

# DATA SHEET

## **TDA1597**

**IF amplifier/demodulator for FM  
radio receivers**

Product specification  
Supersedes data of May 1994  
File under Integrated Circuits, IC01

1997 Feb 27

**IF amplifier/demodulator for FM radio receivers****TDA1597****FEATURES**

- Balanced limiting amplifier
- Balanced coincidence demodulator
- Two open-collector stop pulse outputs for microcomputer tuning control
- Simulated behaviour of ratio detector (internal field strength and detuning dependent voltage for dynamic AF signal muting)
- Mono/stereo blend field strength indication control voltage
- AFC output
- 3-state mode switch for FM-MUTE-ON, FM-MUTE-OFF and FM-OFF
- Internal compensation of AF signal Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)
- Built-in hum and ripple rejection circuits.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The TDA1597 provides IF amplification, symmetrical quadrature demodulation and level detection for quality home and car FM radio receivers and is suitable for mono and stereo reception. It may also be applied to common front-ends, stereo decoders and AM receivers circuits.

All pin numbers mentioned in this data sheet refer to the SO version (TDA1597T) unless otherwise specified.

**QUICK REFERENCE DATA**

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
$V_P$	supply voltage		7.5	8.5	12	V
$I_P$	supply current ( $I_2 = I_7 = 0$ )		–	20	26	mA
$V_{iIF(rms)}$	IF input sensitivity for limiting on pin 20 (RMS value)		14	22	35	$\mu$ V
$V_{oAF(rms)}$	AF output signal on pin 4 (RMS value)		180	200	220	mV
S/N	signal-to-noise ratio	$f_m = 400$ Hz; $\Delta f = \pm 75$ kHz	–	82	–	dB
THD	total harmonic distortion	$f_m = 1$ kHz; $\Delta f = \pm 75$ kHz	–	0.1	0.3	%
		K2 adjustment and FM-MUTE-OFF	–	0.07	0.25	%
$T_{amb}$	operating ambient temperature		–40	–	+85	$^{\circ}$ C

**ORDERING INFORMATION**

TYPE NUMBER	PACKAGE		
	NAME	DESCRIPTION	VERSION
TDA1597	DIP18	plastic dual in-line package; 18 leads (300 mil)	SOT102-1
TDA1597T	SO20	plastic small outline package; 20 leads; body width 7.5 mm	SOT163-1

IF amplifier/demodulator for FM radio receivers

TDA1597

BLOCK DIAGRAM

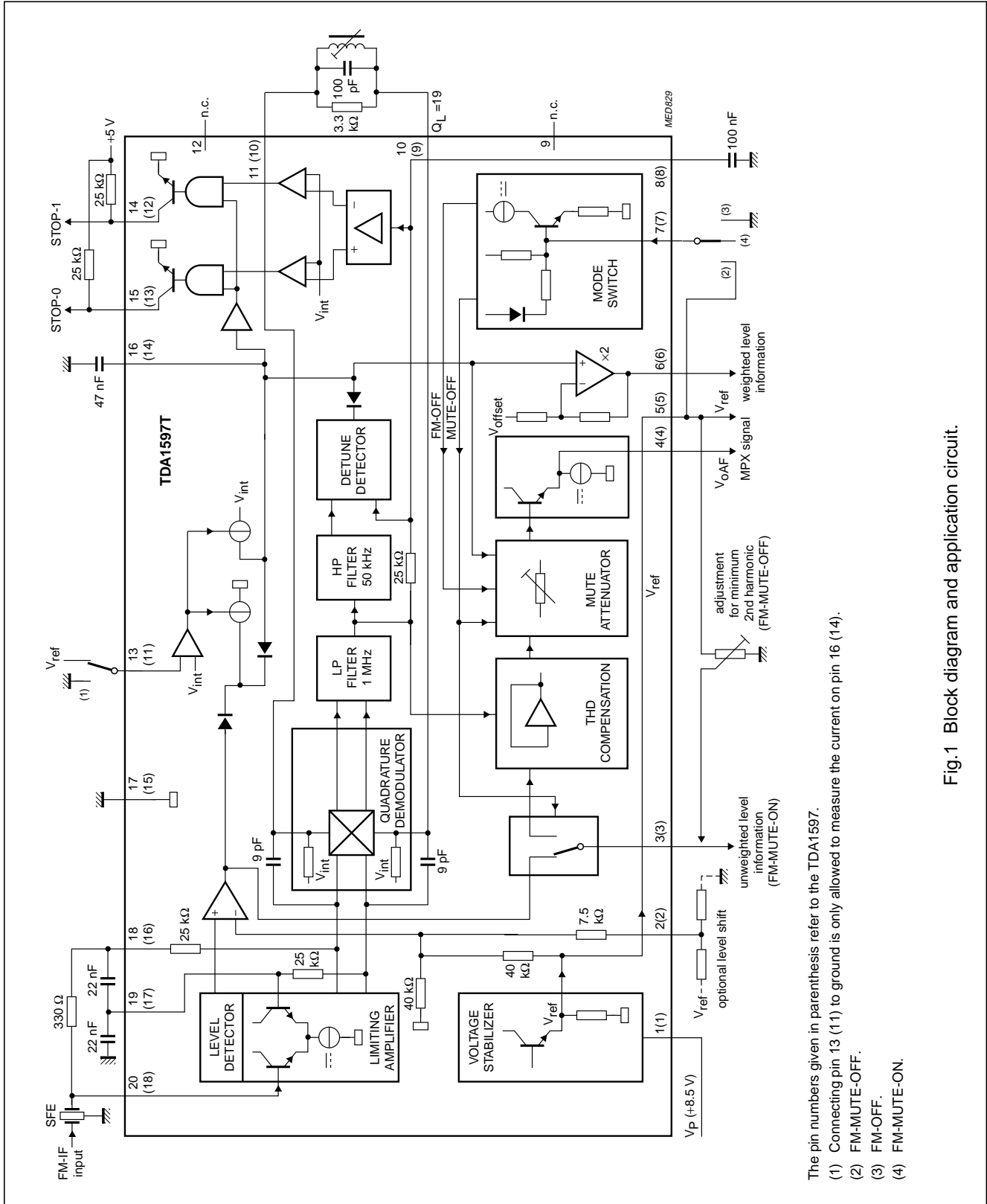


Fig.1 Block diagram and application circuit.

The pin numbers given in parenthesis refer to the TDA1597.

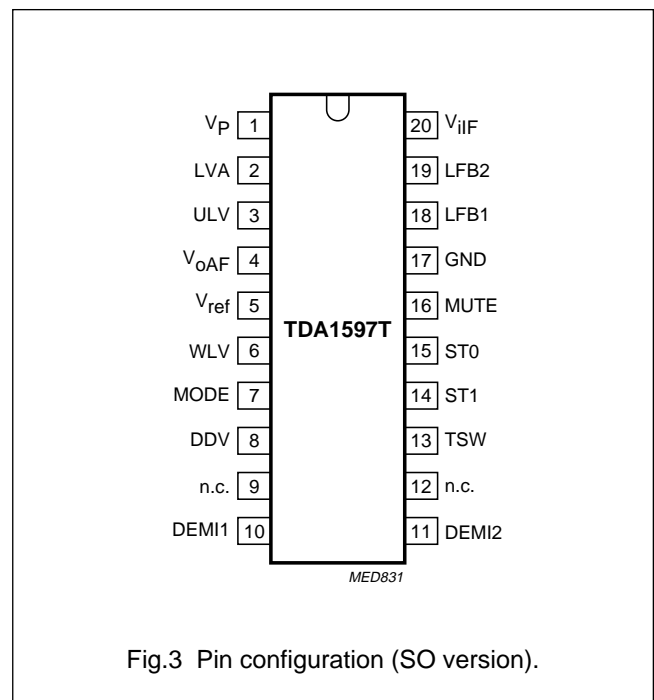
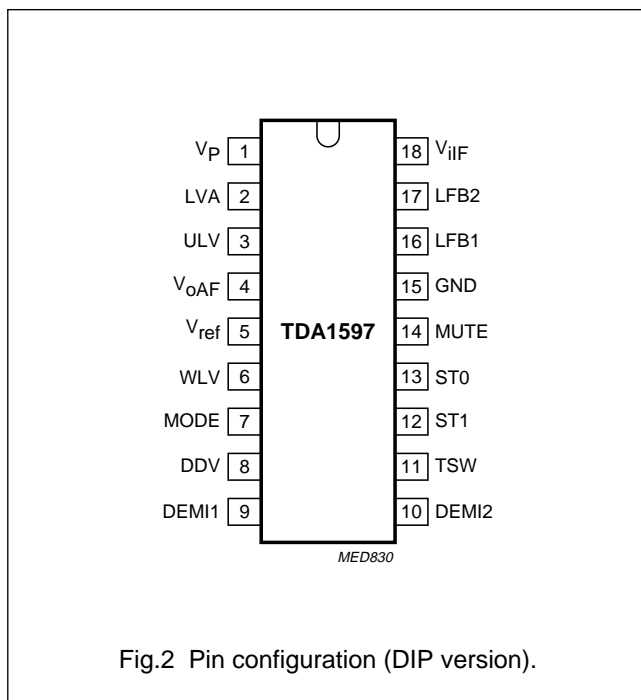
- (1) Connecting pin 13 (11) to ground is only allowed to measure the current on pin 16 (14).
- (2) FM-MUTE-OFF.
- (3) FM-OFF.
- (4) FM-MUTE-ON.

IF amplifier/demodulator for FM radio receivers

TDA1597

PINNING

SYMBOL	PIN		DESCRIPTION
	DIP18	SO20	
V <sub>P</sub>	1	1	supply voltage (+8.5 V)
LVA	2	2	level adjustment for stop condition
ULV	3	3	unweighted level output/K2 adjustment
V <sub>oAF</sub>	4	4	audio frequency output (MPX signal)
V <sub>ref</sub>	5	5	reference voltage output
WLV	6	6	weighted level output
MODE	7	7	mode switch input
DDV	8	8	detune detector voltage
n.c.	–	9	not connected
DEMI1	9	10	demodulator input 1
DEMI2	10	11	demodulator input 2
n.c.	–	12	not connected
TSW	11	13	tau switch input
ST1	12	14	STOP-1, stop pulse output 1
ST0	13	15	STOP-0, stop pulse output 0
MUTE	14	16	muting voltage
GND	15	17	ground (0 V)
LFB1	16	18	IF limiter feedback 1
LFB2	17	19	IF limiter feedback 2
V <sub>iIF</sub>	18	20	IF signal input



## IF amplifier/demodulator for FM radio receivers

TDA1597

**FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION**

The limiter amplifier has five stages of IF amplification using balanced differential limiter amplifiers with emitter follower coupling.

Decoupling of the stages from the supply voltage line and an internal high-ohmic DC feedback loop gives a very stable IF performance. The amplifier gain is virtually independent of changes in temperature.

The FM demodulator is fully balanced and contains two cross-coupled differential amplifiers.

The quadrature detection of the FM signal is performed by direct feeding of one differential amplifier from the limiter amplifier output and the other via an external 90 degrees phase shifting network. The demodulator has a good stability and a small zero cross-over shift. The bandwidth of the demodulator output is restricted by an internal low-pass filter to approximately 1 MHz. Non-linearities, which are introduced by demodulation, are compensated for by the THD compensation circuit. For this reason, the demodulator resonance circuit (between pins 10 and 11) must have a loaded Q-factor of 19.

Consequently, there is no need for the demodulator tuned circuit to be adjusted for minimum distortion. Adjustment criterion is a symmetrical stop pulse. The control voltage for the mute attenuator (pin 16) is derived from the values of the level detector and the detuning detector output signals. The mute attenuator has a fast attack and a slow decay, determined by the capacitor connected to pin 16. The AF signal is fed via the mute attenuator to the output (pin 4). A weighted control voltage (pin 6) is obtained from the mute attenuator control voltage via a buffer amplifier that introduces an additional voltage shift and gain.

