

DATA SHEET

PCF8570

**256 × 8-bit static low-voltage RAM
with I²C-bus interface**

Preliminary specification
File under Integrated Circuits, IC12

August 1994

Philips Semiconductors



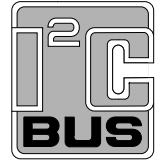
PHILIPS

256 × 8-bit static low-voltage RAM with I²C-bus interface

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FEATURES

- Operating supply voltage 2.5 to 6.0 V
- Low data retention voltage; minimum 1.0 V
- Low standby current; maximum 15 µA
- Power saving mode; typical 50 nA
- Serial input/output bus (I²C-bus)
- Address by 3 hardware address pins
- Automatic word address incrementing
- Available in DIP8 and SO8L packages.



GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The PCF8570 is a low power static CMOS RAM.

The PCF8570 is organized as 256 words by 8-bits.

Addresses and data are transferred serially via a two-line bidirectional bus (I²C-bus). The built-in word address register is incremented automatically after each written or read data byte. Three address pins, A0, A1 and A2 are used to define the hardware address, allowing the use of up to 8 devices connected to the bus without additional hardware.

APPLICATIONS

- Telephony:
 - RAM expansion for stored numbers in repertory dialling (e.g. PCD33XX applications)
- General purpose RAM for applications requiring extremely low current and low-voltage RAM retention (i.e. battery or capacitor backed)
- Radio, television and video cassette recorder:
 - channel presets
- General purpose:
 - RAM expansion for the microcontroller families PCD33XX, PCF84CXX, P80CLXXX and most other microcontrollers.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN. | MAX. | UNIT |
|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|------|------|------|
| V _{DD} | supply voltage | | 2.5 | 6.0 | |
| I _{DD} | supply current (standby) | f _{SCL} = 0 Hz | – | 15 | µA |
| I _{DDR} | supply current (power-saving mode) | T _{amb} = 25 °C | – | 400 | nA |
| T _{amb} | operating ambient temperature | | –40 | +85 | °C |
| T _{stg} | storage temperature | | –65 | +150 | °C |

ORDERING INFORMATION

| TYPE NUMBER | PACKAGE | | | |
|-------------|---------|--------------|----------|----------|
| | PINS | PIN POSITION | MATERIAL | CODE |
| PCF8570P | 8 | DIP8 | plastic | SOT97-1 |
| PCF8570T | 8 | SO8L | plastic | SOT176-1 |

