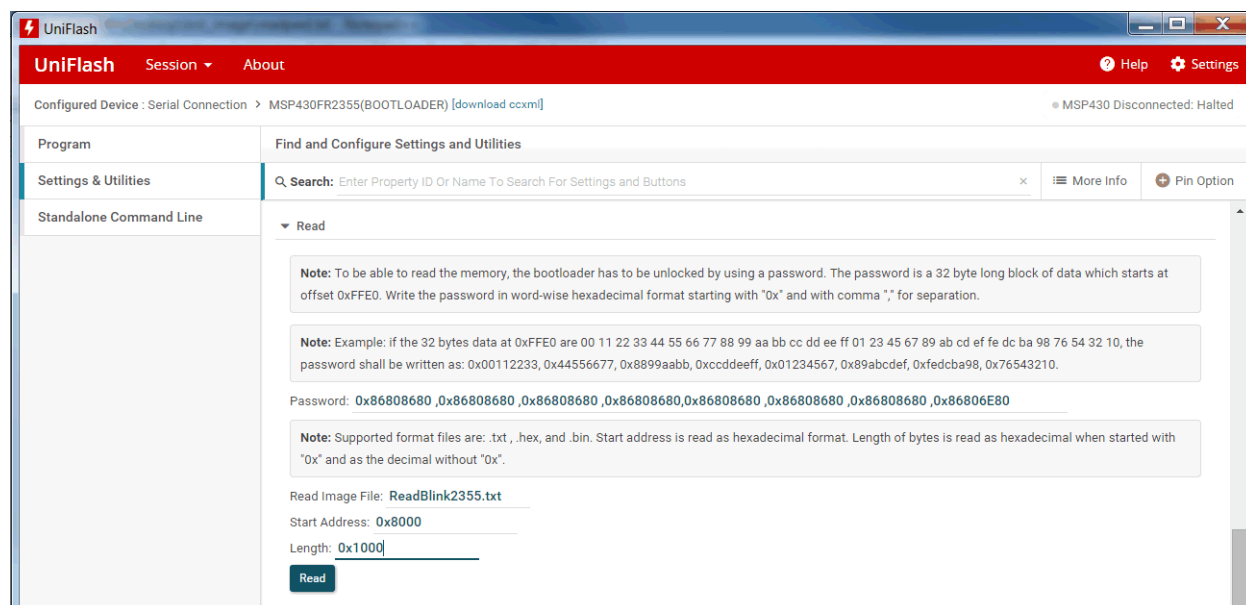


Figure 10. Enter the Configuration on Read Section

Successful reading memory execution show the log in [Figure 11](#).

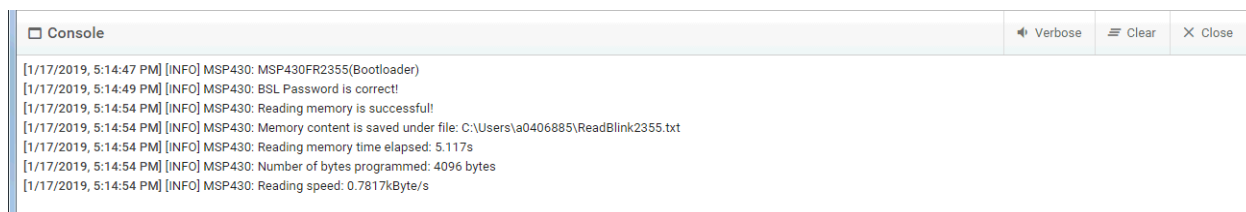


Figure 11. Console View for Reading the Memory Successfully

6 Bootloader Programming for SimpleLink MSP432P4 MCUs

6.1 Programming the Firmware Image to the Target Bootloader

For the MSP432P4 family, the following example downloads a data block to the memory and reads back the programmed area.

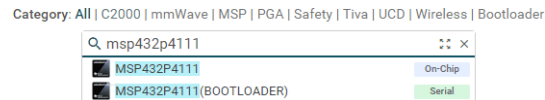


Figure 12. Select the Device MSP432P4111

The Program tab has three text fields for the firmware image. The Password field specifies a file with the bootloader password, to unlock the bootloader before the communication is established. The password is the first 256 bytes of data starting at memory address 0x0h. For more information about the password for the bootloader, see [MSP432P4xx SimpleLink™ Microcontrollers Bootloader \(BSL\) User's Guide](#).

If the Password field is empty, the default password is used during execution. The default password is 0xFF for all 256 bytes.

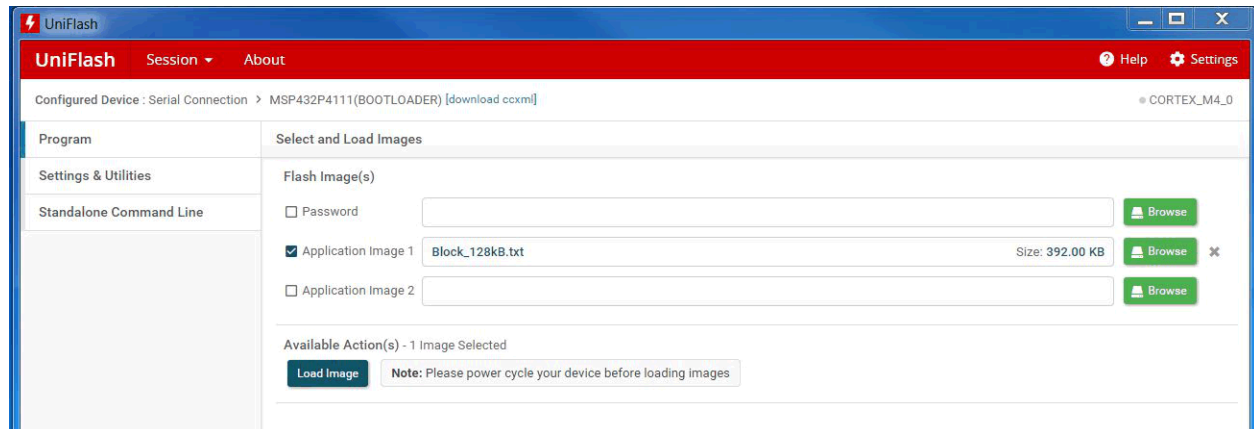


Figure 13. Loading a File Using the 256-Byte Default Password

The minimum configuration to enter in the Setting & Utilities tab is the COM port (see [Figure 14](#)).

