

DATA SHEET



TDA8044; TDA8044A Satellite demodulator and decoder

Preliminary specification
Supersedes data of 1998 Apr 07
File under Integrated Circuits, IC02

1998 Nov 17

Satellite demodulator and decoder

TDA8044; TDA8044A

FEATURES



- General features:
 - One chip DVB compliant QPSK/BPSK demodulator and concatenated Viterbi/Reed-Solomon decoder with de-interleaver and de-randomizer (ETS 300 421)
 - 3.3 V supply voltage (input pads are 5 V tolerant)
 - Stand-by mode for low power dissipation
 - Internal clock PLL to allow low frequency crystal application and selectable clock frequencies
 - Power-on reset module
 - Package: QFP100
 - Boundary Scan Test.
- QPSK/BPSK demodulator:
 - Interpolator and anti-alias filter to handle a large range of symbol rates without additional external filtering
 - On-chip AGC of the analog input I&Q baseband signals or tuner AGC control.
 - Two on-chip matched A-D converters (7 bits)
 - Half Nyquist (square-root raised-cosine) filter with selectable roll-off factor
 - Large range of symbol frequencies: 0.5 to 45 Msymbols/s for TDA8044 and 0.5 to 30 Msymbols/s for TDA8044A, including SCPC (Single Carrier Per Channel) function
 - Can be used at low channel Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR)
 - Internal carrier recovery, clock recovery and AGC loops with programmable loop filters
 - Two loop carrier recovery enabling phase tracking of the incoming symbols
 - Software carrier sweep for low symbol rate applications
 - SNR estimation
 - External indication of demodulator lock.
- Viterbi decoder:
 - Rate 1/2 convolutional code based
 - Constraint length $K = 7$ with $G_1 = 171_{\text{oct}}$ and $G_2 = 133_{\text{oct}}$. Supported puncturing code rates: 1/2, 2/3, 3/4, 4/5, 5/6, 6/7, 7/8, 8/9
 - 4 bits input for 'soft decision' for both I and Q
 - Truncation length: 144
 - Automatic synchronisation
 - Channel BER estimation
 - External indication of Viterbi sync lock
 - Differential decoding optional.
- Reed-Solomon decoder:
 - (204, 188, T = 8) Reed-Solomon code
 - Automatic (I²C configurable) synchronisation of bytes, transport packets and frames
 - Internal convolutional de-interleaving (l = 12; using internal memory)
 - De-randomizer based on PRBS
 - External indication of RS decoder sync lock
 - External indication of uncorrectable error; (Transport Error Indicator is set)
 - External indication of corrected byte
 - Indication of the number of lost blocks
 - Indication of the number of corrected blocks.
- Interface:
 - I²C-bus interface to initialize and monitor the demodulator and FEC decoder. When no I²C usage, default mode is defined
 - Programmable interrupt facility
 - Six bits I/O expander for flexible access to and from the I²C-bus
 - Switchable I²C loop-through to suppress I²C crosstalk in the tuner
 - DiSEqC level 1.X support for dish control applications
 - 3-state mode for transport stream outputs.

APPLICATIONS

- Digital satellite TV: demodulation and forward error correction (FEC).

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This document gives preliminary information about the TDA8044 and TDA8044A, which are the successors of the TDA8043. The TDA8044A is only specified where the product deviates from the TDA8044, all other references are the same. The TDA8044 is backwards compatible with the TDA8043, regarding pinning and I²C software.

The TDA8044 is a DVB compliant demodulator and error correction decoder IC for reception of QPSK and BPSK modulated signals for satellite applications. It can handle variable symbol rates in the range of 0.5 to 45 Msymbols/s (0.5 to 30 Msymbols/s for TDA8044A) with a minimum number of low cost and non-critical external components. Typical applications for this device are MCPC (Multi Channel Per Carrier), SCPC (Single Channel Per Carrier) and Simulcast. In these applications one satellite transponder contains respectively one broad QPSK-carrier, several small QPSK-carriers and one small QPSK-carrier together with one or two FM-carriers.

The TDA8044 has minimal interfaces with the tuner, it only requires the demodulated analog I and Q baseband input signals. Analog to digital conversion is done internally by two matched 7-bit A-D converters. Since all the loops (AGC, clock and carrier recovery) are internal, no feedback to the tuner is needed. However for maximal tuner flexibility, there is the possibility to close the AGC and carrier recovery loop externally via the tuner.

The number of external components required for operation of the TDA8044 is very low. Moreover the external components are low cost and non-critical. This gives an easy and low cost application. The TDA8044 runs on a low frequency crystal which is upconverted to a clock frequency by means of an internal PLL. With the PLL different clock frequencies can be selected without changing the crystal. This allows for maximal flexibility concerning symbol rate range combined with minimal power consumption.

