Multimedia ICs



1998

Data Handbook IC22 CD-ROM included

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PHILIPS

Postbus 5156 2000 GD Haarlem NL

QUALITY ASSURED

Our quality system focuses on the continuing high quality of our components and the best possible service for our customers. We have a three-sided quality strategy: we apply a system of total quality control and assurance; we operate customer-oriented dynamic improvement programmes; and we promote a partnering relationship with our customers and suppliers.

PRODUCT SAFETY

In striving for state-of-the-art perfection, we continuously improve components and processes with respect to environmental demands. Our components offer no hazard to the environment in normal use when operated or stored within the limits specified in the data sheet.

Some components unavoidably contain substances that, if exposed by accident or misuse, are potentially hazardous to health. Users of these components are informed of the danger by warning notices in the data sheets supporting the components. Where necessary the warning notices also indicate safety precautions to be taken and disposal instructions to be followed. Obviously users of these components, in general the set-making industry, assume responsibility towards the consumer with respect to safety matters and environmental demands.

All used or obsolete components should be disposed of according to the regulations applying at the disposal location. Depending on the location, electronic components are considered to be 'chemical', 'special' or sometimes 'industrial' waste. Disposal as domestic waste is usually not permitted.

Multimedia ICs

	CON	ITENTS
		Page
INDEX		3
SELECTION GUIDE		7
GENERAL		17
DEVICE DATA (see CD-ROM)		
DATA HANDBOOK SYSTEM		25

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.
Short-form specification	The data in this specification is extracted from a full data sheet with the same type number and title. For detailed information see the relevant data sheet or data handbook

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.

INDEX

Multimedia ICs Index

Types added to the range since the last issue of data handbook IC22 (1997) are shown bold

FI1216 MK2 Desktop video tuner system CCIR B/G

FI1216MF MK2 Desktop video tuner multi system CCIR L/L' and B/G

FI1236 MK2

Desktop video tuner system RTMA M/N

Desktop video tuner system CCIR I

Desktop video tuner system CCIR D/K

FM1216 Desktop video & FM radio module system B/G
FM1236 Desktop video & FM radio module system M, N
FM1246 Desktop video & FM radio module system CCIR I

OM5610 Multimedia radio tuner

OQ8868 Digital Servo Integrated Circuit Silent (DSICS)
PCA8581; PCA8581C 128 x 8-bit EEPROM with I²C-bus interface
PCF8574 Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus

PCF8584 I²C-bus controller

PDI1394L11 1394 AV Link layer controller
PDI1394P11 3-Port physical layer interface
PDIUSBH11 Universal Serial Bus hub
PDIUSBP11 Universal Serial Bus transceiver

PR31500 MIPS Poseidon embedded processor SAA2502 ISO/MPEG Audio Source Decoder

SAA2503 MPEG2 audio decoder

SAA5249 Integrated VIP and Teletext with Background Memory Controller (IVT1.1BMCX)

SAA5254 Integrated VIP and teletext decoder (IVT1.1X)

SAA5281 Integrated Video input processor and Teletext decoder (IVT1.8*)

SAA5284 Multimedia video data acquisition circuit
SAA5x9x family Economy teletext and TV microcontrollers

SAA7110; SAA7110A One Chip Front-end 1 (OCF1)
SAA7111 Video Input Processor (VIP)

SAA7111A Enhanced Video Input Processor (EVIP)

SAA7112 Decoder with High-Performance Scaler (HPS) for Image Port (PELICAN)

SAA7120; SAA7121 Digital Video Encoder (ConDENC)
SAA7124/25 Digital Video Encoder (ECO-DENC)
SAA7140A; SAA7140B High Performance Scaler (HPS)

SAA7151B Digital multistandard colour decoder with SCART interface (DMSD2-SCART)

4

SAA7152 Digital Video Comb Filter (DCF)

SAA7157 Clock signal generator circuit for digital TV systems (SCGC)

SAA7182; SAA7183 Digital Video Encoder (EURO-DENC)
SAA7182A; SAA7183A Digital Video Encoder (EURO-DENC2)
SAA7184; SAA7185B Digital Video Encoders (DENC2-M6)
SAA7185 Digital Video Encoder (DENC2)

