



ISO733x Robust EMC, Low Power, Triple-Channel Digital Isolators

1 Features

- Signaling Rate: 25 Mbps
- Integrated Noise Filter on the Inputs
- Default Output 'High' and 'Low' Options
- Low Power Consumption: Typical I_{CC} per Channel at 1 Mbps:
 - ISO7330: 1 mA (5 V Supplies), 0.8 mA (3.3 V Supplies)
 - ISO7331: 1.4 mA (5 V Supplies), 1 mA (3.3 V Supplies)
- Low Propagation Delay: 32 ns Typical (5V Supplies)
- Operates from 3.3 V and 5 V Supplies
- 3.3 V and 5 V Level Translation
- Wide Temperature Range: -40°C to 125°C
- 70 KV/ μs Transient Immunity, Typical (5V Supplies)
- Robust Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)
 - System-level ESD, EFT, and Surge Immunity
 - Low Emissions
- Wide Body SOIC-16 Package
- Isolation Barrier Life: > 25 Years
- Safety and Regulatory Approvals:
 - 4242 V_{PK} Isolation per DIN V VDE V 0884-10 and DIN EN 61010-1
 - 3000 V_{RMS} Isolation for 1 minute per UL 1577
 - CSA Component Acceptance Notice 5A, IEC 60950-1 and IEC 61010-1 End Equipment Standards
 - CQC Certification per GB4943.1-2011

2 Applications

- Opto-Coupler Replacement in:
 - Industrial FieldBus
 - ProfiBus
 - ModBus
 - DeviceNet™ Data Buses
 - Servo Control Interface
 - Motor Control
 - Power Supplies
 - Battery Packs

3 Description

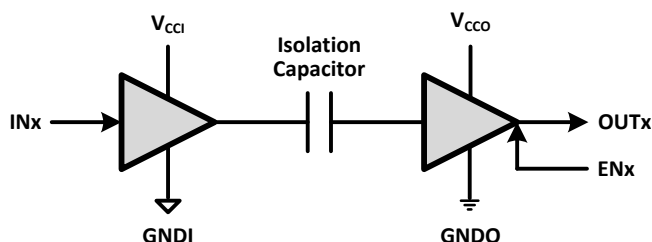
ISO733x provide galvanic isolation up to 3000 V_{RMS} for 1 minute per UL and 4242 V_{PK} per VDE. These devices have three isolated channels comprised of logic input and output buffers separated by a silicon dioxide (SiO_2) insulation barrier. ISO7330 has all three channels in the same direction while ISO7331 has two channels in forward and one channel in reverse direction. In case of input power or signal loss, default output is 'low' for devices with suffix 'F' and 'high' for devices without suffix 'F'. Used in conjunction with isolated power supplies, these devices prevent noise currents on a data bus or other circuits from entering the local ground and interfering with or damaging sensitive circuitry. ISO733x has integrated noise filter for harsh industrial environment where short noise pulses may be present at the device input pins. ISO733x has TTL input thresholds and operates from 3 V to 5.5 V supply levels. Through innovative chip design and layout techniques, electromagnetic compatibility of ISO733x has been significantly enhanced to enable system-level ESD, EFT, Surge and Emissions compliance.

Device Information⁽¹⁾

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
ISO7330C	SOIC (16)	10,3mm x 7,5mm
ISO7330FC		
ISO7331C		
ISO7331FC		

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

Simplified Schematic



(1) V_{CCI} and $GNDI$ are supply and ground connections respectively for the input channels.

(2) V_{CCO} and $GNDO$ are supply and ground connections respectively for the output.



Table of Contents

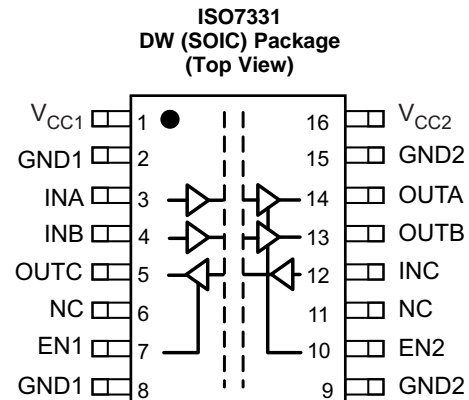
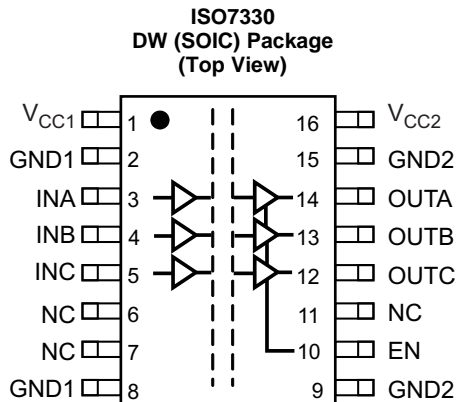
1 Features	1	8.2 Functional Block Diagram	12
2 Applications	1	8.3 Feature Description	13
3 Description	1	8.4 Device Functional Modes	16
4 Revision History	2	9 Applications and Implementation	17
5 Pin Configuration and Functions	3	9.1 Application Information	17
6 Specifications	4	9.2 Typical Application	17
6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings	4	10 Power Supply Recommendations	19
6.2 ESD Ratings	4	11 Layout	20
6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions	4	11.1 PCB Material	20
6.4 Thermal Information	4	11.2 Layout Guidelines	20
6.5 Electrical Characteristics	5	11.3 Layout Example	20
6.6 Electrical Characteristics	6	12 Device and Documentation Support	21
6.7 Switching Characteristics	7	12.1 Related Links	21
6.8 Switching Characteristics	7	12.2 Trademarks	21
6.9 Typical Characteristics	8	12.3 Electrostatic Discharge Caution	21
7 Parameter Measurement Information	10	12.4 Glossary	21
8 Detailed Description	12	13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information	21
8.1 Overview	12		

4 Revision History

Changes from Revision A (April 2015) to Revision B	Page
• Changed "(VDE V 0884-10):2006-12" To "and DIN EN 61010-1" in the 4242 V_{PK} in the Features	1
• Changed From: V_{CCI} To: V_{CC} in Figure 12	10
• Deleted IEC from the section title: Package Insulation Specifications	13
• Changed the CTI Test Conditions in Package Insulation Specifications	13
• Changed V_{ISO} Test Condition in the Insulation Characteristics table	14
• Deleted the V_{ISO} Specification 3600 in the Insulation Characteristics table	14

Changes from Original (January 2015) to Revision A	Page
• Changed the device From: Product Preview To: Production data	1
• Changed Features From: ISO7330: TBD mA To: 1 mA	1
• Changed Features From: ISO731: TBD mA (3.3 V Supplies) To: 0.8 mA	1
• Changed Features From: ISO731: TBD mA (5 V Supplies) To: 1.4 mA	1
• Changed Features From: 65 KV/ μ s Transient Immunity To: 70 KV/ μ s Transient Immunity	1
• Changed the Safety and Regulatory Approvals Features	1
• Changed the Simplified Schematic and added Notes 1 and 2	1

5 Pin Configuration and Functions



Pin Functions

NAME	PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
	ISO7330	ISO7331		
V _{CC1}	1	1	–	Power supply, V _{CC1}
V _{CC2}	16	16	–	Power supply, V _{CC2}
GND1	2, 8	2, 8	–	Ground connection for V _{CC1}
GND2	9, 15	9, 15	–	Ground connection for V _{CC2}
INA	3	3	I	Input, channel A
INB	4	4	I	Input, channel B
INC	5	12	I	Input, channel C
NC	6, 7, 11	6, 11	–	No Connect. These pins have no internal connection.
OUTA	14	14	O	Output, channel A
OUTB	13	13	O	Output, channel B
OUTC	12	5	O	Output, channel C
EN	10	–	I	Output enable. OUTA, OUTB, and OUTC are enabled when EN is high or disconnected and disabled when EN is low.
EN1	–	7	I	Output enable 1. OUTC is enabled when EN1 is high or disconnected and disabled when EN1 is low.
EN2	–	10	I	Output enable 2. OUTA and OUTB are enabled when EN2 is high or disconnected and disabled when EN2 is low.

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings⁽¹⁾

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage ⁽²⁾	V_{CC1}, V_{CC2}	-0.5	6	V
Voltage ⁽²⁾	INx, OUTx, ENx	-0.5	$V_{CC}+0.5^{(3)}$	V
Output current, I_O			±15	mA
Junction temperature, T_J			150	°C
Storage temperature, T_{stg}		-65	150	°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.
- (2) All voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal and are peak voltage values.
- (3) Maximum voltage must not exceed 6 V.

6.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
V_{ESD}	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 ⁽¹⁾	±4000	V
	Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 ⁽²⁾	±1500	V

- (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

		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC1}, V_{CC2}	Supply voltage	3		5.5	V
I_{OH}	High-level output current	-4			mA
I_{OL}	Low-level output current			4	mA
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage	2		5.5	V
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage	0		0.8	V
t_{ui}	Input pulse duration	40			ns
$1 / t_{ui}$	Signaling rate	0		25	Mbps
$T_J^{(1)}$	Junction temperature			136	°C
T_A	Ambient temperature	-40	25	125	°C

- (1) To maintain the recommended operating conditions for T_J , see the [Thermal Information](#) table.