Furthermore the TDA8044 has internal anti-alias filters, which can cover a large range of symbol frequencies (approximately one decade) without the need to switch external (SAW) filters. To cover the whole range of 0.5 to 45 Msymbols/s switching of clock frequency (internally) and filtering (externally) is necessary.

The TDA8044 has a double carrier loop configuration which has excellent capabilities of tracking phase noise. Synchronisation of the FEC-unit is done completely internally, thereby minimizing I²C communication. The output of the TDA8044 is highly flexible, allowing different output modes to interface to a demultiplexer/descrambler/MPEG-2 decoder including a 3-state mode. For evaluation of the TDA8044, demodulator and Viterbi outputs can be made available externally.

The interfacing of the TDA8044 has been extended compared to the TDA8043. Separate resets are available for logic only, logic plus I²C and carrier loops. A power-on reset module has been implemented which gives a reset signal at power-up. This signal can be used to reset the SDD in order to guarantee correct starting of the IC. Two extra general purpose I/O pins (I/O expanders) have been added. A switchable I²C loop-through to the tuner is implemented to switch off the I²C connection to the tuner. This reduces phase noise in the tuner in case of I²C crosstalk. The transport stream outputs can be put in 3-state mode. Furthermore DiSEqC level 1.X support is integrated for dish control applications. The power consumption in stand-by mode has been decreased considerably.

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QUICK REFERENCE DATA

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
V_{DD}	functional supply voltage		3.05	3.3	3.55	V
I_{DD}	total supply current TDA8044 TDA8044A	$V_{DD} = 3.3$ V note 1 notes 1 and 2	– –	320 –	480 350	mA mA
f_{clk}	internal clock frequency TDA8044 TDA8044A	CFS = 0 or CFS = 1; $f_{xtal} = 4$ MHz note 1 notes 1 and 2	10.7 10.7	– –	96 64	MHz MHz
f_{sym}	symbol frequency range TDA8044 TDA8044A	note 3	0.5 0.5	– –	45 30	Msymbols/s Msymbols/s
P_{tot}	total power dissipation TDA8044 TDA8044A	$T_{amb} = 70$ °C; note 4	– –	1150 –	1700 1250	mW mW
IL	implementation loss	note 5	–	0.3	–	dB
SNR	SNR for locking the SDD	note 5	2	–	–	dB

Notes

- Programmable internal frequencies possible:
 - Values 10.7, 16, 32, 64 MHz for CFS = 0.
 - Values 16, 24, 48, 96 MHz for CFS = 1.
- CFS is set to logic 0.
- Without switching internal clock frequencies, a range of 1 decade can be covered. To cover the full range of symbol frequencies, internal clock frequencies and external (SAW) filters must be switched. Details can be found in the application note.
- Maximum value is specified for a symbol rate of 45 Msymbols/s, a puncturing rate of 7/8 and a clock frequency of 96 MHz and 3.55 V power supply. Typical value is specified for a symbol rate of 27.5 Msymbols/s, a puncture rate of 3/4 and a clock frequency of 64 MHz.
- Implementation loss at the demodulator output and minimum SNR to lock the TDA8044 are measured including tuner in a laboratory environment at a symbol rate of 27.5 Msymbols/s and a clock frequency of 64 MHz.

ORDERING INFORMATION

TYPE NUMBER	PACKAGE		
	NAME	DESCRIPTION	VERSION
TDA8044H	QFP100	plastic quad flat package; 100 leads (lead length 1.95 mm); body 14 × 20 × 2.8 mm	SOT317-2
TDA8044AH			