SAA7186 Digital video scaler

1997 Jul 25

Multimedia ICs Index

SAA7187 Digital video encoder (DENC2-SQ)

SAA7191B Digital Multistandard Colour Decoder, Square Pixel (DMSD-SQP)

SAA7196 Digital video decoder, Scaler and Clock generator circuit (DESCPro)

SAA7197 Clock Generator Circuit for desktop video systems (SCGC)

SAA7199B Digital Video Encoder (DENC), GENLOCK-capable

SAA7201 Integrated MPEG2 AVG decoder

SAA7205H MPEG-2 systems demultiplexer

SAA7206H DVB compliant descrambler

SAA7207H Reed Solomon decoder IC

SAA7348GP All Compact Disc Engine (ACE)

SAA7360 Bitstream conversion ADC for digital audio systems
SAA7366 Bitstream conversion ADC for digital audio systems
SAA7367 Bitstream conversion ADC for digital audio systems
SAA7370A Digital servo processor and Compact Disc decoder (CD7)
SAA7385 Error correction and host interface IC for CD-ROM (SEQUOIA)
SAA7388 Error correction and host interface IC for CD-ROM (ELM)
SAA7390 High performance Compact Disc-Recordable (CD-R) controller

TDA1305T Stereo 1fs data input up-sampling filter with bitstream continuous calibration dual

DAC (BBC-DAC2)

TDA1306T Noise shaping filter DAC

TDA1308 Class AB stereo headphone driver

TDA1309H Low-voltage low-power stereo bitstream ADC/DAC
TDA1311A Stereo Continuous Calibration DAC (CC-DAC)
TDA1387T Stereo Continuous Calibration DAC (CC-DAC)

TDA1388T Bitstream continuous calibration filter-DAC for CD-ROM audio applications

TDA1517 2 x 6 W stereo car radio power amplifier
TDA1519 2 x 6 W stereo car radio power amplifier

TDA1548T Bitstream continuous calibration filter-DAC with headphone driver and DSP

TDA2615 2 x 6 W hi-fi audio power amplifier

TDA2616/TDA2616Q 2 x 12 W hi-fi audio power amplifiers with mute

TDA4855 Autosync Deflection Controller ASDC

TDA4858 Economic Autosync Deflection Controller EASDC

TDA4861 Vertical deflection power amplifier for monitors

TDA4866 Full bridge current driven vertical deflection booster

TDA4882 Advanced monitor video controller for OSD **TDA4885** 150 MHz video controller with I²C-bus

TDA7053A Stereo BTL audio output amplifier with DC volume control

TDA7057AQ 2 x 5 W stereo BTL audio output amplifier with DC volume control

TDA8040T Quadrature demodulator

TDA8041H Quadrature demodulator controller

TDA8042M Quadrature demodulator

1997 Jul 25 5

Multimedia ICs Index

TDA8043 Satellite Demodulator and Decoder (SDD)

TDA8046H Multi-mode QAM demodulator

TDA8351 DC-coupled vertical deflection circuit
TDA8444 Octuple 6-bit DAC with I²C-bus

TDA8540 4 x 4 video switch matrix TDA8542 2 x 1 W BTL audio amplifier

TDA8559 Low-voltage stereo headphone amplifier

TDA8705A 6-bit high-speed dual analog-to-digital converter TDA8707 Triple RGB 6-bit Video analog-to-digital interface

TDA8708A Video analog input interface
TDA8708B Video analog input interface
TDA8709A Video analog input interface

TDA8758 YC 8-bit low-power analog-to-digital Video interface
TDA8771A Triple 8-bit video Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC)

TDA8772; TDA8772A Triple 8-bit video digital-to-analog converter

TDA8785 8-bit high-speed analog-to-digital convertor with gain and offset controls

TDA8786; TDA8786A 10-bit analog-to-digital interface for CCD cameras

TDA8790 8-bit, 40 Msps 2.7 to 5.5 V universal analog-to-digital converter TDA9819 Multistandard vision and sound-IF PLL with DVB-IF processing

