

# $\mu$ A78L00 SERIES POSITIVE-VOLTAGE REGULATORS

SLVS010N – JANUARY 1976 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2001

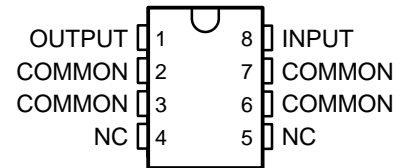
- 3-Terminal Regulators
- Output Current up to 100 mA
- No External Components
- Internal Thermal-Overload Protection
- Internal Short-Circuit Current Limiting
- Direct Replacements for Fairchild  $\mu$ A78L00 Series

## description

This series of fixed-voltage integrated-circuit voltage regulators is designed for a wide range of applications. These applications include on-card regulation for elimination of noise and distribution problems associated with single-point regulation. In addition, they can be used with power-pass elements to make high-current voltage regulators. One of these regulators can deliver up to 100 mA of output current. The internal limiting and thermal-shutdown features of these regulators make them essentially immune to overload. When used as a replacement for a zener diode-resistor combination, an effective improvement in output impedance can be obtained, together with lower bias current.

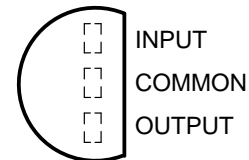
The  $\mu$ A78L00C and  $\mu$ A78L00AC series are characterized for operation over the virtual junction temperature range of 0°C to 125°C. The  $\mu$ A78L05AI is characterized for operation over the virtual junction temperature range of -40°C to 125°C.

D PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)



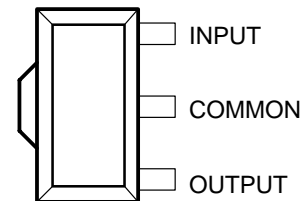
NC – No internal connection

LP PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)



TO-226AA

PK PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)



The center lead is in electrical contact with the tab.



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.

PRODUCTION DATA information is current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications per the terms of Texas Instruments standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

 **TEXAS  
INSTRUMENTS**

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# μA78L00 SERIES POSITIVE-VOLTAGE REGULATORS

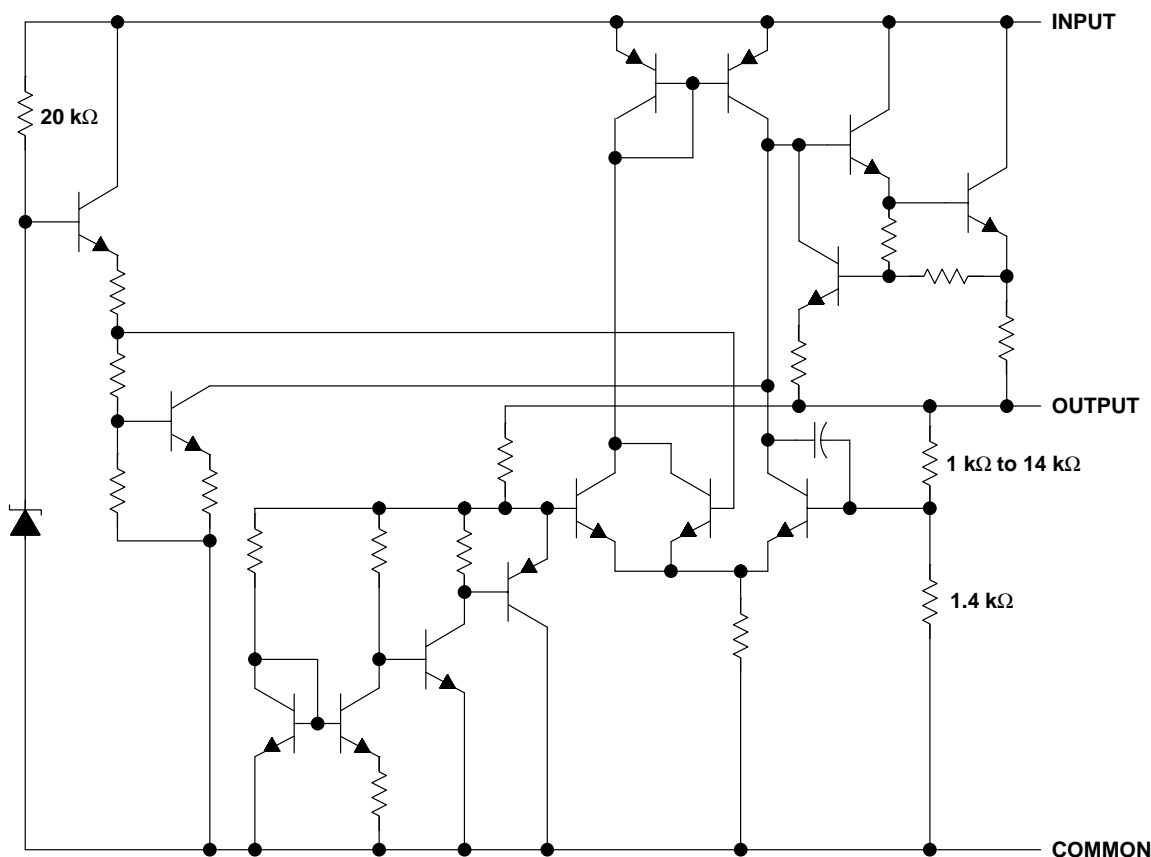
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## AVAILABLE OPTIONS

