

DATA SHEET

BLV57

UHF linear push-pull power
transistor

Product specification
Supersedes data of August 1986

1998 Feb 09

UHF linear push-pull power transistor

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FEATURES

- internally matched input for wideband operation and high power gain
- internal midpoint (r.f. ground) reduces negative feedback and improves power gain
- increased input and output impedances (compared with single-ended transistors) simplify wideband matching
- length of the external emitter leads is not critical
- diffused emitter ballasting resistors for an optimum temperature profile
- gold metallization ensures excellent reliability.

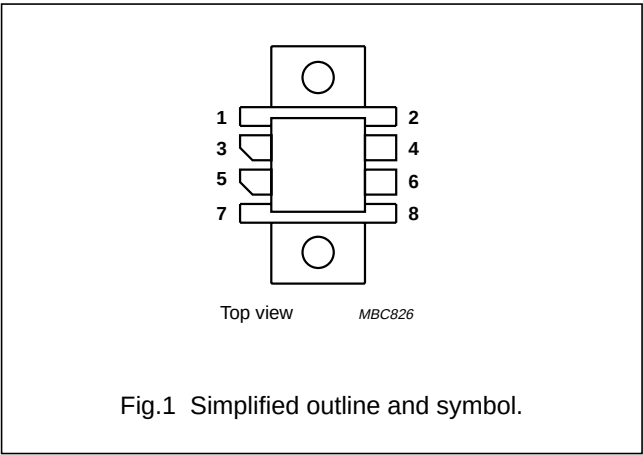
DESCRIPTION

Two n-p-n silicon planar epitaxial transistor sections in one package to be used as push-pull amplifier, primarily intended for use in linear u.h.f. television transmitters and transposers.

The package is an 8-lead flange type with a ceramic cap. All leads are isolated from the flange.

PINNING - SOT161A

PIN	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1	e	emitter
2	e	emitter
3	c2	collector 2
4	b2	base 2
5	c1	collector 1
6	b1	base 1
7	e	emitter
8	e	emitter



QUICK REFERENCE DATA

R.F. performance in linear amplifier

MODE OF OPERATION	f_{vision} MHz	V_{CE} V	$I_{\text{C1}} = I_{\text{C2}}$ A	$I_{\text{C(zs)}}$ A	T_{h} °C	$d_{\text{im}}^{(1)}$ dB	$P_{\text{o sync}}^{(1)}$ W	P_{L} W	G_{p} dB
class-A	860	25	0,85	–	70 25	–60 –55	$\rangle$ 6 typ. 12	–	$\rangle$ 8,0 typ. 9,0
class-AB	860	25	1,25	$2 \times 0,1$	25	–	–	typ. 38 ⁽²⁾	typ. 6,5 ⁽²⁾

Notes

- Three-tone test method (vision carrier –8 dB, sound carrier –7 dB, sideband signal –16 dB), zero dB corresponds to peak sync level.
- Power gain compression is 1 dB.

WARNING
Product and environmental safety - toxic materials
This product contains beryllium oxide. The product is entirely safe provided that the BeO disc is not damaged. All persons who handle, use or dispose of this product should be aware of its nature and of the necessary safety precautions. After use, dispose of as chemical or special waste according to the regulations applying at the location of the user. It must never be thrown out with the general or domestic waste.

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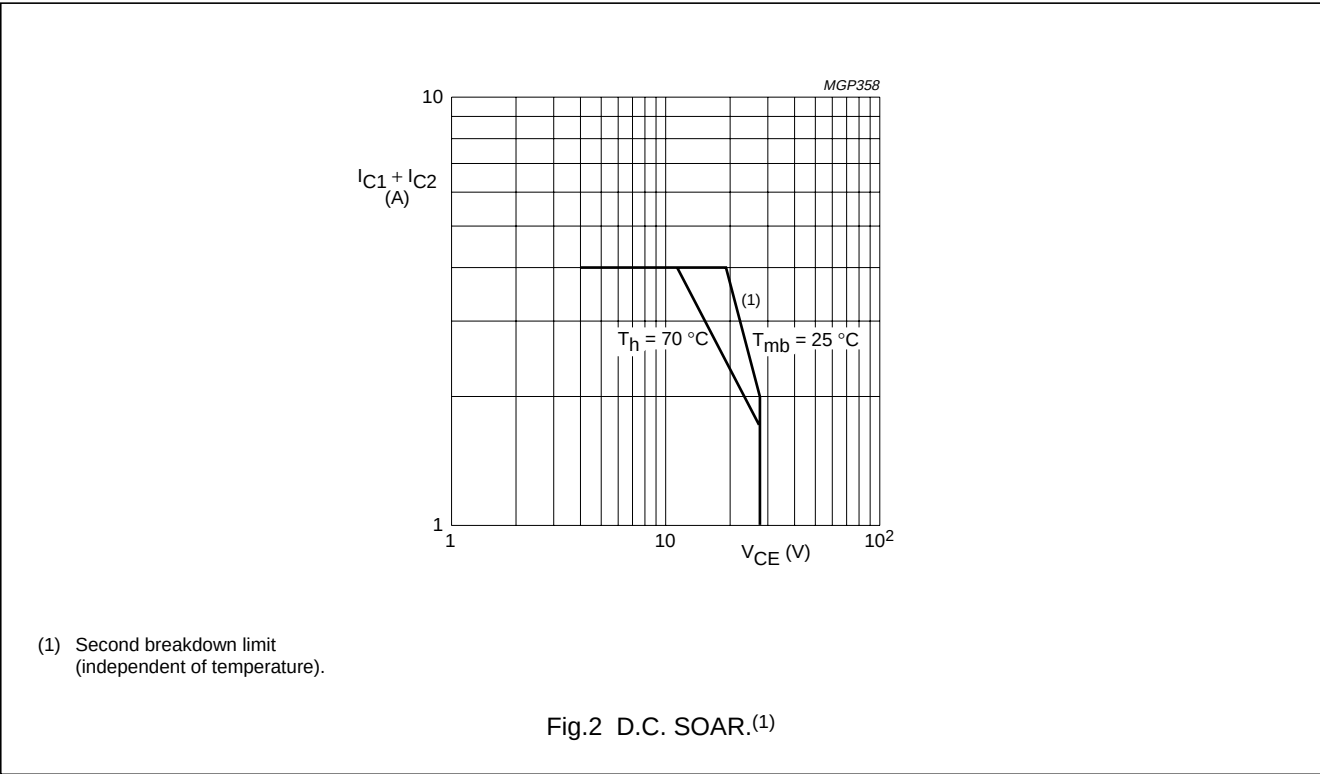
RATINGS

Limiting values in accordance with the Absolute Maximum System (IEC 134)

Collector-emitter voltage			
(peak value); $V_{BE} = 0$	V_{CESM}	max.	50 V
open base	V_{CEO}	max.	27 V
Emitter-base voltage (open collector)	V_{EBO}	max.	3,5 V
Collector current per transistor section			
d.c. or average	I_C ; $I_{C(AV)}$	max.	2 A
(peak value); $f > 1$ MHz	I_{CM}	max.	4 A
Total power dissipation at $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{(1)}$	P_{tot}	max.	77 W ⁽¹⁾
R.F. power dissipation ($f > 1$ MHz); $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{(1)}$	P_{rf}	max.	93 W ⁽¹⁾
Storage temperature	T_{stg}		-65 to +150 °C
Operating junction temperature	T_j	max.	200 °C