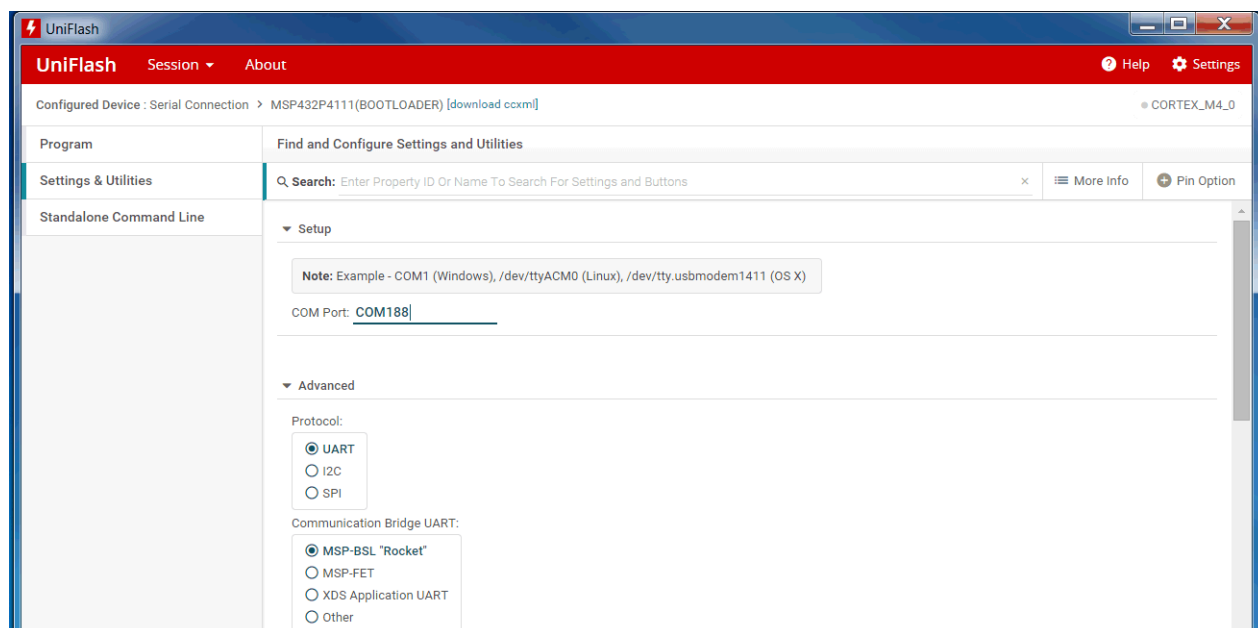


Figure 14. Setting COM Port Number in the Settings & Utilities Tab

If the device is not empty, sending the default password is the same as sending a wrong password. The console shows the BSL password is incorrect, and the program stops execution. When the bootloader receives the wrong password, a mass erase is executed for all of the main memory area.