TDA9850 I²C-bus controlled BTSC stereo/SAP decoder

TDA9852 I²C-bus controlled BTSC stereo/SAP decoder and audio processor TDA9855 I²C-bus controlled BTSC stereo/SAP decoder and audio processor

TEA6300; TEA6300T Sound fader control circuit
TEA6320 Sound fader control circuit

TEA6330T Sound fader control circuit for car radios

TZA1015 Data amplifier and laser supply circuit for CD and read-only optical systems

(HDALAS)

UCB1100 Advanced modem/audio analog front-end
UDA1309H Low-power stereo bitstream ADC/DAC
UDA1321 Universal Serial Bus Audio Converter

UDA1340 Low-voltage low-power stereo audio CODEC with DSP features

1997 Jul 25 6

SELECTION GUIDES

	Page
Functional index	8
Replacement list	13
Ordering information	14
Internet WWW home page	15
Philips Fax-on-Demand System	16

Multimedia ICs

Functional index

AUDIO ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERSION

SAA7360 Bitstream conversion ADC for digital audio systems
SAA7366 Bitstream conversion ADC for digital audio systems
SAA7367 Bitstream conversion ADC for digital audio systems

AUDIO DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG CONVERSION

TDA1305T Stereo 1fs data input up-sampling filter with bitstream continuous

calibration dual DAC (BBC-DAC2)

TDA1306T Noise shaping filter DAC

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UDA1309H Low-power stereo bitstream ADC/DAC

UDA1340 Low-voltage low-power stereo audio CODEC with DSP features

AUDIO TONE CONTROL

TEA6300; TEA6300T Sound fader control circuit
TEA6320 Sound fader control circuit

TEA6330T Sound fader control circuit for car radios

1997 Jul 17 8

AUDIO STEREO DECODERS

TDA9850 I²C-bus controlled BTSC stereo/SAP decoder

TDA9852 I²C-bus controlled BTSC stereo/SAP decoder and audio processor TDA9855 I²C-bus controlled BTSC stereo/SAP decoder and audio processor

AUXILIARY FUNCTIONS

PCA8581; PCA8581C 128 x 8-bit EEPROM with I²C-bus interface PCF8574 Remote 8-bit I/O expander for I²C-bus

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CAMERA ICs

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CD/DVD SCSI AND IDE INTERFACE ICs

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9

systems (HDALAS)

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MPEG

TDA4885 TDA8351

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TUNERS: TV, CABLE TV AND FM

RADIO

TV and cable tuners

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FI1236 MK2 Desktop video tuner system RTMA M/N
FI1246 MK2 Desktop video tuner system CCIR I
FI1256 MK2 Desktop video tuner system CCIR D/K

1997 Jul 17

TV, cable and radio tuners

FM1216 Desktop video & FM radio module system B/G
FM1236 Desktop video & FM radio module system M, N
FM1246 Desktop video & FM radio module system CCIR I

FM radio tuners

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SAA7182; SAA7183 Digital Video Encoder (EURO-DENC)
SAA7182A; SAA7183A Digital Video Encoder (EURO-DENC2)

SAA7185 Digital Video Encoder (DENC2)
SAA7184; SAA7185B Digital Video Encoders (DENC2-M6)
SAA7187 Digital video encoder (DENC2-SQ)

SAA7199B Digital Video Encoder (DENC), GENLOCK-capable

VIDEO PROCESSING

SAA7140A; SAA7140B High Performance Scaler (HPS)
SAA7152 Digital video comb filter (DCF)

SAA7186 Digital video scaler

PDA/PIC/HPC SOLUTIONS

PR31500 MIPS Poseidon embedded processor
UCB1100 Advanced modem/Audio analog front-end

BUS ICs

Universal serial bus ICs

PDIUSBH11 Universal Serial Bus hub
PDIUSBP11 Universal Serial Bus transceiver

UDA1321 Universal Serial Bus (USB) Digital-to-Analog converter (DAC)r

IEEE1394 ICs

PDI1394L11 1394 AV Link layer controller PDI1394P11 3-port physical layer interface