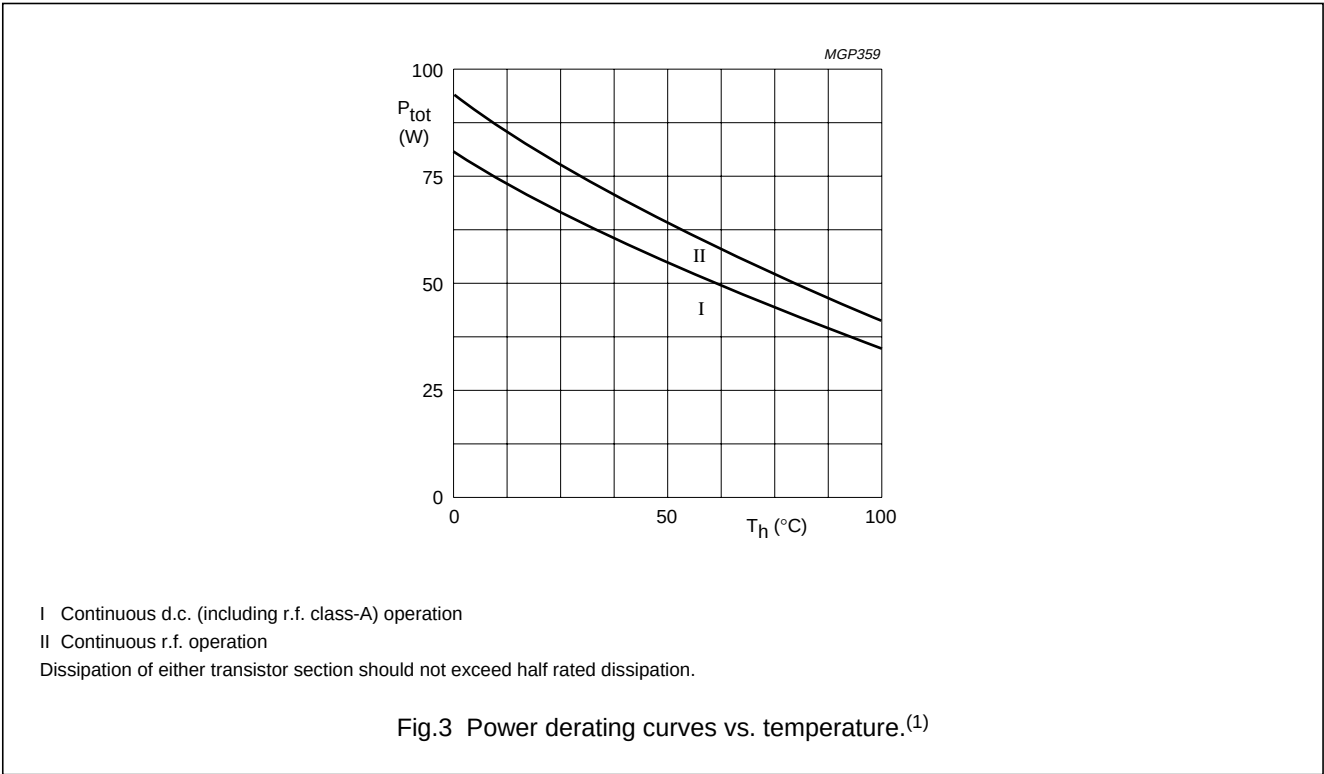
Note

1. Dissipation of either transistor section should not exceed half rated dissipation.



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THERMAL RESISTANCE

(dissipation = 42 W; $T_{mb} = 80,5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, i.e. $T_h = 70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)

- From junction to mounting base (d.c. dissipation)
- From junction to mounting base (r.f. dissipation)
- From mounting base to heatsink

$R_{th\ j-mb(dc)}$	=	2,43	K/W
$R_{th\ j-mb(rf)}$	=	1,91	K/W
$R_{th\ mb-h}$	=	0,25	K/W

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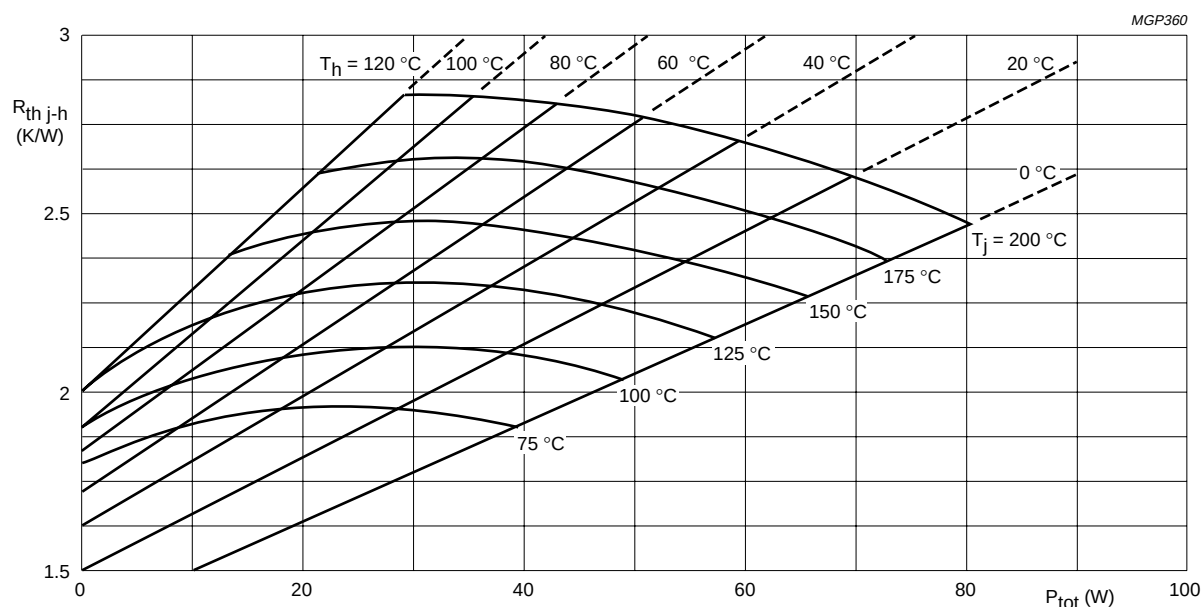


Fig.4 Maximum thermal resistance from junction to heatsink as a function of power dissipation, with heatsink and junction temperature as parameters. ($R_{th\ mb-h} = 0,25\ \text{K/W.}$)

Example

Nominal class-A push-pull operation (without r.f. signal): $V_{CE} = 25\ \text{V}$; $I_{C1} = I_{C2} = 0,85\ \text{A}$; $T_h = 70\ ^\circ\text{C}$.

