DATA SHEET

SA5219
Wideband variable gain amplifier

Product specification
Replaces data of 1993 Dec 10
IC17 Data Handbook

1997 Nov 07
**DESCRIPTION**

The SA5219 represents a breakthrough in monolithic amplifier design featuring several innovations. This unique design has combined the advantages of a high speed bipolar process with the proven Gilbert architecture.

The SA5219 is a linear broadband RF amplifier whose gain is controlled by a single DC voltage. The amplifier runs off a single 5 volt supply and consumes only 40mA. The amplifier has high impedance (1kΩ) differential inputs. The output is 50Ω differential. Therefore, the 5219 can simultaneously perform AGC, impedance transformation, and the balun functions.

The dynamic range is excellent over a wide range of gain setting. Furthermore, the noise performance degrades at a comparatively slow rate as the gain is reduced. This is an important feature when building linear AGC systems.

**FEATURES**

- 700MHz bandwidth
- High impedance differential input
- 50Ω differential output
- Single 5V power supply
- 0 - 1V gain control pin
- >60dB gain control range at 200MHz
- 26dB maximum gain differential
- Exceptional VCONTROL / VGAIN linearity
- 7dB noise figure minimum
- Full ESD protection
- Easily cascadable

**APPLICATIONS**

- Linear AGC systems
- Very linear AM modulator
- RF balun
- Cable TV multi-purpose amplifier
- Fiber optic AGC
- RADAR
- User programmable fixed gain block
- Video
- Satellite receivers
- Cellular communications

**ORDERING INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Temperature Range</th>
<th>Order Code</th>
<th>DWG #</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>16-Pin Plastic Small Outline (SO) package</td>
<td>-40 to +85°C</td>
<td>SA5219D</td>
<td>SOT109-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-Pin Plastic Dual In-Line package (DIP)</td>
<td>-40 to +85°C</td>
<td>SA5219N</td>
<td>SOT38-4</td>
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**PIN CONFIGURATION**

![Pin Configuration Diagram](figure1.png)

Figure 1. Pin Configuration

SR00273
**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>RATING</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
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<tr>
<td>$V_{CC}$</td>
<td>Supply voltage</td>
<td>-0.5 to +8.0</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{D}$</td>
<td>Power dissipation, $T_A = 25^\circ C$ (still air)$^1$</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-Pin Plastic DIP</td>
<td></td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-Pin Plastic SO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_{J\text{MAX}}$</td>
<td>Maximum operating junction temperature</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>$^\circ C$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_{STG}$</td>
<td>Storage temperature range</td>
<td>-65 to +150</td>
<td>$^\circ C$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**
1. Maximum dissipation is determined by the operating ambient temperature and the thermal resistance, $\theta_{JA}$:
   - 16-Pin DIP: $\theta_{JA} = 85^\circ C/W$
   - 16-Pin SO: $\theta_{JA} = 110^\circ C/W$

**RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

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<thead>
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<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>RATING</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
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<tr>
<td>$V_{CC}$</td>
<td>Supply voltage</td>
<td>$V_{CC1} = V_{CC2}$ = 4.5 to 7.0V</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_A$</td>
<td>Operating ambient temperature range</td>
<td>-40 to +85</td>
<td>$^\circ C$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_J$</td>
<td>Operating junction temperature range</td>
<td>-40 to +105</td>
<td>$^\circ C$</td>
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**DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

$T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = +5V$, $V_{AGC} = 1.0V$, unless otherwise specified.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
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<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>LIMITS</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
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<tr>
<td>$I_{CC}$</td>
<td>Supply current</td>
<td>DC tested</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_V$</td>
<td>Voltage gain (single-ended in/single-ended out)</td>
<td>DC tested, $R_L = 10k\Omega$</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_{V}$</td>
<td>Voltage gain (single-ended in/differential out)</td>
<td>DC tested, $R_L = 10k\Omega$</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>$R_{IN}$</td>
<td>Input resistance (single-ended)</td>
<td>DC tested at $\pm50\mu A$</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_{OUT}$</td>
<td>Output resistance (single-ended)</td>
<td>DC tested at $\pm1mA$</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{OS}$</td>
<td>Output offset voltage (output referred)</td>
<td></td>
<td>$\pm20$</td>
<td>$\pm150$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{IN}$</td>
<td>DC level on inputs</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{OUT}$</td>
<td>DC level on outputs</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSRR</td>
<td>Output offset supply rejection ratio</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{BG}$</td>
<td>Bandgap reference voltage</td>
<td>$4.5V &lt; V_{CC} &lt; 7V$</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_{BG}$</td>
<td>Bandgap loading</td>
<td>$R_{BG} = 10k\Omega$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>$V_{AGC}$</td>
<td>AGC DC control voltage range</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0-1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{BAGC}$</td>
<td>AGC pin DC bias current</td>
<td>$0V &lt; V_{AGC} &lt; 1.3V$</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
<td>-6</td>
</tr>
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</table>
AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