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PINNING

SYMBOL	PIN	DESCRIPTION
I2	1	digital I-input bit 2 (ADC bypass)
I3	2	digital I-input bit 3 (ADC bypass)
V _{SSD1}	3	digital ground 1
CFS	4	clock frequency selection (remains at logic 0 for TDA8044A)
V _{SSD2}	5	digital ground 2
I4	6	digital I-input bit 4 (ADC bypass)
I5	7	digital I-input bit 5 (ADC bypass)
I6	8	digital I-input bit 6 (ADC bypass - MSB)
Q0	9	digital Q-input bit 0 (ADC bypass - LSB)
V _{DDD1}	10	digital supply voltage 1
Q1	11	digital Q-input bit 1 (ADC bypass)
Q2	12	digital Q-input bit 2 (ADC bypass)
Q3	13	digital Q-input bit 3 (ADC bypass)
Q4	14	digital Q-input bit 4 (ADC bypass)
V _{SSD3}	15	digital ground 3
Q5	16	digital Q-input bit 5 (ADC bypass)
Q6	17	digital Q-input bit 6 (ADC bypass - MSB)
V _{SSD4}	18	digital ground 4
V _{DDD2}	19	digital supply voltage 2
PRESET	20	set device into default mode
P3	21	quasi-bidirectional I/O port (bit 3)
P2	22	quasi-bidirectional I/O port (bit 2)
P1	23	quasi-bidirectional I/O port (bit 1)
P0	24	quasi-bidirectional I/O port (bit 0)
V _{DDD3}	25	digital supply voltage 3
P5	26	quasi-bidirectional I/O port (bit 5)
P4	27	quasi-bidirectional I/O port (bit 4)
PDOCLK	28	output clock for transport stream bytes
PDO0	29	parallel data output (bit 0)
PDO1	30	parallel data output (bit 1)
PDO2	31	parallel data output (bit 2)
V _{SSD5}	32	digital ground 5
PDO3	33	parallel data output (bit 3)
PDO4	34	parallel data output (bit 4)
PDO5	35	parallel data output (bit 5)
V _{SSD6}	36	digital ground 6
V _{SSD7}	37	digital ground 7
PDO6	38	parallel data output (bit 6)
POR	39	Power-On Reset (can be connected to PRESET (20))
V _{DDD4}	40	digital supply voltage 4

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SYMBOL	PIN	DESCRIPTION
V _{DDD5}	41	digital supply voltage 5
V _{SSD8}	42	digital ground 8
V _{DDD6}	43	digital supply voltage 6
V _{DDD7}	44	digital supply voltage 7
PDO7	45	parallel data output (bit 7)
n.c	46	not connected
V _{SSD9}	47	digital ground 9
PDOERR	48	transport error indicator
PDOVAL	49	data valid indicator
PDOSYNC	50	transport packet synchronization signal
V _{SSD10}	51	digital ground 10
SCL	52	serial clock of I ² C-bus
SDA	53	serial data of I ² C-bus
INT	54	interrupt output (active LOW)
A0	55	I ² C hardware address
RSLOCK	56	Reed-Solomon lock indicator
VLOCK	57	Viterbi lock indicator
DLOCK	58	Demodulator lock indicator
V _{DDD8}	59	digital supply voltage 8
V _{DDD9}	60	digital supply voltage 9
TEST	61	test pin (normally connected to ground)
TRST	62	BST optional asynchronous reset (normally connected to ground)
TCK	63	BST dedicated test clock (normally connected to ground)
SCLT	64	serial clock of I ² C-bus loop-through
SDAT	65	serial data of I ² C-bus loop-through
V _{DDD10}	66	digital supply voltage 10
V _{SSD11}	67	digital ground 11
V _{SSD12}	68	digital ground 12
TMS	69	BST input control signal (normally connected to ground)
TDO	70	BST serial test data out
TDI	71	BST serial test data in (normally connected to ground)
V _{DDD11}	72	digital supply voltage 11
V _{SSD13}	73	digital ground 13
V _{SSD(AD)}	74	digital ground A/D converter
V _{DDD(AD)}	75	digital supply A/D converter
V _{ref(B)}	76	bottom reference voltage for ADC
V _{SSA1}	77	analog ground 1
QA	78	analog input Q
V _{ref(Q)}	79	AGC decoupling - Q path
IA	80	analog input I
V _{SSA2}	81	analog ground 2