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		DW PACKAGE	UNIT
		(16) PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	78.3	°C/W
$R_{\theta JCTop}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	40.9	
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	42.9	
Ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	15.3	
Ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	42.4	
$R_{\theta JCbott}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	
P_D (ISO7330)	Maximum Power Dissipation by ISO7330	70	mW
P_{D1} (ISO7330)	Maximum Power Dissipation by Side-1 of ISO7330	20	
P_{D2} (ISO7330)	Maximum Power Dissipation by Side-2 of ISO7330	50	
P_D (ISO7331)	Maximum Power Dissipation by ISO7331	84	mW
P_{D1} (ISO7331)	Maximum Power Dissipation by Side-1 of ISO7331	35	
P_{D2} (ISO7331)	Maximum Power Dissipation by Side-2 of ISO7331	49	

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the IC Package Thermal Metrics application report, [SPRA953](#).

6.5 Electrical Characteristics

V_{CC1} and V_{CC2} at 5 V \pm 10% (over recommended operating conditions unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V _{OH}	High-level output voltage	I _{OH} = −4 mA; see Figure 11		V _{CCO} ⁽¹⁾ − 0.5	4.7		V
		I _{OH} = −20 μA; see Figure 11		V _{CCO} ⁽¹⁾ − 0.1	5		
V _{OL}	Low-level output voltage	I _{OL} = 4 mA; see Figure 11			0.2	0.4	V
		I _{OL} = 20 μA; see Figure 11			0	0.1	
V _{I(HYS)}	Input threshold voltage hysteresis				480		mV
I _{IH}	High-level input current	I _N = V _{CC}				10	μA
I _{IL}	Low-level input current	I _N = 0 V		−10			μA
CMTI	Common-mode transient immunity	V _I = V _{CC} or 0 V; see Figure 14 .		25	70		kV/μs
SUPPLY CURRENT (All inputs switching with square wave clock signal for dynamic I _{CC} measurement)							
ISO7330							
I _{CC1}	Supply current for V _{CC1} and V _{CC2}	Disable	V _I = V _{CC} or 0 V, EN = 0 V		0.5	1.1	mA
I _{CC2}					0.4	0.9	
I _{CC1}		DC to 1 Mbps	DC Input: V _I = V _{CC} or 0 V, AC Input: C _L = 15pF		0.5	1.1	
I _{CC2}					2.6	4.2	
I _{CC1}		10 Mbps	C _L = 15pF		1.1	1.9	
I _{CC2}					4.3	6	
I _{CC1}		25 Mbps	C _L = 15pF		2.1	3.3	
I _{CC2}					7	9.3	
ISO7331							
I _{CC1}	Supply current for V _{CC1} and V _{CC2}	Disable	V _I = V _{CC} or 0 V, EN1 = EN2 = 0 V		0.7	1.6	mA
I _{CC2}					0.7	1.3	
I _{CC1}		DC to 1 Mbps	DC Input: V _I = V _{CC} or 0 V, AC Input: C _L = 15pF		1.8	3	
I _{CC2}					2.4	3.6	
I _{CC1}		10 Mbps	C _L = 15pF		2.8	4.1	
I _{CC2}					3.8	5.1	
I _{CC1}		25 Mbps	C _L = 15pF		4.3	6.2	
I _{CC2}					5.8	7.8	

(1) V_{CCO} is supply voltage, V_{CC1} or V_{CC2} , for the output channel being measured.

6.6 Electrical Characteristics

 V_{CC1} and V_{CC2} at 3.3 V \pm 10% (over recommended operating conditions unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V _{OH}	High-level output voltage	I _{OH} = −4 mA; see Figure 11		V _{CCO} ⁽¹⁾ − 0.5	3		V
		I _{OH} = −20 μA; see Figure 11		V _{CCO} ⁽¹⁾ − 0.1	3.3		
V _{OL}	Low-level output voltage	I _{OL} = 4 mA; see Figure 11			0.2	0.4	V
		I _{OL} = 20 μA; see Figure 11			0	0.1	
V _{I(HYS)}	Input threshold voltage hysteresis				425		mV
I _{IH}	High-level input current	I _N = V _{CC}				10	μA
I _{IL}	Low-level input curree	I _N = 0 V		−10			μA
CMTI	Common-mode transient immunity	V _I = V _{CC} or 0 V; see Figure 14		25	50		kV/μs
SUPPLY CURRENT(All inputs switching with square wave clock signal for dynamic I _{CC} measurement)							
ISO7330							
I _{CC1}	Supply current for V _{CC1} and V _{CC2}	Disable	V _I = V _{CC} or 0 V, EN = 0 V		0.3	0.6	mA
I _{CC2}					0.3	0.6	
I _{CC1}		DC to 1 Mbps	DC Input: V _I = V _{CC} or 0 V, AC Input: C _L = 15pF		0.3	0.6	
I _{CC2}					2	3.1	
I _{CC1}		10 Mbps	C _L = 15pF		0.7	1.1	
I _{CC2}					3.1	4.3	
I _{CC1}		25 Mbps	C _L = 15pF		1.2	2	
I _{CC2}					4.8	6.3	
ISO7331							
I _{CC1}	Supply current for V _{CC1} and V _{CC2}	Disable	V _I = V _{CC} or 0 V, EN = 0 V		0.5	0.9	mA
I _{CC2}					0.5	0.8	
I _{CC1}		DC to 1 Mbps	DC Input: V _I = V _{CC} or 0 V, AC Input: C _L = 15pF		1.3	2.1	
I _{CC2}					1.7	2.6	
I _{CC1}		10 Mbps	C _L = 15pF		1.9	2.7	
I _{CC2}					2.6	3.5	
I _{CC1}		25 Mbps	C _L = 15pF		2.9	4.2	
I _{CC2}					3.9	5.2	

(1) V_{CCO} is supply voltage, V_{CC1} or V_{CC2} , for the output channel being measured.

6.7 Switching Characteristics

V_{CC1} and V_{CC2} at 5 V \pm 10% (over recommended operating conditions unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t_{PLH} , t_{PHL}	Propagation delay time		See Figure 11	20	32	58	ns
PWD ⁽¹⁾	Pulse width distortion $ t_{PHL} - t_{PLH} $					4	ns
$t_{sk(o)}$ ⁽²⁾	Channel-to-channel output skew time		Same direction channels			2.5	ns
			Opposite direction channels			17	
$t_{sk(pp)}$ ⁽³⁾	Part-to-part skew time					23	ns
t_r	Output signal rise time		See Figure 11		3		ns
t_f	Output signal fall time				2		ns
t_{PHZ}	Disable propagation delay, high-to-high impedance output		See Figure 12		7	12	ns
t_{PLZ}	Disable propagation delay, low-to-high impedance output				7	12	
t_{PZH}	Enable propagation delay, high impedance-to-high output	ISO733xC			7	12	
		ISO733xFC			11000	23000 ⁽⁴⁾	
t_{PZL}	Enable propagation delay, high impedance-to-low output	ISO733xC			11000	23000 ⁽⁴⁾	
		ISO733xFC			7	12	
t_{fs}	Fail-safe output delay time from input power loss		See Figure 13		7		μs

(1) Also known as pulse skew.

(2) $t_{sk(o)}$ is the skew between outputs of a single device with all driving inputs connected together and the outputs switching in the same direction while driving identical loads.

(3) $t_{sk(pp)}$ is the magnitude of the difference in propagation delay times between any terminals of different devices switching in the same direction while operating at identical supply voltages, temperature, input signals and loads.

(4) The enable signal rate should be \leq 43 Kbps

6.8 Switching Characteristics

V_{CC1} and V_{CC2} at 3.3 V \pm 10% (over recommended operating conditions unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t _{PLH} , t _{PHL}	Propagation delay time		See Figure 11	22	36	66	ns
PWD ⁽¹⁾	Pulse width distortion t _{PHL} – t _{PLH}					2.5	ns
t _{sk(o)} ⁽²⁾	Channel-to-channel output skew time		Same direction channels			3	ns
			Opposite direction channels			16	
t _{sk(pp)} ⁽³⁾	Part-to-part skew time					27	ns
t _r	Output signal rise time		See Figure 11		3		ns
t _f	Output signal fall time				2		ns
t _{PHZ}	Disable propagation delay, high-to-high impedance output		See Figure 12		9	18	ns
t _{PLZ}	Disable propagation delay, low-to-high impedance output				9	18	
t _{PZH}	Enable propagation delay, high impedance-to-high output	ISO733xC			9	18	
		ISO733xFC			13000	24000 ⁽⁴⁾	
t _{PZL}	Enable propagation delay, high impedance-to-low output	ISO733xC			13000	24000 ⁽⁴⁾	
		ISO733xFC			9	18	
t _{fs}	Fail-safe output delay time from input power loss		See Figure 13		7		μs

(1) Also known as pulse skew.

(2) $t_{sk(o)}$ is the skew between outputs of a single device with all driving inputs connected together and the outputs switching in the same direction while driving identical loads.

(3) $t_{sk(pp)}$ is the magnitude of the difference in propagation delay times between any terminals of different devices switching in the same direction while operating at identical supply voltages, temperature, input signals and loads.