T <sub>J</sub>	V <sub>O(NOM)</sub> (V)	PACKAGED DEVICES					
		SMALL OUTLINE (D)		PLASTIC CYLINDRICAL (LP)		SOT-89 (PK)	
		OUTPUT VOLTAGE TOLERANCE					
		5%	10%	5%	10%	5%	10%
0°C to 125°C	2.6	μA78L02ACD	–	μA78L02ACL	–	–	–
	5	μA78L05AC	μA78L05C	μA78L05ACL	μA78L05CL	μA78L05ACPK	μA78L05CPK
	6.2	–	–	μA78L06ACL	–	μA78L06ACPK	–
	8	μA78L08ACD	μA78L08C	μA78L08ACL	–	μA78L08ACPK	μA78L08CPK
	9	μA78L09ACD	–	μA78L09ACL	μA78L09CL	μA78L09ACPK	–
	10	μA78L10ACD	–	μA78L10ACL	–	μA78L10ACPK	–
	12	μA78L12ACD	–	μA78L12ACL	–	μA78L12ACPK	–
	15	μA78L15ACD	–	μA78L15ACL	–	μA78L15ACPK	–
–40°C to 125°C	5	–	–	μA78L05AIL	–	–	–

D and LP packages are available taped and reeled. Add the suffix R to the device type (e.g., μA78L05ACDR). The PK package is only available taped and reeled (e.g., μA78L05ACPKR).

## schematic



NOTE A: Resistor values shown are nominal.



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## absolute maximum ratings over virtual junction temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Input voltage, $V_I$ : μA78L02AC, μA78L05C–μA78L09C, μA78L10AC .....	30 V
μA78L12C, μA78L12AC, μA78L15C, μA78L15AC .....	35 V
Package thermal impedance, $\theta_{JA}$ (see Notes 1 and 2): D package .....	97°C/W
LP package .....	156°C/W
PK package .....	52°C/W
Virtual junction temperature, $T_J$ .....	150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds .....	260°C
Storage temperature range, $T_{stg}$ .....	–65°C to 150°C

† 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.

- NOTES: 1. Maximum power dissipation is a function of  $T_J(\max)$ ,  $\theta_{JA}$ , and  $T_A$ . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable ambient temperature is  $P_D = (T_J(\max) - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$ . Operating at the absolute maximum  $T_J$  of 150°C can affect reliability. Due to variations in individual device electrical characteristics and thermal resistance, the built-in thermal-overload protection may be activated at power levels slightly above or below the rated dissipation.
2. The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.