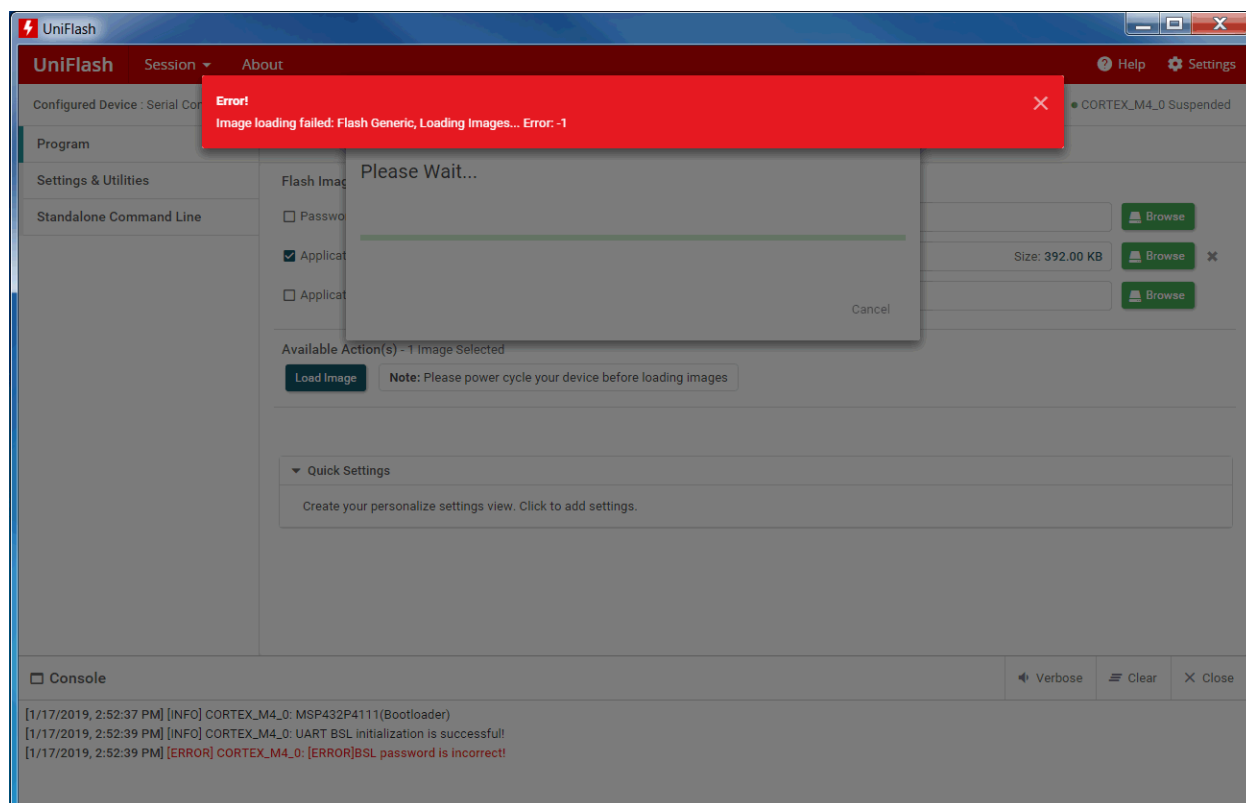


Figure 15. Sending Wrong Password Case

If you repeat the process with the same configuration, the process executes successfully, because the memory is now empty.

```

Console
[1/17/2019, 2:54:24 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: MSP432P4111(Bootloader)
[1/17/2019, 2:54:26 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: UART BSL initialization is successful!
[1/17/2019, 2:54:26 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: BSL Password is correct!
[1/17/2019, 2:54:26 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Vendor:[Ti] CI:[0003] API:[0007] Pr:[0205] Build-ID:[000D]
[1/17/2019, 2:54:26 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Erasing segment 0x0 is successful!
[1/17/2019, 2:54:26 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Erasing segment 0x4000 is successful!
[1/17/2019, 2:54:26 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Erasing segment 0x8000 is successful!
[1/17/2019, 2:54:26 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Erasing segment 0xc000 is successful!
[1/17/2019, 2:54:26 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Erasing segment 0x10000 is successful!
[1/17/2019, 2:54:26 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Erasing segment 0x14000 is successful!
[1/17/2019, 2:54:26 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Erasing segment 0x18000 is successful!
[1/17/2019, 2:54:26 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Erasing segment 0x1c000 is successful!
[1/17/2019, 2:54:26 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Erasing memory time elapsed: 0.135s
[1/17/2019, 2:54:43 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Programming memory time elapsed: 17.06s
[1/17/2019, 2:54:43 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Number of bytes programmed: 131072 bytes
[1/17/2019, 2:54:43 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Programming speed: 7.502kByte/s
[1/17/2019, 2:54:43 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Verifying memory at : 0x0 is match with the expected CRC value: 0xd5c2
[1/17/2019, 2:54:43 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Verifying memory at : 0x4000 is match with the expected CRC value: 0xd5c2
[1/17/2019, 2:54:43 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Verifying memory at : 0x8000 is match with the expected CRC value: 0xd5c2
[1/17/2019, 2:54:43 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Verifying memory at : 0xc000 is match with the expected CRC value: 0xd5c2
[1/17/2019, 2:54:43 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Verifying memory at : 0x10000 is match with the expected CRC value: 0xd5c2
[1/17/2019, 2:54:43 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Verifying memory at : 0x14000 is match with the expected CRC value: 0xd5c2
[1/17/2019, 2:54:43 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Verifying memory at : 0x18000 is match with the expected CRC value: 0xd5c2
[1/17/2019, 2:54:43 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Verifying memory at : 0x1c000 is match with the expected CRC value: 0xd5c2
[1/17/2019, 2:54:43 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Verifying memory time elapsed: 0.339s
[1/17/2019, 2:54:43 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Reboot reset is executed!
[1/17/2019, 2:54:44 PM] [SUCCESS] Program Load completed successfully.

```

Figure 16. Console View for Programming the Data Block Successfully With the 256-Byte Default Password

6.2 Reading the Memory of the Target Bootloader

To read the contents of the target bootloader from memory, the bootloader must be unlocked using the password. The password is 256 bytes that are entered manually in a 32-bit word format.

The image loaded in the MCU starts at address 0x0h and is 128KB long. The password is the first 256 bytes (see Figure 17).

1	00	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	aa	bb	cc	dd	ee	ff
2	01	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	aa	bb	cc	dd	ee	ff
3	02	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	aa	bb	cc	dd	ee	ff
4	03	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	aa	bb	cc	dd	ee	ff
5	04	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	aa	bb	cc	dd	ee	ff
6	05	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	aa	bb	cc	dd	ee	ff
7	06	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	aa	bb	cc	dd	ee	ff
8	07	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	aa	bb	cc	dd	ee	ff
9	08	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	aa	bb	cc	dd	ee	ff
10	09	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	aa	bb	cc	dd	ee	ff
11	0a	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	aa	bb	cc	dd	ee	ff
12	0b	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	aa	bb	cc	dd	ee	ff
13	0c	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	aa	bb	cc	dd	ee	ff
14	0d	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	aa	bb	cc	dd	ee	ff
15	0e	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	aa	bb	cc	dd	ee	ff
16	0f	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	aa	bb	cc	dd	ee	ff
17	00	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	aa	bb	cc	dd	ee	ff

Figure 17. Loaded Image on the Target Device

Concatenate the bytes into a 32-bit format using the LSB format with separation of 32 bytes each. The password in Figure 17 is translated into hex format as shown in Figure 18.

1	0x00112233	,0x44556677	,0x8899aabb	,0xccddeeff	,01112233	,0x44556677	,0x8899aabb	,0xccddeeff
2	0x02112233	,0x44556677	,0x8899aabb	,0xccddeeff	,03112233	,0x44556677	,0x8899aabb	,0xccddeeff
3	0x04112233	,0x44556677	,0x8899aabb	,0xccddeeff	,05112233	,0x44556677	,0x8899aabb	,0xccddeeff
4	0x06112233	,0x44556677	,0x8899aabb	,0xccddeeff	,07112233	,0x44556677	,0x8899aabb	,0xccddeeff
5	0x08112233	,0x44556677	,0x8899aabb	,0xccddeeff	,09112233	,0x44556677	,0x8899aabb	,0xccddeeff
6	0x0a112233	,0x44556677	,0x8899aabb	,0xccddeeff	,0b112233	,0x44556677	,0x8899aabb	,0xccddeeff
7	0x0c112233	,0x44556677	,0x8899aabb	,0xccddeeff	,0d112233	,0x44556677	,0x8899aabb	,0xccddeeff
8	0x0e112233	,0x44556677	,0x8899aabb	,0xccddeeff	,0f112233	,0x44556677	,0x8899aabb	,0xccddeeff

Figure 18. Concatenation of the Bytes Into Password Format

Copy the password to the Read section in the Settings & Utilities tab. The filename specifies a file where UniFlash can write the binary and save in the users folder automatically. Type the start address and how many bytes to read in the following text fields.