\[ T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}, \ \text{V}_{\text{CC1}} = \text{V}_{\text{CC2}} = +5.0\text{V}, \ \text{V}_{\text{AGC}} = 1.0\text{V}, \ \text{unless otherwise specified.} \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>LIMITS</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>BW</td>
<td>-3dB bandwidth</td>
<td>DC - 500MHz</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GF</td>
<td>Gain flatness</td>
<td>DC - 500MHz</td>
<td>±0.4</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{IMAX}})</td>
<td>Maximum input voltage swing (single-ended) for linear operation(^1)</td>
<td>(R_L = 50\Omega)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>mV_P-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{OMAX}})</td>
<td>Maximum output voltage swing (single-ended) for linear operation(^1)</td>
<td>(R_L = 50\Omega)</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>mV_P-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NF</td>
<td>Noise figure (unmatched configuration)</td>
<td>(R_S = 50\Omega, f = 50\text{MHz})</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{IN-EQ}})</td>
<td>Equivalent input noise voltage spectral density</td>
<td>(f = 100\text{MHz})</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>nV/\text{\sqrt{Hz}}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S12</td>
<td>Reverse isolation</td>
<td>(f = 100\text{MHz})</td>
<td>-60</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\Delta G/\Delta V_{\text{DC}})</td>
<td>Gain supply sensitivity (single-ended)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>dB/V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\Delta G/\Delta T)</td>
<td>Gain temperature sensitivity</td>
<td>(R_L = 50\Omega)</td>
<td>0.013</td>
<td>dB/°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C_{\text{IN}})</td>
<td>Input capacitance (single-ended)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>pF</td>
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<tr>
<td>(B_{\text{WAGC}})</td>
<td>-3dB bandwidth of gain control function</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P_{\text{O-1dB}})</td>
<td>1dB gain compression point at output</td>
<td>(f = 100\text{MHz})</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P_{\text{I-1dB}})</td>
<td>1dB gain compression point at input</td>
<td>(f = 100\text{MHz}, \text{V}_{\text{AGC}} = 0.1\text{V})</td>
<td>-10</td>
<td>dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\text{IP3}_{\text{OUT}})</td>
<td>Third-order intercept point at output</td>
<td>(f = 100\text{MHz}, \text{V}_{\text{AGC}} &gt; 0.5\text{V})</td>
<td>+13</td>
<td>dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\text{IP3}_{\text{IN}})</td>
<td>Third-order intercept point at input</td>
<td>(f = 100\text{MHz}, \text{V}_{\text{AGC}} &lt; 0.5\text{V})</td>
<td>+5</td>
<td>dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\Delta G_{\text{AB}})</td>
<td>Gain match output A to output B</td>
<td>(f = 100\text{MHz}, \text{V}_{\text{AGC}} = 1\text{V})</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:**

1. With \(R_L > 1\text{k}\Omega\), overload occurs at input for single-ended gain < 13dB and at output for single-ended gain > 13dB. With \(R_L = 50\Omega\), overload occurs at input for single-ended gain < 6dB and at output for single-ended gain > 6dB.

**SA5219 APPLICATIONS**

The SA5219 is a wideband variable gain amplifier (VGA) circuit which finds many applications in the RF, IF and video signal processing areas. This application note describes the operation of the circuit and several applications of the VGA. The simplified equivalent schematic of the VGA is shown in Figure 2. Transistors Q1-Q6 form the wideband Gilbert multiplier input stage which is biased by current source \(I_1\). The top differential pairs are biased from a buffered and level-shifted signal derived from the \(V_{\text{AGC}}\) input and the RF input appears at the lower differential pair. The circuit topology and layout offer low input noise and wide bandwidth. The second stage is a differential transimpedance stage with current feedback which maintains the wide bandwidth of the input stage. The output stage is a pair of emitter followers with 50Ω output impedance. There is also an on-chip bandgap reference with buffered output at 1.3V, which can be used to derive the gain control voltage.