Fig.4 shows:

$R_{th\ j-h}$	max.	2,68 K/W
T_j	max.	184 °C
Typical device: $R_{th\ j-h}$	typ.	2,28 K/W
T_j	typ.	167 °C

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CHARACTERISTICS apply to either transistor section unless otherwise specified $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Collector-emitter breakdown voltage

 $V_{BE} = 0; I_C = 10 \text{ mA}$ $V_{(BR)CES} > 50 \text{ V}$ open base; $I_C = 25 \text{ mA}$ $V_{(BR)CEO} > 27 \text{ V}$

Emitter-base breakdown voltage

open collector; $I_E = 5 \text{ mA}$ $V_{(BR)EBO} > 3,5 \text{ V}$

Collector cut-off current

 $V_{BE} = 0; V_{CE} = 27 \text{ V}$ $I_{CES} < 10 \text{ mA}$ Second breakdown energy; $L = 25 \text{ mH}; f = 50 \text{ Hz}$

open base

 $E_{SBO} > 2 \text{ mJ}$ $R_{BE} = 10 \Omega$ $E_{SBR} > 2 \text{ mJ}$ D.C. current gain⁽¹⁾ $I_C = 0,85 \text{ A}; V_{CE} = 25 \text{ V}$ $h_{FE} > \text{typ. } 15$
 40

D.C. current gain ratio of transistor sections

 $I_C = 0,85 \text{ A}; V_{CE} = 25 \text{ V}$

0,67 to 1,5

Collector-emitter saturation voltage⁽¹⁾ $I_C = 1,7 \text{ A}; I_B = 0,17 \text{ A}$ $V_{CESat} \text{ typ. } 0,75 \text{ V}$ Transition frequency at $f = 100 \text{ MHz}$ ⁽²⁾ $-I_E = 0,85 \text{ A}; V_{CB} = 25 \text{ V}$ $f_T \text{ typ. } 2,5 \text{ GHz}$ $-I_E = 1,7 \text{ A}; V_{CB} = 25 \text{ V}$ $f_T \text{ typ. } 2,5 \text{ GHz}$ Collector capacitance at $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ $I_E = I_e = 0; V_{CB} = 25 \text{ V}$ $C_c \text{ typ. } 24 \text{ pF}$
 $< 30 \text{ pF}$ Feedback capacitance at $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ $I_C = 50 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 25 \text{ V}$ $C_{re} \text{ typ. } 15 \text{ pF}$

Collector-flange capacitance

 $C_{cf} \text{ typ. } 2 \text{ pF}$ **Notes**

1. Measured under pulse conditions: $t_p \leq 300 \mu\text{s}; \delta \leq 0,02$.
2. Measured under pulse conditions: $t_p \leq 50 \mu\text{s}; \delta \leq 0,01$.

The graphs apply to either transistor section.

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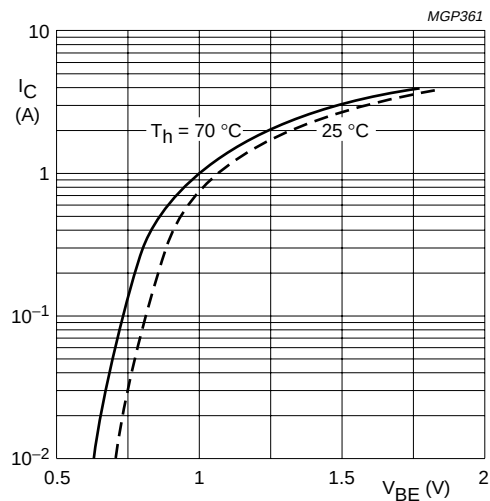


Fig.5 Typical values; $V_{CE} = 25\text{ V}$.

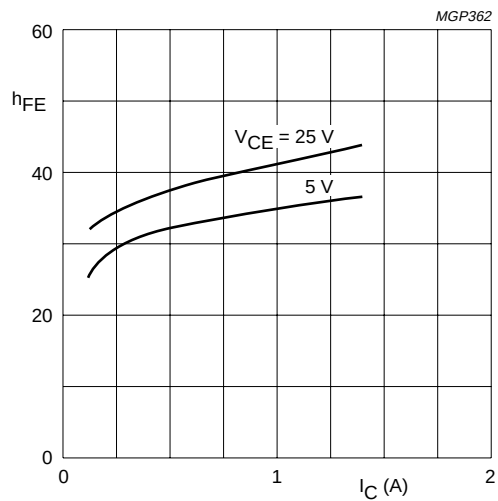


Fig.6 Typical values; $T_j = 25\text{ °C}$.

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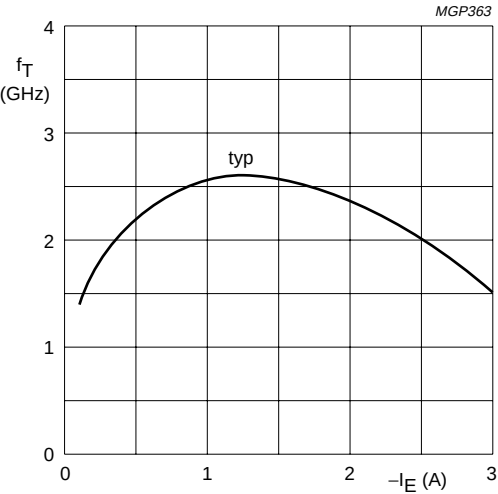


Fig.7 $V_{CB} = 25$ V; $f = 500$ MHz; $T_j = 25$ °C.

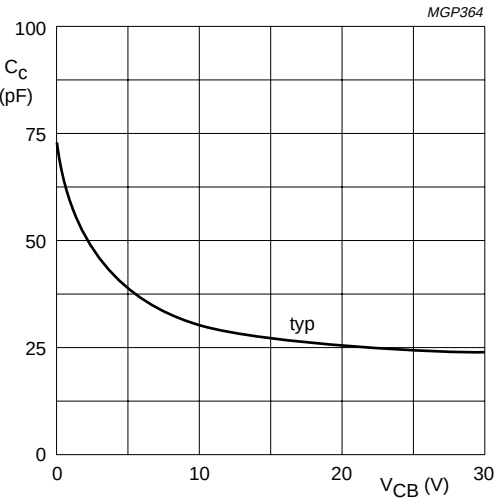


Fig.8 $I_E = I_e = 0$; $f = 1$ MHz; $T_j = 25$ °C.