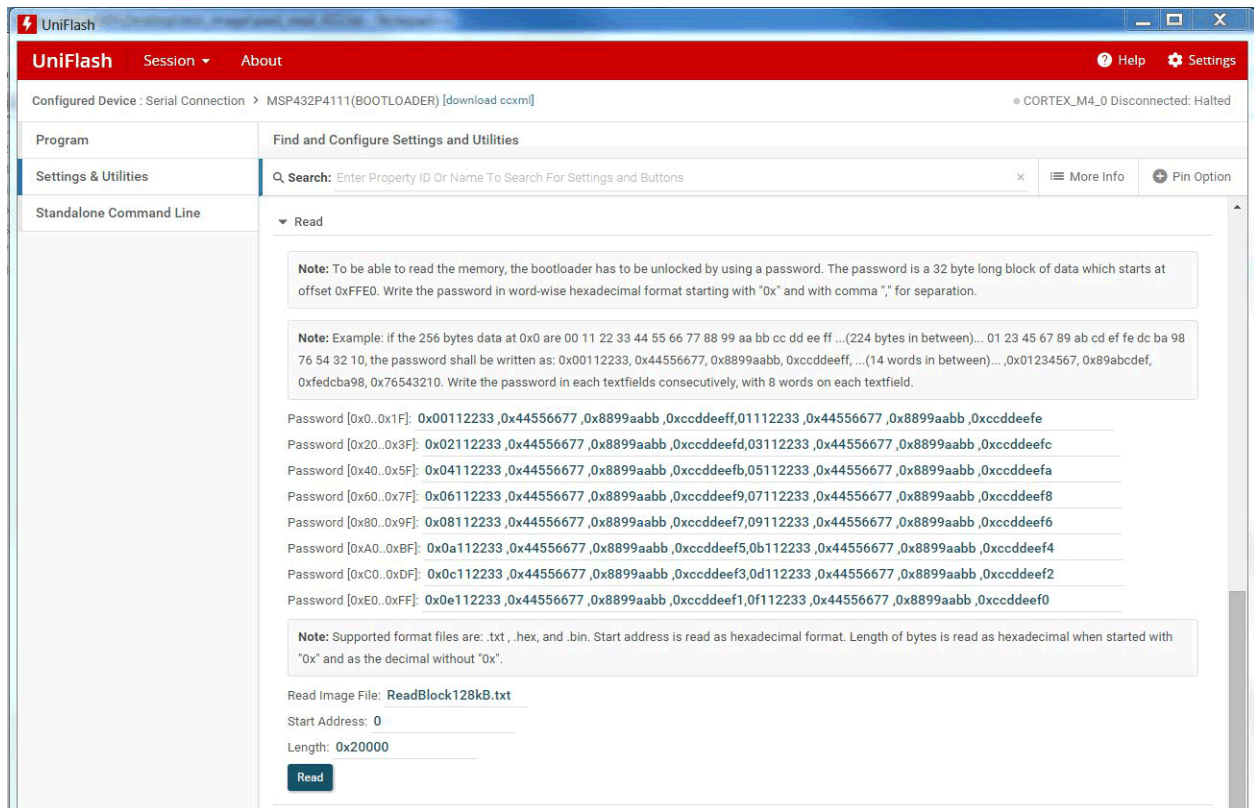


Figure 19. Enter the Configuration on Read Section

Figure 20 shows the console view after successful reading of the memory.

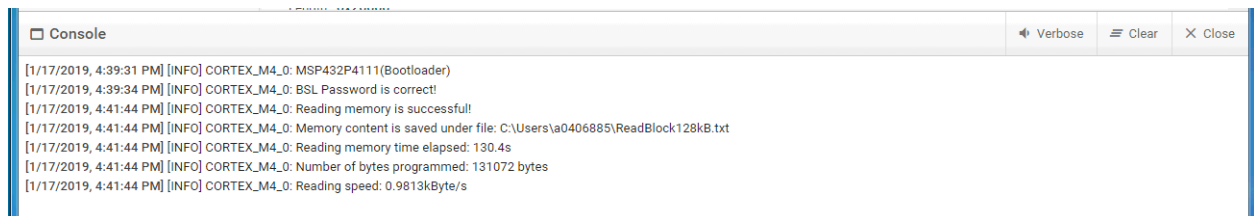


Figure 20. Console View for Reading the Memory Successfully

7 Bootloader Programming for SimpleLink MSP432E4 MCUs

7.1 Programming the Firmware Image to the Target Bootloader

For the MSP432E4 MCU, the following example downloads the UART bootloader flash-based application from the SDK. The device must be fully erased to run this example.