(4) The enable signal rate should be \leq 41 Kbps

6.9 Typical Characteristics

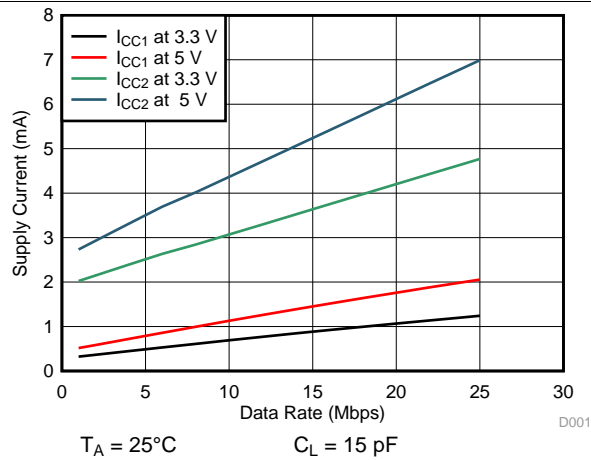


Figure 1. ISO7330 Supply Current vs Data Rate (with 15 pF Load)

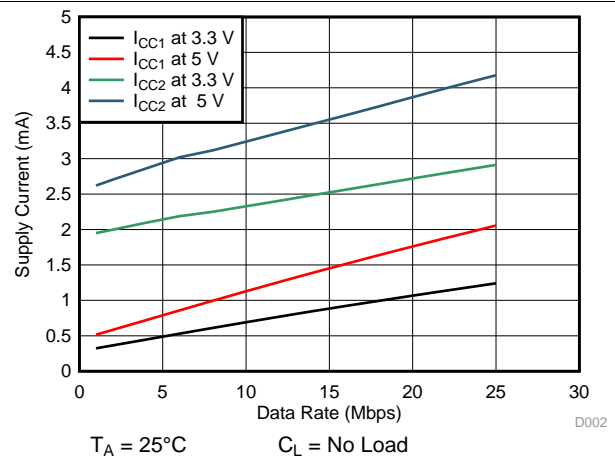


Figure 2. ISO7330 Supply Current vs Data Rate (with No Load)

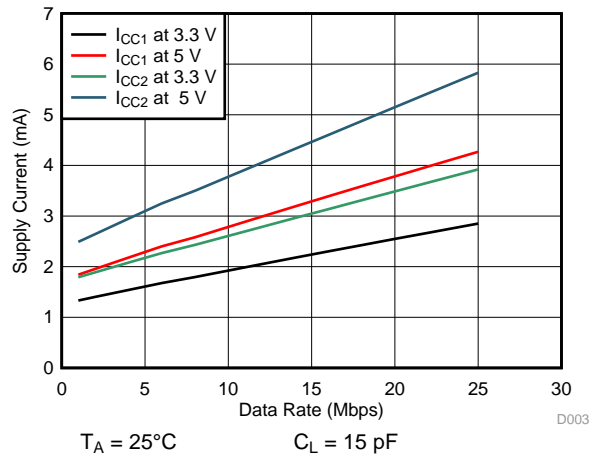


Figure 3. ISO7331 Supply Current vs Data Rate (with 15 pF Load)

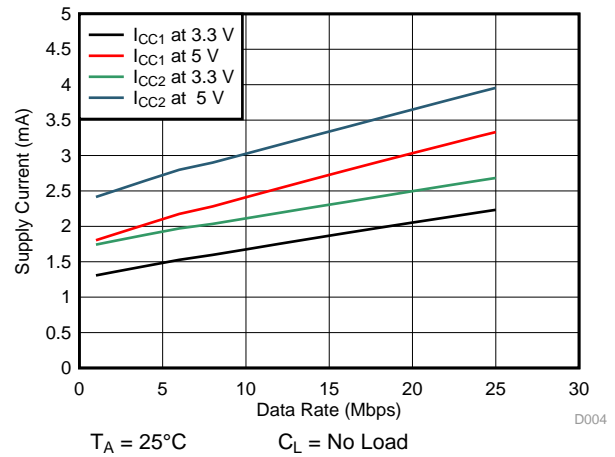


Figure 4. ISO7331 Supply Current vs Data Rate (with No Load)

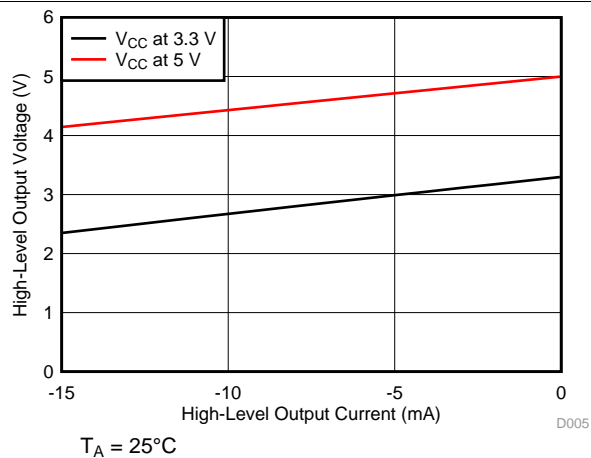


Figure 5. High-Level Output Voltage vs High-level Output Current

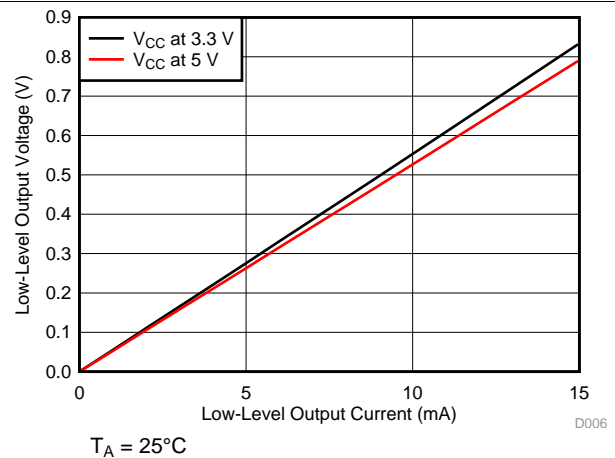


Figure 6. Low-Level Output Voltage vs Low-Level Output Current

Typical Characteristics (continued)

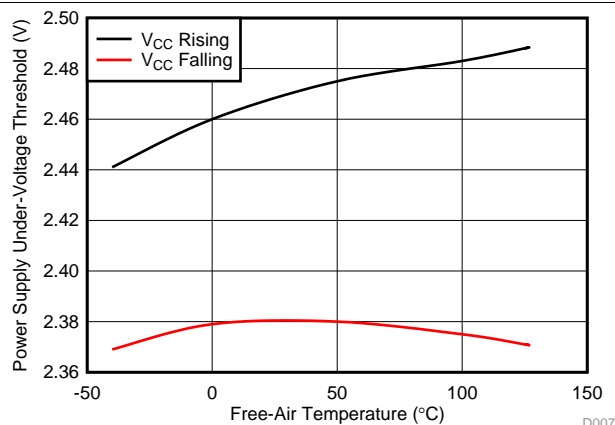


Figure 7. Power Supply Undervoltage Threshold vs Free-Air Temperature

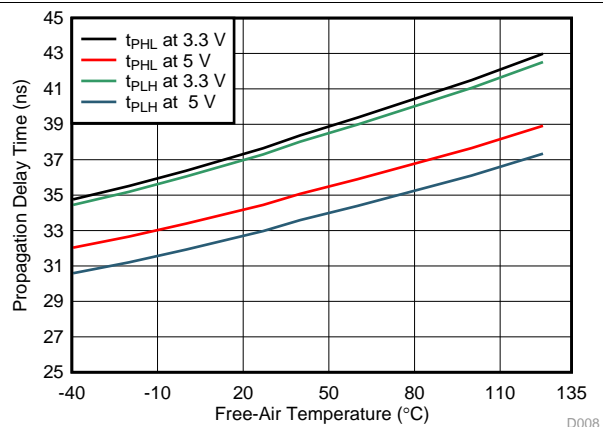


Figure 8. Propagation Delay Time vs Free-Air Temperature

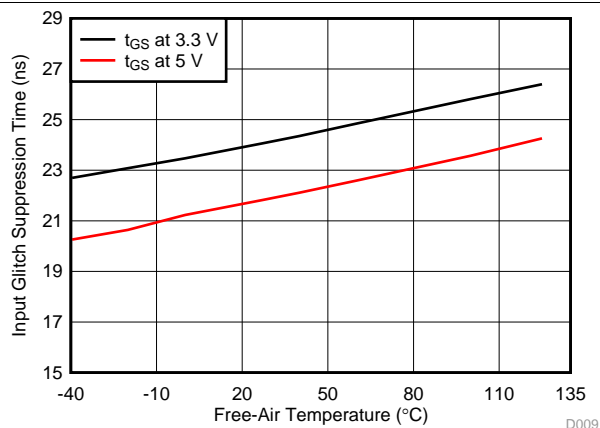


Figure 9. Input Glitch Suppression Time vs Free-Air Temperature

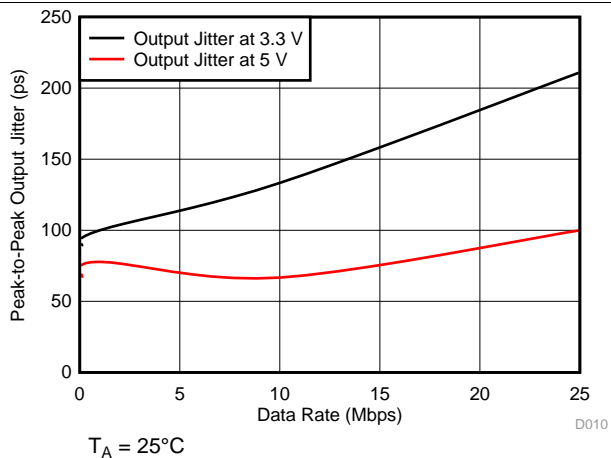
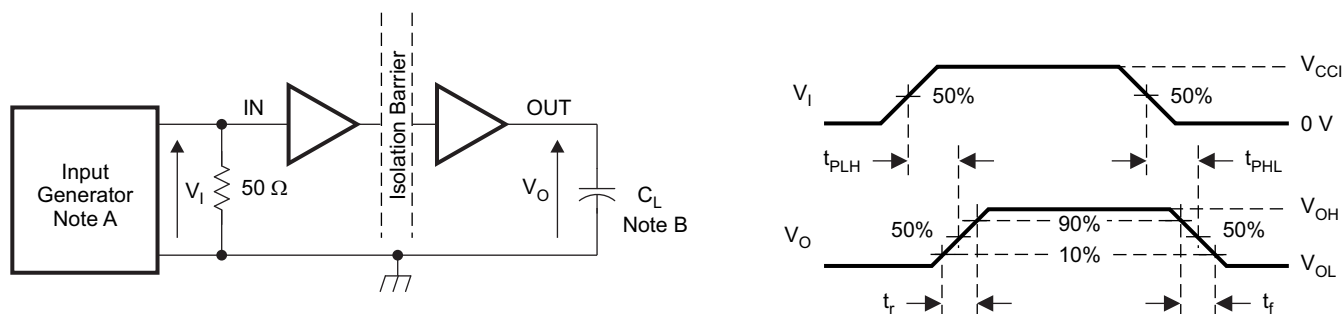