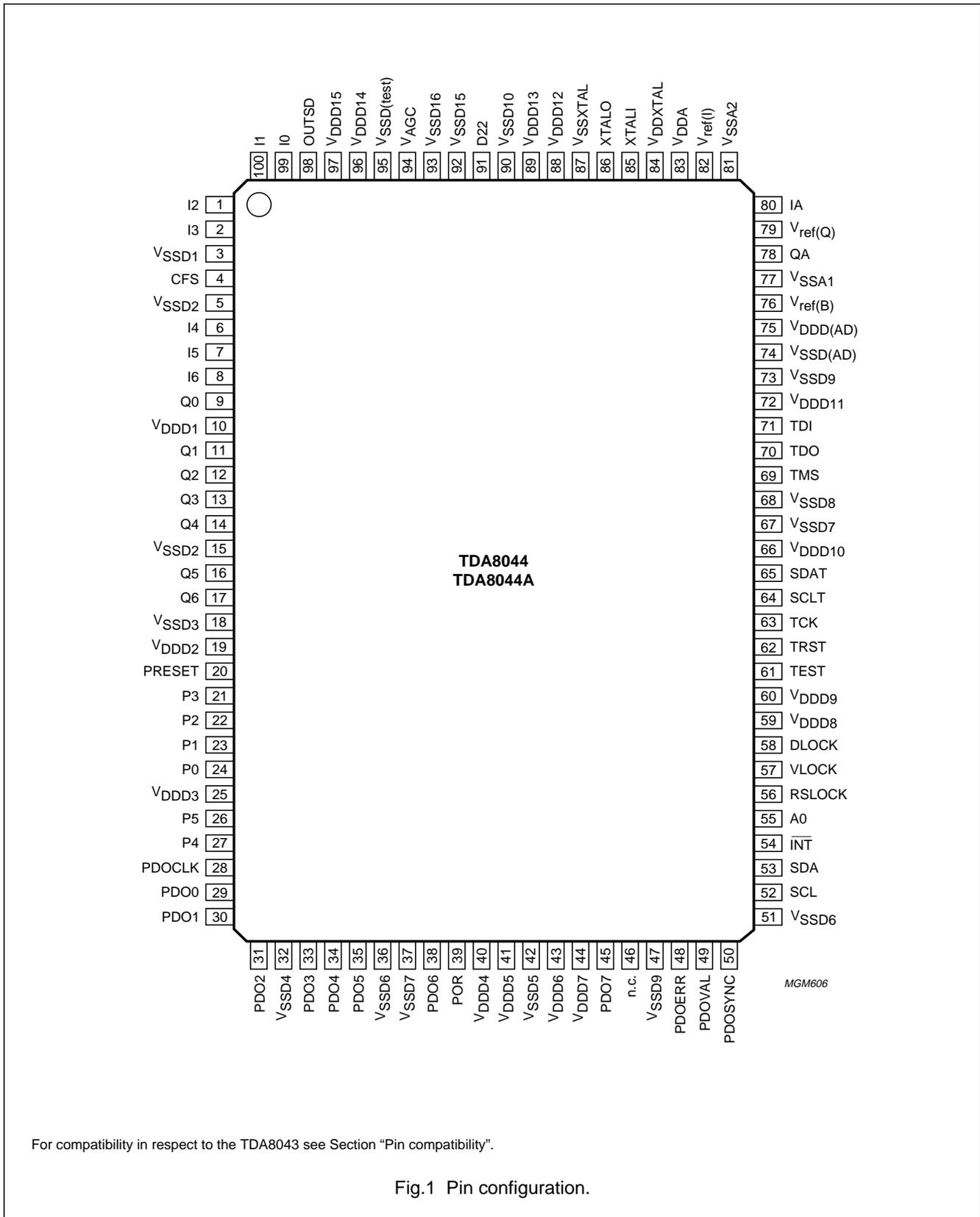
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SYMBOL	PIN	DESCRIPTION
$V_{ref(I)}$	82	AGC decoupling - I path
V_{DDA}	83	analog supply voltage
V_{DDXTAL}	84	supply voltage for crystal oscillator
XTALI	85	crystal oscillator input
XTALO	86	crystal oscillator output
V_{SSXTAL}	87	ground for crystal oscillator
V_{DDD12}	88	digital supply voltage 12
V_{DDD13}	89	digital supply voltage 13
V_{SSD14}	90	digital ground 14
D22	91	22 kHz output for dish control applications
V_{SSD15}	92	digital ground 15
V_{SSD16}	93	digital ground 16
V_{AGC}	94	AGC output voltage
$V_{SSD(test)}$	95	Test pin, normally connected to ground
V_{DDD14}	96	digital supply voltage 14
V_{DDD15}	97	digital supply voltage 15
OUSTD	98	general purpose sigma-delta output
I0	99	digital I-input bit 0 (ADC bypass - LSB)
I1	100	digital I-input bit 1 (ADC bypass)

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Pin compatibility

The TDA8044 is backwards pin compatible with the TDA8043, this means that the functional pins of the TDA8043 have been left unchanged on the TDA8044. However due to extra functionality of the TDA8044, some of the not connected pins of the TDA8043 will become functional pins on the TDA8044. The following table lists the modified pins of the TDA8044.

Table 1 Modified pins of the TDA8044

PIN	TDA8043 FUNCTION	TDA8043 SYMBOL	TDA8044 FUNCTION
4	not connected	CFS	clock frequency selection
5	not connected	V _{SSD2}	digital ground
26	not connected	P4	I/O expander bit 4
27	not connected	P5	I/O expander bit 5
36	not connected	V _{SSD6}	digital ground
37	not connected	V _{SSD7}	digital ground
39	not connected	POR	power-on reset
47	not connected	V _{SSD9}	digital ground
64	not connected	SCLT	serial clock of I ² C-bus loop-through
65	not connected	SDAT	serial data of I ² C-bus loop-through
91	not connected	D22	22 kHz generation output
92	not connected	V _{SSD15}	digital ground
93	not connected	V _{SSD16}	digital ground
95	not connected	V _{SSD(test)}	test pin, connect to ground

If you want to replace the TDA8043 with the TDA8044 and you do not want to use the pins with extra functionality, then the following measures on the PCB layout must be taken to avoid I/O conflicts in the TDA8044:

- pin numbers 4, 5, 26, 27, 36, 37, 47, 65, 92, 93 and 95 must be put to ground
- pin numbers 39, 64 and 91 must be left not connected.