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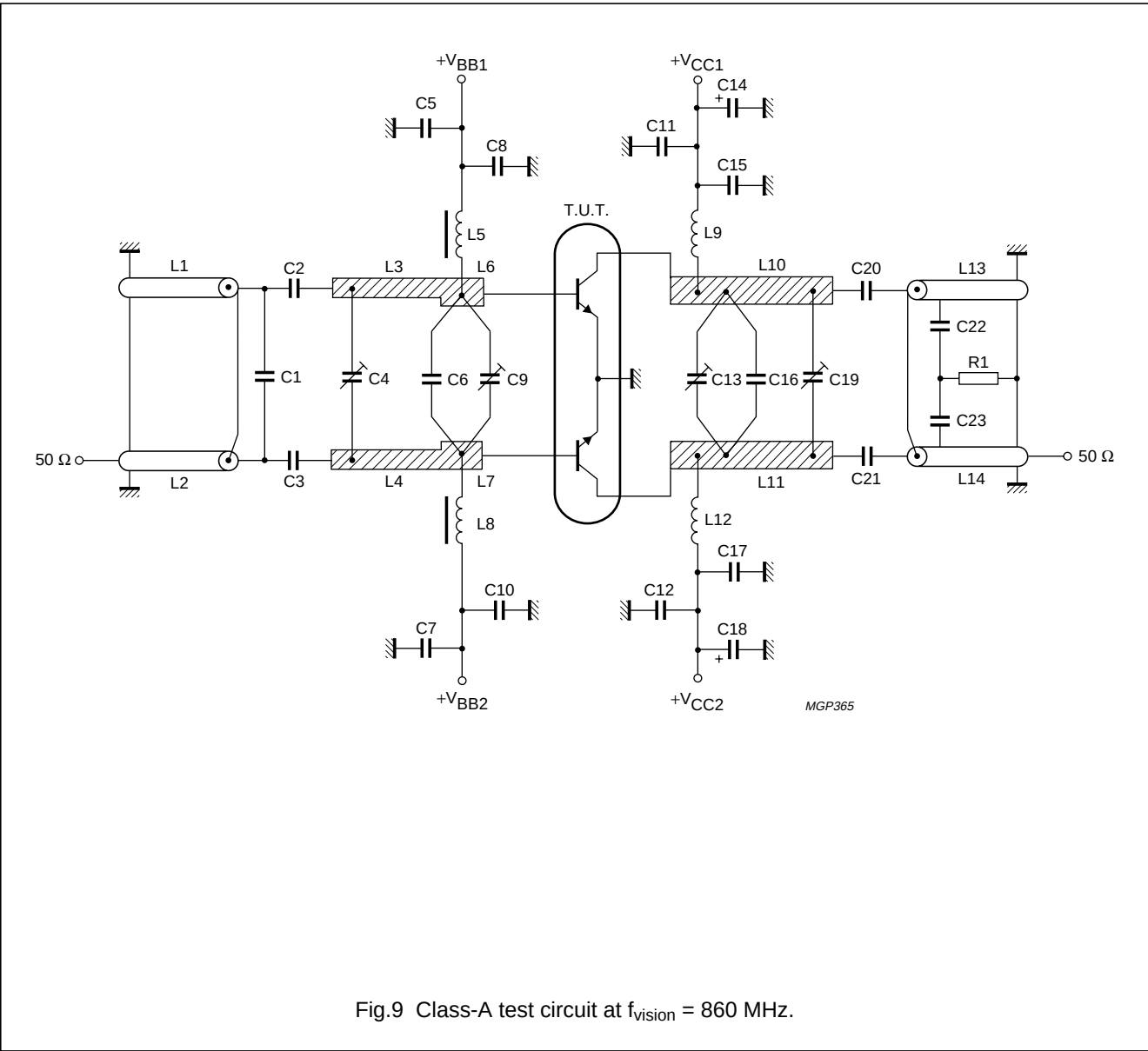
APPLICATION INFORMATION

R.F. performance in u.h.f. class-A operation (linear push-pull power amplifier)

f_{vision} (MHz)	V_{CE} (V)	$I_{\text{C1}} = I_{\text{C2}}$ (A)	T_{h} (°C)	$d_{\text{im}}^{(1)}$ (dB)	$P_{\text{o sync}}^{(1)}$ (W)	G_{p} (dB)
860	25	0,85	70	−60	> 6	> 8,0
			70	−60	typ. 7,5	typ. 8,5
			70	−55	typ. 10	typ. 8,5
			25	−55	typ. 12	typ. 9,0

Note

1. Three-tone test method (vision carrier −8 dB, sound carrier −7 dB, sideband signal −16 dB), zero dB corresponds to peak sync level.



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List of components:

C1 = C6 = C16 = 4,7 pF (500 V) multilayer ceramic chip capacitor (ATC⁽¹⁾)

C2 = C3 = C20 = C21 = 33 pF multilayer ceramic chip capacitor (cat. no. 2222 851 13339)

C4 = C9 = C13 = C19 = 1,2 to 3,5 pF film dielectric trimmer (cat.no. 2222 809 05001)

C5 = C7 = C15 = C17 = 100 nF multilayer ceramic chip capacitor (cat. no. 2222 852 59104)

C8 = C10 = C11 = C12 = 220 pF multilayer ceramic chip capacitor (cat. no. 2222 852 13221)

C14 = C18 = 6,8 μ F/40 V solid aluminium electrolytic capacitor

C22 = C23 = 1 pF (500 V) multilayer ceramic chip capacitor (ATC⁽¹⁾)

C9 and C13 are placed 8,0 and 14,0 mm from transistor edge, respectively.

L1 = L2 = L13 = L14 = 50 Ω semi-rigid cable; outer diameter 2,2 mm; length 29,0 mm. These cables are soldered on 75 Ω striplines (1,1 mm $\times$ 28,0 mm). The centre conductors of the cables L1 and L13 are not connected.

L3 = L4 = 52 Ω stripline (2,0 mm $\times$ 16,5 mm)

L5 = L8 = 470 nH microchoke

L6 = L7 = 39 Ω stripline (3,1 mm $\times$ 8,0 mm)

L9 = L12 = 1 turn Cu wire (1,0 mm); int. dia. 5,5 mm; leads 2 $\times$ 3,5 mm

L10 = L11 = 39 Ω stripline (3,1 mm $\times$ 34,0 mm)

L3, L4, L6, L7, L10 and L11 are striplines on a double Cu-clad printed-circuit board with PTFE fibre-glass dielectric ($\epsilon_r = 2,74$); thickness 1/32".

R1 = 10 Ω carbon resistor

Note

1. ATC means American Technical Ceramics.

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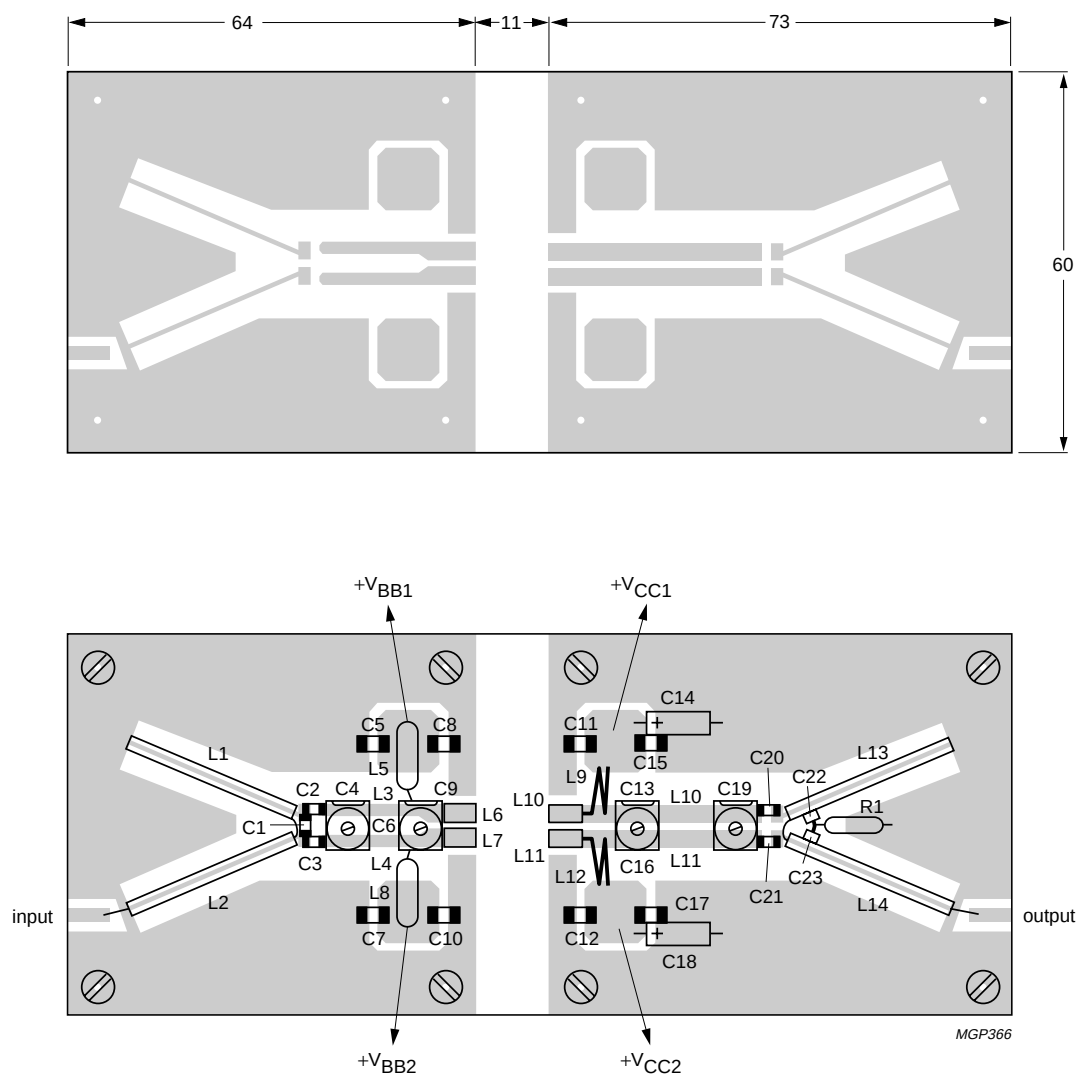


