TI OMAP4xxx POP SMT Design Guideline

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Package Introduction

ℵ OMAP4 SMT Process sharing

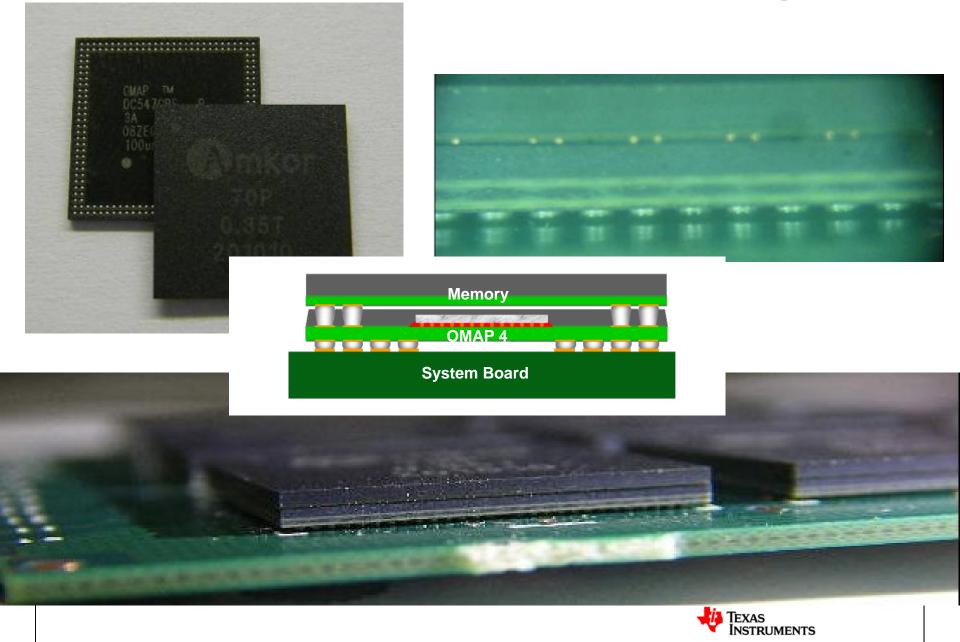
- ✓ Stencil/PCB design guide
- Memory chip flux/solder dipping in 1-step mounting
- ✓The example of Pick & Place machine condition setting
- Reflow profile recommendation
- ✓ SMT experiment examples

x Appendix

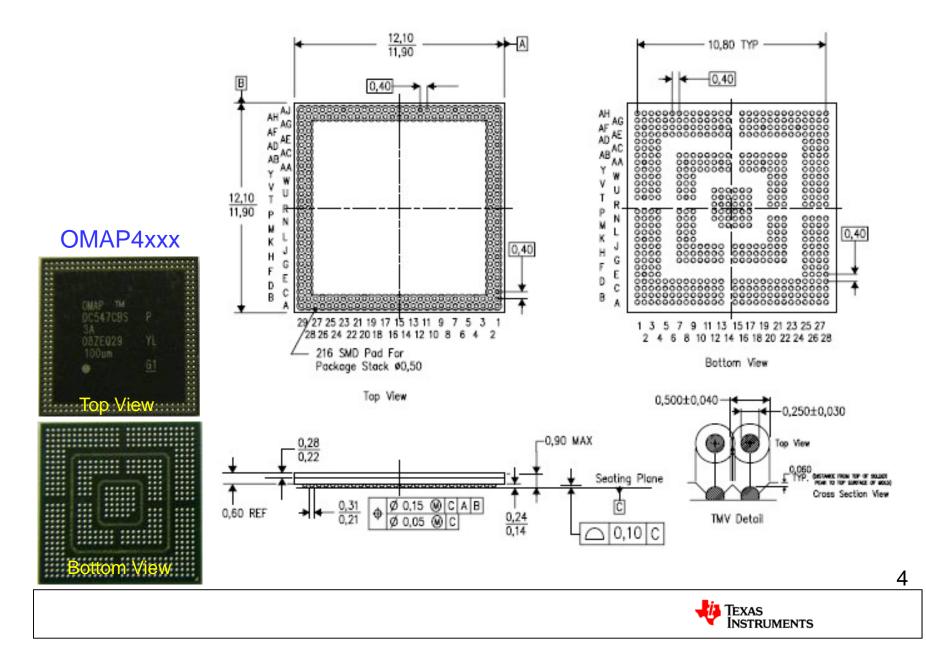
- Through molded via solder rework methods
- ✓X-ray examples
- ✓ Screen print material and tool examples
- ✓ Package warpage affect examples



OMAP4XXX POP Packages

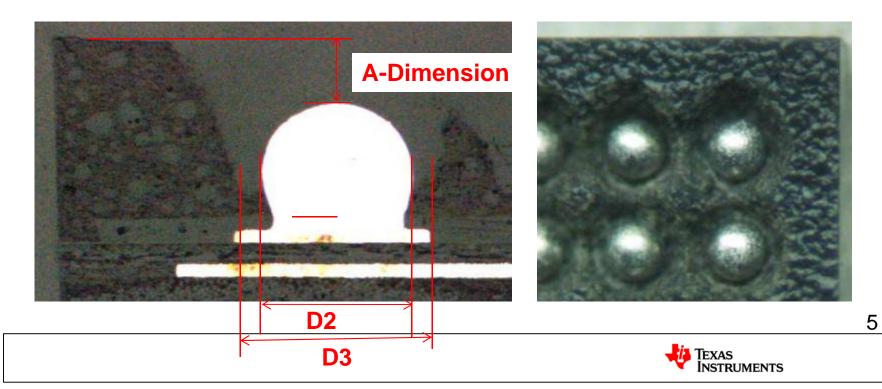


Mechanical Drawing of OMAP4xxx CBS (TMV)

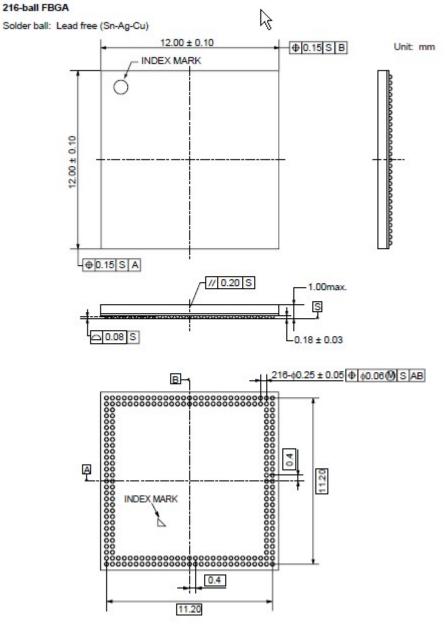


OMAP4xxx TMV





Mechanical Drawing of Memory Chip



Memory Chip

Bottom View

Texas Instruments 6

Agenda:

Package Introduction

OMAP4 SMT Process sharing

✓ Stencil/PCB design guide

Memory chip flux/solder dipping in 1-step mounting

The example of Pick & Place machine condition setting

Reflow profile recommendation

✓SMT experiment examples

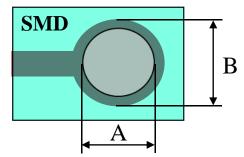
80 Q& A 😪



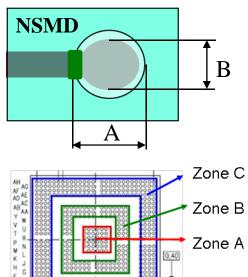
Stencil/PCB design guide for P0.4 OMAP4

PWB Land & Stencil aperture design Recommendation for pitch 0.4mm

Solder Mask Defined



Non Solder Mask Defined



1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27

<u>Ball Pitch</u>		PWB I A	<u>Design</u> <u>B</u>	Stencil Thickness	Design Opening	
	SMD*	0.23	0.28	0.08/0.1	0.25	(Zone C)
0.4mm				0.08/0.1	0.20	(Zone A+B)
	NSMD	0.28	0.23	0.08/0.1	0.25	(Zone C)
				0.08/0.1	0.20	(Zone A+B)

- Avoid VIP(Via in Pad) design. If should do it, the plugged via with flatten surface is recommended.
- SMD design is more suggested than NSMD to prevent the solder starvation form trace neck or irregular joint shape.
- Trace design: No big ground with several pads connection or wide trace neck.
- Square opening of Stencil can get more volume for joint print.

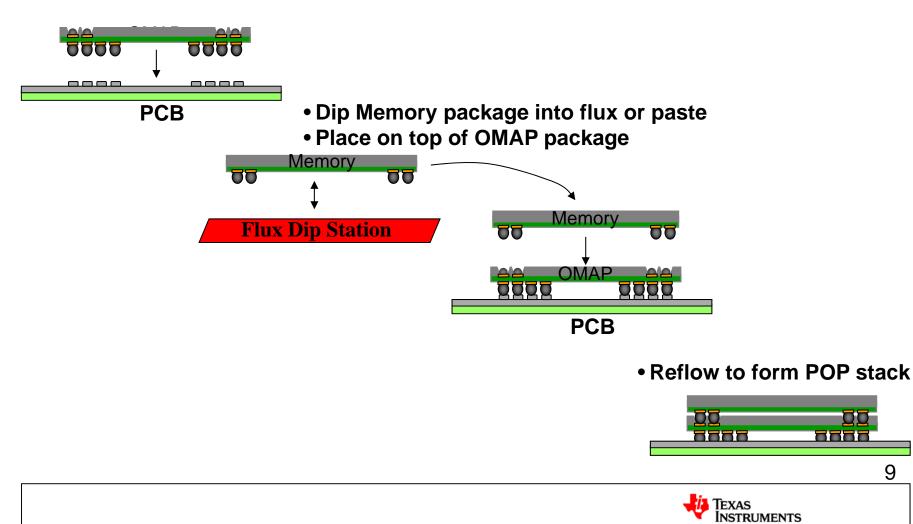


Package on Package (POP) Surface Mount Assembly Process Flow

8886

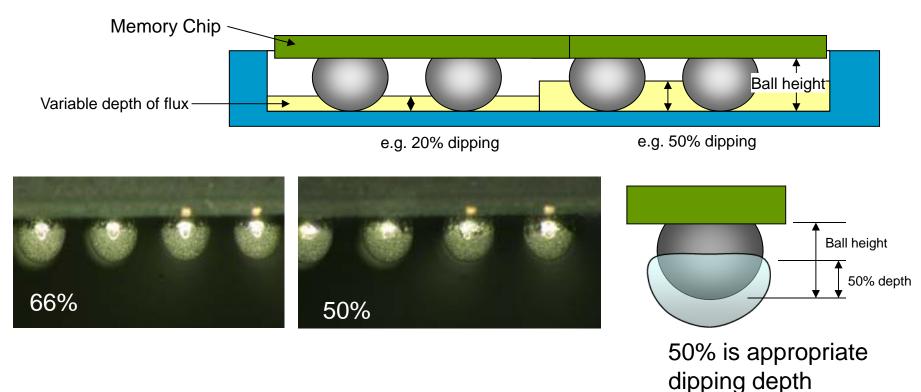
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- Screen print solder paste to PCB
- Pick and place OMAP BGA



Memory chip flux/solder dipping recommendation in 1-step mounting

"A" memory DC package, is dipped into flux with variable depth

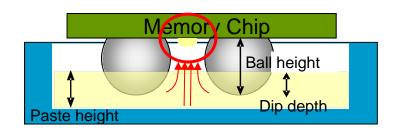


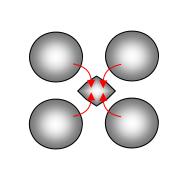
Flux/solder past dip depth:

From the evaluation, the optimal results at 50-70 % flux dip and solder paste.

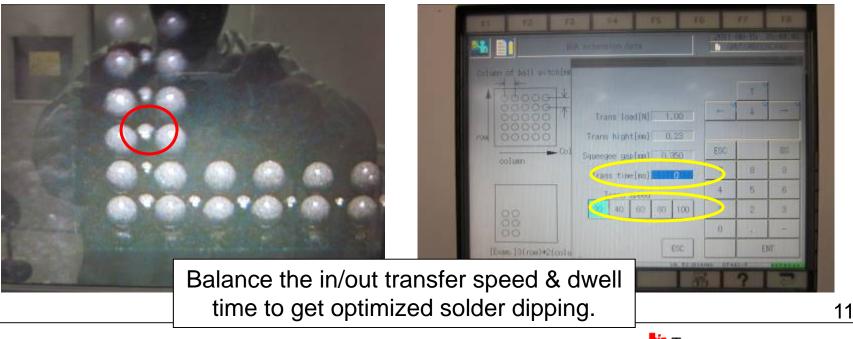


Memory Paste dipping & SMT Machine Control Setting





Memory Dip too fast + paste suppress by 4 balls and extrude the additional paste up & attached on the bottom of substrate surface.

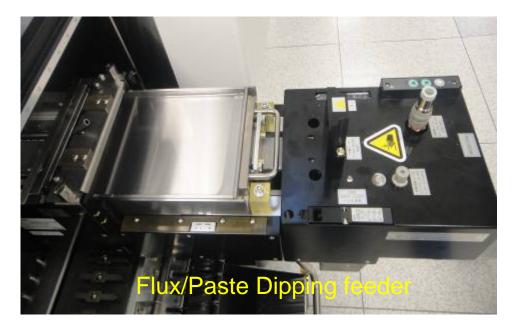


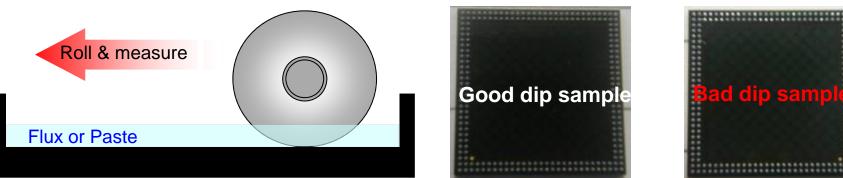


Flux/Solder Paste Depth Measurement



Flux/paste dipping depth was measured by using height gauge shown in below picture.





The dipping performance contributed the top level soldering yield directly.