With this measures it is possible to use the TDA8043 and the TDA8044 on the same PCB without any problems. In order to use pins with the extra functionality of the TDA8044, PCB-layout changes are necessary.

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LIMITING VALUES

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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V_{DD}	supply voltage pins		-0.3	3.55	V
V_{max}	voltage on all pins		0	V_{DD}	V
P_{tot}	total power dissipation				
	TDA8044	$T_{amb} = 70\text{ °C}$; note 1	-	1700	mW
	TDA8044A	$T_{amb} = 70\text{ °C}$; note 2	-	1250	mW
T_{stg}	IC storage temperature		-55	150	°C
T_{amb}	operating ambient temperature	$T_{amb} = 70\text{ °C}$	0	70	°C
T_j	operating junction temperature		0	125	°C

Notes

1. Maximum power dissipation is specified for 96 MHz clock frequency, 45 Msymbols/s and puncture rate of 7/8.
2. Maximum power dissipation is specified for 64 MHz clock frequency, 30 Msymbols/s and puncture rate of 7/8.

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	VALUE	UNIT
$R_{th\ j-a}$	thermal resistance from junction to ambient in free air		
	TDA8044	34	K/W
	TDA8044A	45	K/W

HANDLING

Inputs and outputs are protected against electrostatic discharge in normal handling. However it is good practice to take normal precautions appropriate to handling MOS devices (see "Handling MOS devices").