Replacement list

Selection guide

REPLACEMENT/WITHDRAWAL TYPES

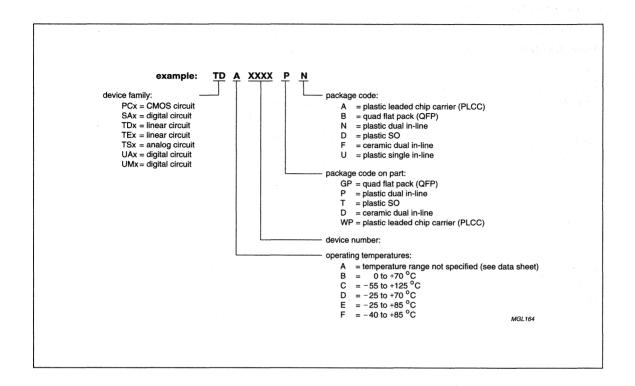
The following type numbers were in the previous issue of IC22, but not in the current version:

TYPE NUMBER	REASON FOR DELETION
90C24A	Discontinued
FR1216	Replaced by FM1216
FR1236	Replaced by FM1236
FR1246	Replaced by FM1246
FR1256	Discontinued
OM5604	Replaced by OM5610
OM5606	Discontinued
OM5608	Discontinued
SAA5246A	Removed from handbook
SAA5252	Removed from handbook
SAA7146	Removed from handbook
SAA7165	To be discontinued
SAA7167A	Removed from handbook
TDA1396	Removed from handbook
TEA5582	Discontinued
UDA1320	Removed from handbook

1997 Jul 25

Multimedia ICs

Ordering information



Internet World Wide Web Home Page

WHAT IS IT?

Welcome to our place in cyberspace.

The Multimedia Group now has its own home page within Philips Semiconductors. Explore our Web pages and take a look at our product offering of advance High-performance Digital Video and Audio Processing Applications and Products.

In addition we offer you the latest information on Products, News, Support, Employment and Offices.

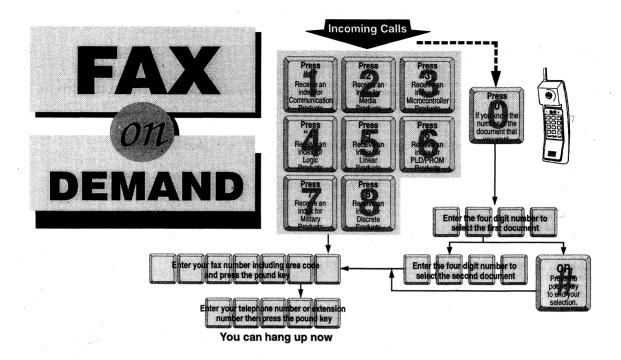
HOW TO REACH US

For access to the Philips Semiconductors Home Page go to the World Wide Web location:

http://www.semiconductors.philips.com

You can find us in the Product category of Multimedia Products.

FAX-on-DEMAND System



What is it?

The FAX-on-DEMAND system is a computer facsimile system that allows customers to receive selected documents by fax automatically.

How does it work?

To order a document, you simply enter the document number. This number can be obtained by asking for an index of available documents to be faxed to you the first time you call the system.

Our system has a selection of the latest product data sheets from Philips with varying page counts. As you know, it takes approximately one minute to FAX one page. This isn't bad if the number of pages is less than 10. But if the document is 37 pages long, be ready for a long transmission!

Philips Semiconductors also maintains product information on the World-Wide Web. Our home page can be located at:

http://www.semiconductors.philips.com

Who do I contact if I have a question about FAX-on-DEMAND?

Contact your local Philips sales office.

FAX-on-DEMAND phone numbers:

England 44-181-730-5020 (United Kingdom, Ireland)

France 33-1-40-99-60-60

Italy 39-167-295502

North America 1-800-282-2000

Locations soon to be in operation:

Hong Kong

Japan

The Netherlands

1997 Mar 04 16

GENERAL

		Page
Quality		18
Pro Electron type r Integrated Circuits	numbering system for	19
Rating systems		21
Handling MOS dev	vices	23

General Quality

TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Philips Semiconductors is a Quality Company, renowned for the high quality of our products and service. We keep alive this tradition by constantly aiming towards one ultimate standard, that of zero defects. This aim is guided by our Total Quality Management (TQM) system, the basis of which is described in the following paragraphs.