The level detector generates a voltage output signal proportional to the amplitude of the input signal. The unweighted level detector output signal is available in the FM-MUTE-ON condition (mode switch).

The open-collector tuning stop output voltages STOP-0 and STOP-1 (pins 15 and 14) are derived from the detuning and the input signal level. Pins 14 and 15 may be tied together if only one tuning-stop output is required.

**LIMITING VALUES**

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134).

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
$V_P$	supply voltage		-0.3	+13	V
$V_n$	voltage at pins 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 16		-0.3	+10	V
	voltage at pins 3, 7, 8, 14, 15, 18, 19 and 20		-0.3	$V_P$	V
$V_{13}$	voltage on pin 13		-	6	V
$I_{14, 15}$	current at pins 14 and 15		-	2	mA
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation		-	360	mW
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		-55	+150	°C
$T_{amb}$	operating ambient temperature		-40	+85	°C
$V_{es}$	electrostatic handling				
	all pins except pins 5 and 7	note 1	-2000	+2000	V
	pin 5	note 1	-2000	+800	V
	pin 7	note 1	-2000	+1000	V

**Note**

- Equivalent to discharging a 100 pF capacitor through a 1.5 k $\Omega$  series resistor.

## IF amplifier/demodulator for FM radio receivers

TDA1597

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	VALUE	UNIT
R <sub>th j-a</sub>	thermal resistance from junction to ambient in free air		
	SOT102-1	80	K/W
	SOT163-1	90	K/W

## CHARACTERISTICS

V<sub>P</sub> = 8.5 V; T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C; FM-MUTE-ON (I<sub>7</sub> = 0); f<sub>IF</sub> = 10.7 MHz; deviation ±22.5 kHz with f<sub>m</sub> = 400 Hz; V<sub>i</sub> = 10 mV (RMS) at pin 20; de-emphasis of 50 µs; tuned circuit at pins 10 and 11 aligned for symmetrical stop pulses; measurements taken in Fig.4; unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
V <sub>P</sub>	supply voltage		7.5	8.5	12	V
I <sub>P</sub>	supply current	I <sub>2</sub> = I <sub>7</sub> = 0	–	20	26	mA
<b>Mode switch input</b>						
I <sub>7</sub>	input current	FM-MUTE-ON	–	0	–	mA
V <sub>7</sub>	input voltage	FM-MUTE-ON	2.4	2.8	3.2	V
		FM-MUTE-OFF	0.9V <sub>ref</sub>	–	–	V
		FM-OFF; AF attenuation >60 dB	–	–	1.4	V
<b>IF amplifier and demodulator</b>						
Z <sub>i</sub>	demodulator input impedance between pins 10 and 11		25	40	55	kΩ
C <sub>i</sub>	demodulator input capacitance between pins 10 and 11		–	6	–	pF
<b>AF output (pin 4)</b>						
R <sub>o</sub>	output resistance		–	400	–	Ω
V <sub>4</sub>	DC output voltage level	V <sub>iIF</sub> ≤ 5 µV (RMS) on pin 20	2.75	3.1	3.45	V
PSRR	power supply ripple rejection (pin 4)	f = 1000 Hz; V <sub>ripple</sub> = 50 mV (RMS)	33	36	–	dB
<b>Tuning stop detector</b>						
Δf <sub>STOP-0</sub>	detuning frequency for STOP-0 (pin 15)	V <sub>15</sub> ≥ 3.5 V; see Fig.11	–	–	26	kHz
		V <sub>15</sub> ≤ 0.3 V; see Fig.11	38	–	–	kHz
Δf <sub>STOP-1</sub>	detuning frequency for STOP-1 (pin 14)	V <sub>14</sub> ≥ 3.5 V; see Fig.10	–	–	–26	kHz
		V <sub>14</sub> ≤ 0.3 V; see Fig.10	–38	–	–	kHz
V <sub>20(rms)</sub>	dependence on input voltage for STOP-0 and STOP-1 (RMS value)	V <sub>14, 15</sub> ≥ 3.5 V; see Fig.9	250	–	–	µV
		V <sub>14, 15</sub> ≤ 0.3 V; see Fig.9	–	–	50	µV
V <sub>14, 15</sub>	output voltage	I <sub>14, 15</sub> = 1 mA	–	–	0.3	V
<b>Reference voltage source (pin 5)</b>						
V <sub>ref</sub>	reference output voltage	I <sub>5</sub> = –1 mA	3.3	3.7	4.1	V
R <sub>5</sub>	output resistance	I <sub>5</sub> = –1 mA	–	40	80	Ω
TC	temperature coefficient		–	3.3	–	mV/VK

## IF amplifier/demodulator for FM radio receivers

## TDA1597

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
<b>External muting</b>						
V <sub>16</sub>	muting voltage at I <sub>2</sub> = 0	V <sub>20</sub> ≤ 5 μV (RMS); see Fig.12	1.45	1.75	2.05	V
		V <sub>20</sub> = 1 mV (RMS)	3.0	3.45	3.9	V
S	steepness of control voltage	slope: 100 μV ≤ V <sub>20</sub> ≤ 100 mV; 20ΔlogV <sub>20</sub> = 20 dB $\frac{\Delta V_{16}}{\Delta \log V_{20}}$	–	0.85	–	V/dec
<b>Internal mute α; note 1</b>						
α	mute voltage	V <sub>16</sub> ≥ V <sub>ref</sub>	–	0	–	dB
		V <sub>16</sub> = 0.77V <sub>ref</sub>	1.5	–	4.5	dB
		V <sub>16</sub> = 0.55V <sub>ref</sub>	–	20	–	dB
I <sub>16</sub>	current for capacitor (pin 16)					
	charge current	V <sub>13</sub> = 0 V	–	–8	–	μA
	discharge current	V <sub>13</sub> = 0 V	–	120	–	μA
	charge current	V <sub>13</sub> = V <sub>ref</sub>	–	–100	–	μA
	discharge current	V <sub>13</sub> = V <sub>ref</sub>	–	120	–	μA
<b>Level detector</b>						
R <sub>6</sub>	output resistance pin 6		–	–	500	Ω
V <sub>6</sub>	output voltage at I <sub>2</sub> = 0	V <sub>20</sub> ≤ 5 μV (RMS); see Fig.14	0.1	–	1.1	V
		V <sub>20</sub> = 1 mV (RMS)	3.0	–	4.2	V
		±200 kHz detuning	1.2	1.5	1.8	V
	output voltage at V <sub>2</sub> = V <sub>5</sub>	V <sub>20</sub> ≤ 5 μV (RMS)	–	–	0.3	V
ΔV <sub>6</sub>	output voltage at detuning	±45 kHz detuning	–	–	0.2	V
TC	temperature coefficient		–	3.3	–	mV/VK
Δf	detuning frequency	V <sub>6</sub> = 1.8 V; see Fig.13	90	–	160	kHz
S	steepness of control voltage	slope: 50 μV ≤ V <sub>20</sub> ≤ 50 mV; 20ΔlogV <sub>20</sub> = 20 dB $\frac{\Delta V_6}{\Delta \log V_{20}}$	1.4	1.7	2.0	V/dec
ΔV <sub>6</sub> /Δf	slope of output voltage at detuning	Δf = 125 ±20 kHz	–	35	–	mV/kHz
S	level shift adjustments					
	range by pin 2	±ΔV <sub>6</sub> /V <sub>ref</sub>	0.42	0.5	–	V/V
	gain	–ΔV <sub>6</sub> /ΔV <sub>2</sub>	–	1.7	–	V/V
	range by pin 2	±ΔV <sub>16</sub> /V <sub>ref</sub>	0.21	0.25	–	V/V
	gain	–ΔV <sub>16</sub> /ΔV <sub>2</sub>	–	0.85	–	V/V

**Note**

$$1. \alpha = 20 \log \frac{\Delta V_{4(\text{FM-MUTE-OFF})}}{\Delta V_{4(\text{FM-MUTE-ON})}}$$

## IF amplifier/demodulator for FM radio receivers

TDA1597

**OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS**

$V_P = 7.5$  to  $12$  V;  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C; FM-MUTE-ON ( $I_7 = 0$ );  $f_{IF} = 10.7$  MHz; deviation  $\pm 22.5$  kHz with  $f_m = 400$  Hz;  $V_i = 10$  mV (RMS) at pin 20; de-emphasis of  $50$   $\mu$ s; tuned circuit at pins 10 and 11 aligned for symmetrical stop pulses; measurements taken in Fig.4; unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
<b>IF amplifier and demodulator</b>						
$V_{i(rms)}$	input signal for start of limiting (-3 dB) (RMS value; pin 20)	$V_7 = V_{ref}$ ; FM-MUTE-OFF	14	22	35	$\mu$ V
	input signal for signal-to-noise ratio (RMS value)	$f = 250$ to $15000$ Hz; $V_7 = V_{ref}$ S/N = 26 dB S/N = 46 dB	– –	15 60	– –	$\mu$ V $\mu$ V
S/N	signal-to-noise ratio	deviation $\pm 75$ kHz	–	82	–	dB
$V_{o(rms)}$	AF output signal (RMS value; pin 4)		180	200	220	mV
THD	total harmonic distortion without de-emphasis					
	without detuning	deviation $\pm 75$ kHz; $f_m = 1$ kHz; $I_7 = 0$	–	0.1	0.3	%
	$\pm 25$ kHz detuning	deviation $\pm 75$ kHz; $f_m = 1$ kHz; $I_7 = 0$	–	–	0.6	%
	compensated via pin 3	deviation $\pm 75$ kHz; $f_m = 1$ kHz; $I_7 = 0$ ; $V_7 = V_{ref}$	–	0.07	0.25	%
$\Delta V_4$	K2 adjustment $\Delta V_4 = V_4 (V_3 = 0) - V_4 (V_3 = V_{ref})$		10	–	–	mV
$\alpha_{AM}$	AM suppression on pin 4 $V_i = 0.3$ to $1000$ mV (RMS)	$V_7 = V_{ref}$ ; $m = 30\%$ on pin 20	46	55	–	dB
	$V_i = 1$ to $300$ mV (RMS)	on pin 20	60	65	–	dB
<b>Dynamic mute attenuation <math>\alpha</math>; note 1</b>						
$\alpha$	dynamic mute attenuation	deviation $\pm 75$ kHz; $f_m = 100$ kHz; $V_2 = 1$ V	–	14	–	dB



## IF amplifier/demodulator for FM radio receivers

TDA1597

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
<b>Tuning stop detector</b>						
$\Delta f_{\text{STOP-0}}$	detuning frequency for STOP-0 (pin 15)	$V_{15} \geq 3.5 \text{ V}$ ; see Fig.11	–	–	26	kHz
		$V_{15} \leq 0.3 \text{ V}$ ; see Fig.11	38	–	–	kHz
$\Delta f_{\text{STOP-1}}$	detuning frequency for STOP-1 (pin 14)	$V_{14} \geq 3.5 \text{ V}$ ; see Fig.10	–	–	–26	kHz
		$V_{14} \leq 0.3 \text{ V}$ ; see Fig.10	–38	–	–	kHz
$V_{20(\text{rms})}$	dependence on input voltage for STOP-0 and STOP-1 (RMS value)	$V_{14, 15} \geq 3.5 \text{ V}$ ; see Fig.9	250	–	–	$\mu\text{V}$
		$V_{14, 15} \leq 0.3 \text{ V}$ ; see Fig.9	–	–	50	$\mu\text{V}$
$R_8$	internal low-pass resistance of detune detector		12	25	50	$\text{k}\Omega$
$V_8$	voltage on capacitor	$V_i \leq 5 \mu\text{V}$ (RMS) on input pin 20; $I_7 = 0$	–	2.2	–	V
<b>Level detector (<math>I_2 = 0</math>)</b>						
$V_6$	output voltage	$V_{20} \leq 5 \mu\text{V}$ (RMS)	0.1	–	1.1	V
		$V_{20} = 1 \text{ mV}$ (RMS)	3.0	–	4.2	V
<b>Reference voltage source (pin 5)</b>						
$V_{\text{ref}}$	reference output voltage	$I_5 = -1 \text{ mA}$	3.3	3.7	4.1	V
<b>Operation with AM-IF</b>						
Level and stop information (on pins 6, 13, 14, 15 and 16) is provided for the modes FM-MUTE-ON and FM-MUTE-OFF. This information is also available in the FM-OFF mode when an AM-IF signal is input (for example 455 kHz). This can also provide a valid detuning information when a suitable AM-IF resonance circuit is provided for demodulator (see Fig.18).						