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BLOCK DIAGRAM

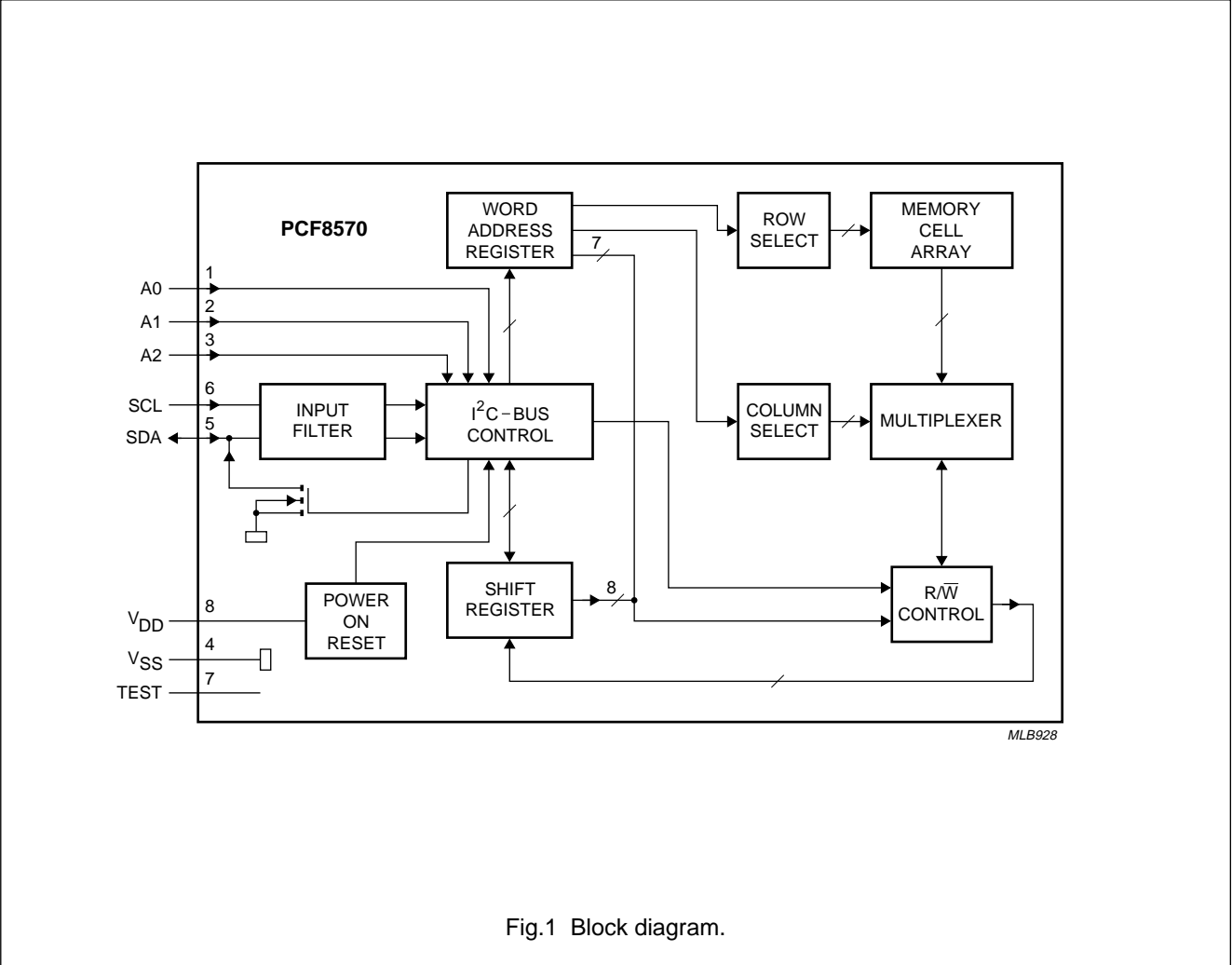


Fig.1 Block diagram.

PINNING

| SYMBOL | PIN | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| A0 | 1 | hardware address input 0 |
| A1 | 2 | hardware address input 1 |
| A2 | 3 | hardware address input 2 |
| V _{SS} | 4 | negative supply |
| SDA | 5 | serial data input/output |
| SCL | 6 | serial clock input |
| TEST | 7 | test output for test speed-up; must be connected to V _{SS} when not in use (power saving mode, see Figs 13 and 14) |
| V _{DD} | 8 | positive supply |

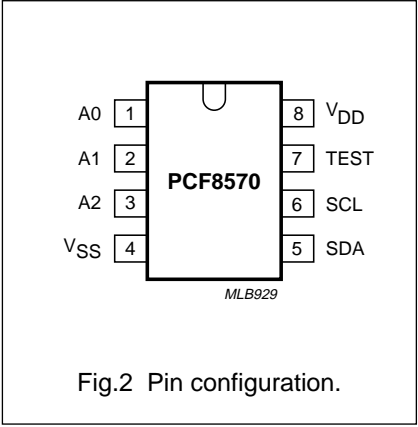


Fig.2 Pin configuration.