## recommended operating conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT	
$V_I$	Input voltage	μA78L02AC	4.75	20	V
		μA78L05C, μA78L05AC	7	20	
		μA78L06C, μA78L06AC	8.5	20	
		μA78L08C, μA78L08AC	10.5	23	
		μA78L09C, μA78L09AC	11.5	24	
		μA78L10AC	12.5	25	
		μA78L12C, μA78L12AC	14.5	27	
		μA78L15C, μA78L15AC	17.5	30	
$I_O$	Output current		100	mA	
$T_J$	Operating virtual junction temperature range	μA78LxxC and μA78LxxAC series	0	125	°C
		μA78L05AI	–40	125	



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electrical characteristics at specified virtual junction temperature,  $V_I = 9\text{ V}$ ,  $I_O = 40\text{ mA}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_J$ †	μA78L02AC			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
Output voltage	$V_I = 4.75\text{ V to }20\text{ V}$ , $I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$	25°C	2.5	2.6	2.7	V
		0°C to 125°C	2.45		2.75	
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }70\text{ mA}$	0°C to 125°C	2.45		2.75	
Input voltage regulation	$V_I = 4.75\text{ V to }20\text{ V}$	25°C	20		100	mV
	$V_I = 5\text{ V to }20\text{ V}$		16		75	
Ripple rejection	$V_I = 6\text{ V to }20\text{ V}$ , $f = 120\text{ Hz}$	25°C	43	51		dB
Output voltage regulation	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }100\text{ mA}$	25°C	12		50	mV
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$		6		25	
Output noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz to }100\text{ kHz}$	25°C	30			μV
Dropout voltage		25°C	1.7			V
Bias current		25°C	3.6		6	mA
		125°C			5.5	
Bias current change	$V_I = 5\text{ V to }20\text{ V}$	0°C to 125°C			2.5	mA
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$				0.1	

† Pulse-testing techniques maintain  $T_J$  as close to  $T_A$  as possible. Thermal effects must be taken into account separately. All characteristics are measured with a 0.33-μF capacitor across the input and a 0.1-μF capacitor across the output.

electrical characteristics at specified virtual junction temperature,  $V_I = 10\text{ V}$ ,  $I_O = 40\text{ mA}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_J$ ‡	μA78L05C			μA78L05AC μA78L05AI			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Output voltage	$V_I = 7\text{ V to }20\text{ V}$ , $I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$	25°C	4.6	5	5.4	4.8	5	5.2	V
		Full range	4.5		5.5	4.75		5.25	
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }70\text{ mA}$	Full range	4.5		5.5	4.75		5.25	
Input voltage regulation	$V_I = 7\text{ V to }20\text{ V}$	25°C	32		200	32		150	mV
	$V_I = 8\text{ V to }20\text{ V}$		26		150	26		100	
Ripple rejection	$V_I = 8\text{ V to }18\text{ V}$ , $f = 120\text{ Hz}$	25°C	40	49		41	49	dB	
Output voltage regulation	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }100\text{ mA}$	25°C	15		60	15		60	mV
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$		8		30	8		30	
Output noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz to }100\text{ kHz}$	25°C	42			42		μV	
Dropout voltage		25°C	1.7			1.7		V	
Bias current		25°C	3.8		6	3.8		6	mA
		125°C			5.5	5.5			
Bias current change	$V_I = 8\text{ V to }20\text{ V}$	Full range			1.5	1.5		mA	
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$				0.2	0.1			

‡ Pulse-testing techniques maintain  $T_J$  as close to  $T_A$  as possible. Thermal effects must be taken into account separately. All characteristics are measured with a 0.33-μF capacitor across the input and a 0.1-μF capacitor across the output. Full range for the μA78L05AC is  $T_J = 0^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$  and full range for the μA78L05AI is  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$ .



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**electrical characteristics at specified virtual junction temperature,  $V_I = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $I_O = 40\text{ mA}$  (unless otherwise noted)**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_J$ †	μA78L06C			μA78L06AC			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Output voltage	$V_I = 8.5\text{ V to }20\text{ V}$ , $I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$	25°C	5.7	6.2	6.7	5.95	6.2	6.45	V
		0°C to 125°C	5.6		6.8	5.9		6.5	
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }70\text{ mA}$	0°C to 125°C	5.6		6.8	5.9		6.5	
Input voltage regulation	$V_I = 8.5\text{ V to }20\text{ V}$	25°C	35		200	35		175	mV
	$V_I = 9\text{ V to }20\text{ V}$		29		150	29		125	
Ripple rejection	$V_I = 10\text{ V to }20\text{ V}$ , $f = 120\text{ Hz}$	25°C	39	48		40	48		dB
Output voltage regulation	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }100\text{ mA}$	25°C	16		80	16		80	mV
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$		9		40	9		40	
Output noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz to }100\text{ kHz}$	25°C	46			46			μV
Dropout voltage		25°C	1.7			1.7			V
Bias current		25°C	3.9		6	3.9		6	mA
		125°C			5.5			5.5	
Bias current change	$V_I = 9\text{ V to }20\text{ V}$	0°C to 125°C			1.5			1.5	mA
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$				0.2			0.1	

† Pulse-testing techniques maintain  $T_J$  as close to  $T_A$  as possible. Thermal effects must be taken into account separately. All characteristics are measured with a 0.33-μF capacitor across the input and a 0.1-μF capacitor across the output.