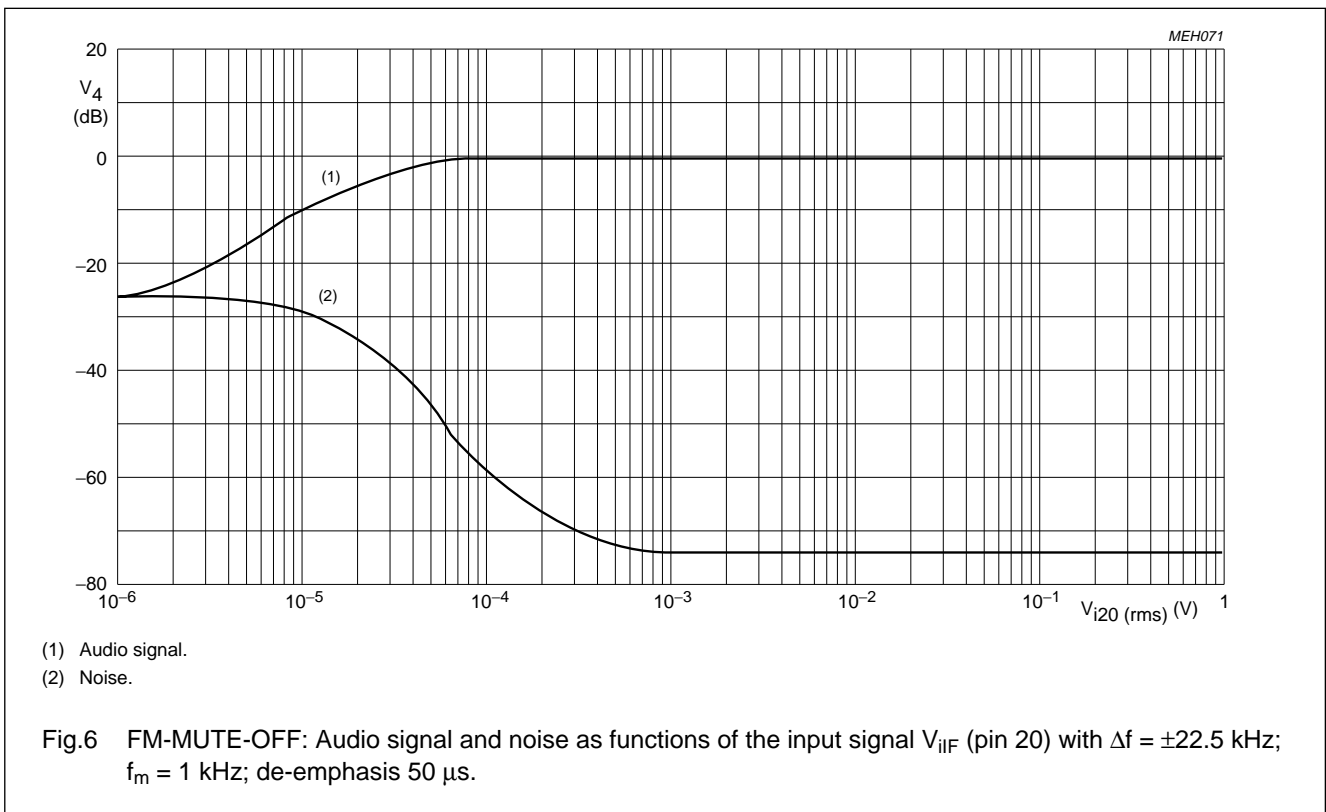
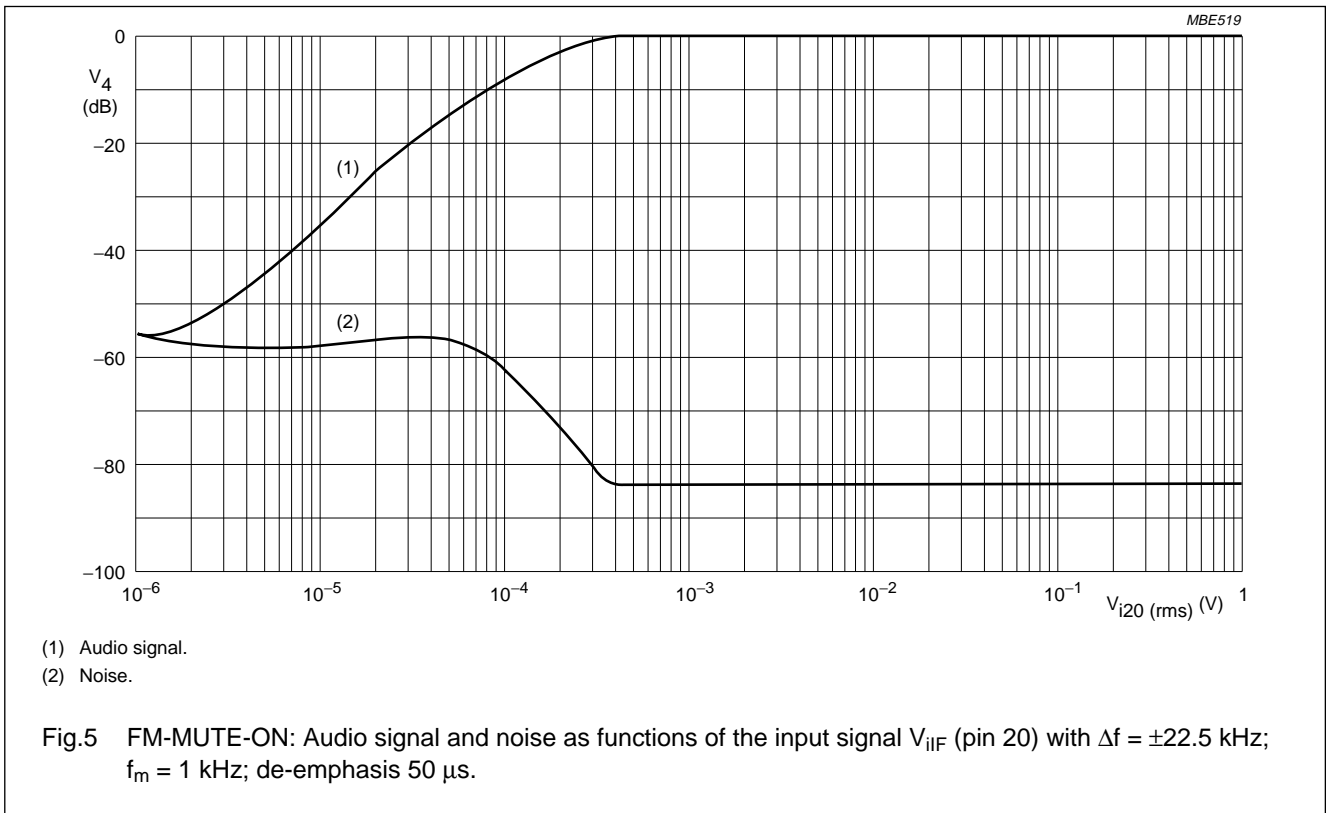
**Note**

$$1. \alpha = 20 \log \frac{\Delta V_{4(\text{FM-MUTE-OFF})}}{\Delta V_{4(\text{FM-MUTE-ON})}}$$



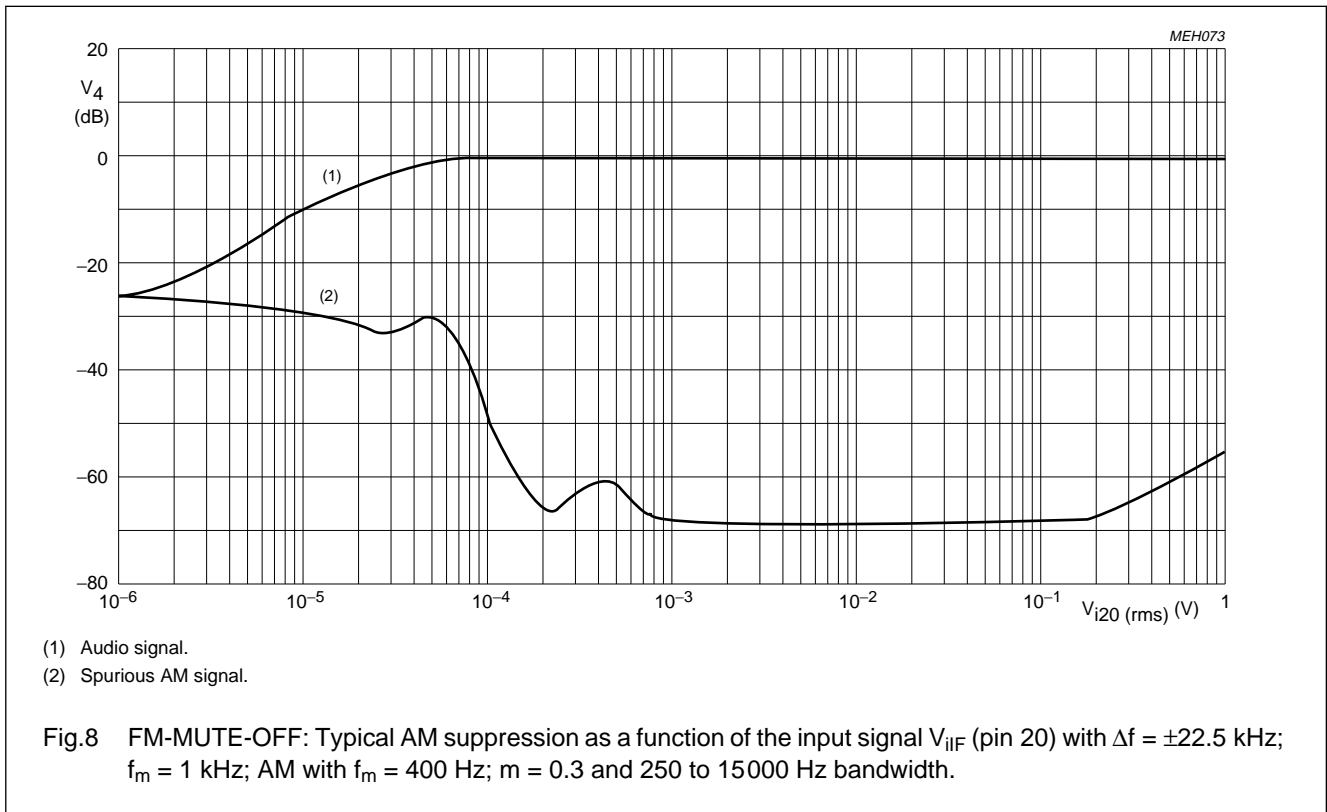
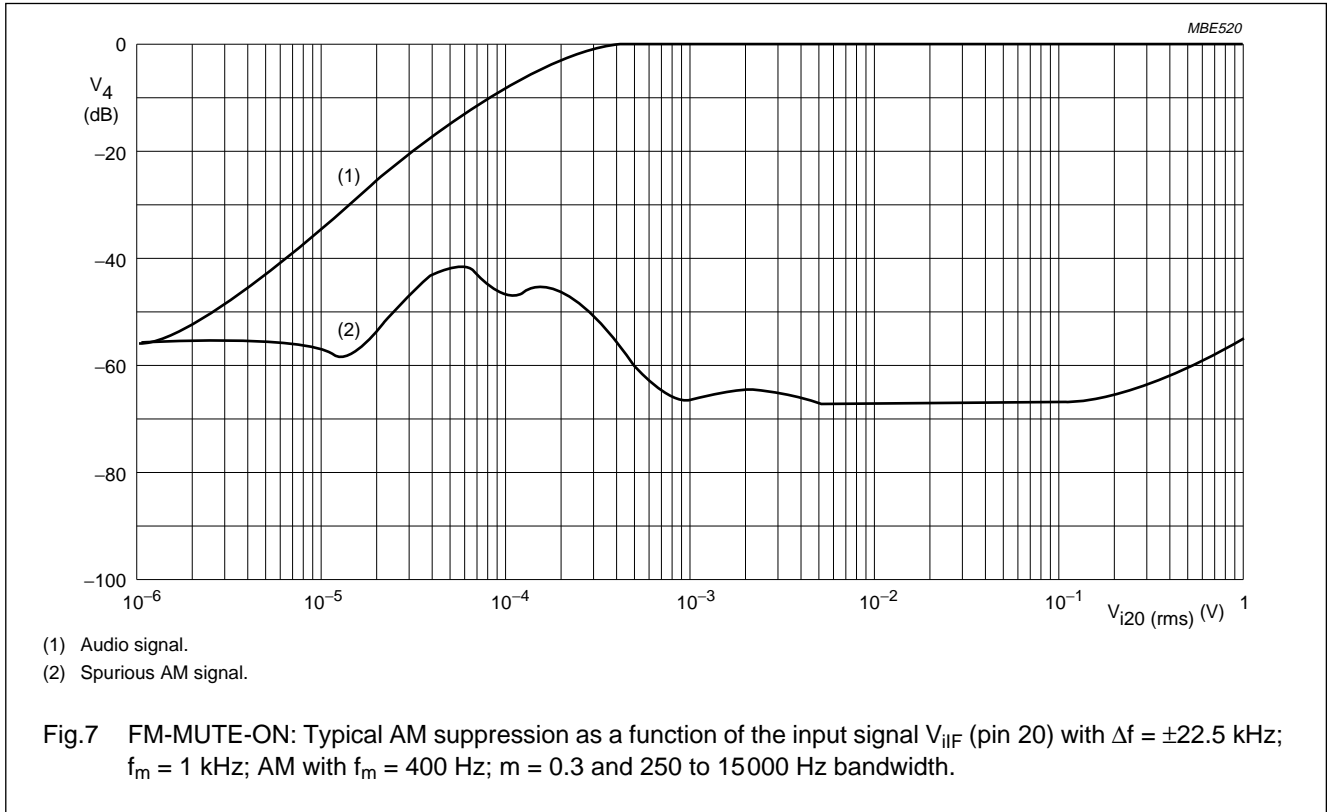
IF amplifier/demodulator for FM radio receivers