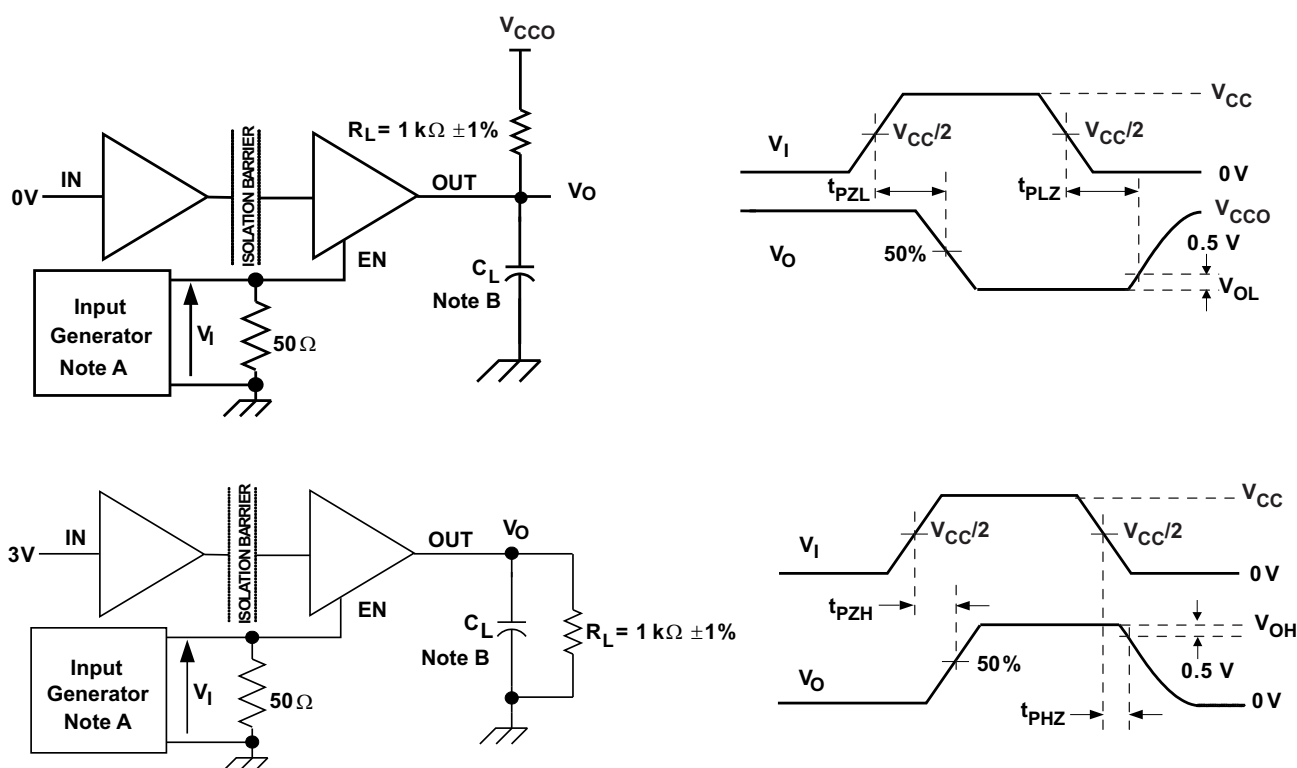
Figure 10. Output Jitter vs Data Rate

7 Parameter Measurement Information



- The input pulse is supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: $PRR \leq 50$ kHz, 50% duty cycle, $t_r \leq 3$ ns, $t_f \leq 3$ ns, $Z_O = 50 \Omega$. At the input, a 50- Ω resistor is required to terminate the Input Generator signal. It is not needed in actual application.
- $C_L = 15$ pF and includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within $\pm 20\%$.

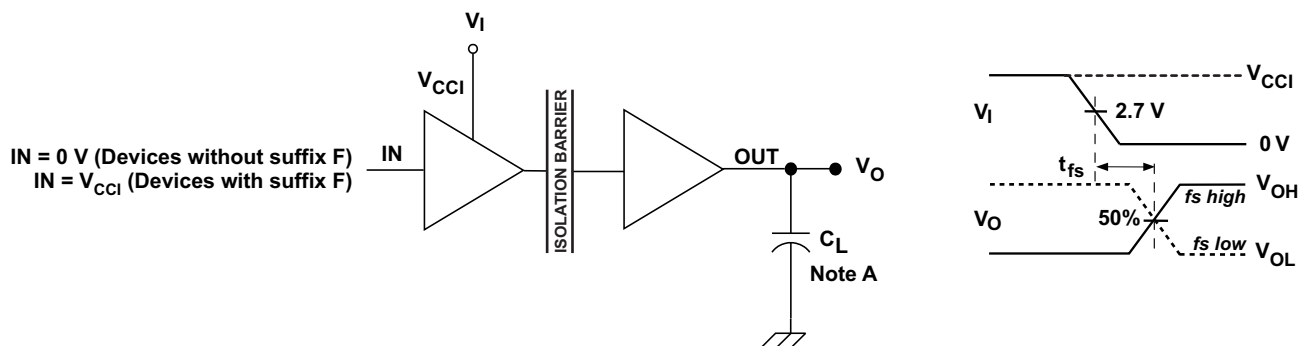
Figure 11. Switching Characteristic Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



- The input pulse is supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: $PRR \leq 10$ kHz, 50% duty cycle, $t_r \leq 3$ ns, $t_f \leq 3$ ns, $Z_O = 50 \Omega$.
- $C_L = 15$ pF and includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within $\pm 20\%$.

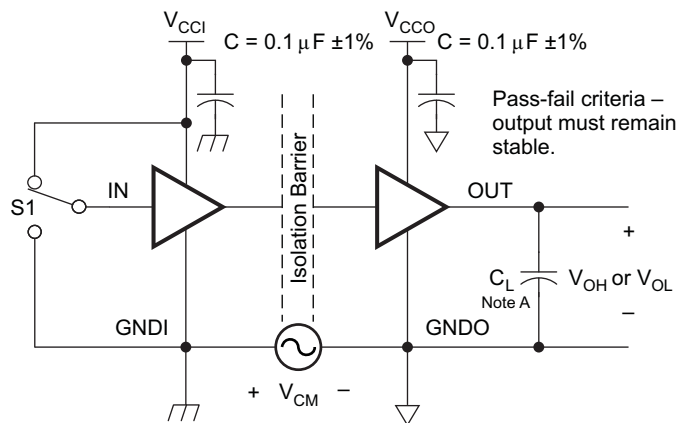
Figure 12. Enable/Disable Propagation Delay Time Test Circuit and Waveform

Parameter Measurement Information (continued)



A. $C_L = 15$ pF and includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within $\pm 20\%$.

Figure 13. Fail-Safe Output Delay-Time Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



A. $C_L = 15$ pF and includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within $\pm 20\%$.

Figure 14. Common-Mode Transient Immunity Test Circuit

8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview

The isolator in Figure 15 is based on a capacitive isolation barrier technique. The I/O channel of the device consists of two internal data channels, a high-frequency (HF) channel with a bandwidth from 100 kbps up to 25 Mbps, and a low-frequency (LF) channel covering the range from 100 kbps down to DC.

In principle, a single-ended input signal entering the HF channel is split into a differential signal via the inverter gate at the input. The following capacitor-resistor networks differentiate the signal into transient pulses, which then are converted into CMOS levels by a comparator. The transient pulses at the input of the comparator can be either above or below the common mode voltage V_{REF} depending on whether the input bit transitioned from 0 to 1 or 1 to 0. The comparator threshold is adjusted based on the expected bit transition. A decision logic (DCL) at the output of the HF channel comparator measures the durations between signal transients. If the duration between two consecutive transients exceeds a certain time limit, (as in the case of a low-frequency signal), the DCL forces the output-multiplexer to switch from the high-frequency to the low-frequency channel.