Fig.10 Component layout and printed-circuit board for 860 MHz class-A test circuit.

The circuit and the components are on one side of the PTFE fibre-glass board, the other side is unetched copper to serve as a ground-plane. Earth connections are made by means of bolts. Additionally copper straps are used under the emitters and at the input and output to provide direct contact between the copper on the component side and the ground-plane.

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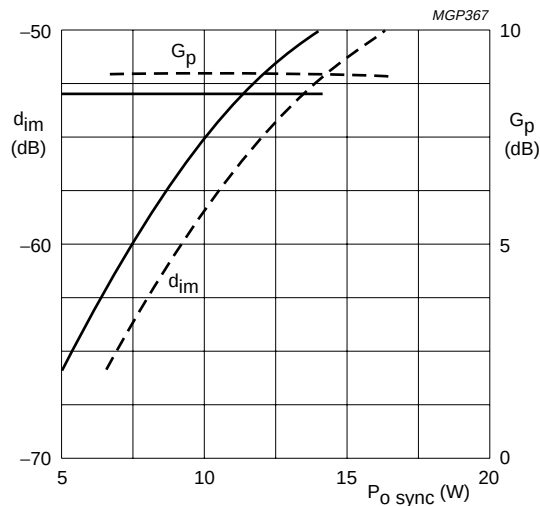


Fig.11 Intermodulation distortion (d_{im})⁽¹⁾ and power gain as a function of output power.

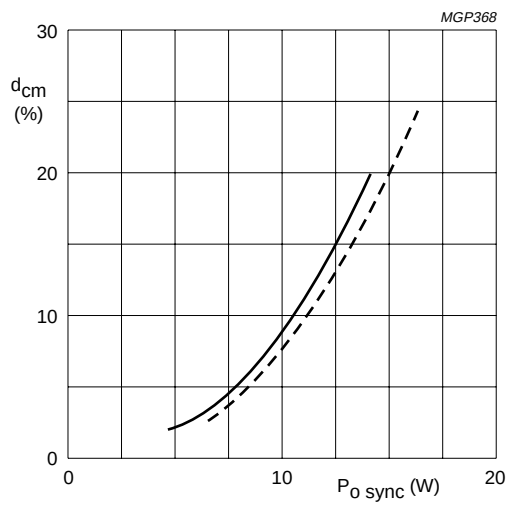


Fig.12 Cross-modulation distortion (d_{cm})⁽²⁾ as a function of output power.

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Conditions for Figs 11 and 12:

Typical values; $V_{CE} = 25\text{ V}$; $I_C = 2 \times 0,85\text{ A}$; --- $T_h = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; — $T_h = 70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $f_{\text{vision}} = 860\text{ MHz}$.

Ruggedness in push-pull class-A operation

The BLV57 is capable of withstanding full load mismatch (VSWR = 50 through all phases) under the following conditions:

$V_{CE} = 25\text{ V}$; $I_C = 2 \times 0,85\text{ A}$; $T_h = 70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $P_{o\text{ sync}}^{(1)} \leq 12,5\text{ W}$; $f = 860\text{ MHz}$; $R_{th\text{ mb-h}} = 0,25\text{ K/W}$.

At any other composition of the output signal: P_L (r.m.s. value) $\leq 5\text{ W}$.

Notes

1. Three-tone test method (vision carrier -8 dB , sound carrier -7 dB , sideband signal -16 dB), zero dB corresponds to peak sync level.
Intermodulation distortion of input signal $\leq -70\text{ dB}$.
2. Two-tone test method (vision carrier 0 dB , sound carrier -7 dB), zero dB corresponds to peak sync level.
Cross-modulation distortion (d_{cm}) is the voltage variation (%) of sound carrier when vision carrier is switched from 0 dB to -20 dB .

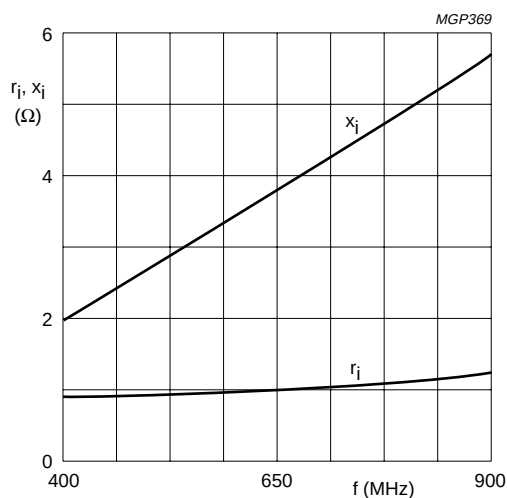


Fig.13 Input impedance (series components).

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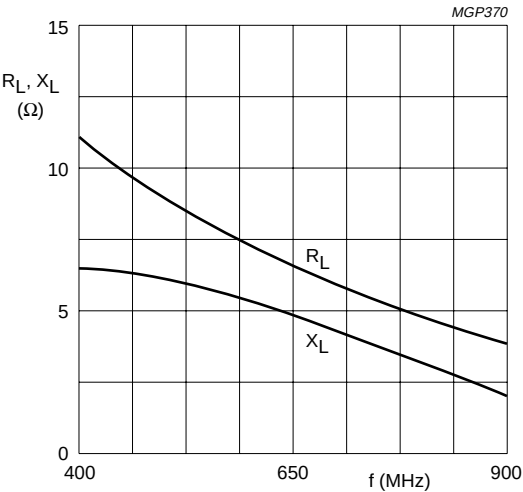


Fig.14 Load impedance (series components).

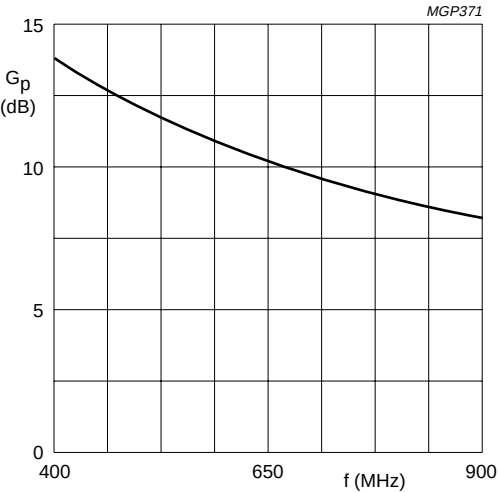


Fig.15

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Conditions for Figs 13, 14 and 15:

The graphs apply to either transistor section assuming class-A push-pull operation.
Typical values; $V_{CE} = 25\text{ V}$; $I_C = 0,85\text{ A}$; $T_h = 70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

R.F. performance in u.h.f. class-AB operation (c.w.)