TDA1597



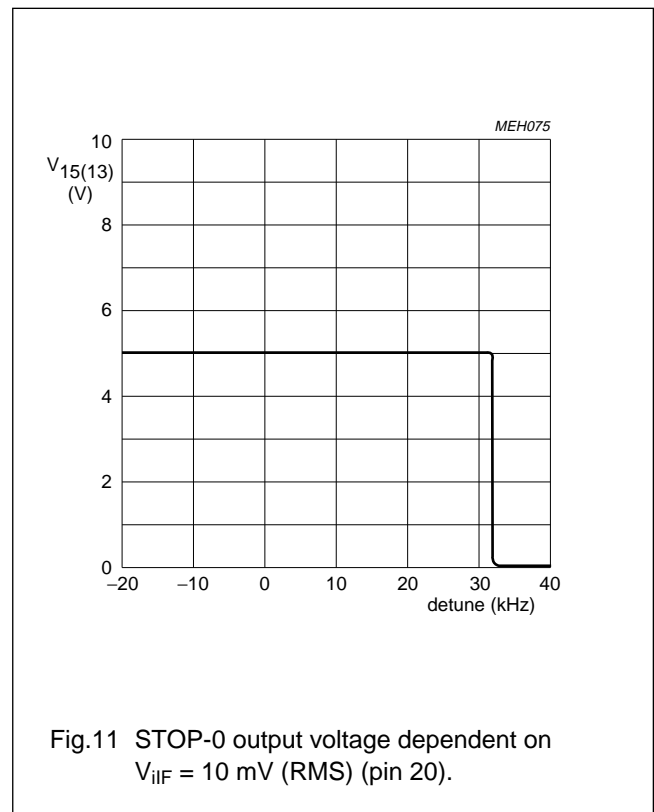
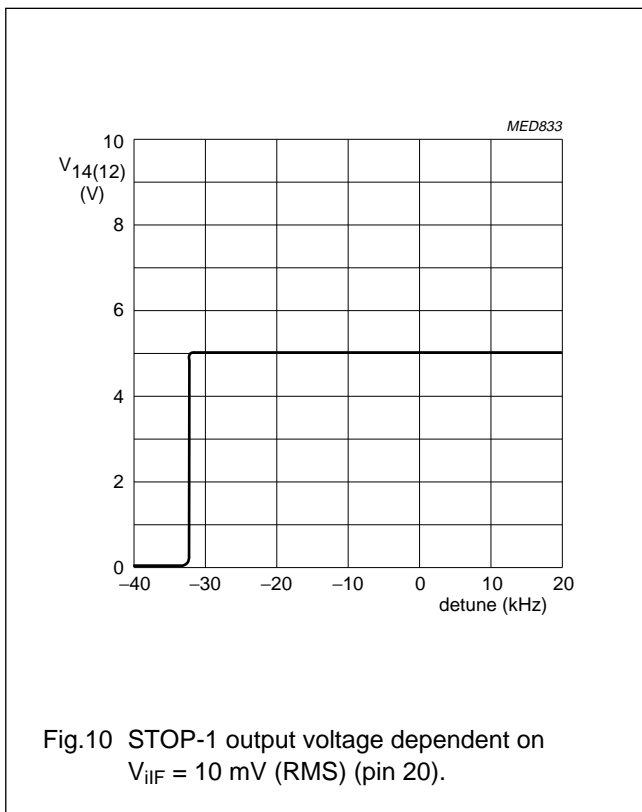
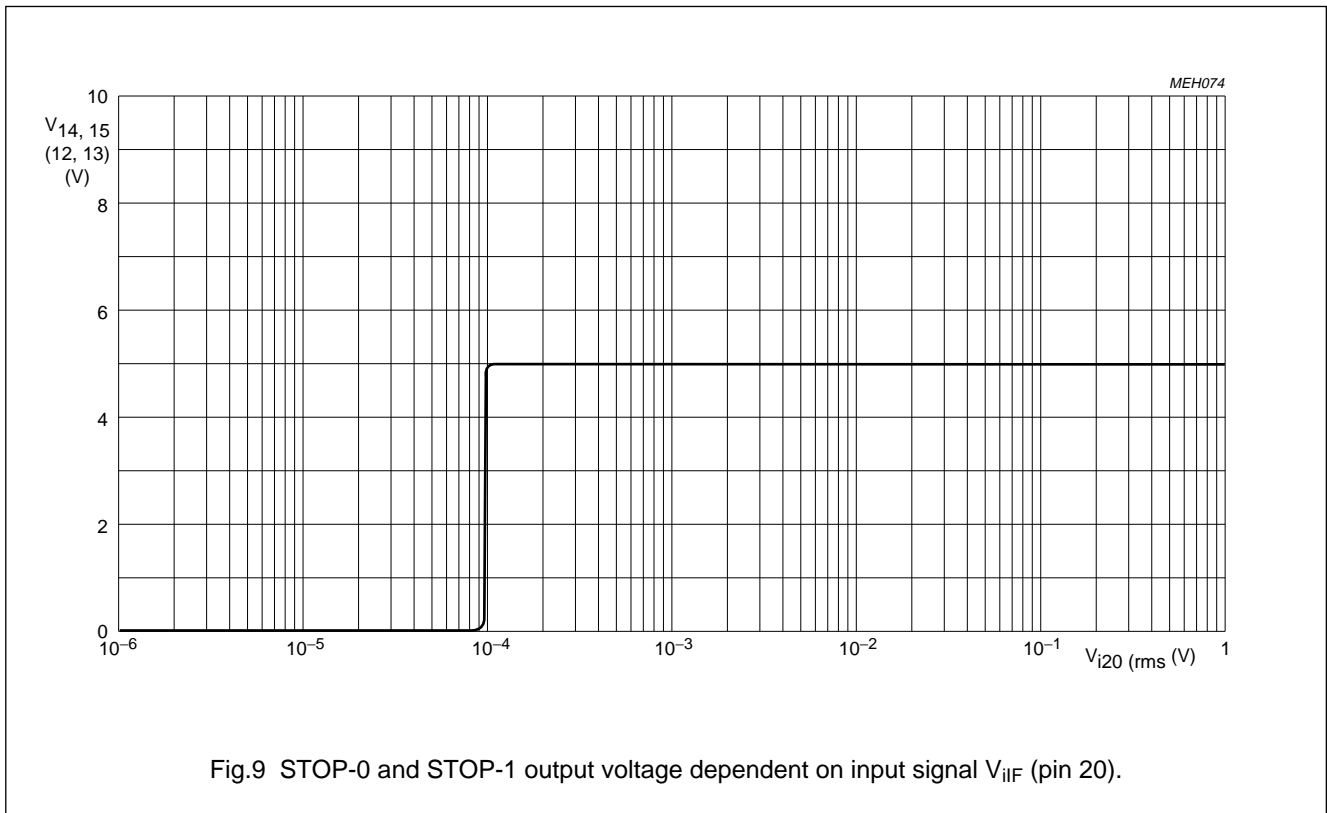
IF amplifier/demodulator for FM radio receivers