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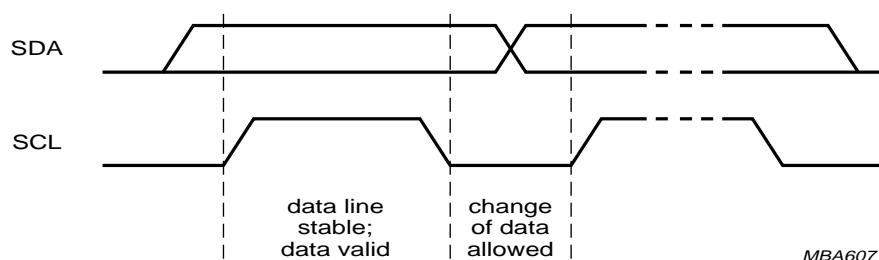
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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE I²C-BUS

The I²C-bus is for bidirectional, two-line communication between different ICs or modules. The two lines are a serial data line (SDA) and a serial clock line (SCL). Both lines must be connected to a positive supply via a pull-up resistor. Data transfer may be initiated only when the bus is not busy.

Bit transfer

One data bit is transferred during each clock pulse. The data on the SDA line must remain stable during the HIGH period of the clock pulse as changes in the data line at this time will be interpreted as a control signal.

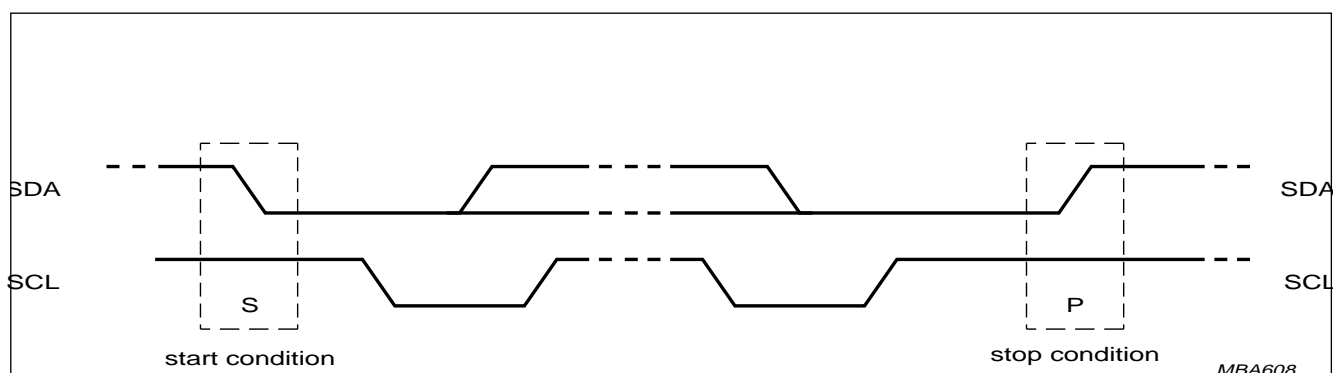


MBA607

Fig.3 Bit transfer.

Start and stop conditions

Both data and clock lines remain HIGH when the bus is not busy. A HIGH-to-LOW transition of the data line, while the clock is HIGH is defined as the start condition (S). A LOW-to-HIGH transition of the data line while the clock is HIGH is defined as the stop condition (P).



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Fig.4 Definition of start and stop conditions.

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System configuration

A device generating a message is a ‘transmitter’, a device receiving a message is the ‘receiver’. The device that controls the message is the ‘master’ and the devices which are controlled by the master are the ‘slaves’.