8.2 Functional Block Diagram

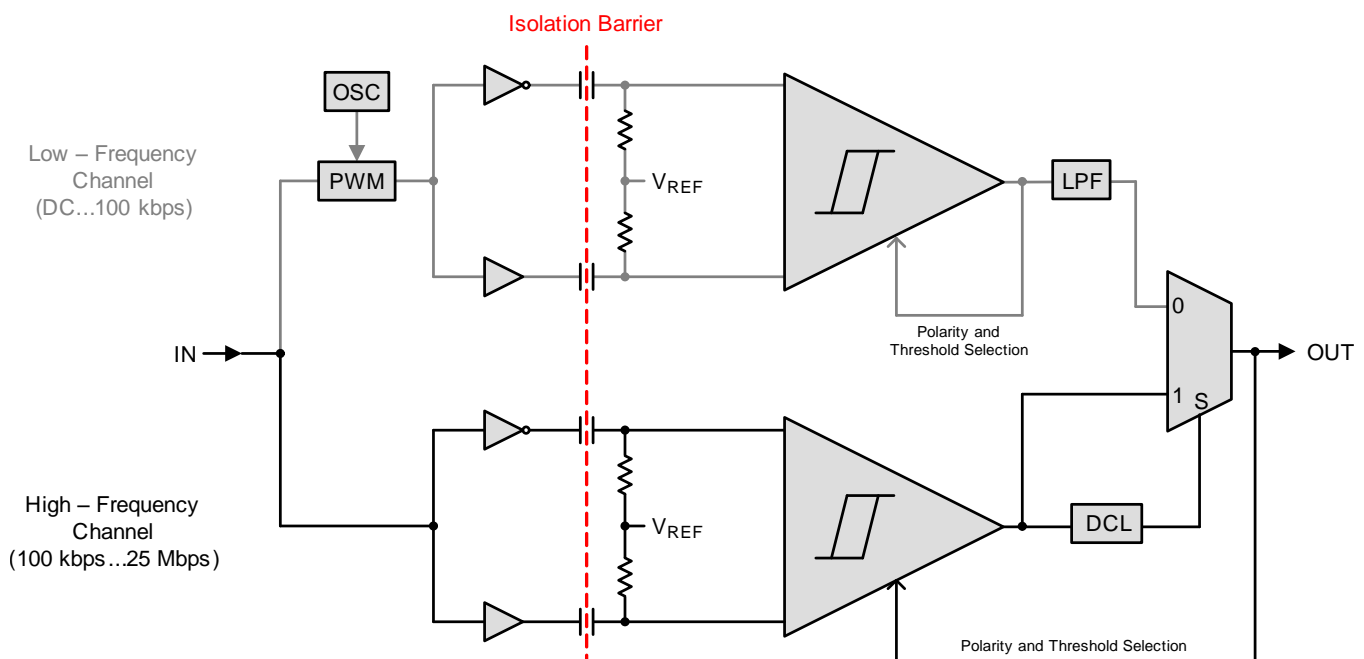


Figure 15. Conceptual Block Diagram of a Digital Capacitive Isolator

Because low-frequency input signals require the internal capacitors to assume prohibitively large values, these signals are pulse-width modulated (PWM) with the carrier frequency of an internal oscillator, thus creating a sufficiently high frequency, capable of passing the capacitive barrier. As the input is modulated, a low-pass filter (LPF) is needed to remove the high-frequency carrier from the actual data before passing it on to the output multiplexer.

8.3 Feature Description

PRODUCT	CHANNEL DIRECTION	RATED ISOLATION	MAX DATA RATE	DEFAULT OUTPUT
ISO7330C	3 Forward, 0 Reverse	3000 V _{RMS} / 4242 V _{PK} ⁽¹⁾	25 Mbps	High
ISO7330FC				Low
ISO7331C	2 Forward, 1 Reverse			High
ISO7331FC				Low

(1) See the [Regulatory Information](#) section for detailed Isolation Ratings

8.3.1 High Voltage Feature Description

8.3.1.1 Package Insulation Specifications

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
L(I01)	Minimum air gap (clearance)	Shortest terminal-to-terminal distance through air	8			mm
L(I02)	Minimum external tracking (creepage)	Shortest terminal-to-terminal distance across the package surface	8			mm
CTI	Tracking resistance (comparative tracking index)	DIN EN 60112 (VDE 0303-11); IEC 60112	>400			V
DTI	Minimum internal gap (internal clearance)	Distance through the insulation	13			μm
R _{IO}	Isolation resistance, input to output ⁽¹⁾	V _{IO} = 500 V, T _A = 25°C		>10 ¹²		Ω
		V _{IO} = 500 V, 100°C ≤ T _A ≤ max		>10 ¹¹		Ω
C _{IO}	Isolation capacitance, input to output ⁽¹⁾	V _{IO} = 0.4 sin (2πft), f = 1 MHz		2		pF
C _I	Input capacitance ⁽²⁾	V _I = V _{CC} /2 + 0.4 sin (2πft), f = 1 MHz, V _{CC} = 5 V		2		pF

(1) All pins on each side of the barrier tied together creating a two-terminal device.

(2) Measured from input pin to ground.

NOTE

Creepage and clearance requirements should be applied according to the specific equipment isolation standards of an application. Care should be taken to maintain the creepage and clearance distance of a board design to ensure that the mounting pads of the isolator on the printed-circuit board do not reduce this distance.

Creepage and clearance on a printed-circuit board become equal in certain cases. Techniques such as inserting grooves and/or ribs on a printed circuit board are used to help increase these specifications.

8.3.1.2 Insulation Characteristics

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER ⁽¹⁾		TEST CONDITIONS	SPECIFICATION	UNIT
V _{IOWM}	Maximum isolation working voltage		1000	V _{RMS}
V _{IORM}	Maximum repetitive peak voltage per DIN V VDE V 0884-10		1414	V _{PK}
V _{PR}	Input-to-output test voltage per DIN V VDE V 0884-10	After Input/Output safety test subgroup 2/3, V _{PR} = V _{IORM} × 1.2, t = 10 s, Partial discharge < 5 pC	1697	V _{PK}
		Method a, After environmental tests subgroup 1, V _{PR} = V _{IORM} × 1.6, t = 10 s, Partial Discharge < 5 pC	2262	
		Method b1, V _{PR} = V _{IORM} × 1.875, t = 1 s (100% Production test) Partial discharge < 5 pC	2651	
V _{IOTM}	Maximum transient overvoltage per DIN V VDE V 0884-10	V _{TEST} = V _{IOTM} t = 60 sec (qualification) t = 1 sec (100% production)	4242	V _{PK}
V _{IOSM}	Maximum surge isolation voltage per DIN V VDE V 0884-10	Test method per IEC 60065, 1.2/50 μs waveform, V _{TEST} = 1.3 × V _{IOSM} = 7800 V _{PK} (qualification)	6000	V _{PK}
V _{ISO}	Withstand isolation voltage per UL 1577	V _{TEST} = V _{ISO} = 3000 V _{RMS} , t = 60 sec (qualification) V _{TEST} = 1.2 × V _{ISO} = 3600 V _{RMS} , t = 1 sec (100% production)	3000	V _{RMS}
R _S	Insulation resistance	V _{IO} = 500 V at T _S	>10 ⁹	Ω
Pollution degree			2	

(1) Climatic Classification 40/125/21

Table 1. IEC 60664-1 Ratings Table

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	SPECIFICATION
Basic isolation group	Material group	II
Installation classification	Rated mains voltage ≤ 300 V _{RMS}	I–IV
	Rated mains voltage ≤ 600 V _{RMS}	I–III
	Rated mains voltage ≤ 1000 V _{RMS}	I–II

8.3.1.3 Regulatory Information

VDE	CSA	UL	CQC
Certified according to DIN V VDE V 0884-10 (VDE V 0884-10):2006-12 and DIN EN 61010-1 (VDE 0411-1):2011-07	Approved under CSA Component Acceptance Notice 5A, IEC 60950-1, and IEC 61010-1	Recognized under UL 1577 Component Recognition Program	Certified according to GB4943.1-2011
Basic Insulation Maximum Transient Overvoltage, 4242 V _{PK} ; Maximum Surge Isolation Voltage, 6000 V _{PK} ; Maximum Repetitive Peak Isolation Voltage, 1414 V _{PK}	800 V _{RMS} Basic Insulation and 400 V _{RMS} Reinforced Insulation working voltage per CSA 60950-1-07+A1+A2 and IEC 60950-1 2nd Ed.+A1+A2; 300 V _{RMS} Basic Insulation working voltage per CSA 61010-1-12 and IEC 61010-1 3rd Ed.	Single protection, 3000 V _{RMS} ⁽¹⁾	Reinforced Insulation, Altitude ≤ 5000 m, Tropical Climate, 250 V _{RMS} maximum working voltage
Certificate number: 40016131	Master contract number: 220991	File number: E181974	Certificate number: CQC15001121716

(1) Production tested ≥ 3600 V_{RMS} for 1 second in accordance with UL 1577.

8.3.1.4 Safety Limiting Values

Safety limiting intends to prevent potential damage to the isolation barrier upon failure of input or output circuitry. A failure of the I/O can allow low resistance to ground or the supply and, without current limiting, dissipate sufficient power to overheat the die and damage the isolation barrier, potentially leading to secondary system failures.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I_S Safety input, output, or supply current	$R_{\theta JA} = 78.3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W}$, $V_I = 5.5\text{ V}$, $T_J = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			290	mA
	$R_{\theta JA} = 78.3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W}$, $V_I = 3.6\text{ V}$, $T_J = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$			443	
T_S Maximum case temperature				150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

The safety-limiting constraint is the absolute-maximum junction temperature specified in the [Absolute Maximum Ratings](#) table. The power dissipation and junction-to-air thermal impedance of the device installed in the application hardware determines the junction temperature. The assumed junction-to-air thermal resistance in the [Thermal Information](#) table is that of a device installed on a High-K Test Board for Leaded Surface-Mount Packages. The power is the recommended maximum input voltage times the current. The junction temperature is then the ambient temperature plus the power times the junction-to-air thermal resistance.