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

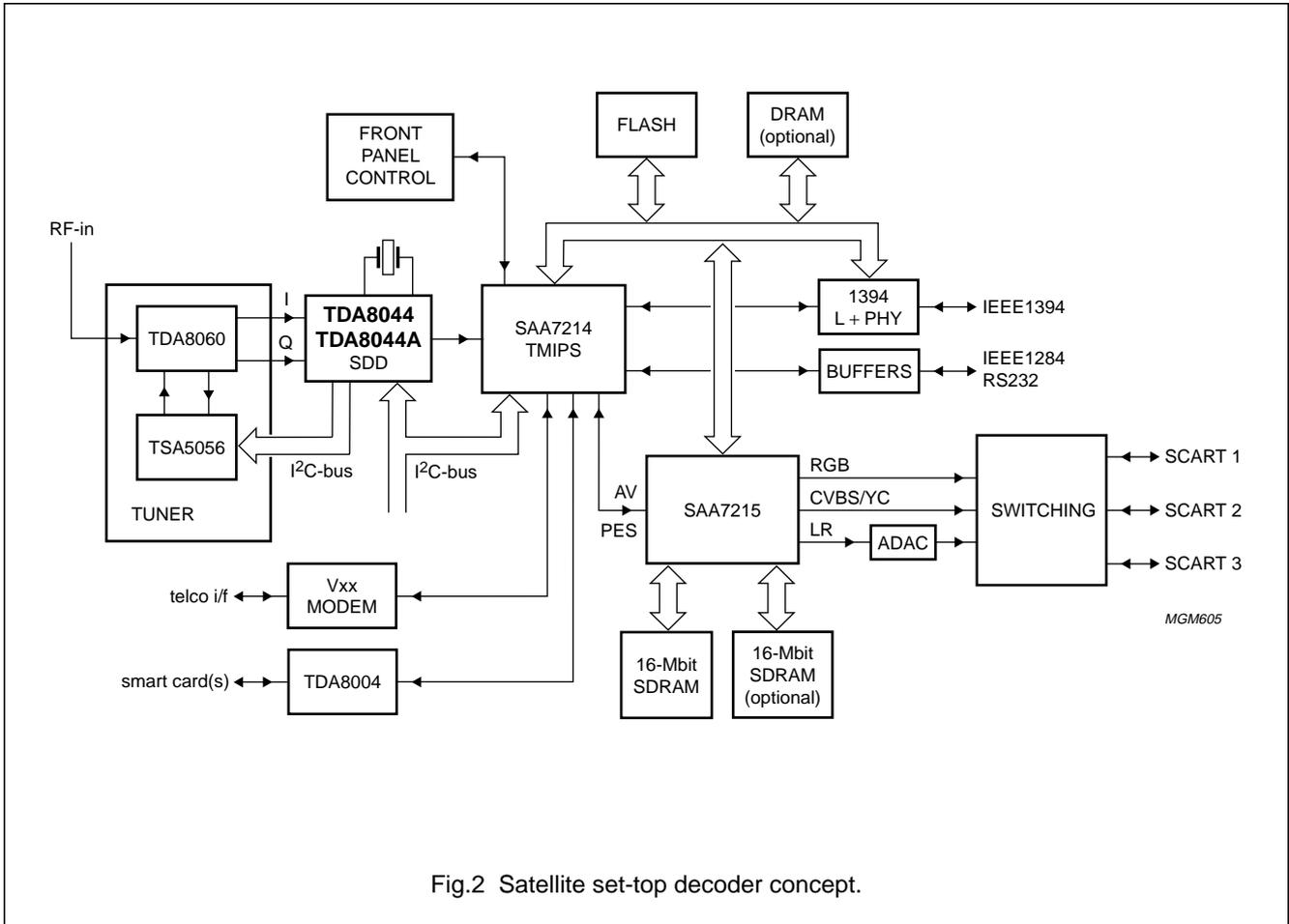


Fig.2 Satellite set-top decoder concept.

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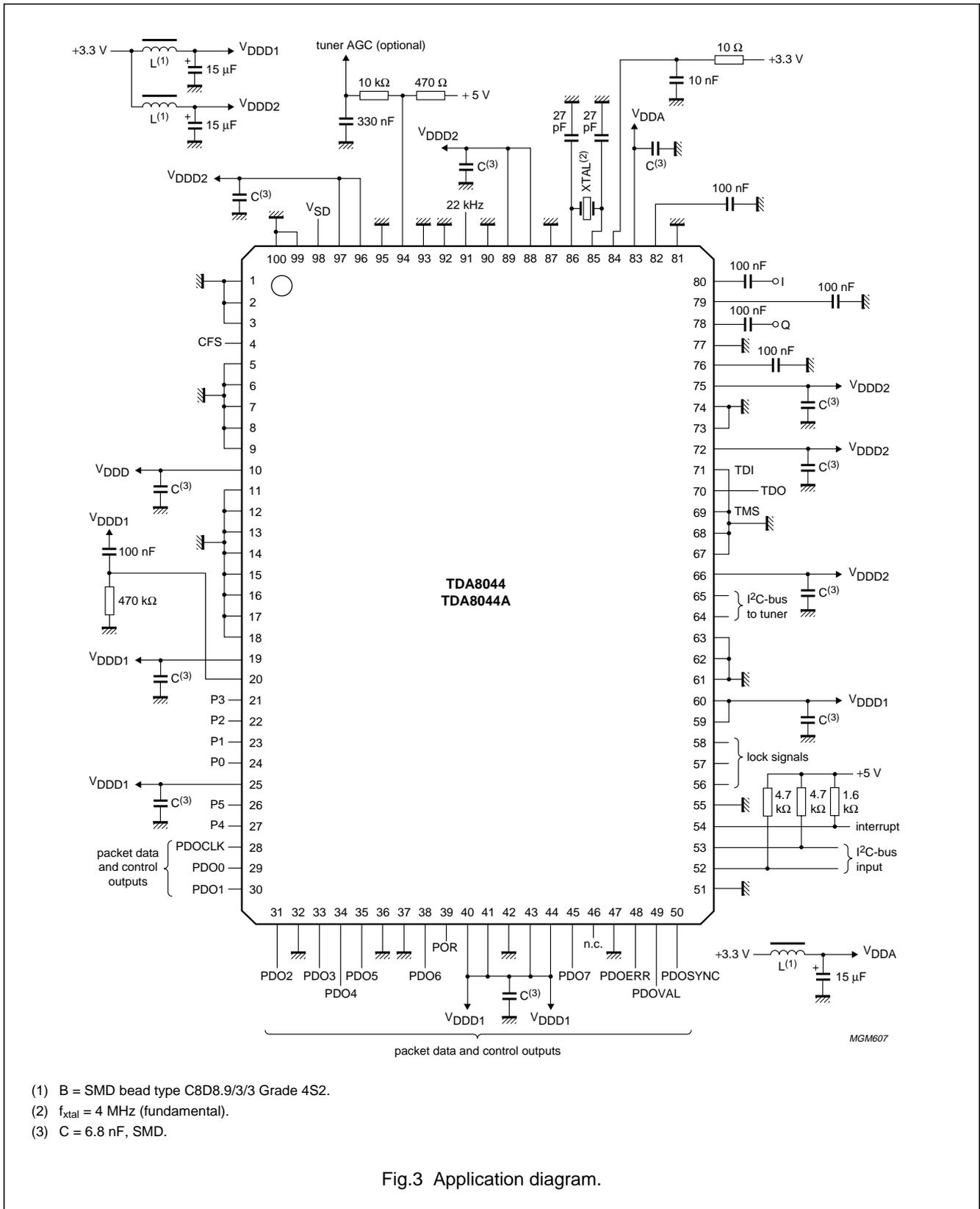


Fig.3 Application diagram.