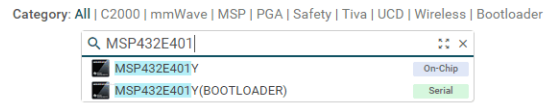


Figure 21. Select the Device MSP432E401Y

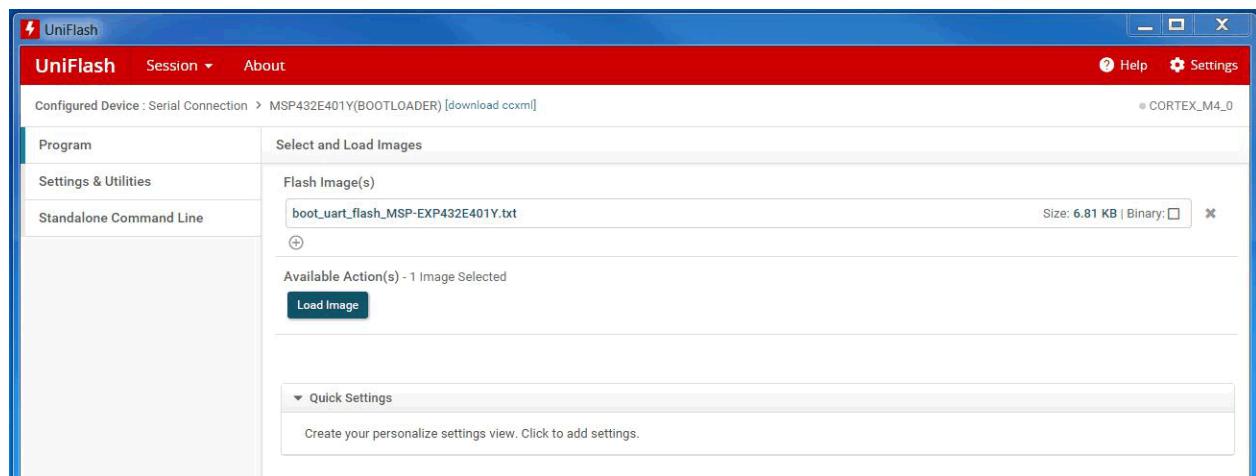


Figure 22. Enter the Firmware Image

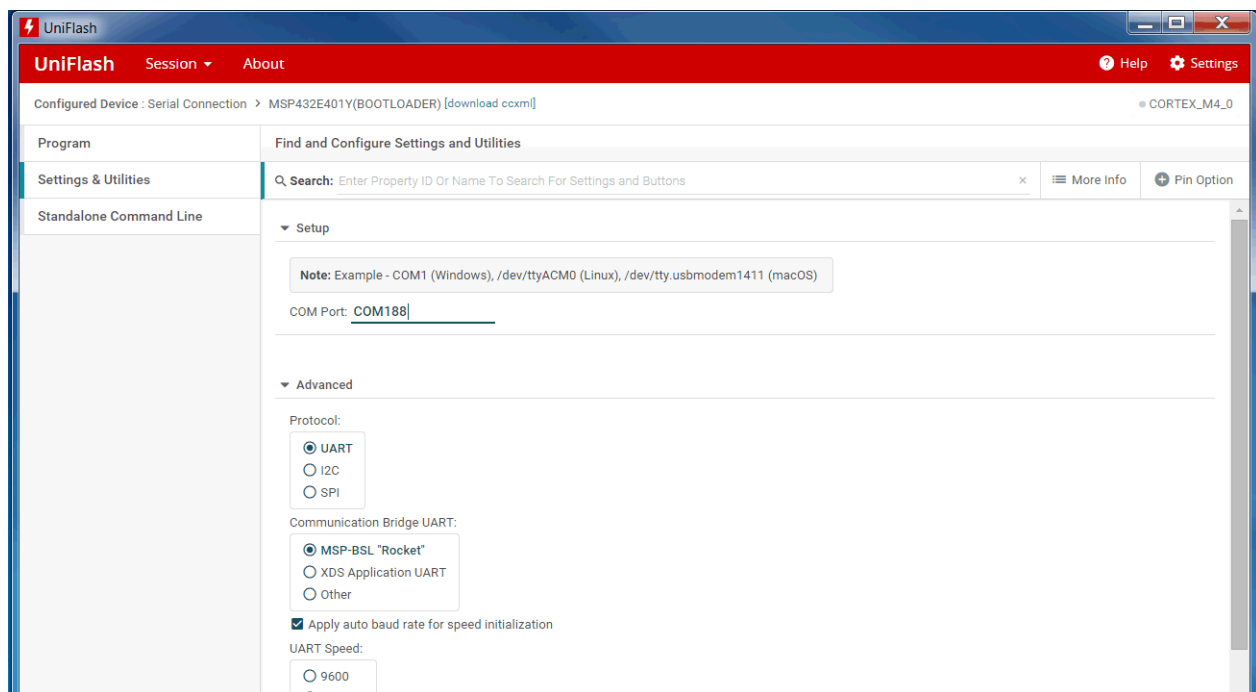


Figure 23. Configure the COM Port and Use the Default Settings for Other Configurations

Select Load Image to start the programming process. The console shows the log of each operation (see [Figure 24](#)).

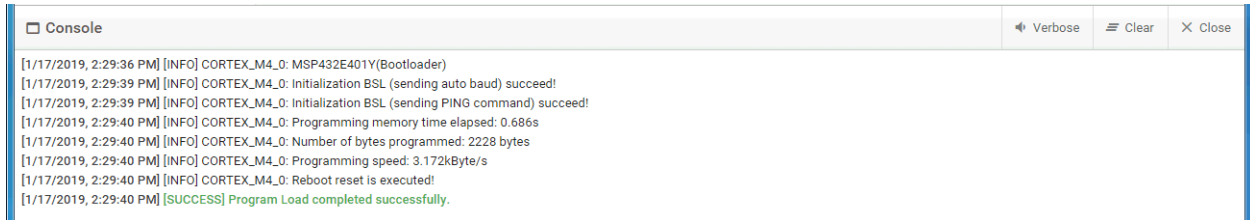


Figure 24. Console View of Downloading the UART Bootloader Flash-Based Application

After the first programming successfully executes, the UART bootloader flash-based application runs each time the device is reset. The next step is to program a blink LED application that is provided in the SDK examples with no auto-baud rate configuration.

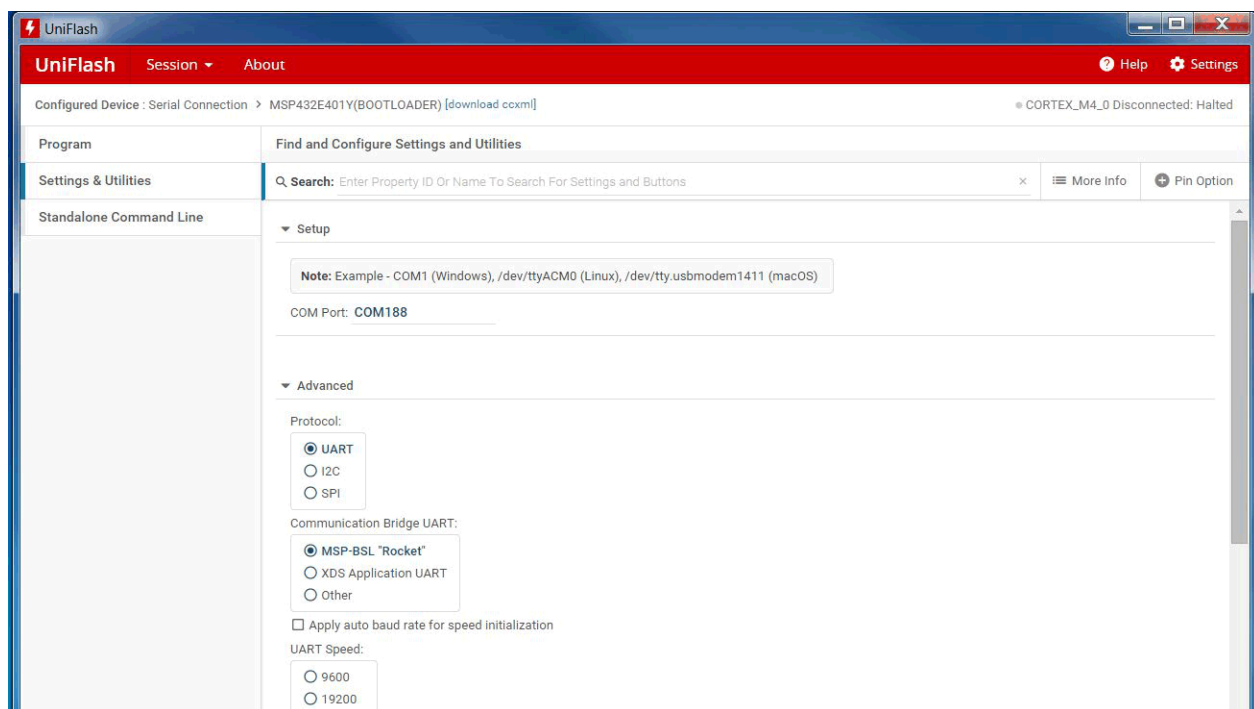


Figure 25. Uncheck "Apply auto baud rate for speed initialization"