Measurement of flux depth (Example)



Wet Film Thickness Gauge 433

ISO, BS



One instrument only for 4 measuring ranges: 5 - 100 microns, 100 - 500 microns, 300 - 700 microns, 700 - 1500 microns. This comb-shaped instrument, made of stainless steel, stands out for high accuracy.

Wet Film Thickness Gauge 234

DIN, ASTM, BS, ISO, NF



A hardened and ground double wheel with an eccentric cam in the middle is rolled over a newly applied film. The wetting line on the middle cam is read off on a scale as wet film thickness. Total measuring range: 1500 microns, available in 8 different sub-ranges.



Condition of PnP M/C setting (example)

Placement Parameters:

- ✓ SMT M/C Brand: Panasonic
- ✓Type: NPM
- Device Placement: OMAP4 + Memory Chip
- Placement method: By 1-step
- Fiducial marks recognition for placement:
 - By Board fiducial
- Pick up Nozzle type: 1004
- ✓Nozzle size: ~8mm (with robber tip)
- Memory Vision sequence: Pickup + Camera
 vision + Memory Dipping + Placement
- ✓Dwell time of memory dipping: 400ms ~1 sec
- Placement Force (N) or placement depth (um):
 For OMAP4: package height+1~2.5N (push down)
 For Memory Chip: package height+1~2.5N (push down)





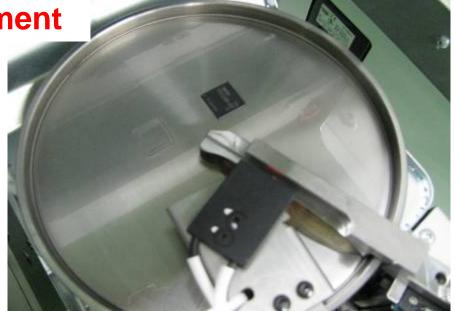
Nozzle type: 1004



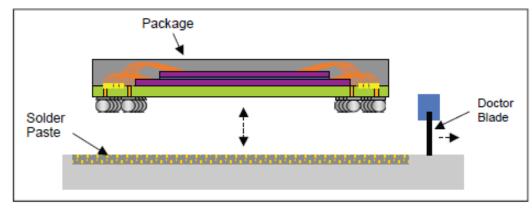
Bottom and Top BGA Placement

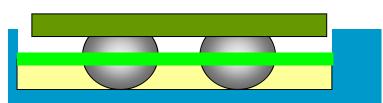


Surface Mounter: Fuji NXT



Memory Package Flux Dipping Reservoir

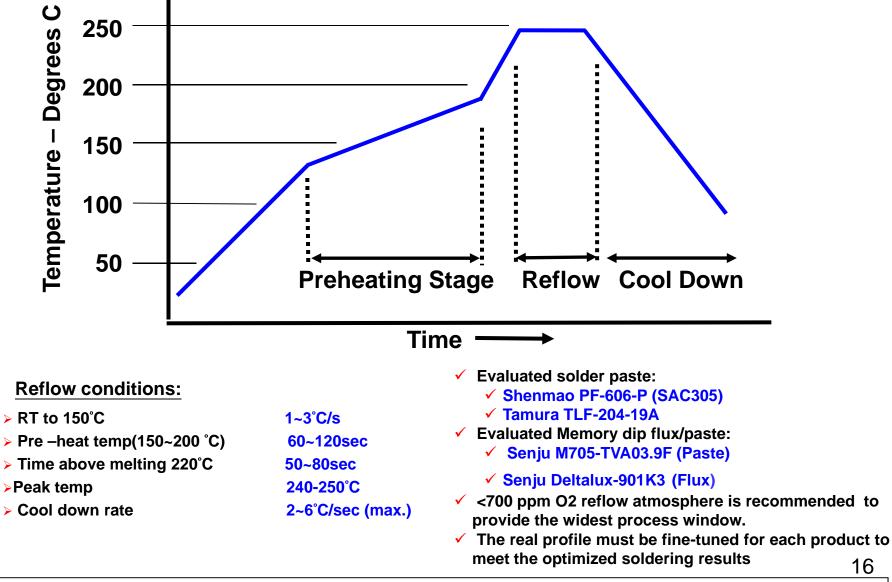




Ideal Flux Depth = 50-60%

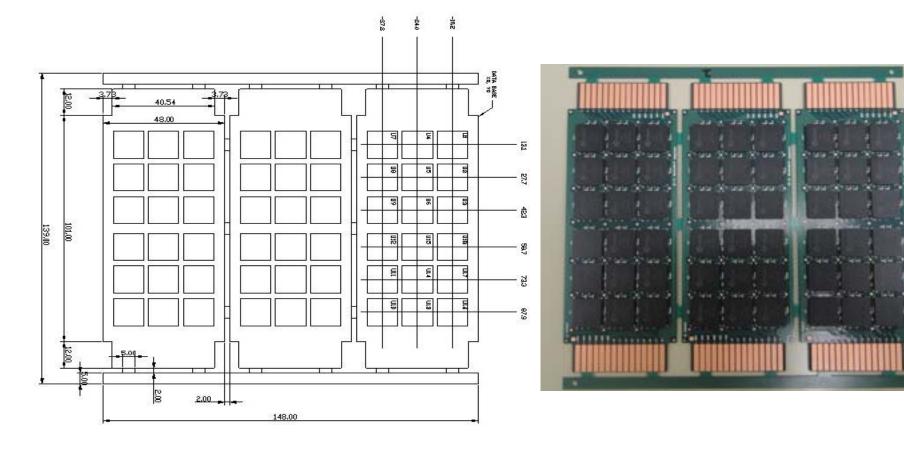
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

Profile Recommendation for OMAP4xxx (TMV)