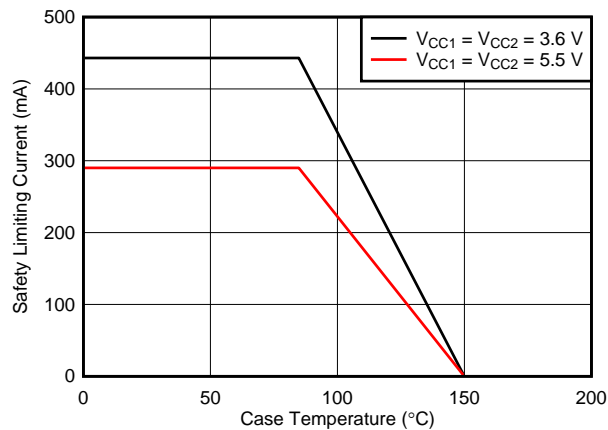


Figure 16. θ_{JC} Thermal Derating Curve per DIN V VDE V 0884-10

8.4 Device Functional Modes

Table 2. Function Table⁽¹⁾

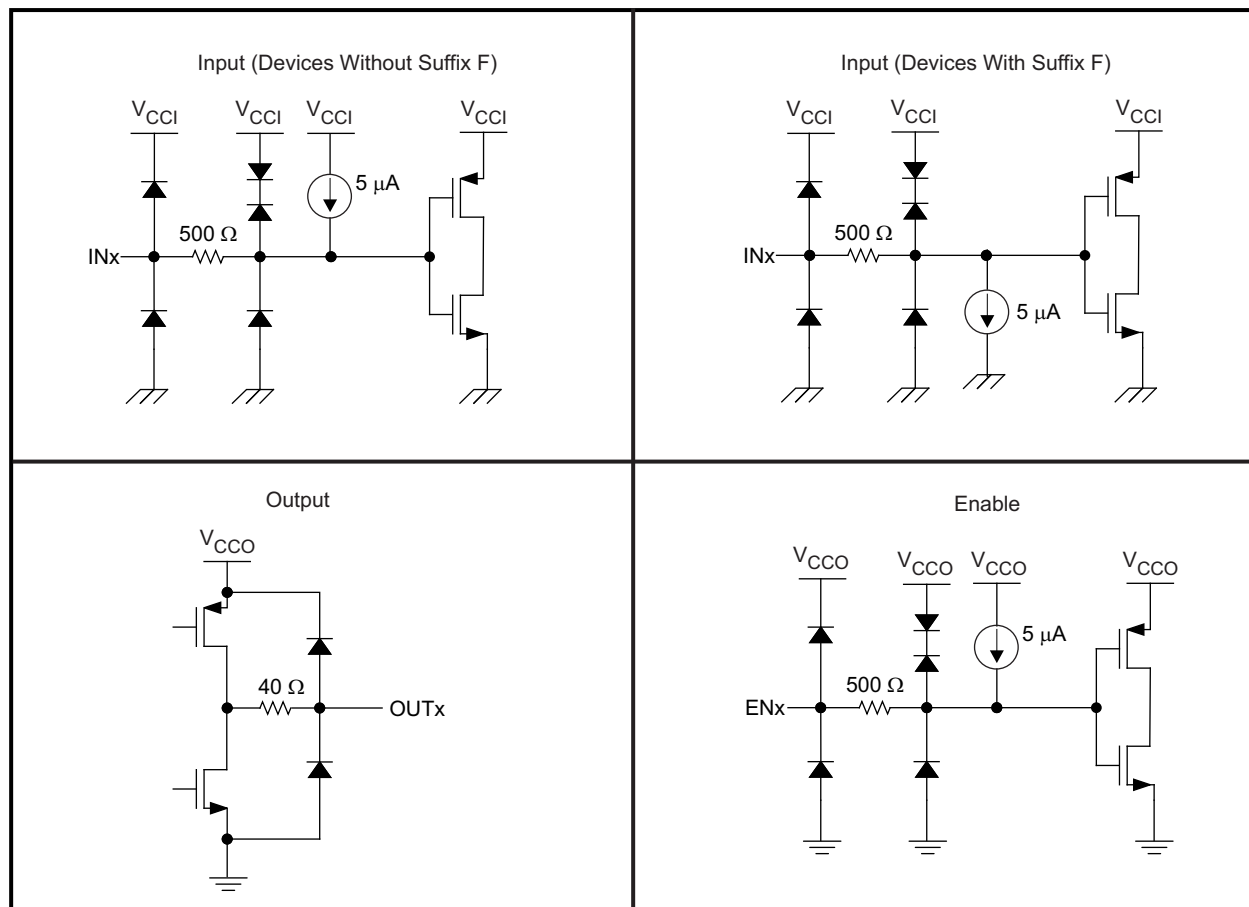
V_{CCI}	V_{CCO}	INPUT (INx)	OUTPUT ENABLE (ENx)	OUTPUT (OUTx)	
				ISO733xC	ISO733xFC
PU	PU	H	H or Open	H	H
		L	H or Open	L	L
		X	L	Z	Z
		Open	H or Open	H ⁽²⁾	L ⁽³⁾
PD	PU	X	H or Open	H ⁽²⁾	L ⁽³⁾
X	PU	X	L	Z	Z
X	PD	X	X	Undetermined	Undetermined

(1) V_{CCI} = Input-side V_{CC} ; V_{CCO} = Output-side V_{CC} ; PU = Powered up ($V_{CC} \geq 3$ V); PD = Powered down ($V_{CC} \leq 2.1$ V); X = Irrelevant; H = High level; L = Low level; Open = Not connected

(2) In fail-safe condition, output defaults to high level

(3) In fail-safe condition, output defaults to low level

8.4.1 Device I/O Schematics


Figure 17. Device I/O Schematics

9 Applications 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.

9.1 Application Information

ISO733x utilize single-ended TTL-logic switching technology. Its supply voltage range is from 3 V to 5.5 V for both supplies, V_{CC1} and V_{CC2} . When designing with digital isolators, it is important to keep in mind that due to the single-ended design structure, digital isolators do not conform to any specific interface standard and are only intended for isolating single-ended CMOS or TTL digital signal lines. The isolator is typically placed between the data controller (that is, μ C or UART), and a data converter or a line transceiver, regardless of the interface type or standard.

9.2 Typical Application

ISO7331C combined with Texas Instruments' mixed signal micro-controller, RS-485 transceiver, transformer driver, and voltage regulator can create an isolated RS-485 system as shown in Figure 18.

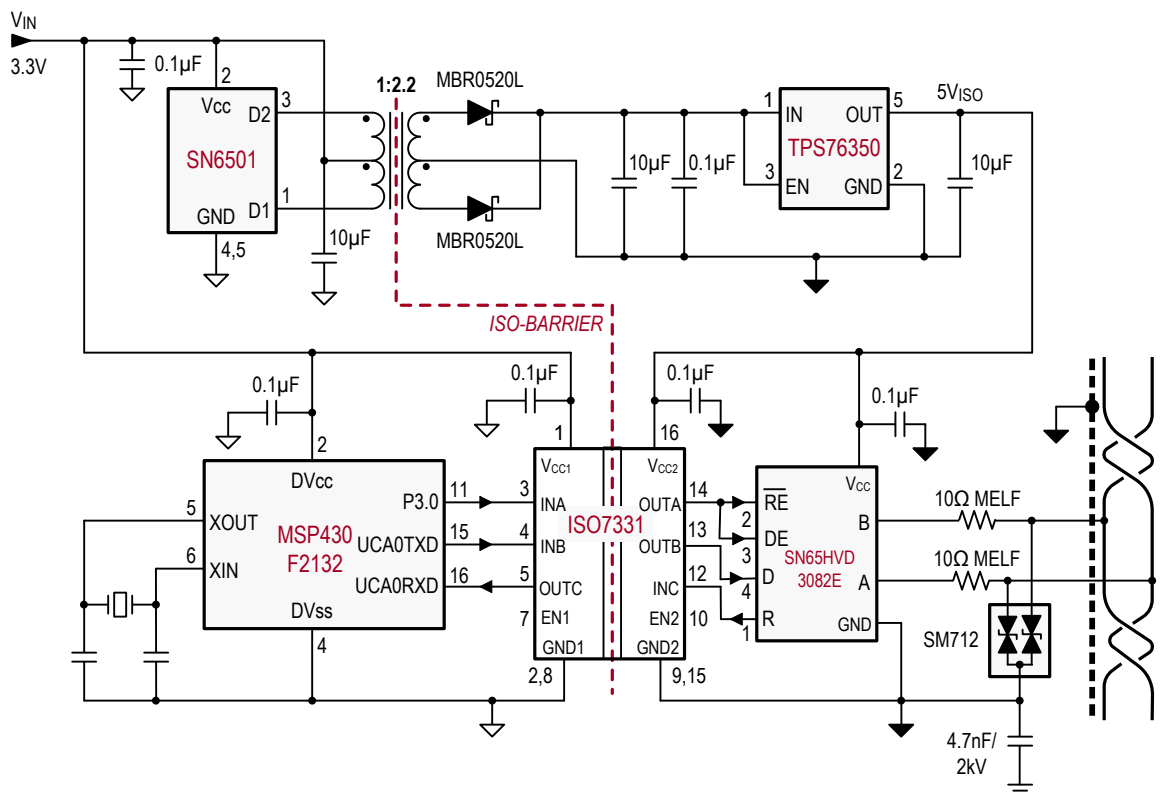


Figure 18. Typical ISO7331 Application Circuit

Typical Application (continued)

9.2.1 Design Requirements

9.2.1.1 Typical Supply Current Equations

ISO7330:

At $V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 5\text{ V}$

- $I_{CC1} = 0.46544 + (0.006455 \times f)$
- $I_{CC2} = 2.28021 + (0.08242 \times f) + (0.006237 \times f \times C_L)$

At $V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 3.3\text{ V}$

- $I_{CC1} = 0.29211 + (0.03588 \times f)$
- $I_{CC2} = 1.8414 + (0.02886 \times f) + (0.00548 \times f \times C_L)$

ISO7331:

At $V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 5\text{ V}$

- $I_{CC1} = 1.661 + (0.07916 \times f) + (0.00169 \times f \times C_L)$
- $I_{CC2} = 2.04 + (0.0778 \times f) + (0.00422 \times f \times C_L)$

At $V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 3.3\text{ V}$

- $I_{CC1} = 1.2402 + (0.03127 \times f) + (0.001954 \times f \times C_L)$
- $I_{CC2} = 1.53839 + (0.02933 \times f) + (0.0037285 \times f \times C_L)$

I_{CC1} and I_{CC2} are typical supply currents measured in mA, f is data rate measured in Mbps, C_L is the capacitive load measured in pF.