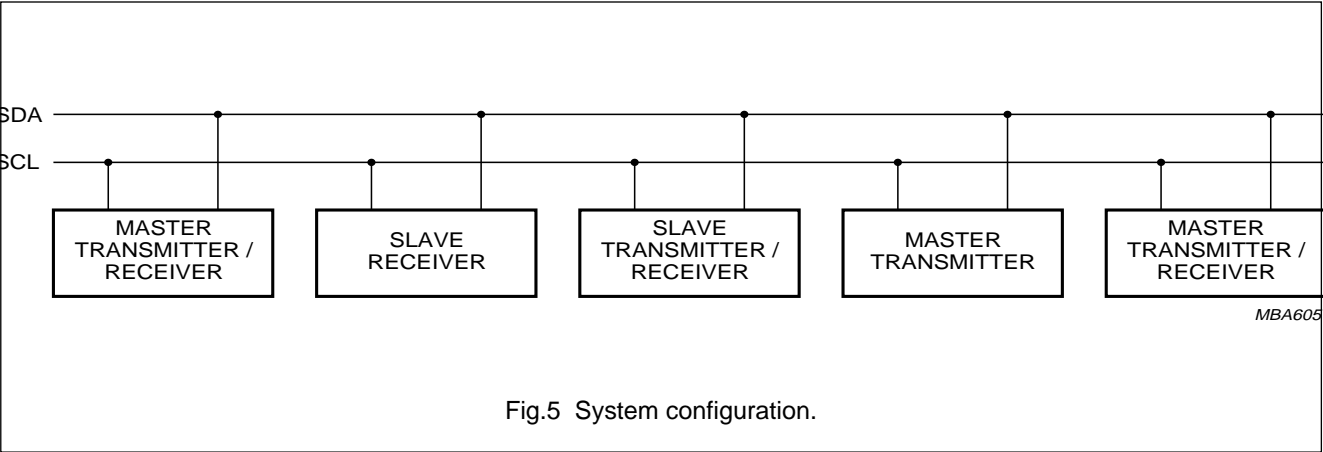


Fig.5 System configuration.

Acknowledge

The number of data bytes transferred between the start and stop conditions from transmitter to receiver is unlimited. Each byte of eight bits is followed by an acknowledge bit. The acknowledge bit is a HIGH level signal put on the bus by the transmitter during which time the master generates an extra acknowledge related clock pulse. A slave receiver which is addressed must generate an acknowledge after the reception of each byte. Also a master receiver must generate an acknowledge after the reception of each byte that has been clocked out of the slave transmitter.

The device that acknowledges must pull down the SDA line during the acknowledge clock pulse, so that the SDA line is stable LOW during the HIGH period of the acknowledge related clock pulse (set-up and hold times must be taken into consideration). A master receiver must signal an end of data to the transmitter by not generating an acknowledge on the last byte that has been clocked out of the slave. In this event the transmitter must leave the data line HIGH to enable the master to generate a stop condition.