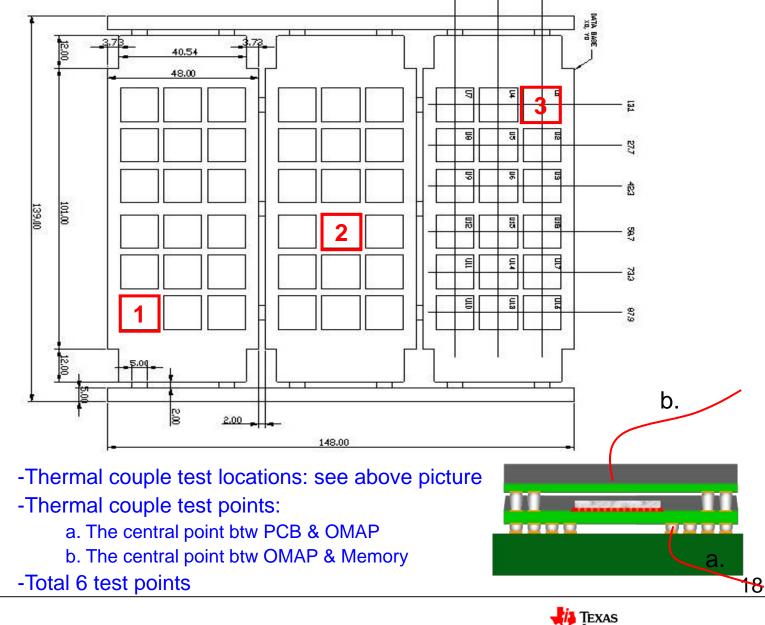


PCB panel



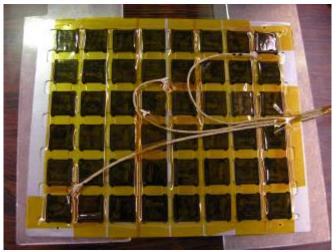


POP profile test board example



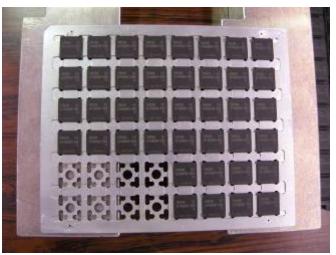
INSTRUMENTS

2-pass reflow: Pre-stack tray for FCPOP

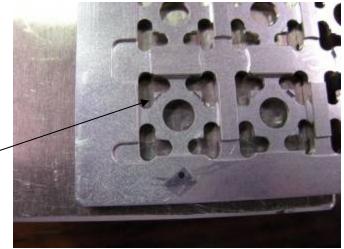


To check temperature profile

Bottom POP is supported by this rib to depopulated ball area



Pre-stack tray designed for TI OMAP3430



Pre-stack tray designed for TI OMAP3430 19



Agenda:

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ℵ OMAP4 SMT Process sharing

- ✓ Stencil/PCB design guide
- Memory chip flux/solder dipping in 1-step mounting
- The example of Pick & Place machine condition setting

Reflow profile recommendation

SMT experiment examples

80 Q& A



OMAP4xxx SMT Evaluation

Preliminary experiments performed concurrent to package design and material selection

Experiments	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dippable mat'l	Senju 529D-1	Senju 529D-1	Senju 529D-1	Senju 529D-1	Senju M705- TVA03.9-F	Senju Deltalux- 901K3	Senju Deltalux- 901K3
Dinning plate denth	Flux	Flux	Flux	Flux	Paste	Flux	Flux
Dipping plate depth Reflow Atmosphere	<u>170um</u> Air	170um N2	<u>170um</u> N2	170um Air	140um N2	<u>170um</u> N2	<u>160um</u> N2
Reflow preheat time (sec)	80-90	80-90	60-65	60-65	70-80	70-80	70-80
Dwell time for TMV package placement (ms)	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Dwell time for memory package dipping (ms)	300	300	300	300	600	600	300
Dwell time for memory package placement (ms)	300	300	300	300	500	500	500
Sample Size	1635	204	2310	1700	972	216	700
Rejects	114	0	5	37	0	3	8
Yield	93%	100%	100%	98%	100%	99%	99%

Total Air Atmosphere							
Sample Size	3335						
Rejects	151						
Yield	95.5%						
Total N2 Atmosphere							
Sample Size	4402						
Rejects	16						
Yield	99.6%						

Summary:

- Nitrogen atmosphere better than air
- Senju 901K3 better in air than Senju 529D-1*
- Dipping depth too deep*

*reference follow up tests in this report



OMAP4xxx DOE Experiments



OMAP4xxx DC (TMV) SMT Evaluation DOE1



DOE1 Set Up

	Flux Dipping	Paste Dipping			
OMAP4 Package	OMAP4 CBS Daisy Chain	OMAP4 CBS Daisy Chain			
Memory Package	Mock Up	Mock Up			
SMT Board	NSMD Pads	SMD Pads			
Bottom BGA Paste	Shenmao PF-606-P (SAC305)	Shenmao PF-606-P (SAC305)			
Top BGA Flux or Paste	Senju Deltalux-901K3 (No-Clean dipping flux)	Senju M705-TVA03.9F (SAC305, No-Clean dipping paste)			
Solder Stencil	Laser and electro-polished	Laser and electro-polished			
Thickness (um)	80	80			
Shape	Round	Round			
Outer Four Rows Diameter (um)	250	250			
Inner Rows Diameter (um)	200	200			
Memory Package Dipping Depth (um)	120 - 140um	See other table			
Reflow Profile					
Pre-heat time	70-80 sec	70-80 sec			
Time above Liquid	65 - 75 sec	65 - 75 sec			
Peak temp and time	245-250oC	245-250oC			
Reflow Atmosphere	Nitrogen (700 O2 ppm)	Nitrogen (700 O2 ppm)			
Sample Size	540 packages	270			
Yield					
Opens (DC net test)	0/540	See other table			
Shorts (X-Ray)	0/540	See other table			

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DOE1 Results

	Run 1	Run 2
	Flux Dipping	Paste Dipping
Memory Ball Height	190um	190um
Top BGA Flux or Paste	Senju Deltalux-901K3 (No-Clean dipping flux)	Senju M705-TVA03.9F (SAC305, No-Clean dipping paste)
Warm up time	> 8 hours	See below table
Memory Package Dipping Depth (um)	120 - 140um	See below table
Sample Size	540 ea	270ea
Yield		
Opens (DC net test)	0/540	See below table
Shorts (X-Ray)	0/540	See below table

Run	2-1	2-2	2-2 2-3 2-4					
Bottom BGA Paste		Sher	nmao PF-606-P (SA	C305)				
Warm up time	p time > 18 hours							
Top BGA Paste Senju M705-TVA03.9F (SAC305, No-Clean dipping paste)								
Warm up time	30 min > 18 hours							
Memory Package Dipping Depth (um)	140	125	124	122	122			
Yield								
Opens (DC net test)	0/54	0/54	0/54	0/54	0/54			
Shorts (X-Ray)	54/54	2/54	0/54	0/54	0/54			

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

Top BGA Typical Solder Joint Defects

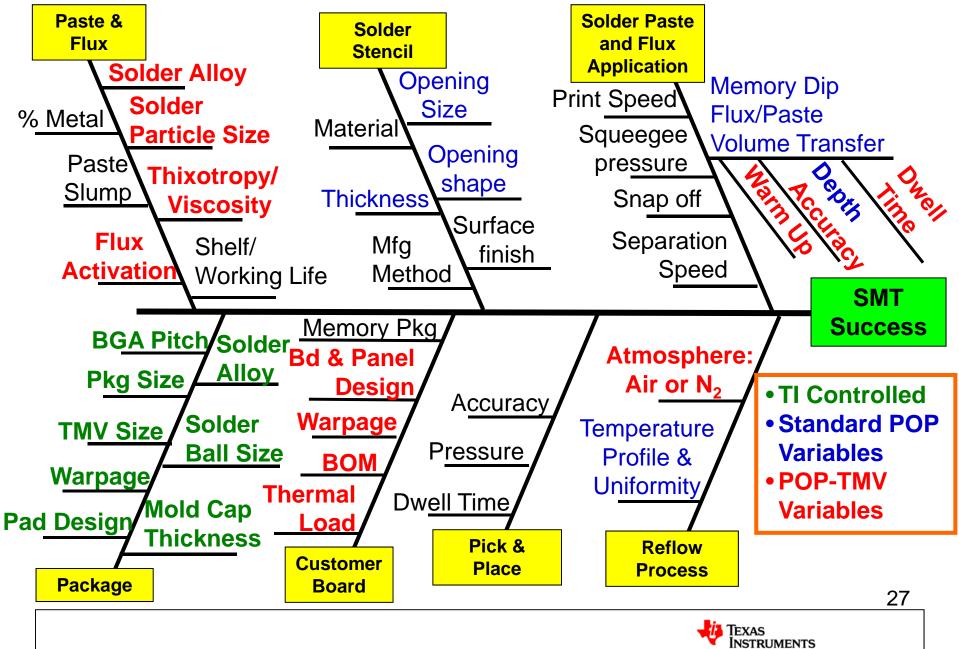
Defect: Random single or double non-wet solder joints **Root Causes**:

- Insufficient flux
- OMAP and/or Memory solder ball height and gap variation during the reflow process

Solution: Flux volume transfer control



POP SMT Process Variables



OMAP4xxx DC (TMV) SMT Evaluation DOE2



DOE2 Set up: Screen Print Stencil Design & Reflow Process

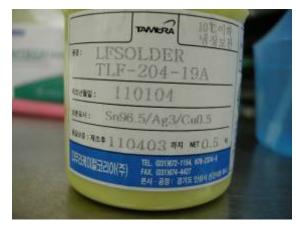
Stencil Designs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Shape	Round 80 Variable, Nano	Round 80 Variable	Round 80	Square 80 Uniform	Square 80 Variable	Square 80 variable Nano	Round 100 Uniform	Round 100 Uniform
Thickness (um)	80	80	80	80	80	80	100	100
Zone C	250	250	250	250	250	250	210	255
Zones A & B	200	200	250	250	200	200	210	255
Opening Ratio								
Zones C	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.53	0.64
Zone A & B	0.63	0.63	0.78	0.78	0.63	0.63	0.53	0.64

		Reflow Profiles						
→ (* 0,40)	Zone A: Center Array		Option 1	Option 2	Option 3			
AH AC 0000000000000000000000000000000000	Zone B: Middle Array	Preheat Zone						
AH 6000000000000000000000000000000000000	Zone D. Middle Andy	Temperature	R/T-120C	R/T-120C	R/T-120C			
AB AA 0000 00000000 00000000 0000000 000000	Zone C: Outer Array	Time	70	90	110			
		Soak Zone						
W L 00000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000]	Temperature	120-180c	120-180c	120-180c			
H G G000 0000000 00000000 0000000000000		Time	90	110	130			
		Reflow Zone						
1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27		Peak Temperature	235	240-245	245-250			
2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28		Time above Liquid	60	80	100			
Bottom View		Cooling Zone	3°/sec	3°/sec	3°/sec			

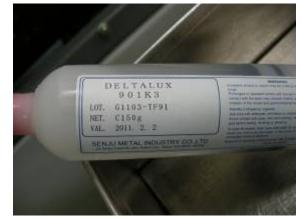


DOE2: Solder Paste and Flux

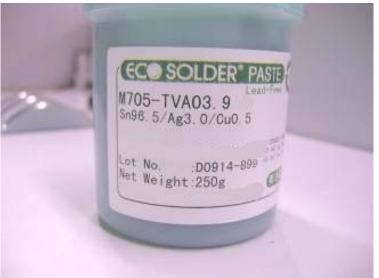
Solder paste for POP mount: Tamura TLF-204-19A



Flux for memory dipping: Senju DELTALUX 901K3



Solder paste for memory dipping: Senju M705-TVA03.9-F





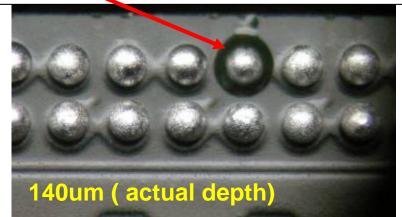
DOE2 Results

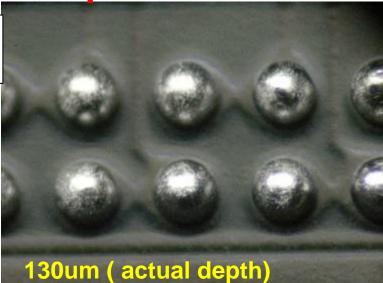
		Ste	en	cil	s	POP Memory	Process		eflc rofi			Reflow nosphere		Ор	ens	Shorts	Yie	ld
Legs	1	4	5	7	8	Dipping Material	Dipping Depth (um)	A	в	с	Air	№ 2 <700ppm O ₂	Qt'y	Bott om	Тор	Any	Bottom	Тор
1						Paste:	105						216	0	0	0	100%	100%
2						Senju M705-	140						216	0	0	0	100%	100%
3						TVA03.9F	180						54	0		54	100%	0%
4							140						216	0	76	0	100%	65%
5							130						216	0	0	0	100%	100%
6							130						216	1	1	0	99.5%	99.5%
7							130						216	0	1	0	100%	99.5%
8							130						216	0	0	0	100%	100%
9							130						216	0	216	0	100%	0%
10							130						108	0	108	0	100%	0%
11						Flux:	130						108	0	1	0	100%	99%
12						Senju 901K3	130						216	0	216	0	100%	0%
13							130						108	0	102	0	100%	6%
14							130						108	0	0	0	100%	100%
15 (15 air bake, 150oC, 8 hrs)							130						108	o	108	0	100%	0%
16 (15 air bake, 150oC, 8 hrs)							130						108	0	0	0	100%	100%
17-1			•	Pre ck)		Paste: Senju M705- TVA03.9F	140						108	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
17-2			A (I tac	Pre ck)	÷-	Flux: Senju 901K3	130						108	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
17-1a						17-1 pre-stack							108	0	0	0	100%	100%
17-2b						17-2 pre-s	stack						108	0	0	0	100%	100%
												Total	2862					31



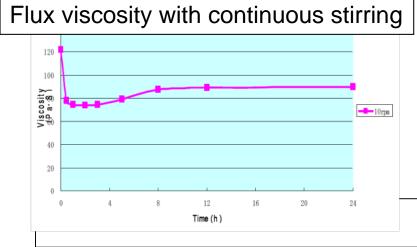
Memory Dipping Defect Example

Black ring is flux wetting bottom of memory package: pulled flux off solder ball





Flux Legs	Flux Dipping Mat'l	Dipping Depth	Reflow Peak Temp (oC)	Reflow Atmosphere	Package Quantity	Yield
1	Senju Deltalux-901K3	140um	240-245	N ₂ (<700ppm O ₂)	216	65%
2	Senju Deltalux-901K3	130um	240-245	N ₂ (<700ppm O ₂)	216	100%

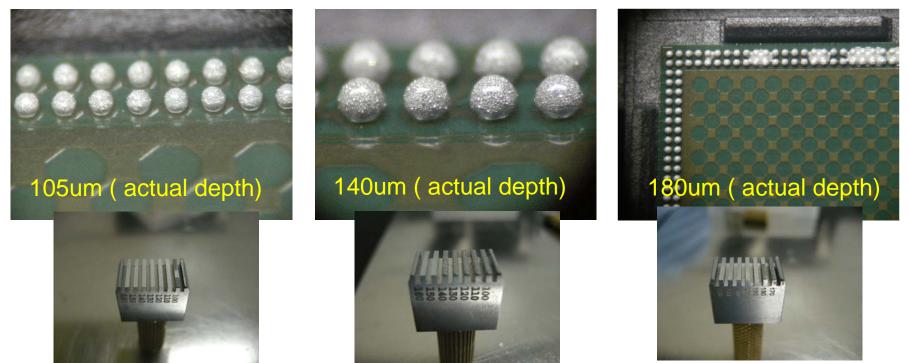


Flux transfer to memory package is critical:

- Type of flux
- Viscosity of flux
- Dipping depth
- Dwell time of package in flux tray



Paste Dipping Experiment Result



Paste Legs	Paste Dipping Mat'l	Dipping Depth (um)	Reflow Peak Temp (oC)	Reflow Atomosphere	Package Q'ty	Yield
1	Senju M705-TVA03.9F	105	240-245	N ₂ (<700ppm O ₂)	216	100%
2	Senju M705-TVA03.9F	140	240-245	N ₂ (<700ppm O ₂)	216	100%
3	Senju M705-TVA03.9F	180	240-245	N ₂ (<700ppm O ₂)	54	0%



DOE2 Result

Summary:

- Bottom BGA yield robust vs. stencil design
- Top BGA yield sensitive to flux dipping process
 - Depth
 - Viscosity
 - Dwell time
- Top BGA dipping in paste successful: verification required
- Nitrogen atmosphere (<700ppm O_2) required in this test
- Experiments will continue to define assembly capability in an Air reflow atmosphere



OMAP4xxx DC (TMV) SMT Evaluation DOE3



DOE3 Set up:

Reflow Profile		
Preheat Zone		
Temperature	R/T-120C	
Time	90	
Soak Zone		
Temperature	120-180c	
Time	110	
Reflow Zone		
Peak Temperature	240-245	
Time above Liquid	80	
Cooling Zone	3º/sec	

Stencil Design			
Shape	Round 80 Variable		
Surface Finish	Laser Job nano coating		
Thickness (um)	80		
Opening Diameter(um)			
Zone C	250		
Zones A & B	200		
100% Volume Transfer Rate			
Zones C (um ³)	3926991		
Zone A & B (um ³)	2513274		
Opening Ratio			
Zones C	0.78		
Zone A & B	0.63		

	Material in DOE3	Recommended reflow atmosphere	Notes
Paste	Senju M705-TVA03.9K	Air	[Halogen Free ROLO (<500ppm) per JSTD- 004A, No-Clean Dip Paste]
Paste	Senju TVA 107K	Air	[Halogenated ROL1 per JSTD004A, No-Clean Dip Paste]
Flux	Senju Deltalux 529D-1	Air	[Halogenated ROL1, No-Clean Dip Flux]
Flux	Senju Deltalux-GTN68-HF	Air	[Halogen Free ROLO (<500ppm) per J- STD004A/B, No-Clean Dip Flux]



DOE3: Results

				Dipping	Dipping	With		Reflow	Q'	ty			
DOE Leg	Bottom BGA Printing Material	Memory	Dipping Mat'l	Depth (Actual depth)	Dwell Time (ms)	EMI Shield	Air	N2 (O ₂ <700 ppm)	Panels	PKGs	# Opens	# Shorts	Yield %
1	Tamura TLF-204-19A	Paste	Senju TVA 107K	130	600	No			4	216	1	0	99.5
2	Tamura TLF-204-19A	Paste	Senju TVA 107K	130	900	No			19	1000	0	0	100
3	Tamura TLF-204-19A	Paste	Senju M705- TVA03.9K	130	600	No			1	54	24	0	56
4	Tamura TLF-204-19A	Paste	Senju M705- TVA03.9K	130	900	No			1	54	19	0	65
5	Tamura TLF-204-19A	Paste	Senju M705- TVA03.9K	130	600	No			1	54	0	0	100
6	Tamura TLF-204-19A	Paste	Senju M705- TVA03.9K	130	900	No			1	54	0	0	100
7	Tamura TLF-204-19A	Flux	Senju Deltalux 529D-1	130	600	No			1	54	13	0	76
8	Tamura TLF-204-19A	Flux	Senju Deltalux 529D-1	130	900	No			1	54	22	0	59
9	Tamura TLF-204-19A	Flux	Senju Deltalux- GTN68HF	130	600	No			4	216	1	0	99.5
10	Tamura TLF-204-19A	Flux	Senju Deltalux- GTN68HF	130	900	No			19	1000	0	0	100
11	Tamura TLF-204-19A	Flux	Senju Deltalux- GTN68HF	130	900	Yes			3	18	0	0	100
12*	Tamura TLF-204-19A	Flux	Senju Deltalux- GTN68HF	130	900	No			2	108	108	0	0
13*	Tamura TLF-204-19A	Paste	Senju TVA 107K	130	900	No			2	108	108	0	0
*	Preconditioned: 150C for	r 1.5 hrs ir	Air, followed	with 8 hrs	at 85RH/8	85C		Totals	59	2990			37



DOE3 Result

Summary:

- Flux and Paste chemistry and rheology are critical factors for use in an air reflow atmosphere
- Time out of refrigeration and time worked in dipping tray affects coating uniformity
- Dipping time change from 600ms to 900ms improved yield
- A paste that did not work in air worked in nitrogen reflow atmosphere
- Bottom BGA process continues to be robust
- Pre-conditioned parts shifted and yielded zero bottom BGA connections: X-ray of top BGA looked normal but unable to test due to lack of connection through bottom BGA

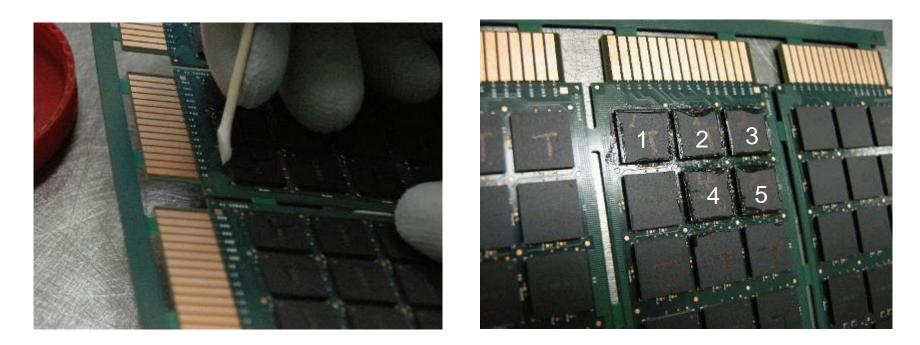


✓ A1: Through molded via solder rework methods

- Brush with flux repair method
- Manual rework method
- ✓A2: X-ray examples
- ✓A3: Screen print material and reflow equipment examples
- ✓ A4: Package warpage affect examples



Brush with flux for repair in TMV level (1)



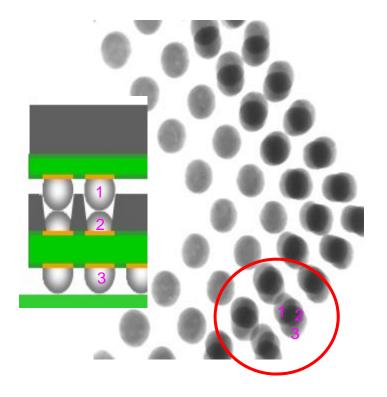
-Use cotton swab to apply adequate flux at the side-walls of defective POP. -Reflow then Check in X-ray (see next slide) & O/S test.