Quality assurance

Based on ISO 9000 standards, customer standards such as Ford TQE and IBM MDQ. Our factories are certified to ISO 9000 by external inspectorates.

Partnerships with customers

PPM co-operations, design-in agreements, ship-to-stock, just-in-time and self-qualification programmes, and application support.

Partnerships with suppliers

Ship-to-stock, statistical process control and ISO 9000 audits.

Quality improvement programme

Continuous process and system improvement, design improvement, complete use of statistical process control, realization of our final objective of zero defects, and logistics improvement by ship-to-stock and just-in-time agreements.

ADVANCED QUALITY PLANNING

During the design and development of new products and processes, quality is built-in by advanced quality planning. Through failure-mode-and-effect analysis the critical parameters are detected and measures taken to ensure good performance on these parameters. The capability of process steps is also planned in this phase.

PRODUCT CONFORMANCE

The assurance of product conformance is an integral part of our quality assurance (QA) practice. This is achieved by:

- Incoming material management through partnerships with suppliers.
- In-line quality assurance to monitor process reproducibility during manufacture and initiate any necessary corrective action. Critical process steps are 100% under statistical process control.
- Acceptance tests on finished products to verify conformance with the device specification. The test results are used for quality feedback and corrective actions. The inspection and test requirements are detailed in the general quality specifications.
- Periodic inspections to monitor and measure the conformance of products.

PRODUCT RELIABILITY

With the increasing complexity of Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) equipment, component reliability must be extremely high. Our research laboratories and development departments study the failure mechanisms of semiconductors. Their studies result in design rules and process optimization for the highest built-in product reliability. Highly accelerated tests are applied to the products reliability evaluation. Rejects from reliability tests and from customer complaints are submitted to failure analysis, to result in corrective action.

CUSTOMER RESPONSES

Our quality improvement depends on joint action with our customer. We need our customer's inputs and we invite constructive comments on all aspects of our performance. Please contact our local sales representative.

RECOGNITION

18

The high quality of our products and services is demonstrated by many Quality Awards granted by major customers and international organizations.

1995 Mar 21

General

Pro electron type numbering of integrated circuits

BASIC TYPE NUMBER

This type designation code applies to semiconductor monolithic, semiconductor multi-chip, thin film, thick film and hybrid integrated circuits. The basic type number comprises three letters followed by a serial number.

First and second letters

DIGITAL FAMILY CIRCUITS

The first two letters identify the family.(1)

SOLITARY CIRCUITS

The first letter divides solitary circuits into:

S Solitary digital circuits

T Analog circuits

U Mixed analog/digital circuits.

The second letter is a serial letter without any further significance except 'H' which stands for hybrid circuits. (2)

MICROPROCESSORS

The first two letters identify microprocessors and related circuits:

MA Microcomputer or central processing unit

MB Slice processor (functional slice of microprocessor)

MD Related memories

ME Other related circuits such as interfaces, clocks, peripheral controllers, etc.

CHARGE-TRANSFER DEVICES AND SWITCHED CAPACITORS

The first two letters identify:

NH Hybrid circuits

NL Logic circuits

NM Memories

NS Analog signal processing using switched capacitors

NT Analog signal processing using charge-transfer devices

NX Imaging devices

NY Other related circuits.

Third letter

The third letter indicates the operating ambient temperature range:

A temperature range not specified below

B 0 to +70 °C

C -55 to +125 °C

D -25 to +70 °C

E -25 to +85 °C

F -40 to +85 °C

G -55 to +85 °C.

If a device has another temperature range, the letter 'A' or a letter indicating a narrower temperature may be used, for example, the range of 0 to +75 °C can be indicated by 'A' or 'B'. Should two devices with the same basic type number both have temperature ranges other than those specified, one would use the letter 'A' and the other the letter 'X'.

SERIAL NUMBER

This may be a four-digit number assigned by Pro Electron, or the serial number (which may be a combination of figures and letters) of an existing company type designation of the manufacturer.