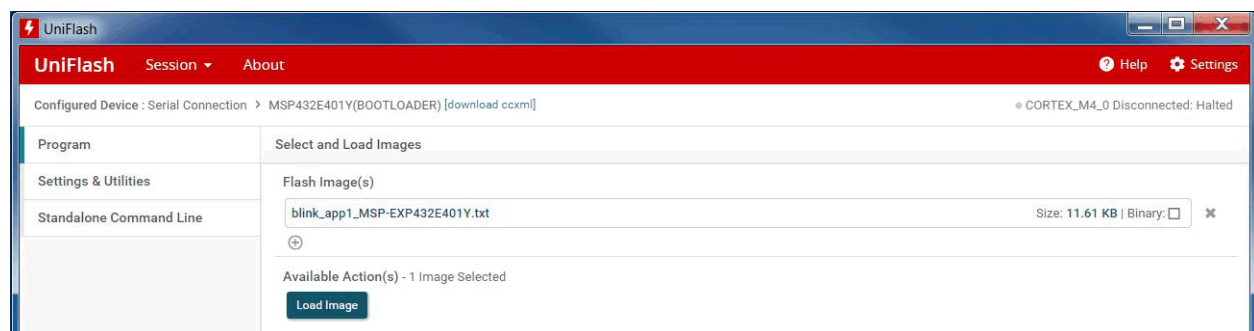
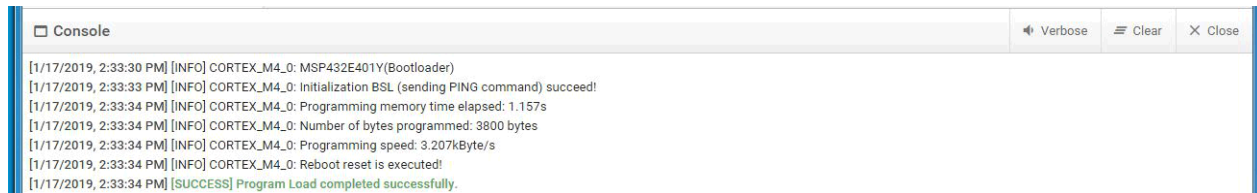


Figure 26. Select the Firmware Image of Blink Application

The console output after a successful operation shows that the initialization only executes the PING command without auto baud rate (see [Figure 27](#)).



```

[1/17/2019, 2:33:30 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: MSP432E401Y(Bootloader)
[1/17/2019, 2:33:33 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Initialization BSL (sending PING command) succeed!
[1/17/2019, 2:33:34 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Programming memory time elapsed: 1.157s
[1/17/2019, 2:33:34 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Number of bytes programmed: 3800 bytes
[1/17/2019, 2:33:34 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Programming speed: 3.207kByte/s
[1/17/2019, 2:33:34 PM] [INFO] CORTEX_M4_0: Reboot reset is executed!
[1/17/2019, 2:33:34 PM] [SUCCESS] Program Load completed successfully.
  
```

Figure 27. Console View of Downloading the Blink Application

8 Bootloader Programming for SimpleLink CC13xx and CC26xx MCUs

8.1 Handling the CCFG Configuration Under Firmware Image

By default, creating a firmware image based on examples in the SDK create the CCFG configuration. CCFG configuration is programmed at these addresses:

- 0x57FA8h for CC13x2 and CC26x2 devices
- 0x1FFA8h for CC13x0 and CC26x0 devices

UniFlash supports CCFG configuration during bootloader programming. Therefore, any CCFG configuration from the firmware image is discarded. To not build the CCFG section during compilation, set the "Exclude from Build" option on the ccfg.c file that is automatically imported to the project when using the example from the SDK.

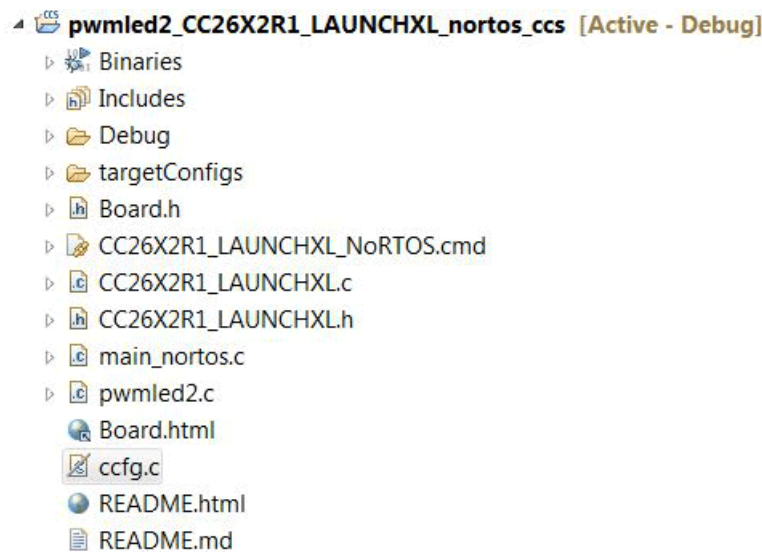


Figure 28. Apply "Exclude from Build" for ccfg.c

Another option to is to manually delete the CCFG section from the generated firmware image. The CCFG section is last in the file (see [Figure 29](#)).