**electrical characteristics at specified virtual junction temperature,  $V_I = 14\text{ V}$ ,  $I_O = 40\text{ mA}$  (unless otherwise noted)**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_J$ †	μA78L08C			μA78L08AC			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Output voltage	$V_I = 10.5\text{ V to }23\text{ V}$ , $I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$	25°C	7.36	8	8.64	7.7	8	8.3	V
		0°C to 125°C	7.2		8.8	7.6		8.4	
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }70\text{ mA}$	0°C to 125°C	7.2		8.8	7.6		8.4	
Input voltage regulation	$V_I = 10.5\text{ V to }23\text{ V}$	25°C	42		200	42		175	mV
	$V_I = 11\text{ V to }23\text{ V}$		36		150	36		125	
Ripple rejection	$V_I = 13\text{ V to }23\text{ V}$ , $f = 120\text{ Hz}$	25°C	36	46		37	46		dB
Output voltage regulation	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }100\text{ mA}$	25°C	18		80	18		80	mV
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$		10		40	10		40	
Output noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz to }100\text{ kHz}$	25°C	54			54			μV
Dropout voltage		25°C	1.7			1.7			V
Bias current		25°C	4		6	4		6	mA
		125°C			5.5			5.5	
Bias current change	$V_I = 5\text{ V to }20\text{ V}$	0°C to 125°C			1.5			1.5	mA
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$				0.2			0.1	

† Pulse-testing techniques maintain  $T_J$  as close to  $T_A$  as possible. Thermal effects must be taken into account separately. All characteristics are measured with a 0.33-μF capacitor across the input and a 0.1-μF capacitor across the output.



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electrical characteristics at specified virtual junction temperature,  $V_I = 16\text{ V}$ ,  $I_O = 40\text{ mA}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_J$ †	μA78L09C			μA78L09AC			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Output voltage	$V_I = 12\text{ V to }24\text{ V}$ , $I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$	25°C	8.3	9	9.7	8.6	9	9.4	V
		0°C to 125°C	8.1		9.9	8.55		9.45	
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }70\text{ mA}$	0°C to 125°C	8.1		9.9	8.55		9.45	
Input voltage regulation	$V_I = 12\text{ V to }24\text{ V}$	25°C		45	225		45	175	mV
	$V_I = 13\text{ V to }24\text{ V}$			40	175		40	125	
Ripple rejection	$V_I = 15\text{ V to }25\text{ V}$ , $f = 120\text{ Hz}$	25°C	36	45		38	45		dB
Output voltage regulation	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }100\text{ mA}$	25°C		19	90		19	90	mV
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$			11	40		11	40	
Output noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz to }100\text{ kHz}$	25°C		58			58		μV
Dropout voltage		25°C		1.7			1.7		V
Bias current		25°C		4.1	6		4.1	6	mA
		125°C			5.5			5.5	
Bias current change	$V_I = 13\text{ V to }24\text{ V}$	0°C to 125°C			1.5			1.5	mA
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$				0.2			0.1	

† Pulse-testing techniques maintain  $T_J$  as close to  $T_A$  as possible. Thermal effects must be taken into account separately. All characteristics are measured with a 0.33-μF capacitor across the input and a 0.1-μF capacitor across the output.