VERSION LETTER

A single version letter may be added to the basic type number. This indicates a minor variant of the basic type or the package. The version letter has no fixed meaning except for 'Z' which means customized wiring. The following letters are recommended for package variants:

- C Cylindrical
- D Ceramic dual in-line (CERDIL, CERDIP)
- F Flat pack (two leads)
- G Flat pack (four leads)
- H Quad flat pack (QFP)
- L Chip on tape (foil)
- P Plastic dual in-line (DIL)
- Q Quad in-line (QUIL)
- T Mini pack (SOL, SO, VSO)
- Uncased chip.

⁽¹⁾ A logic family is an assembly of digital circuits designed to be interconnected and defined by its base electrical characteristics, such as supply voltage, power consumption, propagation delay, noise immunity.

⁽²⁾ The first letter 'S' should be used for all solitary memories, to which, in the event of hybrids, the second letter 'H' should be added, for example, SH for bubble memories.

General

Pro electron type numbering of integrated circuits

TWO-LETTER SUFFIX

A two-letter suffix may be used instead of a single package version letter to give more information. To avoid confusion with serial numbers that end with a letter, a hyphen should precede the suffix.

First letter (general shape)

- C Cylindrical
- D Dual in-line (DIL)
- E Power DIL (with external heatsink)
- F Flat pack (leads on two sides)
- G Flat pack (leads on four sides)
- H Quad flat pack (QFP)
- K Diamond (TO-3 family)
- M Multiple in-line (except dual, triple and quad)
- Q Quad in-line (QUIL)
- R Power QUIL (with external heatsink)
- S Single in-line (SIL)
- T Triple in-line
- W Leaded chip carrier (LCC)
- X Leadless chip carrier (LLCC)
- Y Pin grid array (PGA).

Second letter (material)

- C Metal-ceramic
- G Glass-ceramic
- M Metal
- P Plastic.

EXAMPLES

PCF1105WP: digital IC; PC family; operating temperature range –40 to +85 °C; serial number 1105; plastic leaded chip carrier.

GMB74LS00A-DC: digital IC; GM family; operating temperature range 0 to +70 °C; company number 74LS00A; ceramic DIL package.

TDA1000P: analog IC; operating temperature range non-standard; serial number 1000; plastic DIL package.

SAC2000: solitary digital circuit; operating temperature range –55 to +125 °C; serial number 2000.

General Rating systems

RATING SYSTEMS

The rating systems described are those recommended by the IEC in its publication number 134.

Definitions of terms used

ELECTRONIC DEVICE

An electronic tube or valve, transistor or other semiconductor device. This definition excludes inductors, capacitors, resistors and similar components.

CHARACTERISTIC

A characteristic is an inherent and measurable property of a device. Such a property may be electrical, mechanical, thermal, hydraulic, electro-magnetic or nuclear, and can be expressed as a value for stated or recognized conditions. A characteristic may also be a set of related values, usually shown in graphical form.

BOGEY ELECTRONIC DEVICE

An electronic device whose characteristics have the published nominal values for the type. A bogey electronic device for any particular application can be obtained by considering only those characteristics that are directly related to the application.

RATING

A value that establishes either a limiting capability or a limiting condition for an electronic device. It is determined for specified values of environment and operation, and may be stated in any suitable terms. Limiting conditions may be either maxima or minima.

RATING SYSTEM

The set of principles upon which ratings are established and which determine their interpretation. The rating system indicates the division of responsibility between the device manufacturer and the circuit designer, with the object of ensuring that the working conditions do not exceed the ratings.

Absolute maximum rating system

Absolute maximum ratings are limiting values of operating and environmental conditions applicable to any electronic device of a specified type, as defined by its published data, which should not be exceeded under the worst probable conditions.

These values are chosen by the device manufacturer to provide acceptable serviceability of the device, taking no responsibility for equipment variations, environmental variations, and the effects of changes in operating conditions due to variations in the characteristics of the device under consideration and of all other electronic devices in the equipment.

The equipment manufacturer should design so that, initially and throughout the life of the device, no absolute maximum value for the intended service is exceeded with any device, under the worst probable operating conditions with respect to supply voltage variation, equipment component variation, equipment control adjustment, load variations, signal variation, environmental conditions, and variations in characteristics of the device under consideration and of all other electronic devices in the equipment.