$f_{\text{vision}}\text{ (MHz)}$	$V_{CE}\text{ (V)}$	$I_{C(ZS)}\text{ (A)}$	$T_h\text{ (}^{\circ}\text{C)}$	$P_L\text{ (W)}$	$I_{C1} = I_{C2}\text{ (A)}$	$\eta\text{ (\%)}$	$G_p^{(1)}\text{ (dB)}$
860	25	$2 \times 0,1$	25	12,5	typ. 1,25	typ. 60	typ. 7,5
				38			typ. 6,5
860	25	$2 \times 0,1$	70	12,5	typ. 1,10	typ. 55	typ. 7,0
				30			typ. 6,0

Note

1. Typical values are based on 1 dB gain compression. Using a 3rd order amplitude transfer characteristic, 1 dB compression corresponds with 30% sync input/25% sync output compression in television service (negative modulation, C.C.I.R. system).

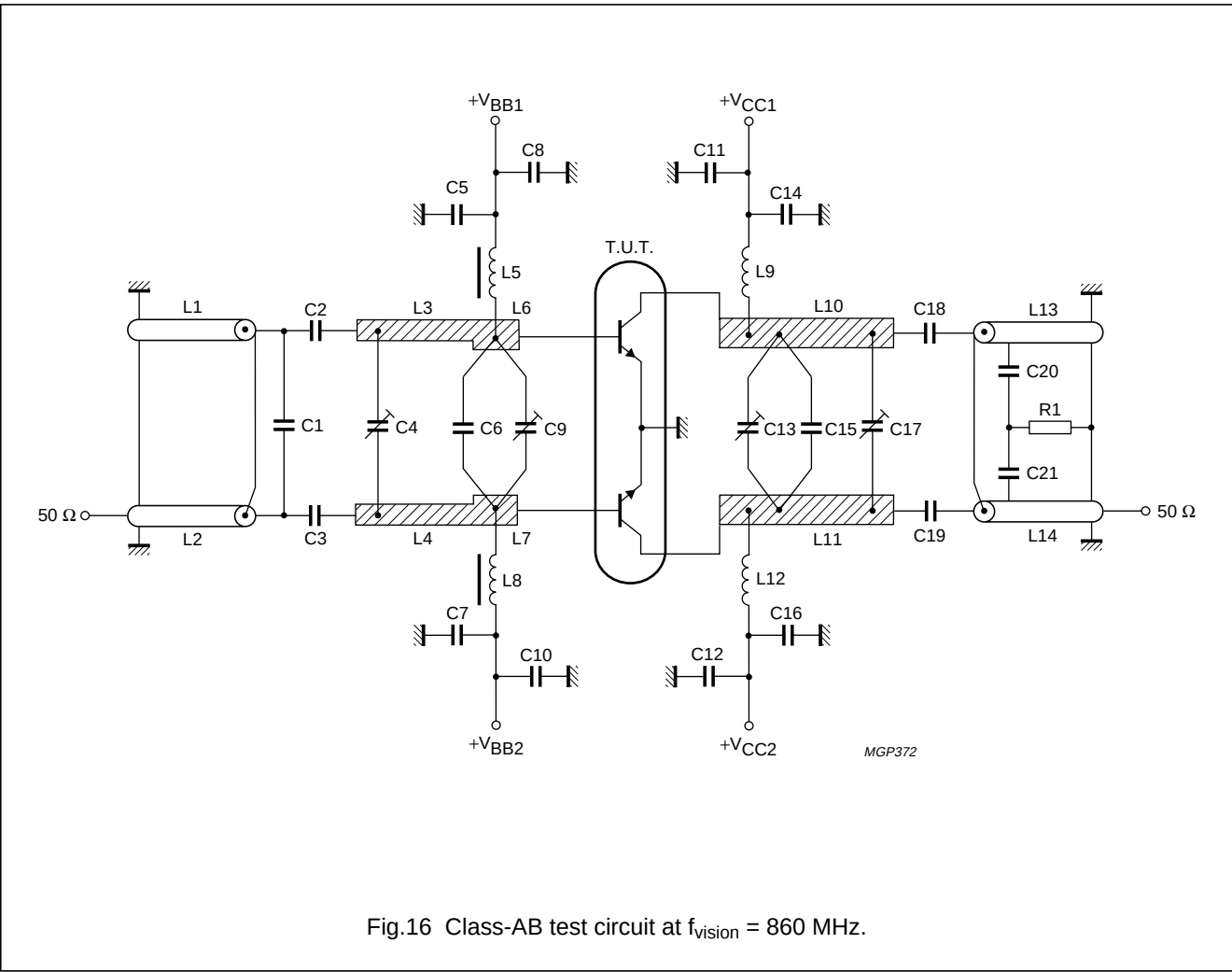


Fig.16 Class-AB test circuit at $f_{\text{vision}} = 860\text{ MHz}$.

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List of components:

C1 = C6 = C15 = 4,7 pF (500 V) multilayer ceramic chip capacitor (ATC⁽¹⁾)

C2 = C3 = C18 = C19 = 33 pF multilayer ceramic chip capacitor (cat. no. 2222 851 13339)

C4 = C9 = C13 = C17 = 1,2 to 3,5 pF film dielectric trimmer (cat. no. 2222 809 05001)

C5 = C7 = C14 = C16 = 100 nF multilayer ceramic chip capacitor (cat. no. 2222 852 59104)

C8 = C10 = C11 = C12 = 220 pF multilayer ceramic chip capacitor (cat. no. 2222 852 13221)

C20 = C21 = 1 pF (500 V) multilayer ceramic chip capacitor (ATC⁽¹⁾)

C9 and C13 are placed 8,0 and 14,0 mm from transistor edge, respectively.

L1 = L2 = L13 = L14 = 50 Ω semi-rigid cable; outer diameter 2,2 mm; length 29,0 mm. These cables are soldered on 75 Ω striplines (1,1 mm $\times$ 28,0 mm). The centre conductors of the cables L1 and L13 are not connected.

L3 = L4 = 52 Ω stripline (2,0 mm $\times$ 16,5 mm)

L5 = L8 = 470 nH microchoke

L6 = L7 = 39 Ω stripline (3,1 mm $\times$ 8,0 mm)

L9 = L12 = 1 turn Cu wire (1,0 mm); int. dia. 5,5 mm; leads 2 $\times$ 3,5 mm

L10 = L11 = 39 Ω stripline (3,1 mm $\times$ 34,0 mm)

L3, L4, L6, L7, L10 and L11 are striplines on a double Cu-clad printed-circuit board with PTFE fibre-glass dielectric ($\epsilon_r = 2,74$); thickness 1/32"

R1 = 10 Ω carbon resistor.