TDA1597



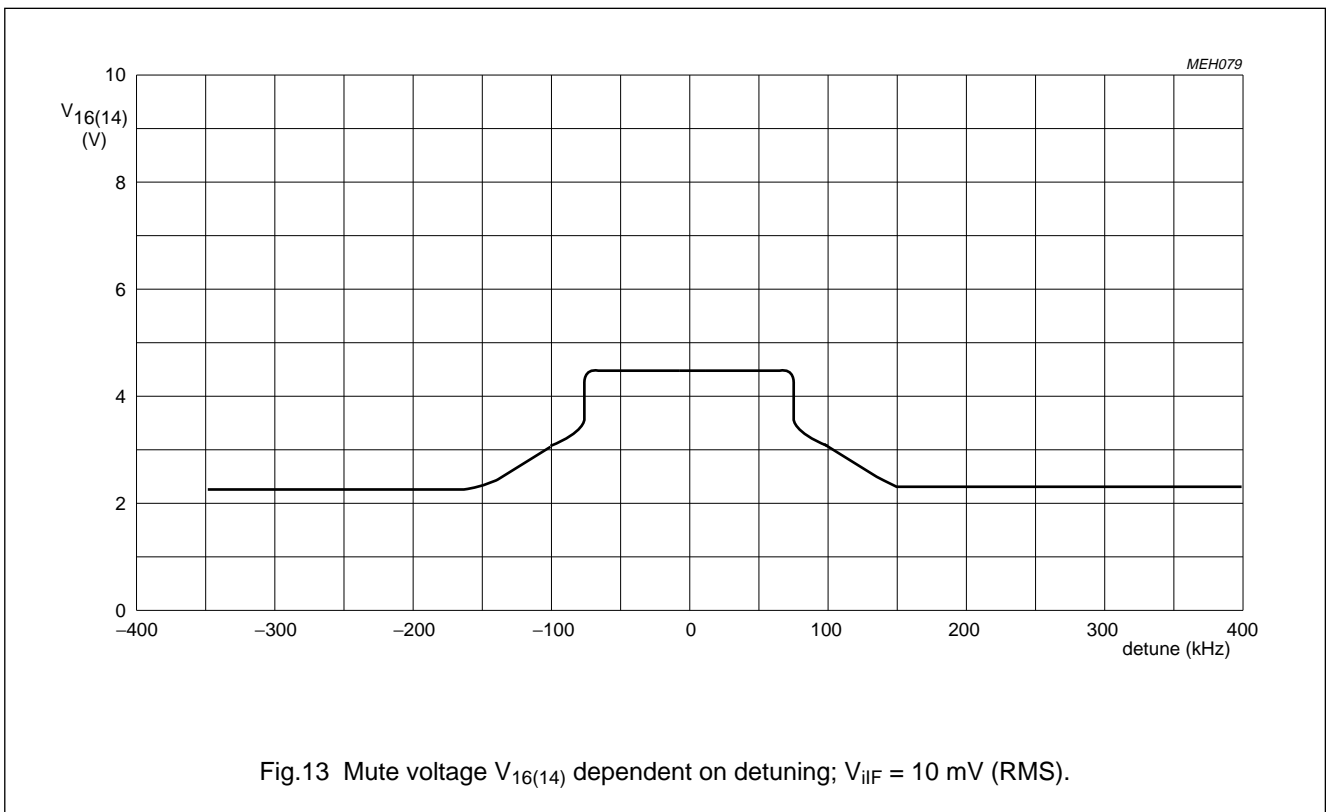
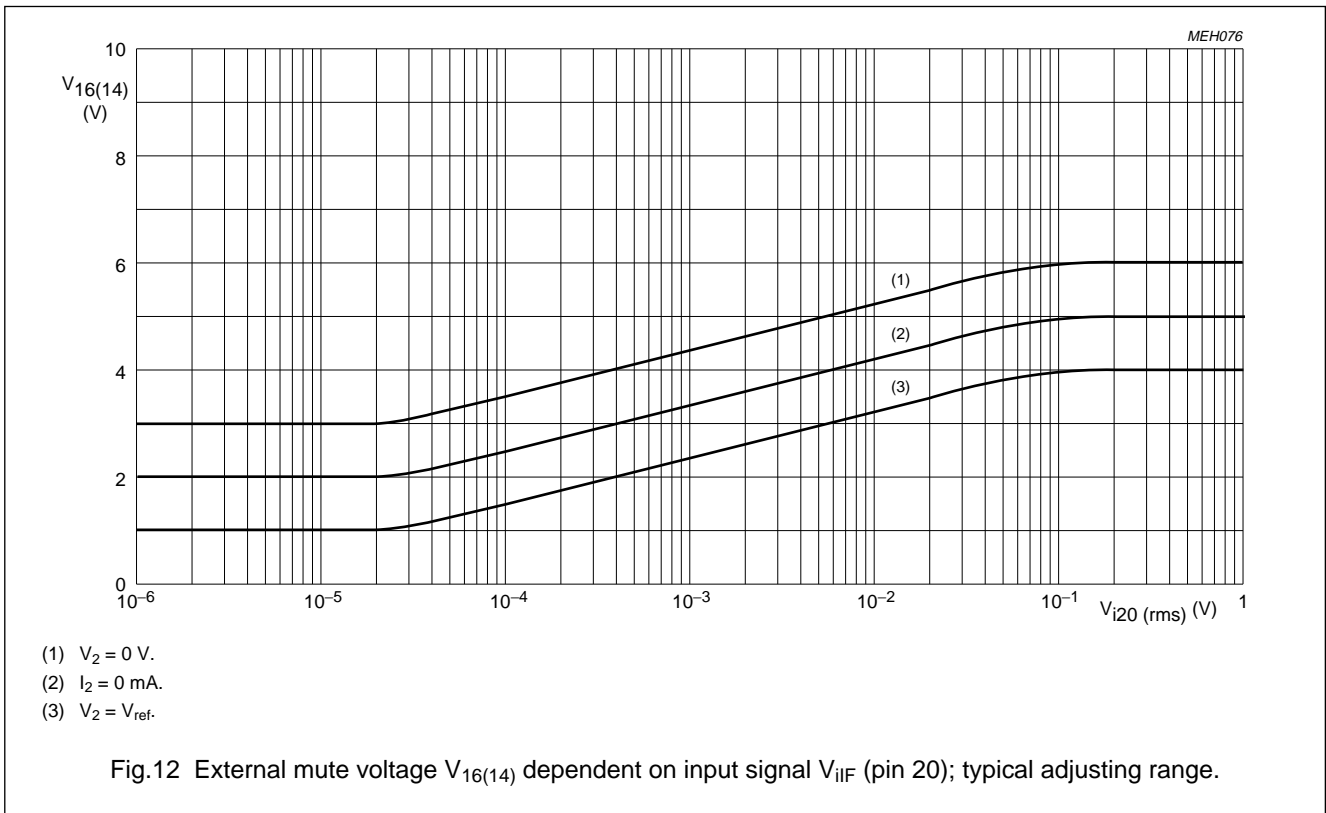
IF amplifier/demodulator for FM radio receivers

TDA1597



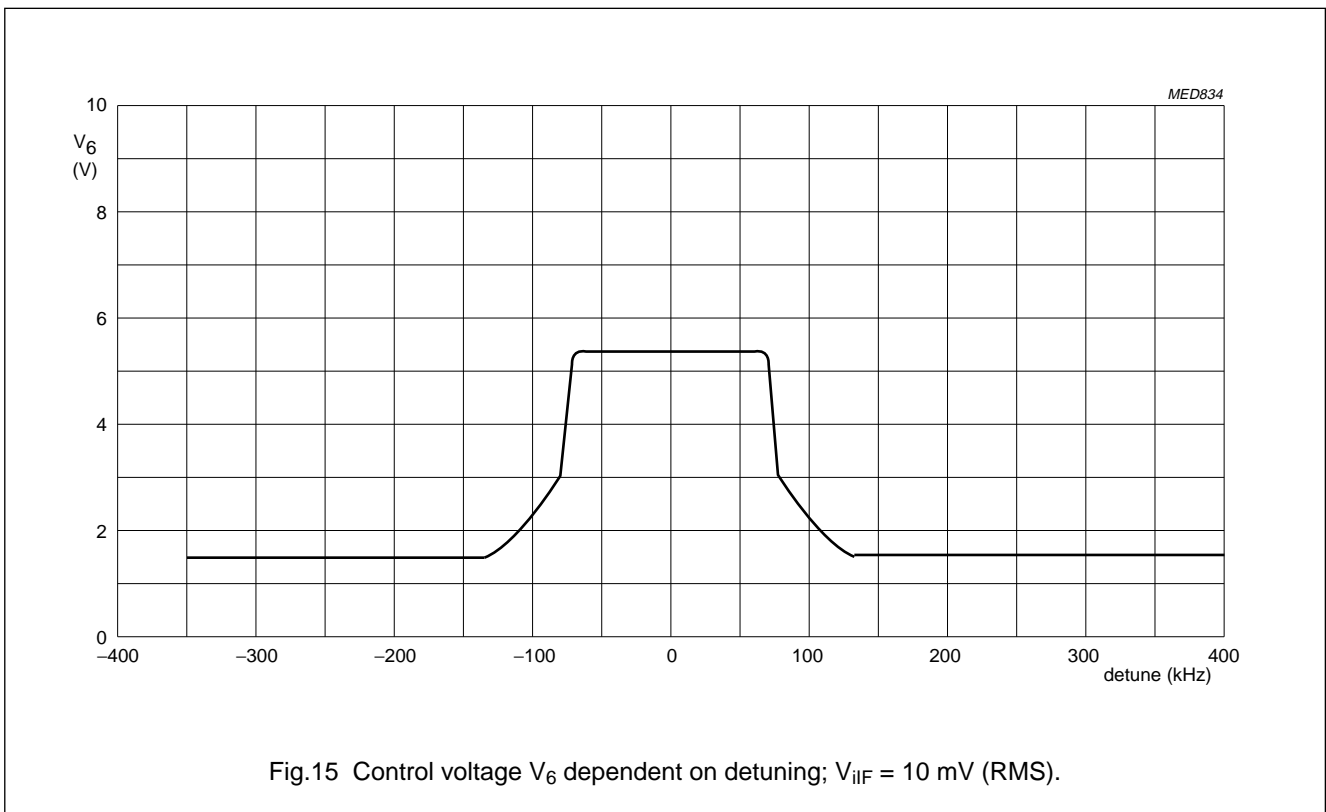
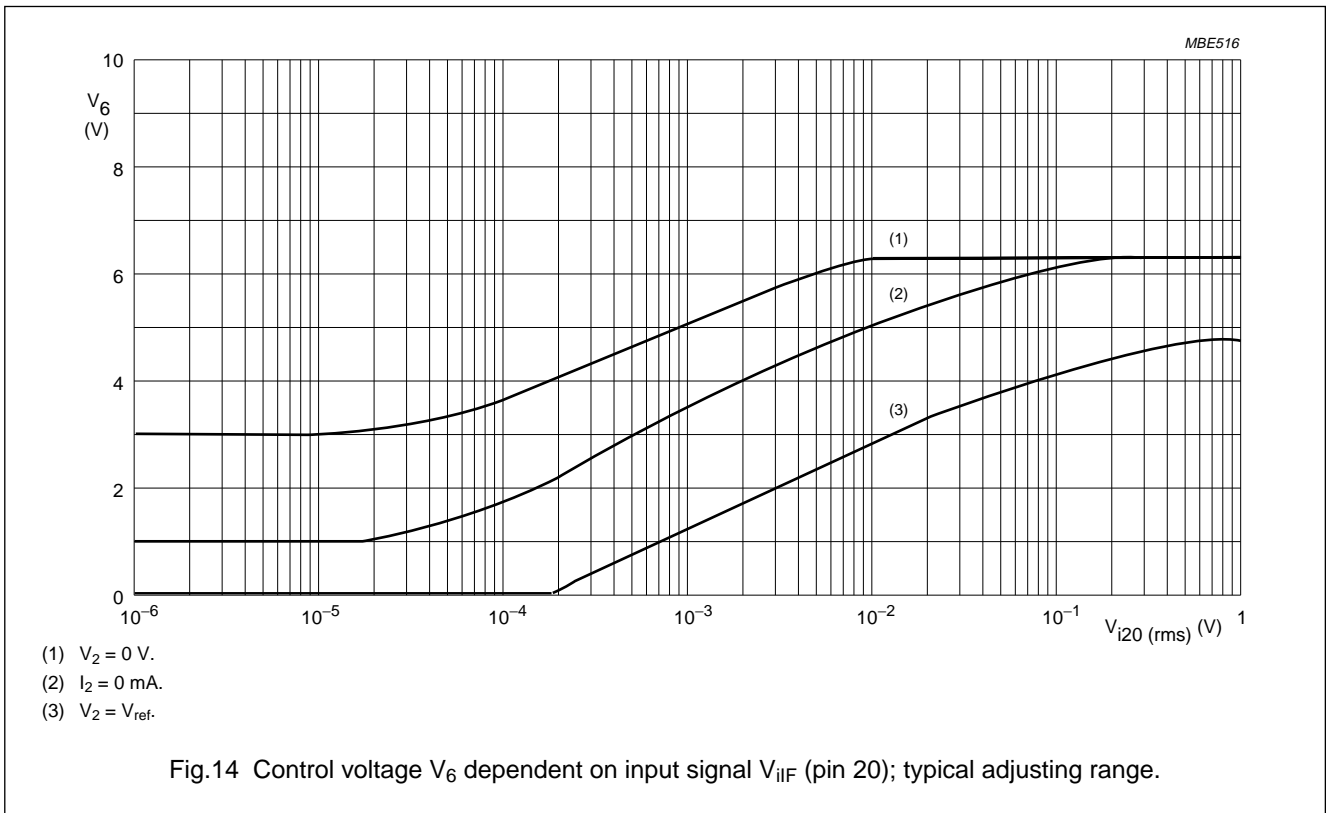
IF amplifier/demodulator for FM radio receivers