Both the inputs and outputs should be capacitor coupled or DC isolated from the signal sources and loads. Furthermore, the two inputs should be DC isolated from each other and the two outputs should likewise be DC isolated from each other. The SA5219 was designed to provide optimum performance from a 5V power source. However, there is some range around this value (4.5 - 7V) that can be used.

The input impedance is about 1kΩ. The main advantage to a differential input configuration is to provide the balun function. Otherwise, there is an advantage to common mode rejection, a specification that is not normally important to RF designs. The source impedance can be chosen for two different performance characteristics: Gain, or noise performance. Gain optimization will be realized if the input impedance is matched to about 1kΩ. A 4:1 balun will provide such a broadband match from a 50Ω source. Noise performance will be optimized if the input impedance is matched to about 200Ω. A 2:1 balun will provide such a broadband match from a 50Ω source. The minimum noise figure can then be expected to be about 7dB. Maximum gain will be about 23dB for a single-ended output. If the differential output is used and properly matched, nearly 30dB can be realized. With gain optimization, the noise figure will degrade to about 8dB. With no matching unit at the input, a 9dB noise figure can be expected from a 50Ω source. If the source is terminated, the noise figure will increase to about 15dB. All these noise figures will occur at maximum gain.

The SA5219 has an excellent noise figure vs gain relationship. With any VGA circuit, the noise performance will degrade with increasing gain. The 5219 has about a 1.2dB noise figure degradation for each 2dB gain reduction. With the input matched for optimum gain, the 8dB noise figure at 23dB gain will degrade to about a 20dB noise figure at 0dB gain.

The SA5219 also displays excellent linearity between voltage gain and control voltage. Indeed, the relationship is of sufficient linearity that high fidelity AM modulation is possible using the SA5219. A
maximum control voltage frequency of about 20MHz permits video
baseband sources for AM.

A stabilized bandgap reference voltage is made available on the
SA5219 (Pin 7). For fixed gain applications this voltage can be
resistor divided, and then fed to the gain control terminal (Pin 8).
Using the bandgap voltage reference for gain control produces very
stable gain characteristics over wide temperature ranges. The gain
setting resistors are not part of the RF signal path, and thus stray
capacitance here is not important.

The wide bandwidth and excellent gain control linearity make the
SA5219 VGA ideally suited for the automatic gain control (AGC)
function in RF and IF processing in cellular radio base stations,
Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) decoders, cable TV systems, fiber
optic receivers for wideband data and video, and other radio
communication applications. A typical AGC configuration using the
SA5219 is shown in Figure 3. Three SA5219s are cascaded with
appropriate AC coupling capacitors. The output of the final stage
drives the full-wave rectifier composed of two UHF Schottky diodes

BAT17 as shown. The diodes are biased by R1 and R2 to VCC such
that a quiescent current of about 2mA in each leg is achieved. An
SA5230 low voltage op amp is used as an integrator which drives
the VAGC pin on all three SA5219s. R3 and C3 filter the high
frequency ripple from the full-wave rectified signal. A voltage
divider is used to generate the reference for the non-inverting input
of the op amp at about 1.7V. Keeping D3 the same type as D1 and
D2 will provide a first order compensation for the change in Schottky
voltage over the operating temperature range and improve the AGC
performance. R6 is a variable resistor for adjustments to the op
amp reference voltage. In low cost and large volume applications
this could be replaced with a fixed resistor, which would result in a
slight loss of the AGC dynamic range. Cascading three SA5219s
will give a dynamic range in excess of 60dB.

The SA5219 is a very user-friendly part and will not oscillate in most
applications. However, in an application such as with gains in
excess of 60dB and bandwidth beyond 100MHz, good PC board
layout with proper supply decoupling is strongly recommended.

Figure 2. Equivalent Schematic of VGA

Figure 3. AGC Configuration Using Cascaded SA5219s
Wideband variable gain amplifier

Figure 4. VGA AC Evaluation Board

This circuit will exhibit about a 7dB noise figure with approximately 22dB gain.

Figure 5. Broadband Noise Optimization

This circuit will exhibit about a 7dB noise figure with approximately 22dB gain. Narrowband circuits have the advantage of greater stability, particularly when multiple devices are cascaded.

Figure 6. Narrowband Noise Optimization

This circuit will exhibit about an 8dB noise figure with 24dB gain.