Design maximum rating system

Design maximum ratings are limiting values of operating and environmental conditions applicable to a bogey electronic device of a specified type as defined by its published data, and should not be exceeded under the worst probable conditions.

These values are chosen by the device manufacturer to provide acceptable serviceability of the device, taking responsibility for the effects of changes in operating conditions due to variations in the characteristics of the electronic device under consideration.

The equipment manufacturer should design so that, initially and throughout the life of the device, no design maximum value for the intended service is exceeded with a bogey electronic device, under the worst probable operating conditions with respect to supply voltage variation, equipment component variation, variation in characteristics of all other devices in the equipment, equipment control adjustment, load variation, signal variation and environmental conditions.

Design centre rating system

Design centre ratings are limiting values of operating and environmental conditions applicable to a bogey electronic device of a specified type as defined by its published data, and should not be exceeded under normal conditions.

General

Rating systems

These values are chosen by the device manufacturer to provide acceptable serviceability of the device in average applications, taking responsibility for normal changes in operating conditions due to rated supply voltage variation, equipment component variation, equipment control adjustment, load variation, signal variation, environmental conditions, and variations in the characteristics of all electronic devices.

The equipment manufacturer should design so that, initially, no design centre value for the intended service is exceeded with a bogey electronic device in equipment operating at the stated normal supply voltage.

General

Handling MOS devices

ELECTROSTATIC CHARGES

Electrostatic charges can exist in many things; for example, man-made-fibre clothing, moving machinery, objects with air blowing across them, plastic storage bins, sheets of paper stored in plastic envelopes, paper from electrostatic copying machines, and people. The charges are caused by friction between two surfaces, at least one of which is non-conductive. The magnitude and polarity of the charges depend on the different affinities for electrons of the two materials rubbing together, the friction force and the humidity of the surrounding air.

Electrostatic discharge is the transfer of an electrostatic charge between bodies at different potentials and occurs with direct contact or when induced by an electrostatic field. All of our MOS devices are internally protected against electrostatic discharge but they **can** be damaged if the following precautions are not taken.

WORK STATION

Figure 1 shows a working area suitable for safely handling electrostatic sensitive devices. It has a work bench, the surface of which is conductive or covered by an antistatic sheet. Typical resistivity for the bench surface is between 1 and 500 k Ω per cm². The floor should also be covered with antistatic material. The following precautions should be observed:

- Persons at a work bench should be earthed via a wrist strap and a resistor.
- All mains-powered electrical equipment should be connected via an earth leakage switch.
- · Equipment cases should be earthed.
- Relative humidity should be maintained between 50 and 65%.
- An ionizer should be used to neutralize objects with immobile static charges.

RECEIPT AND STORAGE

MOS devices are packed for dispatch in antistatic/conductive containers, usually boxes, tubes or blister tape. The fact that the contents are sensitive to electrostatic discharge is shown by warning labels on both primary and secondary packing.

The devices should be kept in their original packing whilst in storage. If a bulk container is partially unpacked, the unpacking should be performed at a protected work station. Any MOS devices that are stored temporarily should be packed in conductive or antistatic packing or carriers.

ASSEMBLY

MOS devices must be removed from their protective packing with earthed component pincers or short-circuit clips. Short-circuit clips must remain in place during mounting, soldering and cleansing/drying processes. Do not remove more devices from the storage packing than are needed at any one time. Production/assembly documents should state that the product contains electrostatic sensitive devices and that special precautions need to be taken.

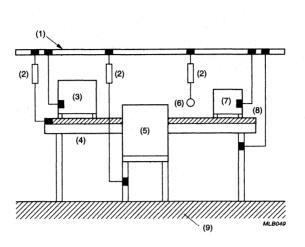
During assembly, ensure that the MOS devices are the last of the components to be mounted and that this is done at a protected work station.

All tools used during assembly, including soldering tools and solder baths, must be earthed. All hand tools should be of conductive or antistatic material and, where possible, should not be insulated.