TDA1597



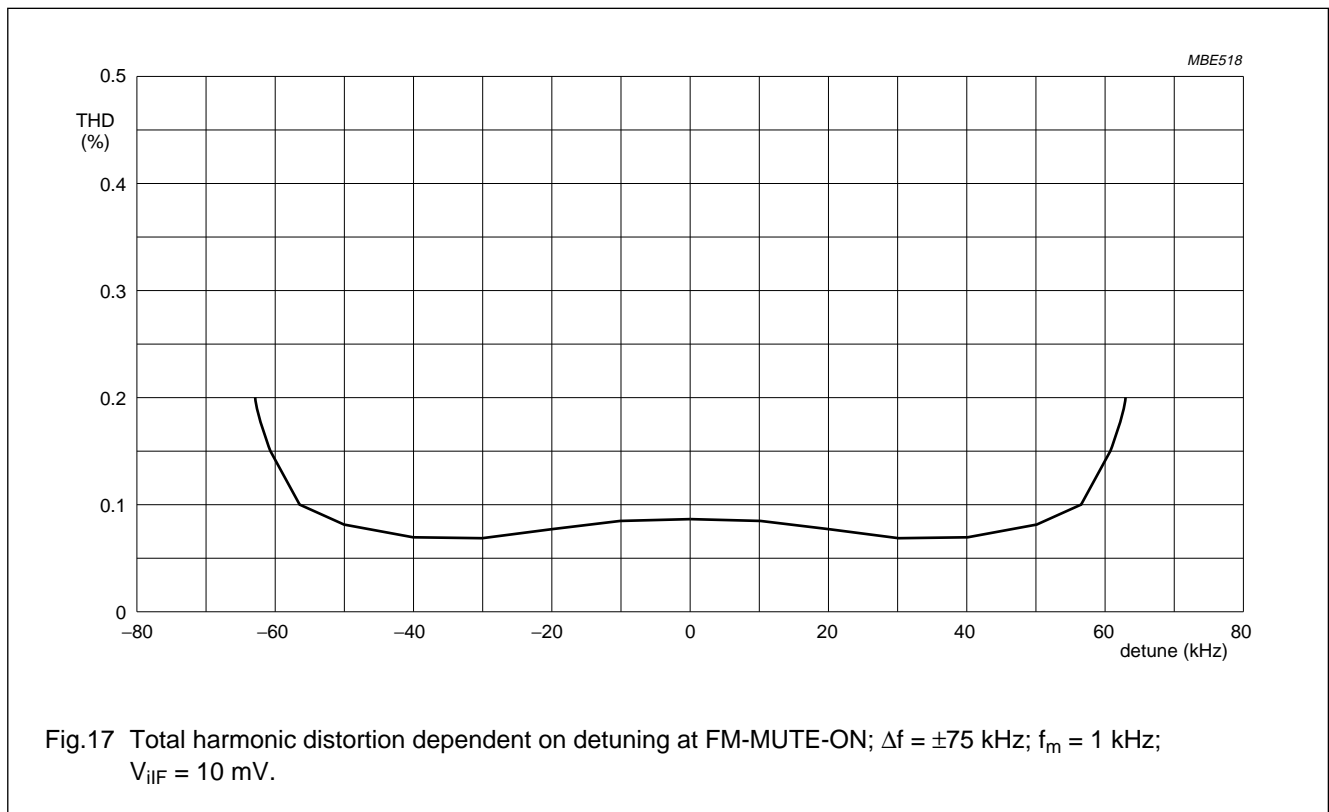
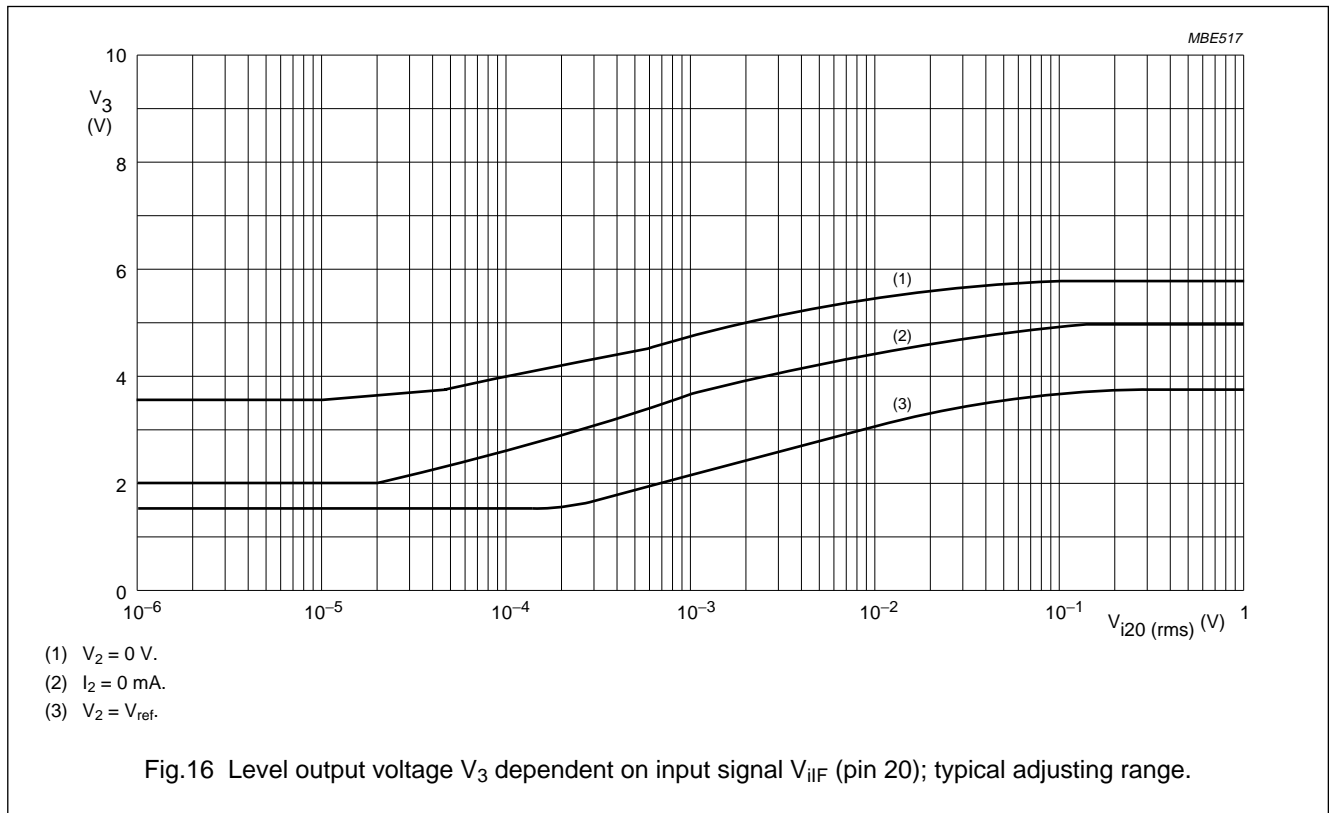
IF amplifier/demodulator for FM radio receivers

TDA1597



IF amplifier/demodulator for FM radio receivers

TDA1597





IF amplifier/demodulator for FM radio receivers

TDA1597

APPLICATION INFORMATION

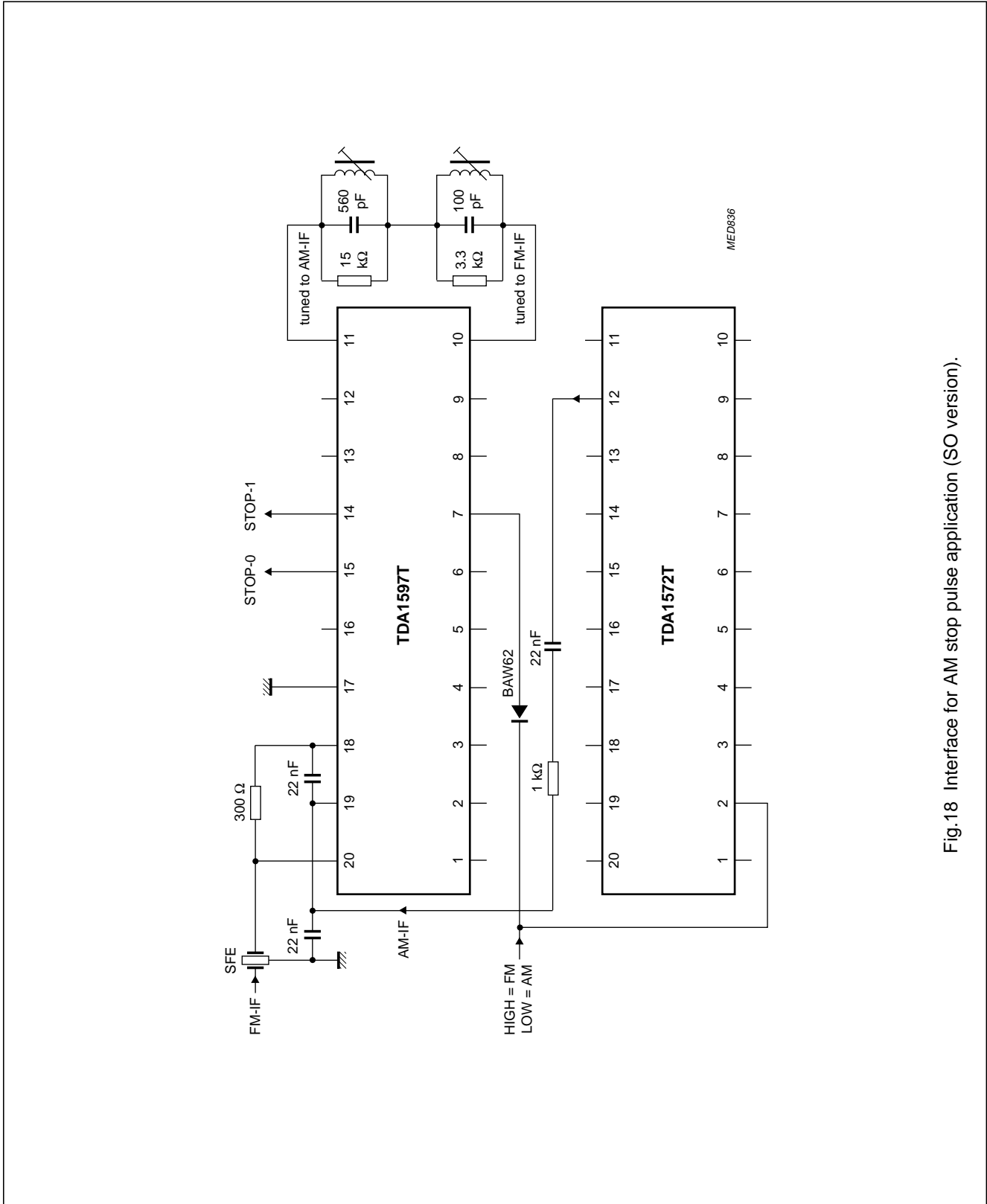


Fig.18 Interface for AM stop pulse application (SO version).