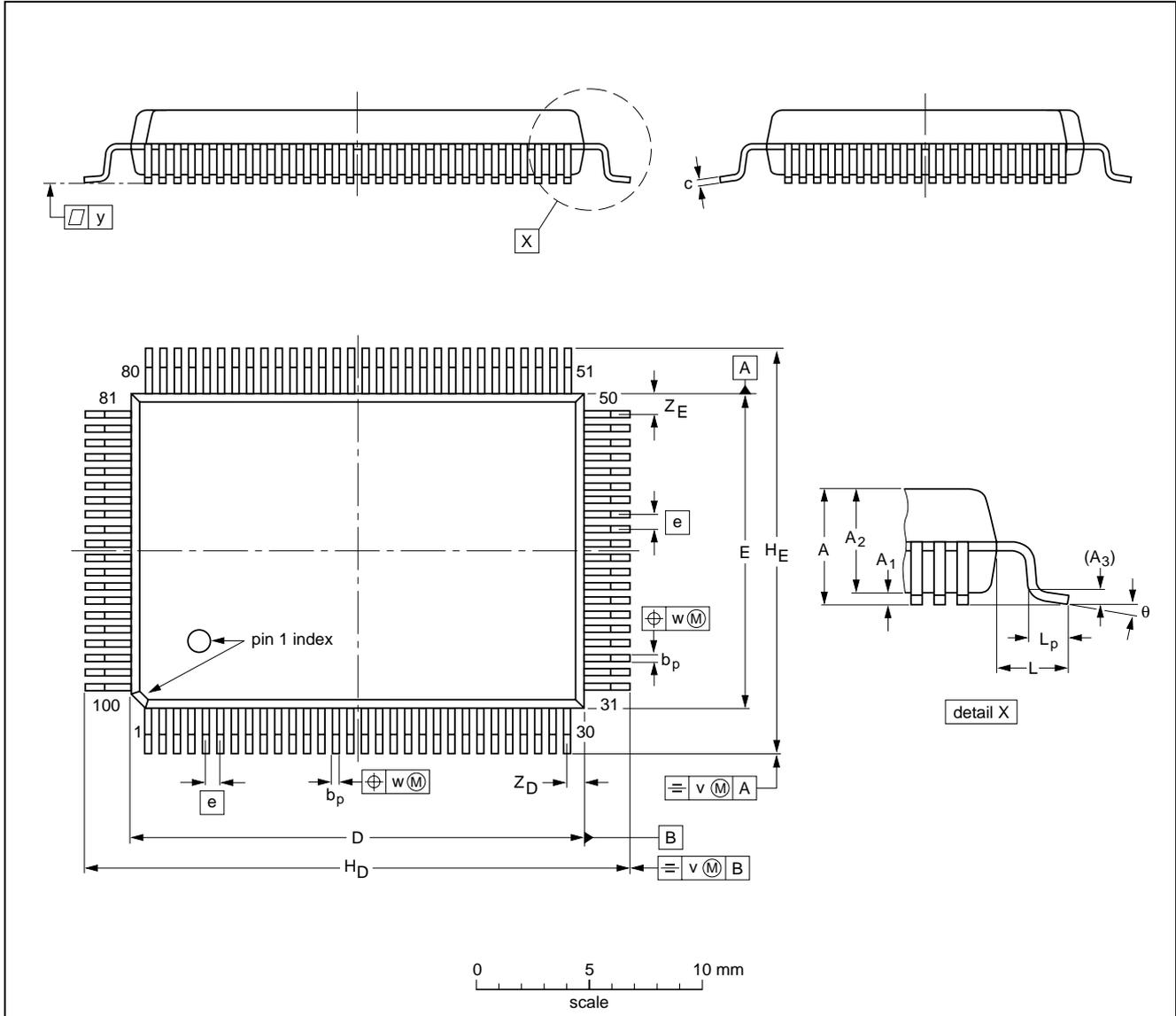
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PACKAGE OUTLINE

QFP100: plastic quad flat package; 100 leads (lead length 1.95 mm); body 14 x 20 x 2.8 mm

SOT317-2



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

UNIT	A max.	A ₁	A ₂	A ₃	b _p	c	D ⁽¹⁾	E ⁽¹⁾	e	H _D	H _E	L	L _p	v	w	y	Z _D ⁽¹⁾	Z _E ⁽¹⁾	θ
mm	3.20	0.25 0.05	2.90 2.65	0.25	0.40 0.25	0.25 0.14	20.1 19.9	14.1 13.9	0.65	24.2 23.6	18.2 17.6	1.95	1.0 0.6	0.2	0.15	0.1	0.8 0.4	1.0 0.6	7° 0°

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES			EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ		
SOT317-2					95-02-04 97-08-01

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SOLDERING

Introduction to soldering surface mount packages

This text gives a very brief insight to a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in our "Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages" (document order number 9398 652 90011).