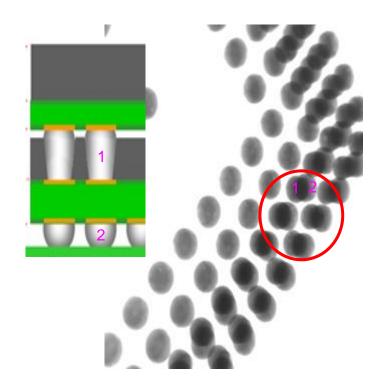
	Evaluate sam	Test result (Xray, O/S)			
Size	Flux type	Repair level	OK	NG	
5	Senju 529D-1	TMV	5	0	





Brush with flux for repair in TMV level (2)





Non-wet Solder Joint

The non-wetting TMV joints show as 3 balls overlapped with bottom BGA ball in X-ray inspection.

Repaired Solder Joint

The defect TMV joints are re-healed & show as 2 balls overlapped with bottom BGA ball in X-ray inspection.



✓ A1: Through molded via solder rework methods

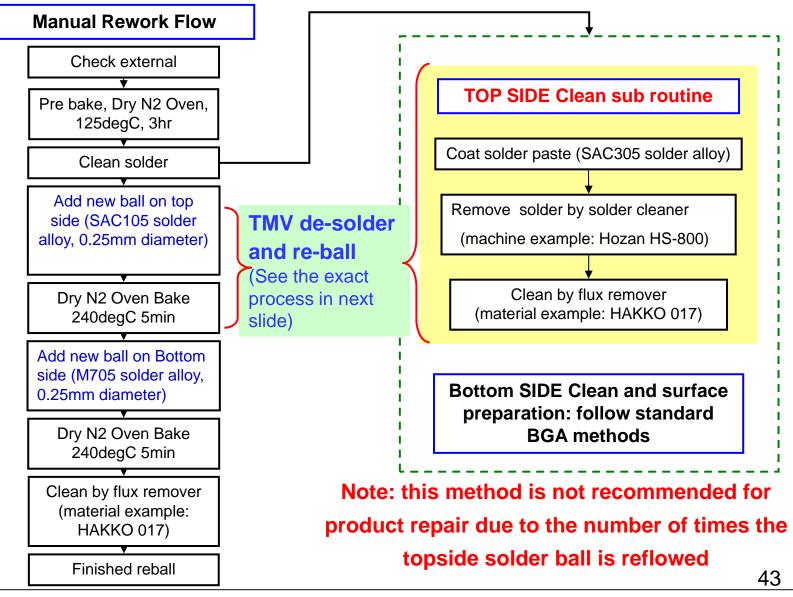
- Basic repair method
- Manual rework method

Note: this method is not recommended for product repair due to the number of times the topside solder ball is reflowed

- ✓A2: X-ray examples
- ✓A3: Screen print material and reflow equipment examples
- ✓ A4: Package warpage affect examples



TMV Rework Option B Process Flow of Manual TMV Rework (1)





TMV Rework Option B

Manual TMV Removal and Re-ball (2)

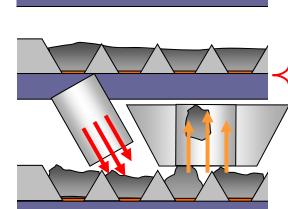
Reball Approach

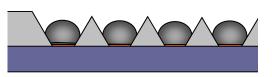
- Customer retur
- Solder up
- De-soldering

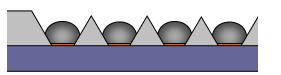
Re-balling

Bottom reball process

Bake









- Thicker solder contributes better thermal conduction
- More flux help the solder soften and extract out , vacuum pressure ~80kPa

- Paint with flux and place0.25mm solder ball and reflow
- measure coplanarity by an Equipment





» Appendix

✓ A1: Through molded via solder rework methods

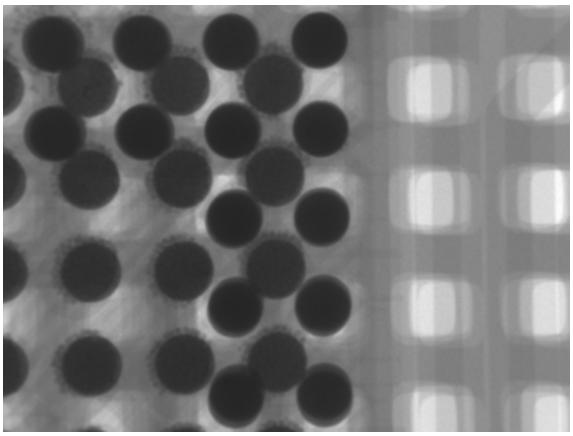
- Basic repair method
- Manual rework method
- ✓A2: X-ray examples

✓A3: Screen print material and reflow equipment examples A4:

Package warpage affect examples



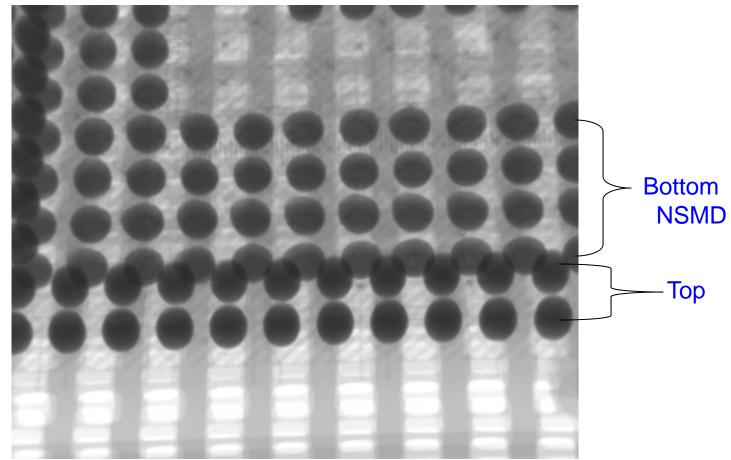
1-pass reflow



Picture: POP and Memory mount on PCB. Before reflow. Solder paste printing check was good. Memory is mount on POP by flux with good accuracy.



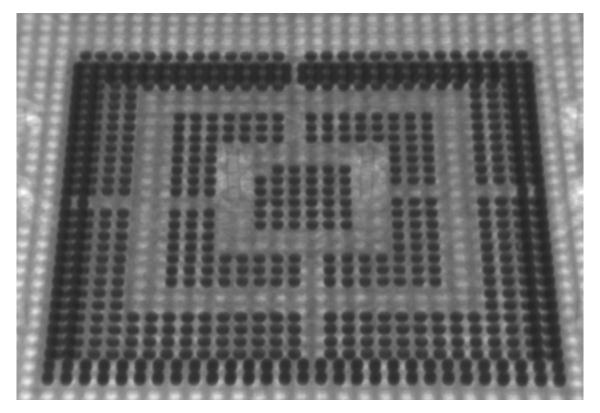
1-pass reflow



Picture: Memory mounted by flux, NSMD board, After reflow Memory solder ball was jointed with POP showing good barrel shape