IF amplifier/demodulator for FM radio receivers

TDA1597

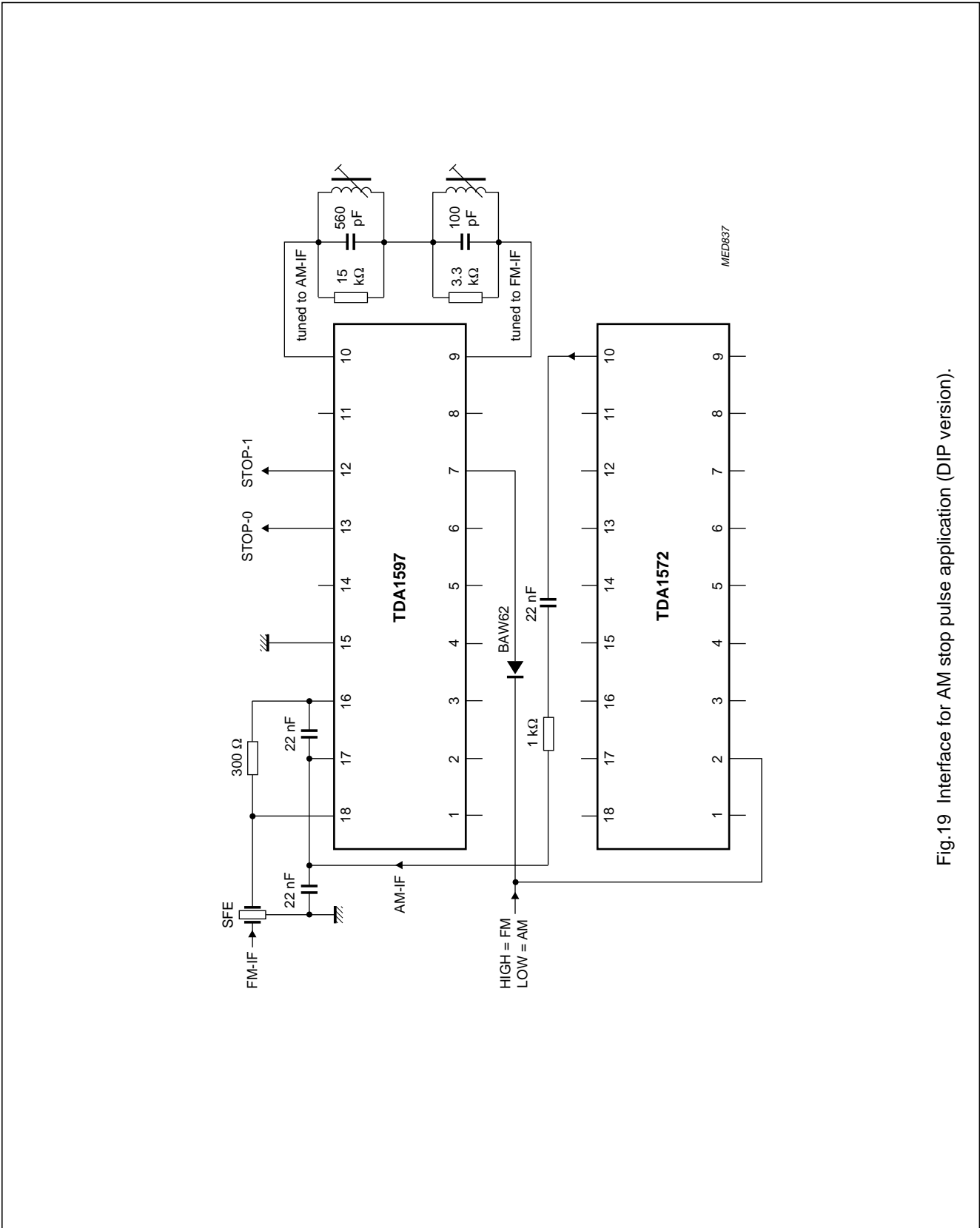


Fig.19 Interface for AM stop pulse application (DIP version).

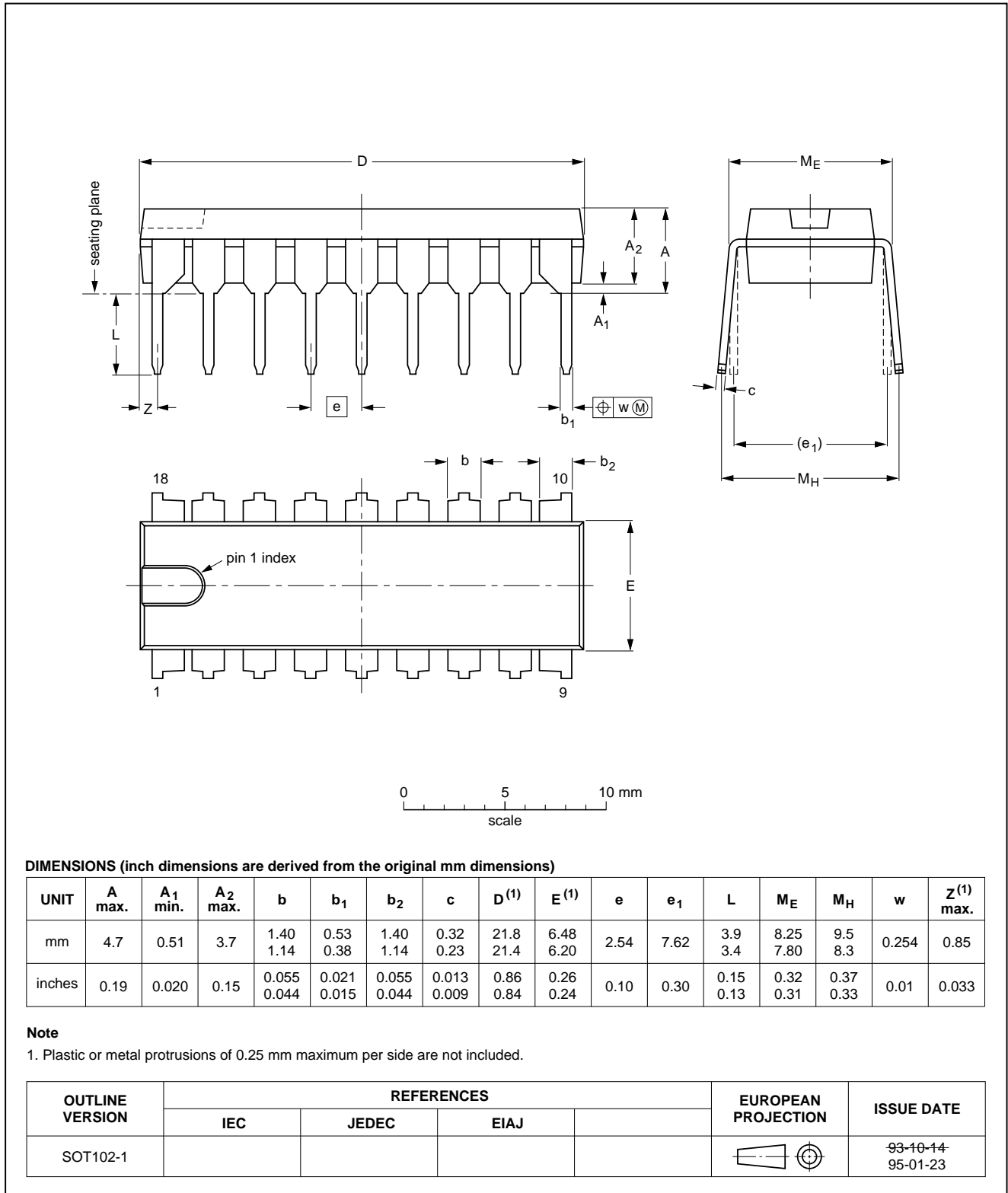
IF amplifier/demodulator for FM radio receivers

TDA1597

PACKAGE OUTLINES

DIP18: plastic dual in-line package; 18 leads (300 mil)

SOT102-1

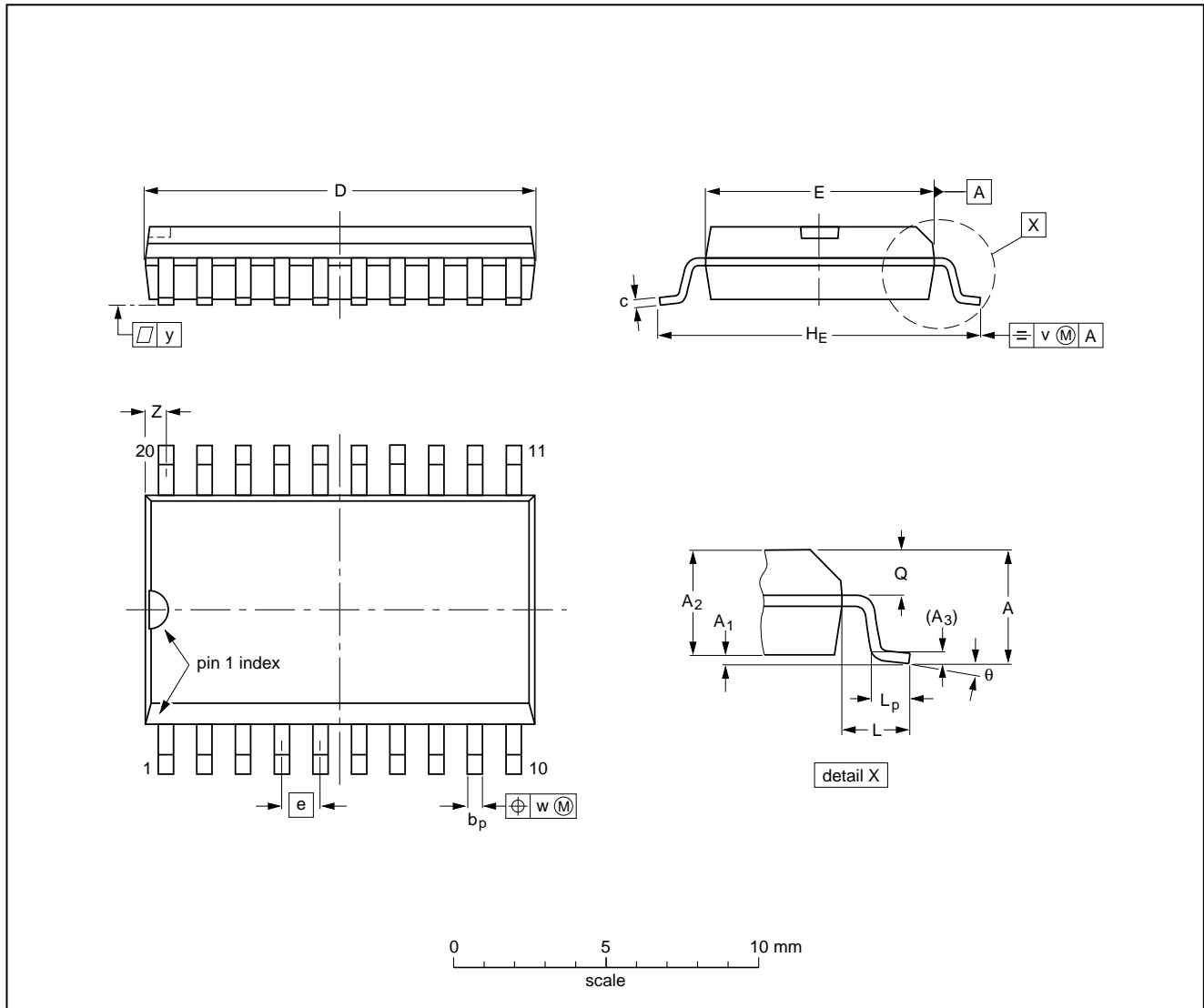


IF amplifier/demodulator for FM radio receivers

TDA1597

SO20: plastic small outline package; 20 leads; body width 7.5 mm

SOT163-1



DIMENSIONS (inch dimensions are derived from the original mm dimensions)

UNIT	A max.	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>p</sub>	c	D <sup>(1)</sup>	E <sup>(1)</sup>	e	H <sub>E</sub>	L	L <sub>p</sub>	Q	v	w	y	Z <sup>(1)</sup>	θ
mm	2.65	0.30 0.10	2.45 2.25	0.25	0.49 0.36	0.32 0.23	13.0 12.6	7.6 7.4	1.27	10.65 10.00	1.4	1.1 0.4	1.1 1.0	0.25	0.25	0.1	0.9 0.4	8° 0°
inches	0.10	0.012 0.004	0.096 0.089	0.01	0.019 0.014	0.013 0.009	0.51 0.49	0.30 0.29	0.050	0.42 0.39	0.055	0.043 0.016	0.043 0.039	0.01	0.01	0.004	0.035 0.016	

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ			
SOT163-1	075E04	MS-013AC				92-11-17 95-01-24

---

**IF amplifier/demodulator for FM radio receivers****TDA1597**

---

**SOLDERING****Plastic dual in-line packages**

BY DIP OR WAVE

The maximum permissible temperature of the solder is 260 °C; this temperature must not be in contact with the joint for more than 5 s. The total contact time of successive solder waves must not exceed 5 s.