Measuring and testing of completed circuit boards must be done at a protected work station. Place the soldered side of the circuit board on conductive or antistatic foam and remove the short-circuit clips. Remove the circuit board from the foam, holding the board only at the edges. Make sure the circuit board does not touch the conductive surface of the work bench. After testing, replace the circuit board on the conductive foam to await packing.

Assembled circuit boards containing MOS devices should be handled in the same way as unmounted MOS devices. They should also carry warning labels and be packed in conductive or antistatic packing.

Handling MOS devices



- (1) Earthing rail.
- (2) Resistor (500 k $\Omega \pm 10\%$, 0.5 W).
- (3) lonizer.
- (4) Work bench.
- (5) Chair.
- (6) Wrist strap.
- (7) Electrical equipment.
- (8) Conductive surface/antistatic sheet.
- (9) Antistatic floor.

Fig.1 Protected work station.

DATA HANDBOOK SYSTEM

Data handbook system

DATA HANDBOOK SYSTEM

Philips Semiconductors data handbooks contain all pertinent data available at the time of publication and each is revised and reissued regularly.

Loose data sheets are sent to subscribers to keep them up-to-date on additions or alterations made during the lifetime of a data handbook.

Catalogues are available for selected product ranges (some catalogues are also on floppy discs).

Our data handbook titles are listed here.

Integrated circuits

IC27

Integra	ited circuits
Book	Title
IC01	Semiconductors for Radio and Audio Systems
IC02	Semiconductors for Television and Video Systems
IC03	Semiconductors for Wired Telecom Systems
IC04	HE4000B Logic Family CMOS
IC05	Advanced Low-power Schottky (ALS) Logic
IC06	High-speed CMOS Logic Family
IC11	General-purpose/Linear ICs
IC12	I ² C Peripherals
IC13	Programmable Logic Devices (PLD)
IC14	8048-based 8-bit Microcontrollers
IC15	FAST TTL Logic Series
IC16	CMOS ICs for Clocks and Watches
IC17	Semiconductors for Wireless Communications
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IC20	80C51-based 8-bit Microcontrollers
IC22	Multimedia ICs
IC23	BiCMOS Bus Interface Logic
IC24	Low Voltage CMOS & BiCMOS Logic
IC25	16-bit 80C51XA Microcontrollers (eXtended Architecture)
IC26	IC Package Databook

Complex Programmable Logic Devices

Discrete semiconductors

Title

Book

SC01	Small-signal and Medium-power Diodes
SC02	Power Diodes
SC03	Thyristors and Triacs
SC04	Small-signal Transistors
SC05	Video Transistors and Modules for Monitors
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SC07	Small-signal Field-effect Transistors
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SC08b	RF Power Transistors for UHF
SC09	RF Power Modules and Transistors for Mobile Phones
SC13a	PowerMOS Transistors
	including TOPFETs and IGBTs
SC13b	Small-signal and Medium-power MOS Transistors
SC14	RF Wideband Transistors
SC15	Microwave Transistors (new version planned)
SC16	Wideband Hybrid IC Modules
SC17	Semiconductor Sensors
Ductoon	lonel componente

Professional components

PC06 Circulators and Isolators

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26

Data handbook system

OVERVIEW OF PHILIPS COMPONENTS DATA HANDBOOKS

Our sister product division, Philips Components, also has a comprehensive data handbook system to support their products. Their data handbook titles are listed here.

Display components

Title Book

DC01 Colour Television Tubes

DC02 Monochrome Monitor Tubes and Deflection Units

DC03 Television Tuners, Coaxial Aerial Input

Assemblies

DC04 Colour Monitor and Multimedia Tubes

DC05 Wire Wound Components

Magnetic products

MA01 Soft Ferrites

MA03 Piezoelectric Ceramics

Specialty Ferrites

MA04 **Dry-reed Switches**

Passive components

PA01 **Electrolytic Capacitors**

PA02 Varistors, Thermistors and Sensors

PA03 Potentiometers **PA04** Variable Capacitors **PA05** Film Capacitors PA06 Ceramic Capacitors

PA06A Surface Mounted Ceramic Multilayer Capacitors

PA08 Fixed Resistors PA10 Quartz Crystals **PA11 Quartz Oscillators**

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SCH55

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