Figure 7. Broadband Gain Optimization
This circuit will exhibit approximately an 8dB noise figure and 25dB gain.

Figure 8. Narrowband Gain Optimization

The noise figure of this configuration will be approximately 15dB.

Figure 9. Simple Amplifier Configuration

With the 50Ω source left unterminated, the noise figure is 9dB.

Figure 10. Unterminated Configuration

Gain = 19dB + 20\log_{10} V_{AGC}

where \( V_{AGC} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{BG} \)

and is in units of Volts, for \( V_{AGC} \leq 1V \)

Figure 11. User-Programmable Fixed Gain Block
All harmonic distortion products will be at least -50dBc over the audio spectrum.

The high input impedance to the NE5219 makes matching to crystal filters relatively easy. The total delta gain of this system will approach 80dB. IF frequencies well into the UHF region can be configured with this type of architecture.
Wideband variable gain amplifier

**Figure 15.** Gain vs \( V_{AGC} \) and \( V_{CC} \)

**Figure 16.** Insertion Gain vs \( V_{AGC} \) and Temperature

**Figure 17.** Voltage Gain vs Temperature and \( V_{CC} \)

**Figure 18.** Supply Current vs Temperature and \( V_{CC} \)
Wideband variable gain amplifier

**Figure 19. Input Resistance vs Temperature**

**Figure 20. Input Bias Voltage vs Temperature**

**Figure 21. Output Bias Voltage vs Temperature and V\text{\textsubscript{CC}}**

**Figure 22. DC Output Swing vs Temperature**
Wideband variable gain amplifier

Figure 23. Insertion Gain vs Frequency and V\text{AGC}

Figure 24. Insertion Gain vs Frequency and V\text{CC}

Figure 25. Insertion Gain vs Temperature and V\text{CC}

Figure 26. Output Return Loss vs Frequency
Figure 27. Reverse Isolation vs Frequency

Figure 28. 1dB Gain Compression vs $V_{AGC}$

Figure 29. Third-Order Intermodulation Intercept vs $V_{AGC}$

Figure 30. Noise Figure vs $V_{AGC}$
Wideband variable gain amplifier

Figure 31. Noise Figure vs Frequency

Figure 32. Bandgap Voltage vs Temperature and $V_{CC}$

Figure 33. Fixed Gain vs Temperature
Wideband variable gain amplifier

Figure 34. VGA AC Evaluation Board Layout (DIP Package)

Figure 35. VGA AC Evaluation Board Layout (SO Package)
DIP16: plastic dual in-line package; 16 leads (300 mil)

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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>A max.</th>
<th>A min.</th>
<th>A2 max.</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>b1</th>
<th>b2</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>D (1)</th>
<th>e (1)</th>
<th>e1</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>ME</th>
<th>MH</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>Z (1)</th>
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<td>mm</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>19.50</td>
<td>6.48</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>7.62</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>0.254</td>
<td>0.76</td>
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<td>inches</td>
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<td>0.020</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.068</td>
<td>0.021</td>
<td>0.049</td>
<td>0.014</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.030</td>
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**Note**
1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

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<th>EUROPEAN PROJECTION</th>
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<td>SOT38-4</td>
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<td>JEDEC</td>
<td>EIAJ</td>
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1997 Nov 07
SO16: plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 3.9 mm

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

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<th>UNIT</th>
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<th>A2</th>
<th>A3</th>
<th>b_p</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>D⁽¹⁾</th>
<th>e⁽¹⁾</th>
<th>Hₑ</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>L_p</th>
<th>Q</th>
<th>v</th>
<th>w</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>Z⁽¹⁾</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mm</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.25</td>
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<td>0.0098</td>
<td>0.057</td>
<td>0.01</td>
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<td>0.0075</td>
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<td>0.050</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.041</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>0.028</td>
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**Note**
1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.

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<td>EIAJ: 0012AC</td>
<td>95-01-23</td>
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**Wideband variable gain amplifier**

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**DEFINITIONS**

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<th>Product Status</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<td>Formative or Design</td>
<td>This data sheet contains the design target or goal specifications for product development. Specifications may change in any manner without notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preliminary Specification</td>
<td>Preproduction Product</td>
<td>This data sheet contains preliminary data, and supplementary data will be published at a later date. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to improve design and supply the best possible product.</td>
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<td>Product Specification</td>
<td>Full Production</td>
<td>This data sheet contains Final Specifications. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice, in order to improve design and supply the best possible product.</td>
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</table>

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