The device may be mounted up to the seating plane, but the temperature of the plastic body must not exceed the specified storage maximum. If the printed-circuit board has been pre-heated, forced cooling may be necessary immediately after soldering to keep the temperature within the permissible limit.

## REPAIRING SOLDERED JOINTS

Apply a low voltage soldering iron below the seating plane (or not more than 2 mm above it). If its temperature is below 300 °C, it must not be in contact for more than 10 s; if between 300 and 400 °C, for not more than 5 s.

**Plastic small outline packages**

BY WAVE

During placement and before soldering, the component must be fixed with a droplet of adhesive. After curing the adhesive, the component can be soldered. The adhesive can be applied by screen printing, pin transfer or syringe dispensing.

Maximum permissible solder temperature is 260 °C, and maximum duration of package immersion in solder bath is 10 s, if allowed to cool to less than 150 °C within 6 s. Typical dwell time is 4 s at 250 °C.

A modified wave soldering technique is recommended using two solder waves (dual-wave), in which a turbulent wave with high upward pressure is followed by a smooth laminar wave. Using a mildly-activated flux eliminates the need for removal of corrosive residues in most applications.

## BY SOLDER PASTE REFLOW

Reflow soldering requires the solder paste (a suspension of fine solder particles, flux and binding agent) to be applied to the substrate by screen printing, stencilling or pressure-syringe dispensing before device placement.

Several techniques exist for reflowing; for example, thermal conduction by heated belt, infrared, and vapour-phase reflow. Dwell times vary between 50 and 300 s according to method. Typical reflow temperatures range from 215 to 250 °C.

Preheating is necessary to dry the paste and evaporate the binding agent. Preheating duration: 45 min at 45 °C.

## REPAIRING SOLDERED JOINTS (BY HAND-HELD SOLDERING IRON OR PULSE-HEATED SOLDER TOOL)

Fix the component by first soldering two, diagonally opposite, end pins. Apply the heating tool to the flat part of the pin only. Contact time must be limited to 10 s at up to 300 °C. When using proper tools, all other pins can be soldered in one operation within 2 to 5 s at between 270 and 320 °C. (Pulse-heated soldering is not recommended for SO packages.)

For pulse-heated solder tool (resistance) soldering of VSO packages, solder is applied to the substrate by dipping or by an extra thick tin/lead plating before package placement.

## IF amplifier/demodulator for FM radio receivers

TDA1597

**DEFINITIONS**

<b>Data sheet status</b>	
Objective specification	This data sheet contains target or goal specifications for product development.
Preliminary specification	This data sheet contains preliminary data; supplementary data may be published later.
Product specification	This data sheet contains final product specifications.
<b>Limiting values</b>	
Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.	
<b>Application information</b>	
Where application information is given, it is advisory and does not form part of the specification.	

**LIFE SUPPORT APPLICATIONS**

These products are not designed for use in life support appliances, devices, or systems where malfunction of these products can reasonably be expected to result in personal injury. Philips customers using or selling these products for use in such applications do so at their own risk and agree to fully indemnify Philips for any damages resulting from such improper use or sale.

# Philips Semiconductors – a worldwide company

**Argentina:** see South America

**Australia:** 34 Waterloo Road, NORTH RYDE, NSW 2113,  
Tel. +61 2 9805 4455, Fax. +61 2 9805 4466

**Austria:** Computerstr. 6, A-1101 WIEN, P.O. Box 213,  
Tel. +43 1 60 101, Fax. +43 1 60 101 1210

**Belarus:** Hotel Minsk Business Center, Bld. 3, r. 1211, Volodarski Str. 6,  
220050 MINSK, Tel. +375 172 200 733, Fax. +375 172 200 773

**Belgium:** see The Netherlands

**Brazil:** see South America

**Bulgaria:** Philips Bulgaria Ltd., Energoproject, 15th floor,  
51 James Bourchier Blvd., 1407 SOFIA,  
Tel. +359 2 689 211, Fax. +359 2 689 102

**Canada:** PHILIPS SEMICONDUCTORS/COMPONENTS,  
Tel. +1 800 234 7381

**China/Hong Kong:** 501 Hong Kong Industrial Technology Centre,  
72 Tat Chee Avenue, Kowloon Tong, HONG KONG,  
Tel. +852 2319 7888, Fax. +852 2319 7700

**Colombia:** see South America

**Czech Republic:** see Austria

**Denmark:** Prags Boulevard 80, PB 1919, DK-2300 COPENHAGEN S,  
Tel. +45 32 88 2636, Fax. +45 31 57 1949

**Finland:** Sinikalliontie 3, FIN-02630 ESPOO,  
Tel. +358 9 615800, Fax. +358 9 61580/xxx

**France:** 4 Rue du Port-aux-Vins, BP317, 92156 SURESNES Cedex,  
Tel. +33 1 40 99 6161, Fax. +33 1 40 99 6427

**Germany:** Hammerbrookstraße 69, D-20097 HAMBURG,  
Tel. +49 40 23 53 60, Fax. +49 40 23 536 300

**Greece:** No. 15, 25th March Street, GR 17778 TAVROS/ATHENS,  
Tel. +30 1 4894 339/239, Fax. +30 1 4814 240

**Hungary:** see Austria

**India:** Philips INDIA Ltd, Shivsagar Estate, A Block, Dr. Annie Besant Rd.  
Worli, MUMBAI 400 018, Tel. +91 22 4938 541, Fax. +91 22 4938 722

**Indonesia:** see Singapore

**Ireland:** Newstead, Clonskeagh, DUBLIN 14,  
Tel. +353 1 7640 000, Fax. +353 1 7640 200

**Israel:** RAPAC Electronics, 7 Kehilat Saloniki St, TEL AVIV 61180,  
Tel. +972 3 645 0444, Fax. +972 3 649 1007

**Italy:** PHILIPS SEMICONDUCTORS, Piazza IV Novembre 3,  
20124 MILANO, Tel. +39 2 6752 2531, Fax. +39 2 6752 2557

**Japan:** Philips Bldg 13-37, Kohnan 2-chome, Minato-ku, TOKYO 108,  
Tel. +81 3 3740 5130, Fax. +81 3 3740 5077

**Korea:** Philips House, 260-199 Itaewon-dong, Yongsan-ku, SEOUL,  
Tel. +82 2 709 1412, Fax. +82 2 709 1415

**Malaysia:** No. 76 Jalan Universiti, 46200 PETALING JAYA, SELANGOR,  
Tel. +60 3 750 5214, Fax. +60 3 757 4880

**Mexico:** 5900 Gateway East, Suite 200, EL PASO, TEXAS 79905,  
Tel. +9-5 800 234 7381

**Middle East:** see Italy

**Netherlands:** Postbus 90050, 5600 PB EINDHOVEN, Bldg. VB,  
Tel. +31 40 27 82785, Fax. +31 40 27 88399

**New Zealand:** 2 Wagener Place, C.P.O. Box 1041, AUCKLAND,  
Tel. +64 9 849 4160, Fax. +64 9 849 7811

**Norway:** Box 1, Manglerud 0612, OSLO,  
Tel. +47 22 74 8000, Fax. +47 22 74 8341

**Philippines:** Philips Semiconductors Philippines Inc.,  
106 Valero St. Salcedo Village, P.O. Box 2108 MCC, MAKATI,  
Metro MANILA, Tel. +63 2 816 6380, Fax. +63 2 817 3474

**Poland:** Ul. Lukiska 10, PL 04-123 WARSZAWA,  
Tel. +48 22 612 2831, Fax. +48 22 612 2327

**Portugal:** see Spain

**Romania:** see Italy

**Russia:** Philips Russia, Ul. Usatcheva 35A, 119048 MOSCOW,  
Tel. +7 095 755 6918, Fax. +7 095 755 6919

**Singapore:** Lorong 1, Toa Payoh, SINGAPORE 1231,  
Tel. +65 350 2538, Fax. +65 251 6500

**Slovakia:** see Austria

**Slovenia:** see Italy

**South Africa:** S.A. PHILIPS Pty Ltd., 195-215 Main Road Martindale,  
2092 JOHANNESBURG, P.O. Box 7430 Johannesburg 2000,  
Tel. +27 11 470 5911, Fax. +27 11 470 5494

**South America:** Rua do Rocio 220, 5th floor, Suite 51,  
04552-903 São Paulo, SÃO PAULO - SP, Brazil,  
Tel. +55 11 821 2333, Fax. +55 11 829 1849

**Spain:** Balmes 22, 08007 BARCELONA,  
Tel. +34 3 301 6312, Fax. +34 3 301 4107

**Sweden:** Kottbygatan 7, Akalla, S-16485 STOCKHOLM,  
Tel. +46 8 632 2000, Fax. +46 8 632 2745

**Switzerland:** Allmendstrasse 140, CH-8027 ZÜRICH,  
Tel. +41 1 488 2686, Fax. +41 1 481 7730

**Taiwan:** Philips Semiconductors, 6F, No. 96, Chien Kuo N. Rd., Sec. 1,  
TAIPEI, Taiwan Tel. +886 2 2134 2870, Fax. +886 2 2134 2874

**Thailand:** PHILIPS ELECTRONICS (THAILAND) Ltd.,  
209/2 Sanpavuth-Bangna Road Prakanong, BANGKOK 10260,  
Tel. +66 2 745 4090, Fax. +66 2 398 0793

**Turkey:** Talatpasa Cad. No. 5, 80640 GÜLTEPE/ISTANBUL,  
Tel. +90 212 279 2770, Fax. +90 212 282 6707

**Ukraine:** PHILIPS UKRAINE, 4 Patrice Lumumba str., Building B, Floor 7,  
252042 KIEV, Tel. +380 44 264 2776, Fax. +380 44 268 0461

**United Kingdom:** Philips Semiconductors Ltd., 276 Bath Road, Hayes,  
MIDDLESEX UB3 5BX, Tel. +44 181 730 5000, Fax. +44 181 754 8421

**United States:** 811 East Arques Avenue, SUNNYVALE, CA 94088-3409,  
Tel. +1 800 234 7381

**Uruguay:** see South America

**Vietnam:** see Singapore

**Yugoslavia:** PHILIPS, Trg N. Pasica 5/v, 11000 BEOGRAD,  
Tel. +381 11 625 344, Fax. +381 11 635 777

**For all other countries apply to:** Philips Semiconductors, Marketing & Sales Communications,  
Building BE-p, P.O. Box 218, 5600 MD EINDHOVEN, The Netherlands, Fax. +31 40 27 24825

**Internet:** <http://www.semiconductors.philips.com>

© Philips Electronics N.V. 1997

SCA53

All rights are reserved. Reproduction in whole or in part is prohibited without the prior written consent of the copyright owner.

The information presented in this document does not form part of any quotation or contract, is believed to be accurate and reliable and may be changed without notice. No liability will be accepted by the publisher for any consequence of its use. Publication thereof does not convey nor imply any license under patent- or other industrial or intellectual property rights.

Printed in The Netherlands

547027/1200/03/pp24

Date of release: 1997 Feb 27

Document order number: 9397 750 01143

*Let's make things better.*

**Philips  
Semiconductors**



**PHILIPS**