electrical characteristics at specified virtual junction temperature,  $V_I = 14\text{ V}$ ,  $I_O = 40\text{ mA}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_J$ †	μA78L10AC			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
Output voltage	$V_I = 13\text{ V to }25\text{ V}$ , $I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$	25°C	9.6	10	10.4	V
		0°C to 125°C	9.5		10.5	
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }70\text{ mA}$	0°C to 125°C	9.5		10.5	
Input voltage regulation	$V_I = 13\text{ V to }25\text{ V}$	25°C		51	175	mV
	$V_I = 14\text{ V to }25\text{ V}$			42	125	
Ripple rejection	$V_I = 15\text{ V to }25\text{ V}$ , $f = 120\text{ Hz}$	25°C	37	44		dB
Output voltage regulation	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }100\text{ mA}$	25°C		20	90	mV
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$			11	40	
Output noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz to }100\text{ kHz}$	25°C		62		μV
Dropout voltage		25°C		1.7		V
Bias current		25°C		4.2	6	mA
		125°C			5.5	
Bias current change	$V_I = 14\text{ V to }25\text{ V}$	0°C to 125°C			1.5	mA
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$				0.1	

† Pulse-testing techniques maintain  $T_J$  as close to  $T_A$  as possible. Thermal effects must be taken into account separately. All characteristics are measured with a 0.33-μF capacitor across the input and a 0.1-μF capacitor across the output.



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**electrical characteristics at specified virtual junction temperature,  $V_I = 19\text{ V}$ ,  $I_O = 40\text{ mA}$  (unless otherwise noted)**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_J$ †	μA78L12C			μA78L12AC			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Output voltage	$V_I = 14\text{ V to }27\text{ V}$ , $I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$	25°C	11.1	12	12.9	11.5	12	12.5	V
		0°C to 125°C	10.8		13.2	11.4		12.6	
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }70\text{ mA}$	0°C to 125°C	10.8		13.2	11.4		12.6	
Input voltage regulation	$V_I = 14.5\text{ V to }27\text{ V}$	25°C	55		250	55		250	mV
	$V_I = 16\text{ V to }27\text{ V}$		49		200	49		200	
Ripple rejection	$V_I = 15\text{ V to }25\text{ V}$ , $f = 120\text{ Hz}$	25°C	36	42		37	42	dB	
Output voltage regulation	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }100\text{ mA}$	25°C	22		100	22		100	mV
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$		13		50	13		50	
Output noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz to }100\text{ kHz}$	25°C	70			70			μV
Dropout voltage		25°C	1.7			1.7			V
Bias current		25°C	4.3		6.5	4.3		6.5	mA
		125°C			6			6	
Bias current change	$V_I = 16\text{ V to }27\text{ V}$	0°C to 125°C			1.5			1.5	mA
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$				0.2			0.1	

† Pulse-testing techniques maintain  $T_J$  as close to  $T_A$  as possible. Thermal effects must be taken into account separately. All characteristics are measured with a 0.33-μF capacitor across the input and a 0.1-μF capacitor across the output.

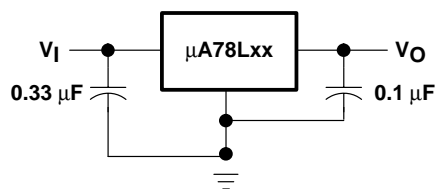
**electrical characteristics at specified virtual junction temperature,  $V_I = 23\text{ V}$ ,  $I_O = 40\text{ mA}$  (unless otherwise noted)**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_J$ †	μA78L15C			μA78L15AC			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Output voltage	$V_I = 17.5\text{ V to }30\text{ V}$ , $I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$	25°C	13.8	15	16.2	14.4	15	15.6	V
		0°C to 125°C	13.5		16.5	14.25		15.75	
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }70\text{ mA}$	0°C to 125°C	13.5		16.5	14.25		15.75	
Input voltage regulation	$V_I = 17.5\text{ V to }30\text{ V}$	25°C	65		300	65		300	mV
	$V_I = 20\text{ V to }30\text{ V}$		58		250	58		250	
Ripple rejection	$V_I = 18.5\text{ V to }28.5\text{ V}$ , $f = 120\text{ Hz}$	25°C	33	39		34	39	dB	
Output voltage regulation	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }100\text{ mA}$	25°C	25		150	25		150	mV
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$		15		75	15		75	
Output noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz to }100\text{ kHz}$	25°C	82			82			μV
Dropout voltage		25°C	1.7			1.7			V
Bias current		25°C	4.6		6.5	4.6		6.5	mA
		125°C			6			6	
Bias current change	$V_I = 10\text{ V to }30\text{ V}$	0°C to 125°C			1.5			1.5	mA
	$I_O = 1\text{ mA to }40\text{ mA}$				0.2			0.1	