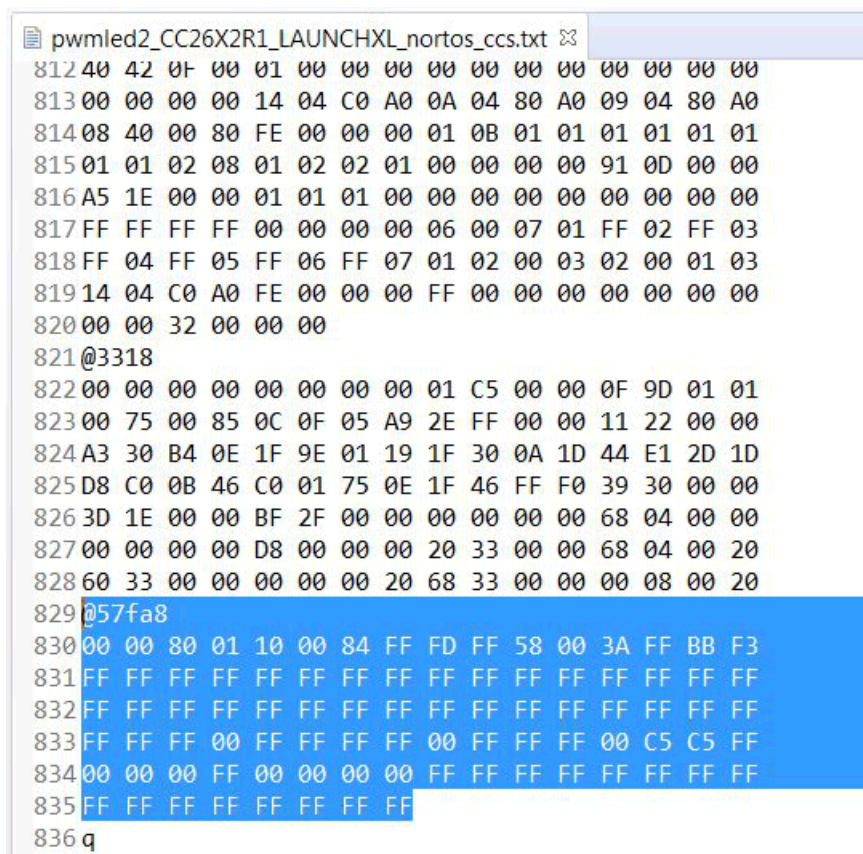


Figure 29. Location Where CCFG is Programmed and Needs to be Deleted

8.2 Programming the Firmware Image Into the Target Bootloader

To select one of the CC13xx and CC26xx wireless MCUs, type the device name and then select the entry that ends with "(Bootloader)" and that has a label of "Serial" next to it (see Figure 30). The "On-Chip" label is a programming feature that uses a supported debugger. On this example, the LaunchXL-CC26x2R1 with CC2652R1F is used.

Category: All | C2000 | mmWave | MSP | PGA | Safety | Tiva | UCD | Wireless | Bootloader

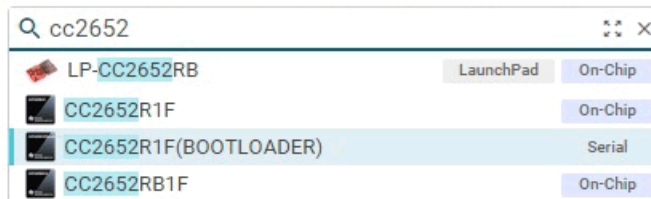


Figure 30. Select Device CC2652R1F

Up to three separated images can be programmed on the device.

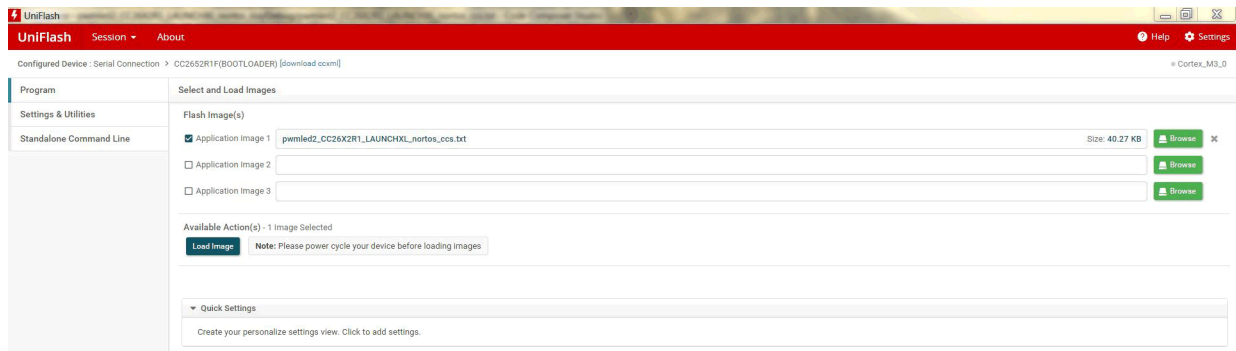


Figure 31. Load the Image

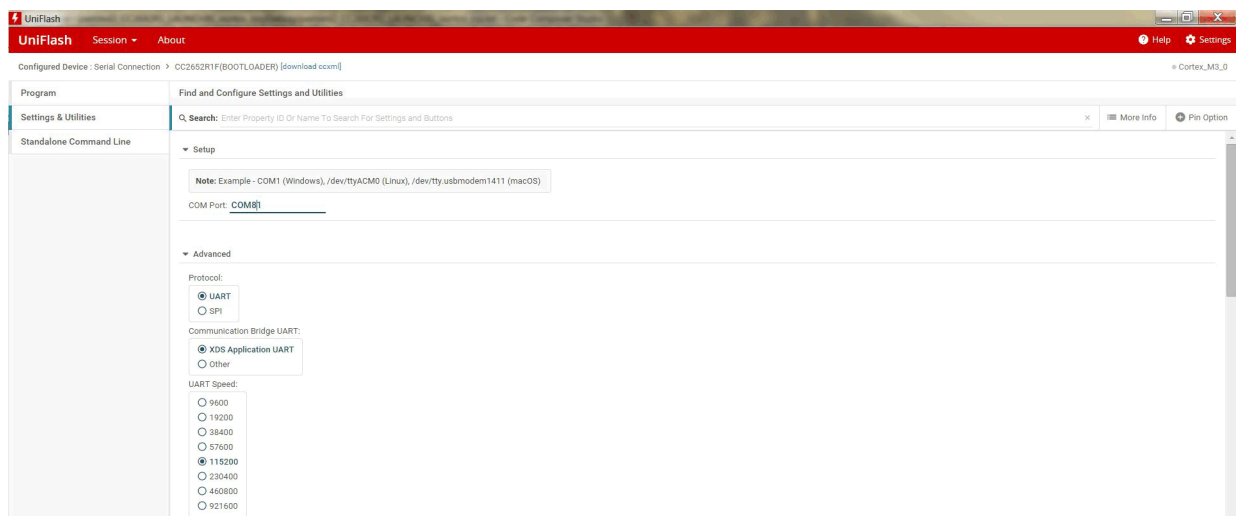


Figure 32. Configure the COM Port and Use the Default Settings for Other Configuration

After you click "Load Image", UniFlash starts the programming process and the console shows the log of each operation.