Note

1. ATC means American Technical Ceramics.

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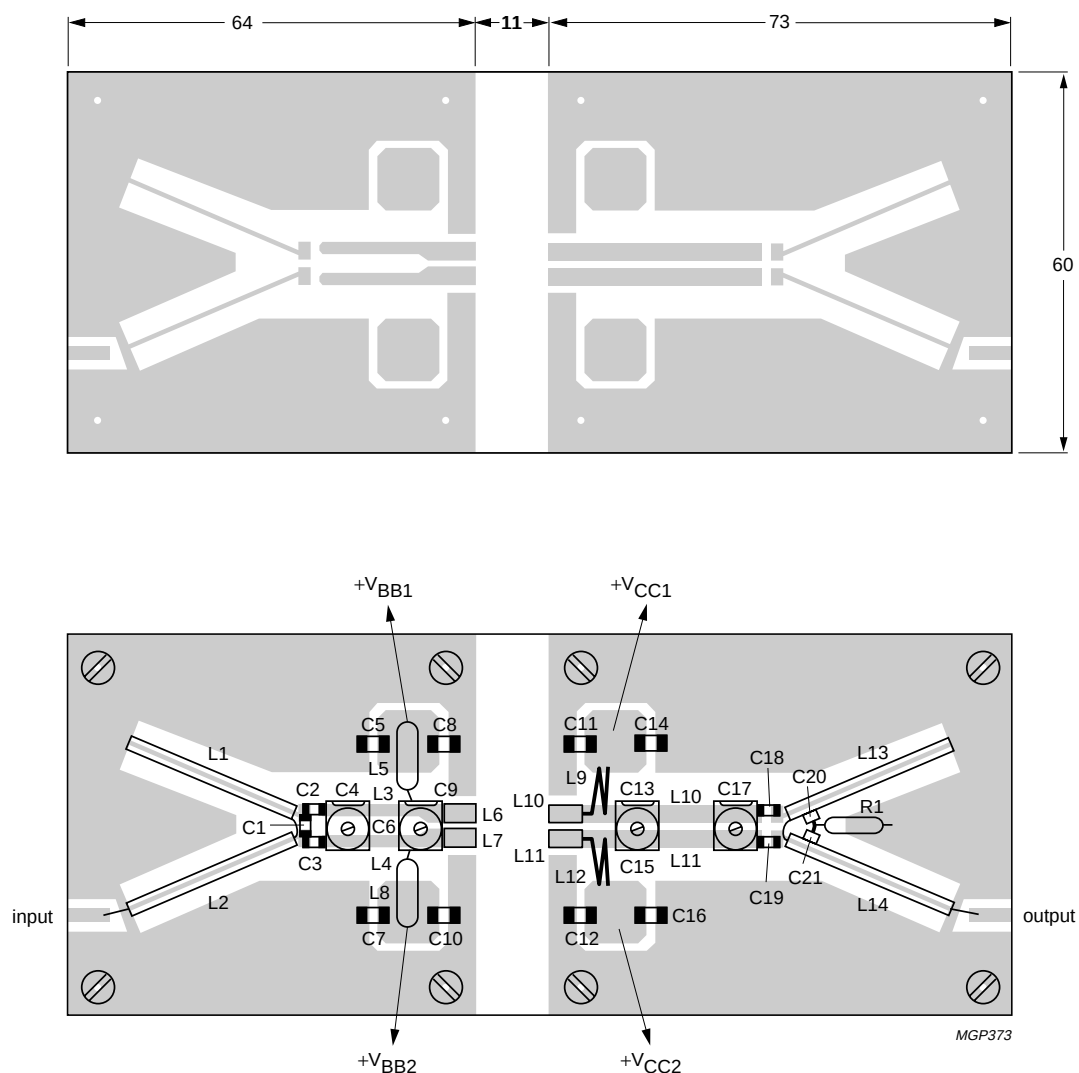


Fig.17 Component layout and printed-circuit board for 860 MHz class-AB test circuit.

The circuit and the components are on one side of the PTFE fibre-glass board, the other side is unetched copper to serve as a ground-plane. Earth connections are made by means of bolts. Additionally copper straps are used under the emitters and at the input and output to provide direct contact between the copper on the component side and the ground-plane.

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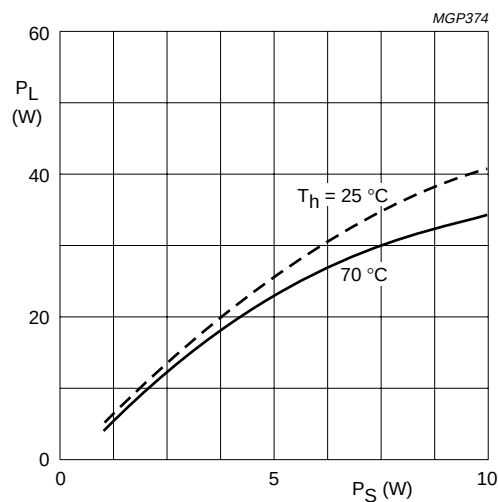


Fig.18 Typical values; $V_{CE} = 25\text{ V}$; $I_{C(ZS)} = 2 \times 0,1\text{ A}$; $f_{\text{vision}} = 860\text{ MHz}$.

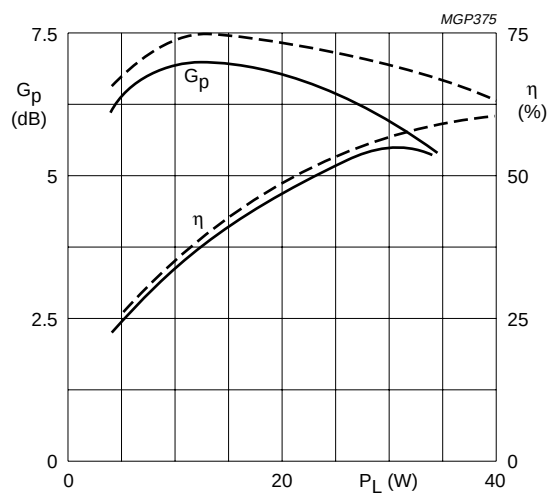


Fig.19 Typical values; $V_{CE} = 25\text{ V}$; $I_{C(ZS)} = 2 \times 0,1\text{ A}$; --- $T_h = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; ——— $T_h = 70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $f_{\text{vision}} = 860\text{ MHz}$.

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Ruggedness in class-AB operation

The BLV57 is capable of withstanding a load mismatch ($V_{SWR} \leq 2$ through all phases) up to 30 W (r.m.s. value) or ($V_{SWR} \leq 50$ through all phases) up to 19 W under the following conditions:
 $V_{CE} = 25$ V; $T_h = 70$ °C; $f = 860$ MHz; $R_{th\ mb-h} = 0,25$ K/W.

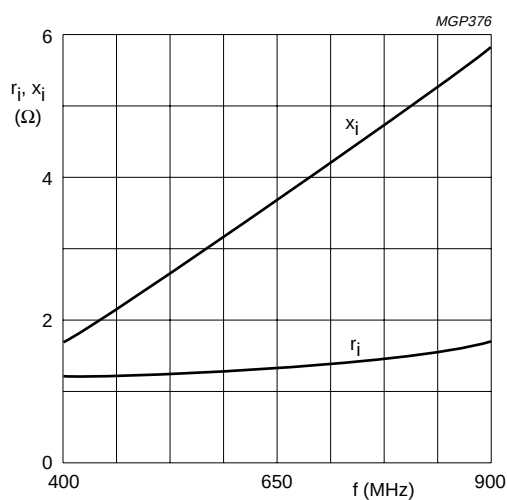


Fig.20 Input impedance (series components).