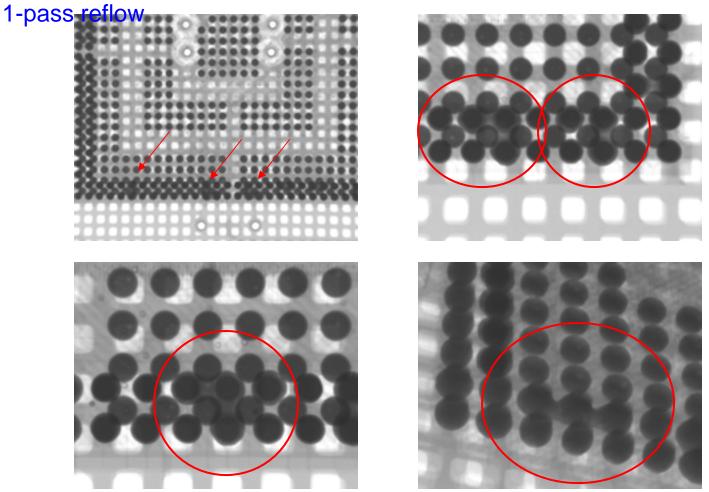


1-pass reflow



Picture: Memory mounted by flux, SMD board, After reflow Memory jointed with POP with good barrel shape. No anomaly is found for POP solder balls.

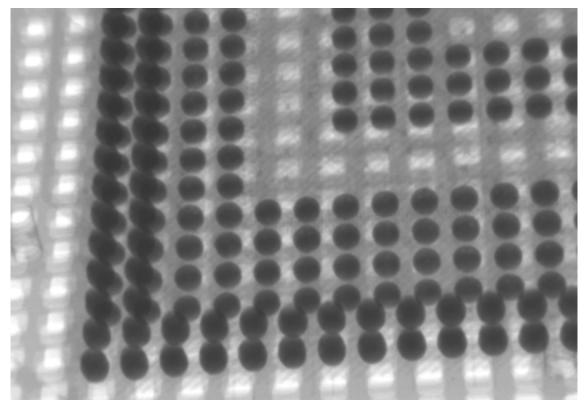




Picture: Memory mounted by solder paste, SMD board, After reflow Excess solder paste caused solder ball short



1-pass reflow

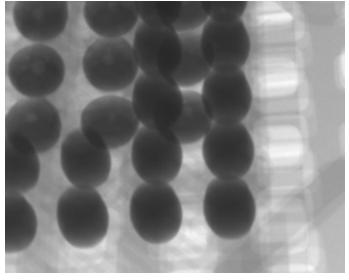


Picture: Memory mounted by solder paste, SMD board, After reflow. Reduced solder paste dipping depth then solder ball short did not happen



1-pass reflow

2nd reflow result. Run POP+Memory mount board reflow again



Paste dip, After reflow, SMD pad Package upward Paste dip, After reflow, SMD pad Package downward



Memory solder ball joint did not change by 2nd reflow



✓ A1: Through molded via solder rework methods

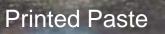
- Basic repair method
- Manual rework method
- ✓ A2: X-ray examples
- ► ✓ A3: Screen print material and reflow equipment examples
 - ✓ A4: Package warpage affect examples

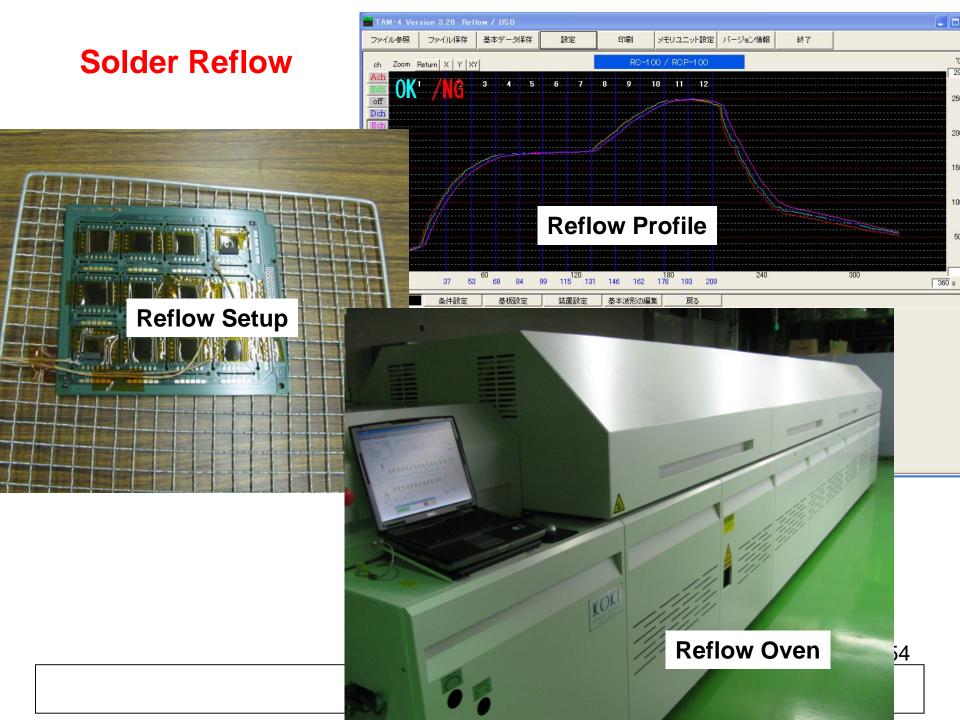


Solder Paste

Screen Printing





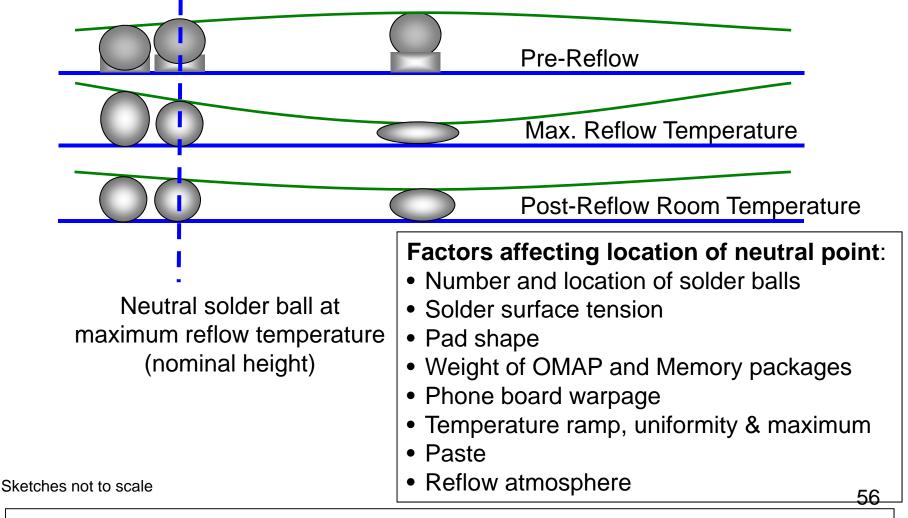


✓ A1: Through molded via solder rework methods

- Basic repair method
- Manual rework method
- ✓A2: X-ray examples
- ✓A3: Screen print material and reflow equipment examples
- A4: Package warpage affect examples



Calculating Solder Paste Volume to Prevent Shorts in the Center Array





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