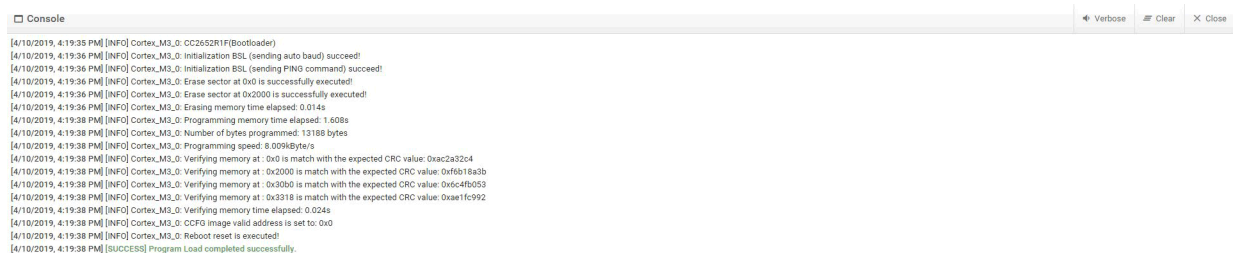


Figure 33. Console View of Downloading the pwmled Application

In the default setting of CCFG, the Image Valid Configuration in the CCFG section is required. Set the Image Valid Configuration to 0x0000:0000 to enable the boot sequence to transfer control to the user application image. Any other value forces the boot sequence to call the bootloader instead.

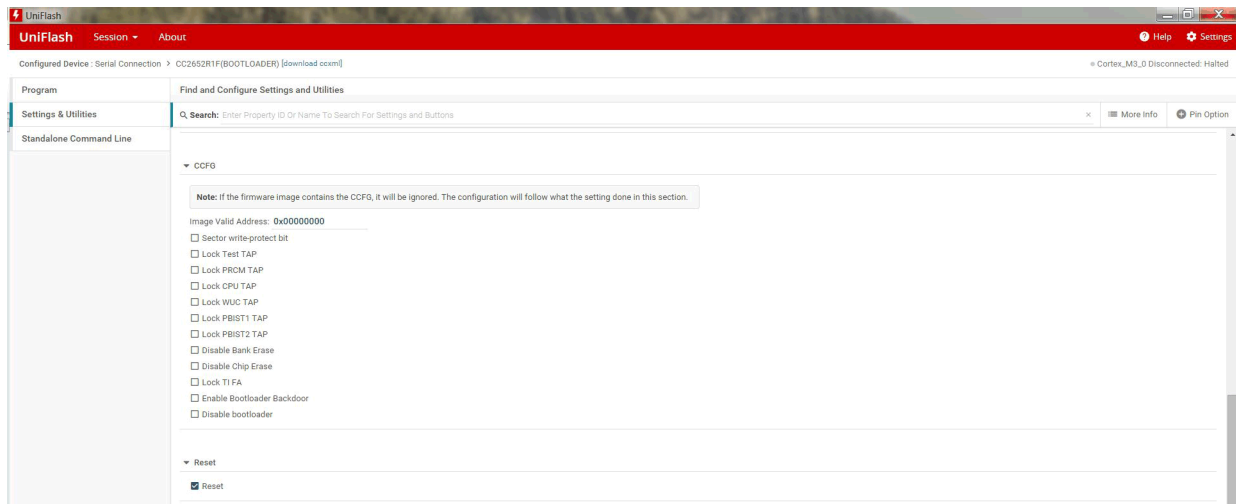


Figure 34. Image Valid Address Configuration

8.3 Reading the Memory of the Target Bootloader

Reading the programmed memory is possible by using the bootloader backdoor invocation. To enable bootloader backdoor invocation, the CCFG configuration must be done during the initial programming.

Parameters needed to do the reading are:

- File name that ends with .txt, .hex, or .bin according with the expected file format
- Start address of the memory to read
- Number of bytes to read

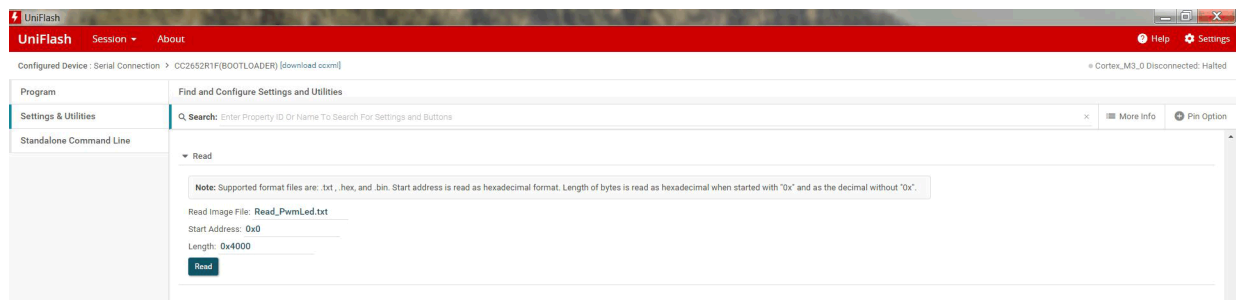


Figure 35. Enter the Configuration on Read Section

Successful reading memory execution will show the log in the console as shown below.

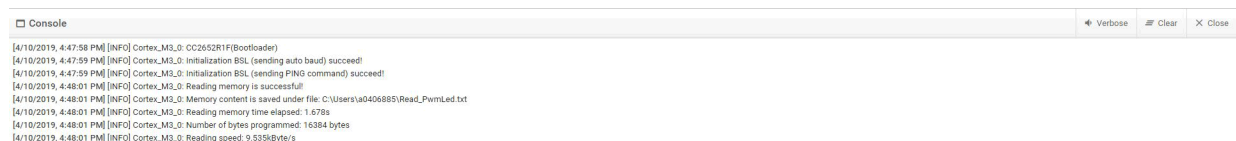


Figure 36. Console View for Reading the Memory Successfully

9 Related Documents

1. [MSP430™ Flash Device Bootloader \(BSL\) User's Guide](#)
2. [MSP430™ FRAM Device Bootloader \(BSL\) User's Guide](#)
3. [MSP432P4xx SimpleLink™ Microcontrollers Bootloader \(BSL\) User's Guide](#)
4. [MSP432E4 SimpleLink™ Microcontrollers Bootloader \(BSL\) User's Guide](#)
5. [CC13x2, CC26x2 SimpleLink™ Wireless MCU Technical Reference Manual](#)
6. [CC13x0, CC26x0 SimpleLink™ Wireless MCU Technical Reference Manual](#)
7. [CC2538/CC26x0/CC26x2 Serial Bootloader Interface](#)

Revision History

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

Changes from January 31, 2019 to April 15, 2019	Page
• Updated the document title to add CC13xx and CC26xx MCUs.....	1
• Added devices supported in UniFlash 5.0.0	2
• Added Section 8 , <i>Bootloader Programming of SimpleLink CC13xx and CC26xx MCUs</i>	14
• Added Section 9 , <i>Related Documents</i>	18

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