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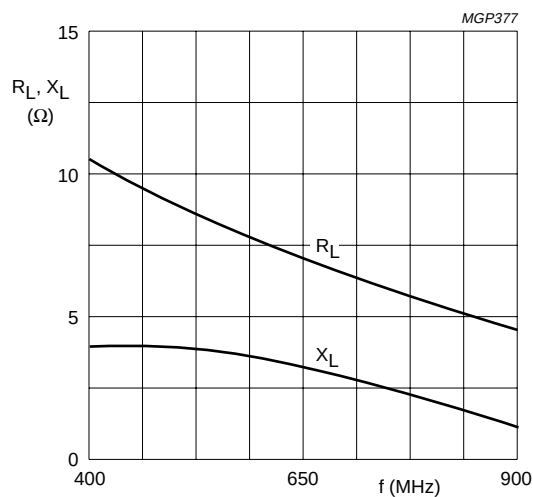


Fig.21 Load impedance (series components).

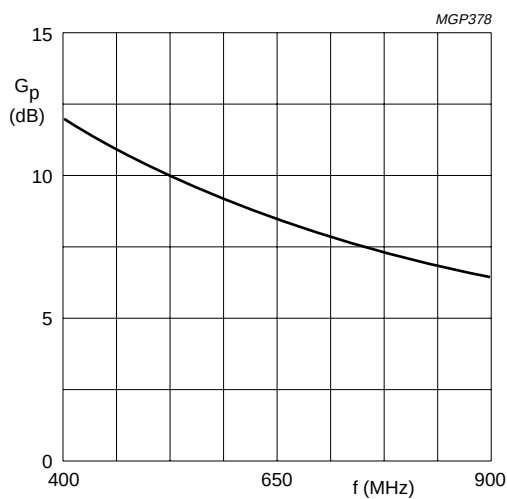


Fig.22

Conditions for Figs 20; 21 and 22:

The graphs apply to either transistor section assuming class-AB push-pull operation.
 Typical values; $V_{CE} = 25$ V; $I_{C(ZS)} = 0,1$ A; $P_L = 17,5$ W (P.E.P); $T_h = 70$ °C.

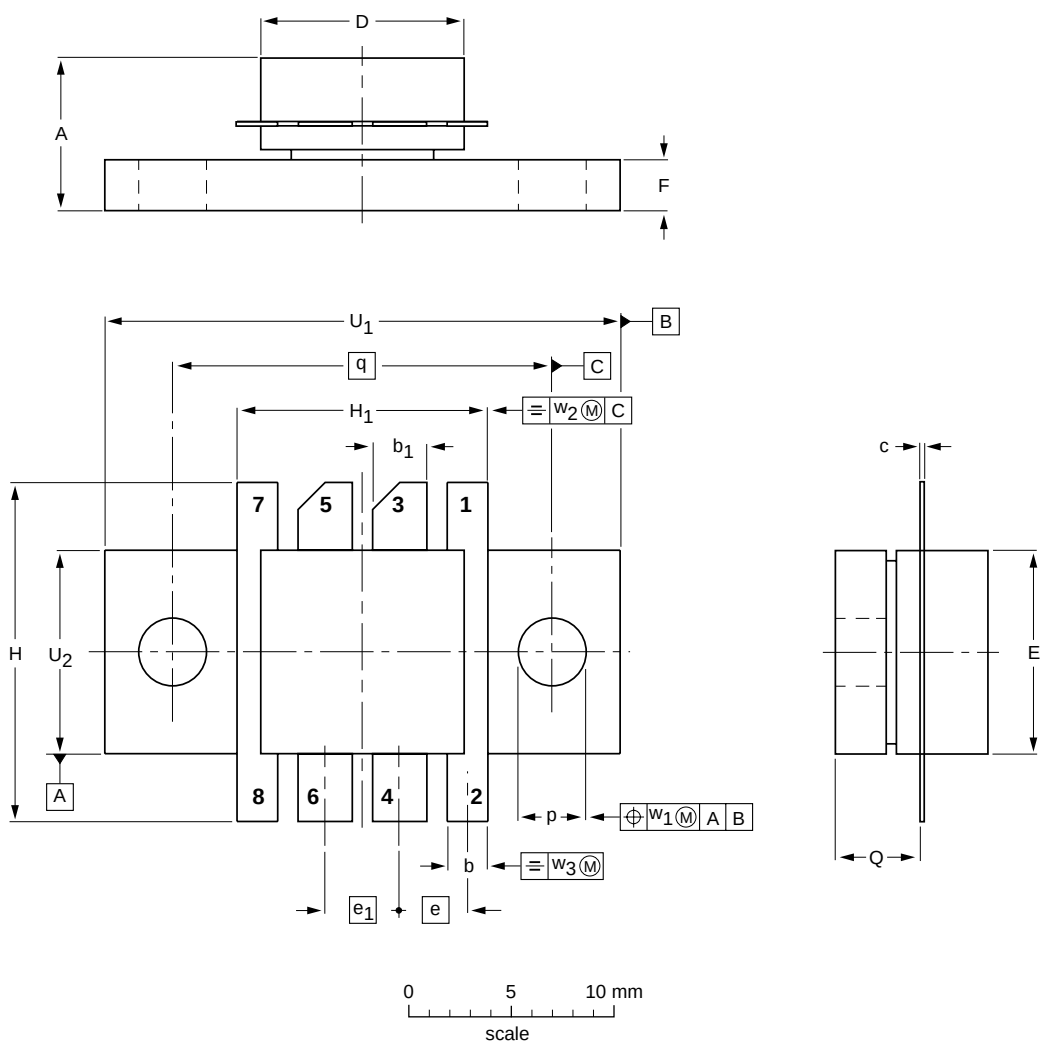
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PACKAGE OUTLINE

Flanged ceramic package; 2 mounting holes; 8 leads

SOT161A



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

UNIT	A	b	b ₁	c	D	E	e	e ₁	F	H	H ₁	p	Q	q	U ₁	U ₂	w ₁	w ₂	w ₃
mm	7.27 6.47	2.04 1.77	2.93 2.66	0.18 0.10	10.22 10.00	10.22 10.00	3.50	3.80	2.70 2.08	17.00 16.00	12.83 12.57	3.36 2.92	4.32 4.06	18.42	24.97 24.71	10.34 10.08	0.51	1.02	0.26
inches	0.286 0.255	0.080 0.070	0.115 0.105	0.007 0.004	0.402 0.394	0.402 0.394	0.138	0.150	0.106 0.082	0.669 0.630	0.505 0.495	0.132 0.120	0.170 0.160	0.725	0.983 0.973	0.407 0.397	0.02	0.04	0.01

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ			
SOT161A						97-06-28

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DEFINITIONS

Data Sheet Status	
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.
Limiting values	
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.	
Application information	
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.

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NOTES

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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. +43 160 1010,
Fax. +43 160 101 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

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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 0044

Finland: Sinikalliontie 3, FIN-02630 ESPOO,
Tel. +358 9 615800, Fax. +358 9 61580920

France: 51 Rue Carnot, 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, Band Box Building, 2nd floor,
254-D, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, MUMBAI 400 025,
Tel. +91 22 493 8541, Fax. +91 22 493 0966

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, PO Box 18053,
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: Al. Vicente Pinzon, 173, 6th floor,
04547-130 SÃO PAULO, SP, Brazil,
Tel. +55 11 821 2333, Fax. +55 11 821 2382

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 1 488 3263

Taiwan: Philips Semiconductors, 6F, No. 96, Chien Kuo N. Rd., Sec. 1,
TAIPEI, Taiwan Tel. +886 2 2134 2865, 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,
International 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>

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