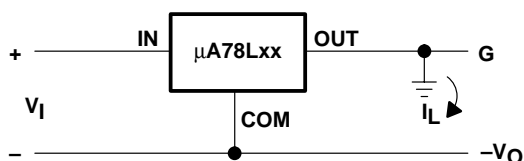
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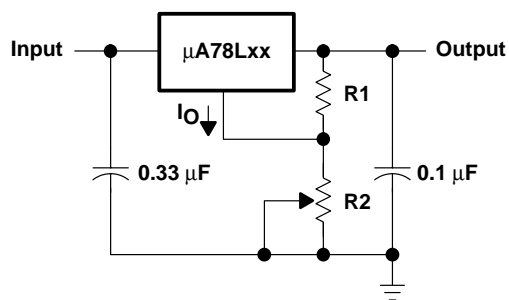
**APPLICATION INFORMATION**



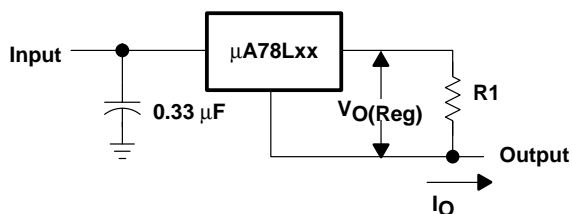
**Figure 1. Fixed-Output Regulator**



**Figure 2. Positive Regulator in Negative Configuration (V<sub>I</sub> Must Float)**



**Figure 3. Adjustable-Output Regulator**

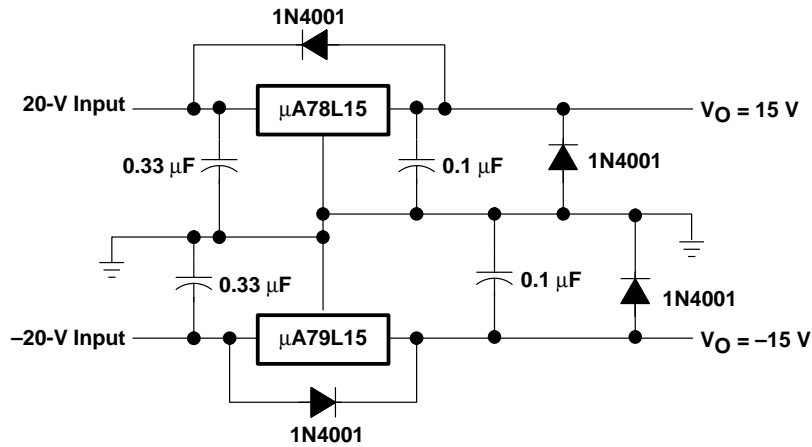


$$I_O = (V_O/R1) + I_O \text{ Bias Current}$$

**Figure 4. Current Regulator**



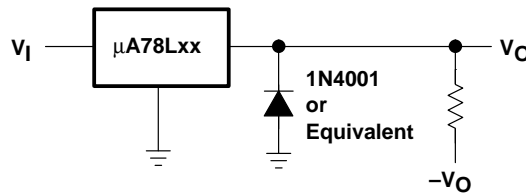
**APPLICATION INFORMATION**



**Figure 5. Regulated Dual Supply**

**operation with a load common to a voltage of opposite polarity**

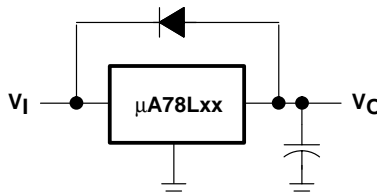
In many cases, a regulator powers a load that is not connected to ground but, instead, is connected to a voltage source of opposite polarity (e.g., operational amplifiers, level-shifting circuits, etc.). In these cases, a clamp diode should be connected to the regulator output as shown in Figure 6. This protects the regulator from output polarity reversals during startup and short-circuit operation.



**Figure 6. Output Polarity-Reversal-Protection Circuit**

**reverse-bias protection**

Occasionally, the input voltage to the regulator can collapse faster than the output voltage. This can occur, for example, when the input supply is crowbarred during an output overvoltage condition. If the output voltage is greater than approximately 7 V, the emitter-base junction of the series-pass element (internal or external) could break down and be damaged. To prevent this, a diode shunt can be employed as shown in Figure 7.



**Figure 7. Reverse-Bias-Protection Circuit**

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