9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

9.2.2.1 Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Considerations

Many applications in harsh industrial environment are sensitive to disturbances such as electrostatic discharge (ESD), electrical fast transient (EFT), surge and electromagnetic emissions. These electromagnetic disturbances are regulated by international standards such as IEC 61000-4-x and CISPR 22. Although system-level performance and reliability depends, to a large extent, on the application board design and layout, the ISO733x incorporate many chip-level design improvements for overall system robustness. Some of these improvements include:

- Robust ESD protection cells for input and output signal pins and inter-chip bond pads.
- Low-resistance connectivity of ESD cells to supply and ground pins.
- Enhanced performance of high voltage isolation capacitor for better tolerance of ESD, EFT and surge events.
- Bigger on-chip decoupling capacitors to bypass undesirable high energy signals through a low impedance path.
- PMOS and NMOS devices isolated from each other by using guard rings to avoid triggering of parasitic SCRs.
- Reduced common mode currents across the isolation barrier by ensuring purely differential internal operation.

Typical Application (continued)

9.2.3 Application Performance Curves

Typical eye diagrams of ISO733x below indicate low jitter and wide open eye at the maximum data rate of 25 Mbps.

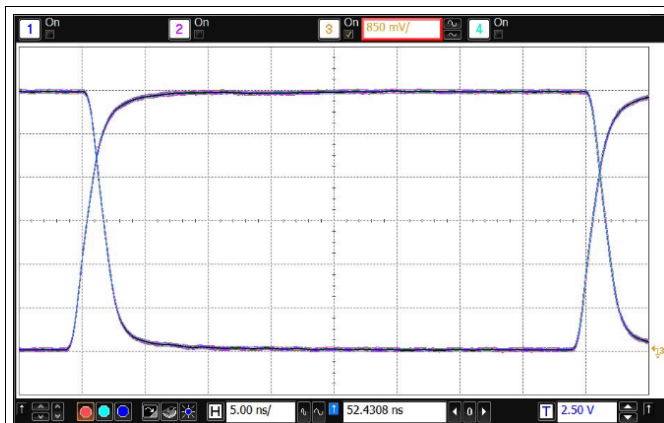


Figure 19. Eye Diagram at 25 Mbps, 5 V and 25°C

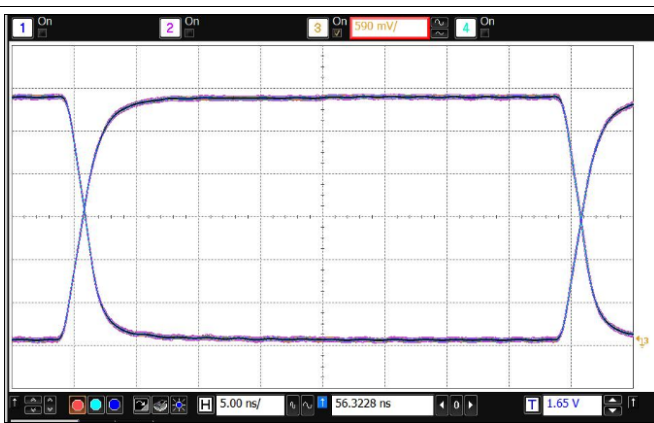


Figure 20. Eye Diagram at 25 Mbps, 3.3 V and 25°C

9.2.4 Systems Examples

Unlike Optocouplers, which need external components to improve performance, provide bias, or limit current, ISO733x only needs two external bypass capacitors to operate.

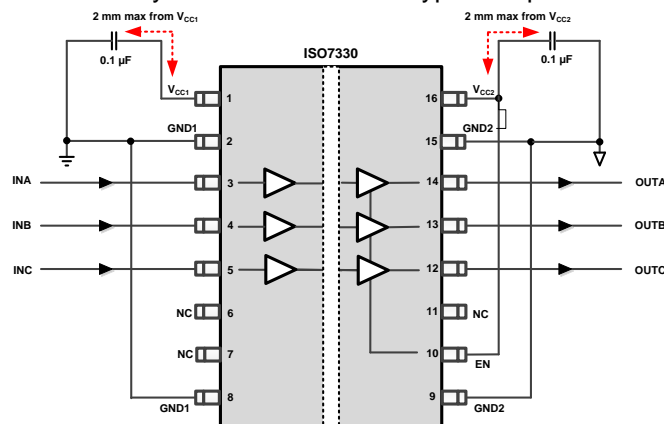


Figure 21. Typical ISO7330 Circuit Hook-up

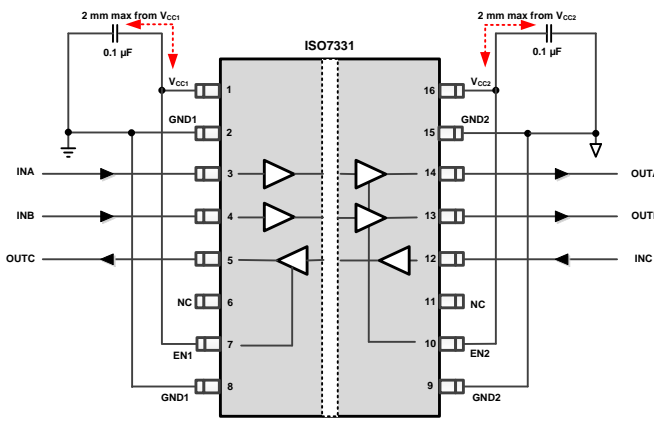


Figure 22. Typical ISO7331 Circuit Hook-up

10 Power Supply Recommendations

To ensure reliable operation at all data rates and supply voltages, a 0.1 µF bypass capacitor is recommended at input and output supply pins (V_{CC1} and V_{CC2}). The capacitors should be placed as close to the supply pins as possible. If only a single primary-side power supply is available in an application, isolated power can be generated for the secondary-side with the help of a transformer driver such as Texas Instruments' [SN6501](#). For such applications, detailed power supply design and transformer selection recommendations are available in [SN6501](#) datasheet ([SLLSEA0](#)).

11 Layout

11.1 PCB Material

For digital circuit boards operating below 150 Mbps, (or rise and fall times higher than 1 ns), and trace lengths of up to 10 inches, use standard FR-4 epoxy-glass as PCB material. FR-4 (Flame Retardant 4) meets the requirements of Underwriters Laboratories UL94-V0, and is preferred over cheaper alternatives due to its lower dielectric losses at high frequencies, less moisture absorption, greater strength and stiffness, and its self-extinguishing flammability-characteristics.

11.2 Layout Guidelines

A minimum of four layers is required to accomplish a low EMI PCB design (see [Figure 23](#)). Layer stacking should be in the following order (top-to-bottom): high-speed signal layer, ground plane, power plane and low-frequency signal layer.

- Routing the high-speed traces on the top layer avoids the use of vias (and the introduction of their inductances) and allows for clean interconnects between the isolator and the transmitter and receiver circuits of the data link.
- Placing a solid ground plane next to the high-speed signal layer establishes controlled impedance for transmission line interconnects and provides an excellent low-inductance path for the return current flow.
- Placing the power plane next to the ground plane creates additional high-frequency bypass capacitance of approximately 100pF/in².
- Routing the slower speed control signals on the bottom layer allows for greater flexibility as these signal links usually have margin to tolerate discontinuities such as vias.

If an additional supply voltage plane or signal layer is needed, add a second power / ground plane system to the stack to keep it symmetrical. This makes the stack mechanically stable and prevents it from warping. Also the power and ground plane of each power system can be placed closer together, thus increasing the high-frequency bypass capacitance significantly.

For detailed layout recommendations, see Application Note [SLLA284](#), *Digital Isolator Design Guide*.

11.3 Layout Example

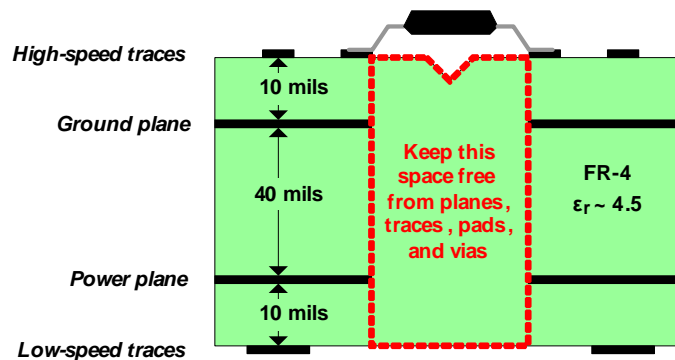


Figure 23. Recommended Layer Stack

12 Device and Documentation Support

12.1 Related Links

The table below lists quick access links. Categories include technical documents, support and community resources, tools and software, and quick access to sample or buy.