There is no soldering method that is ideal for all surface mount IC packages. Wave soldering is not always suitable for surface mount ICs, or for printed-circuit boards with high population densities. In these situations reflow soldering is often used.

Reflow soldering

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

Several methods exist for reflowing; for example, infrared/convection heating in a conveyor type oven. Throughput times (preheating, soldering and cooling) vary between 100 and 200 seconds depending on heating method.

Typical reflow peak temperatures range from 215 to 250 °C. The top-surface temperature of the packages should preferably be kept below 230 °C.

Wave soldering

Conventional single wave soldering is not recommended for surface mount devices (SMDs) or printed-circuit boards with a high component density, as solder bridging and non-wetting can present major problems.

To overcome these problems the double-wave soldering method was specifically developed.

If wave soldering is used the following conditions must be observed for optimal results:

- Use a double-wave soldering method comprising a turbulent wave with high upward pressure followed by a smooth laminar wave.
- For packages with leads on two sides and a pitch (e):
 - larger than or equal to 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis is **preferred** to be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board;
 - smaller than 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis **must** be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board.

The footprint must incorporate solder thieves at the downstream end.
- For packages with leads on four sides, the footprint must be placed at a 45° angle to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board. The footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.

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

Typical dwell time is 4 seconds at 250 °C.

A mildly-activated flux will eliminate the need for removal of corrosive residues in most applications.

Manual soldering

Fix the component by first soldering two diagonally-opposite end leads. Use a low voltage (24 V or less) soldering iron applied to the flat part of the lead. Contact time must be limited to 10 seconds at up to 300 °C.

When using a dedicated tool, all other leads can be soldered in one operation within 2 to 5 seconds between 270 and 320 °C.

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Suitability of surface mount IC packages for wave and reflow soldering methods

PACKAGE	SOLDERING METHOD	
	WAVE	REFLOW ⁽¹⁾
HLQFP, HSQFP, HSOP, SMS	not suitable ⁽²⁾	suitable
PLCC ⁽³⁾ , SO	suitable	suitable
LQFP, QFP, TQFP	not recommended ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	suitable
SQFP	not suitable	suitable
SSOP, TSSOP, VSO	not recommended ⁽⁵⁾	suitable

Notes

1. All surface mount (SMD) packages are moisture sensitive. Depending upon the moisture content, the maximum temperature (with respect to time) and body size of the package, there is a risk that internal or external package cracks may occur due to vaporization of the moisture in them (the so called popcorn effect). For details, refer to the Drypack information in the "Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages; Section: Packing Methods".
2. These packages are not suitable for wave soldering as a solder joint between the printed-circuit board and heatsink (at bottom version) can not be achieved, and as solder may stick to the heatsink (on top version).
3. If wave soldering is considered, then the package must be placed at a 45° angle to the solder wave direction. The package footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.
4. Wave soldering is only suitable for LQFP, TQFP and QFP packages with a pitch (e) equal to or larger than 0.8 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.65 mm.
5. Wave soldering is only suitable for SSOP and TSSOP packages with a pitch (e) equal to or larger than 0.65 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.5 mm.

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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.

PURCHASE OF PHILIPS I²C COMPONENTS

Purchase of Philips I²C components conveys a license under the Philips' I²C patent to use the components in the I²C system provided the system conforms to the I²C specification defined by Philips. This specification can be ordered using the code 9398 393 40011.

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NOTES

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NOTES

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. +43 160 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

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 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: PT Philips Development Corporation, Semiconductors Division, Gedung Philips, Jl. Buncit Raya Kav.99-100, JAKARTA 12510, Tel. +62 21 794 0040 ext. 2501, Fax. +62 21 794 0080

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 108-8507, 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

Pakistan: see Singapore

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 319762, 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 93 301 6312, Fax. +34 93 301 4107

Sweden: Kottbygatan 7, Akalla, S-16485 STOCKHOLM, Tel. +46 8 5985 2000, Fax. +46 8 5985 2745

Switzerland: Allmendstrasse 140, CH-8027 ZÜRICH, Tel. +41 1 488 2741 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

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

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