Table 3. Related Links

PARTS	PRODUCT FOLDER	SAMPLE & BUY	TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS	TOOLS & SOFTWARE	SUPPORT & COMMUNITY
ISO7330C	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here
ISO7330FC	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here
ISO7331C	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here
ISO7331FC	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here

12.2 Trademarks

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

12.3 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

12.4 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

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

[SLLA353](#), *Isolation Glossary*

13 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 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)
ISO7330CDW	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	40 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ISO7330C
ISO7330CDW.A	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	40 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ISO7330C
ISO7330CDW.B	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	40 TUBE	-	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	
ISO7330CDWR	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ISO7330C
ISO7330CDWR.A	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ISO7330C
ISO7330CDWR.B	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	2000 LARGE T&R	-	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	
ISO7330FCDW	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	40 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ISO7330FC
ISO7330FCDW.A	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	40 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ISO7330FC
ISO7330FCDW.B	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	40 TUBE	-	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	
ISO7330FCDWR	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ISO7330FC
ISO7330FCDWR.A	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ISO7330FC
ISO7330FCDWR.B	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	2000 LARGE T&R	-	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	
ISO7331CDW	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	40 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ISO7331C
ISO7331CDW.A	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	40 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ISO7331C
ISO7331CDW.B	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	40 TUBE	-	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	
ISO7331CDWR	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ISO7331C
ISO7331CDWR.A	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ISO7331C
ISO7331CDWR.B	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	2000 LARGE T&R	-	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	
ISO7331FCDW	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	40 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ISO7331FC
ISO7331FCDW.A	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	40 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ISO7331FC
ISO7331FCDW.B	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	40 TUBE	-	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	
ISO7331FCDWR	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ISO7331FC
ISO7331FCDWR.A	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ISO7331FC
ISO7331FCDWR.B	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	2000 LARGE T&R	-	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	

⁽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.

Important Information and Disclaimer:The information provided on this page represents TI's knowledge and belief as of the date that it is provided. TI bases its knowledge and belief on information provided by third parties, and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such information. Efforts are underway to better integrate information from third parties. TI has taken and continues to take reasonable steps to provide representative and accurate information but may not have conducted destructive testing or chemical analysis on incoming materials and chemicals. TI and TI suppliers consider certain information to be proprietary, and thus CAS numbers and other limited information may not be available for release.

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.

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
ISO7330CDWR	SOIC	DW	16	2000	330.0	16.4	10.75	10.7	2.7	12.0	16.0	Q1
ISO7330FCDWR	SOIC	DW	16	2000	330.0	16.4	10.75	10.7	2.7	12.0	16.0	Q1
ISO7331CDWR	SOIC	DW	16	2000	330.0	16.4	10.75	10.7	2.7	12.0	16.0	Q1
ISO7331FCDWR	SOIC	DW	16	2000	330.0	16.4	10.75	10.7	2.7	12.0	16.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
ISO7330CDWR	SOIC	DW	16	2000	350.0	350.0	43.0
ISO7330FCDWR	SOIC	DW	16	2000	350.0	350.0	43.0
ISO7331CDWR	SOIC	DW	16	2000	350.0	350.0	43.0
ISO7331FCDWR	SOIC	DW	16	2000	350.0	350.0	43.0

TUBE



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (μm)	B (mm)
ISO7330CDW	DW	SOIC	16	40	506.98	12.7	4826	6.6
ISO7330CDW.A	DW	SOIC	16	40	506.98	12.7	4826	6.6
ISO7330FCDW	DW	SOIC	16	40	506.98	12.7	4826	6.6
ISO7330FCDW.A	DW	SOIC	16	40	506.98	12.7	4826	6.6
ISO7331CDW	DW	SOIC	16	40	506.98	12.7	4826	6.6
ISO7331CDW.A	DW	SOIC	16	40	506.98	12.7	4826	6.6
ISO7331FCDW	DW	SOIC	16	40	506.98	12.7	4826	6.6
ISO7331FCDW.A	DW	SOIC	16	40	506.98	12.7	4826	6.6

GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

DW 16

SOIC - 2.65 mm max height

7.5 x 10.3, 1.27 mm pitch

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

This image is a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.



4224780/A



DW0016B

PACKAGE OUTLINE

SOIC - 2.65 mm max height

SOIC



4221009/B 07/2016

NOTES:

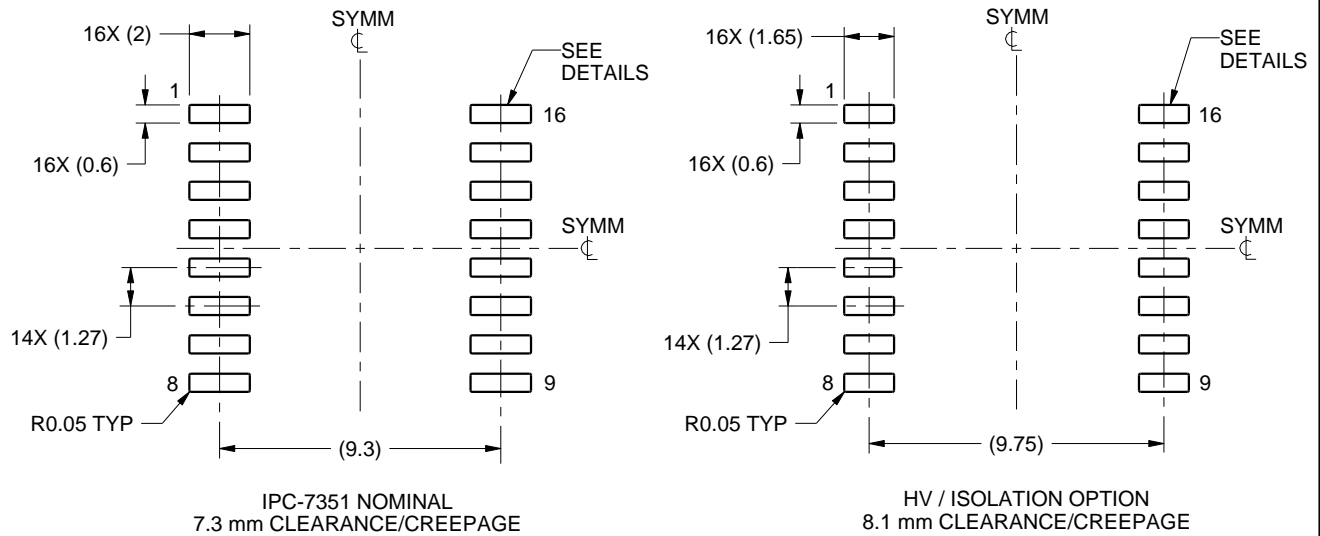
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm, per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm, per side.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-013.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

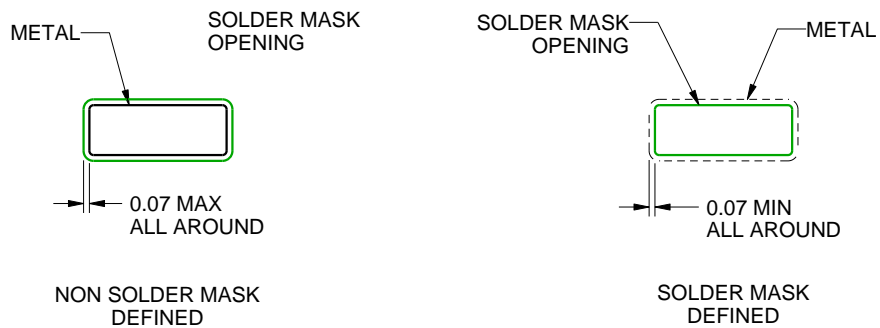
DW0016B

SOIC - 2.65 mm max height

SOIC



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
SCALE:4X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4221009/B 07/2016

NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

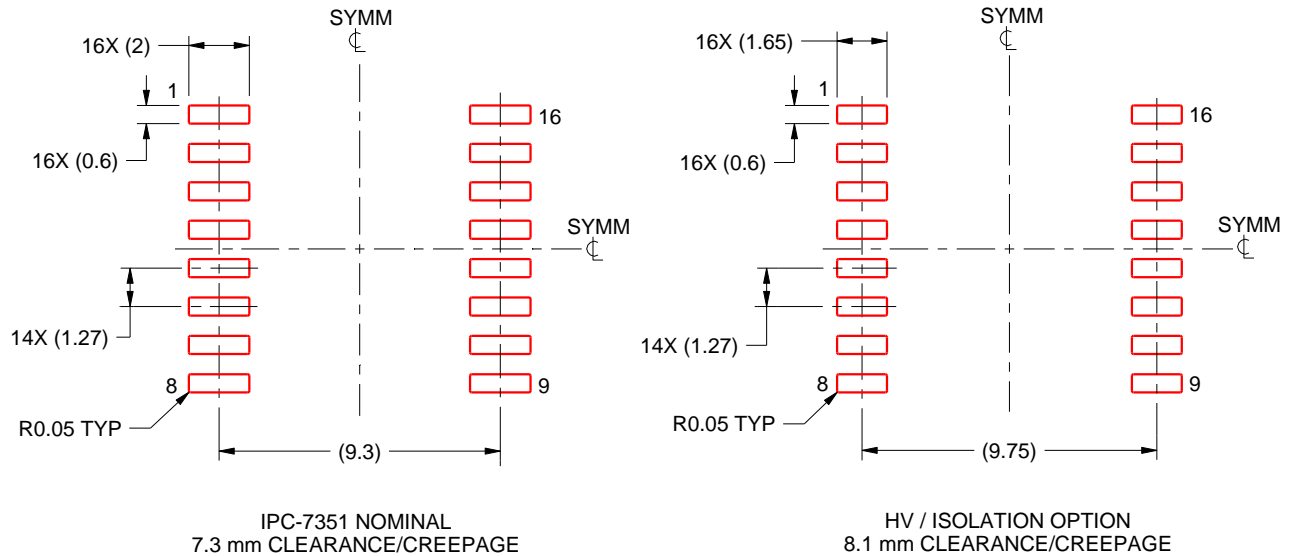
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DW0016B

SOIC - 2.65 mm max height

SOIC



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:4X

4221009/B 07/2016

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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