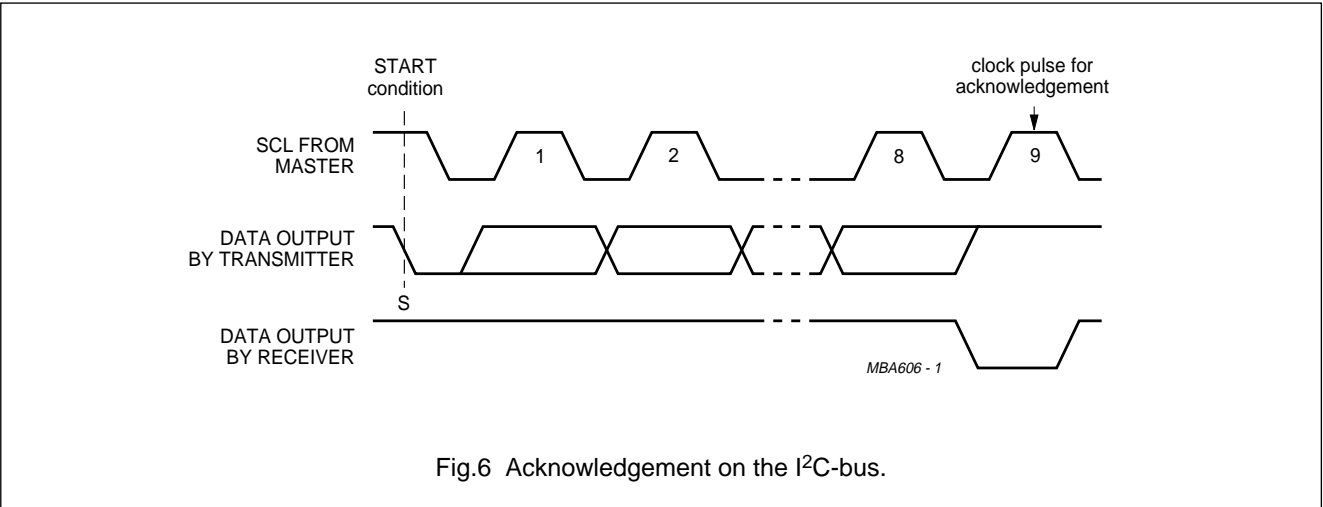


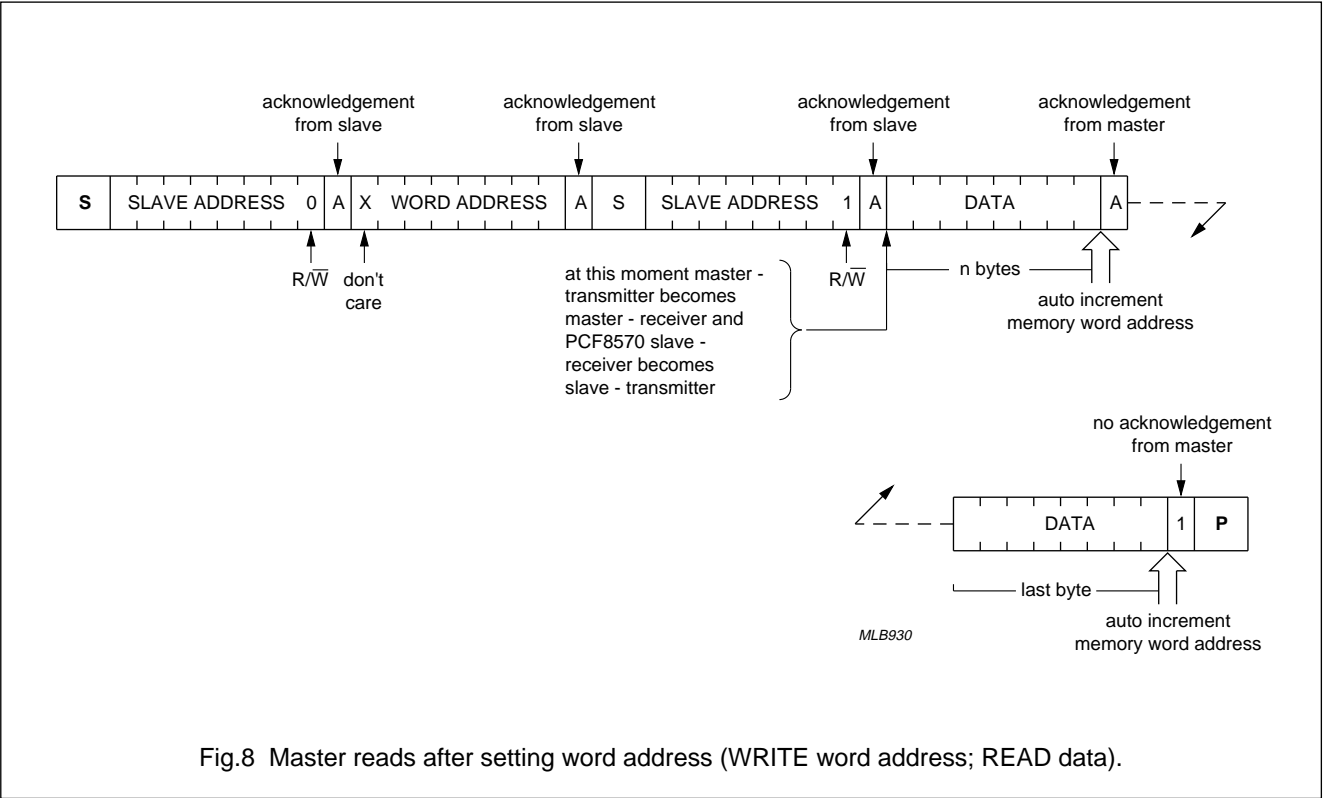
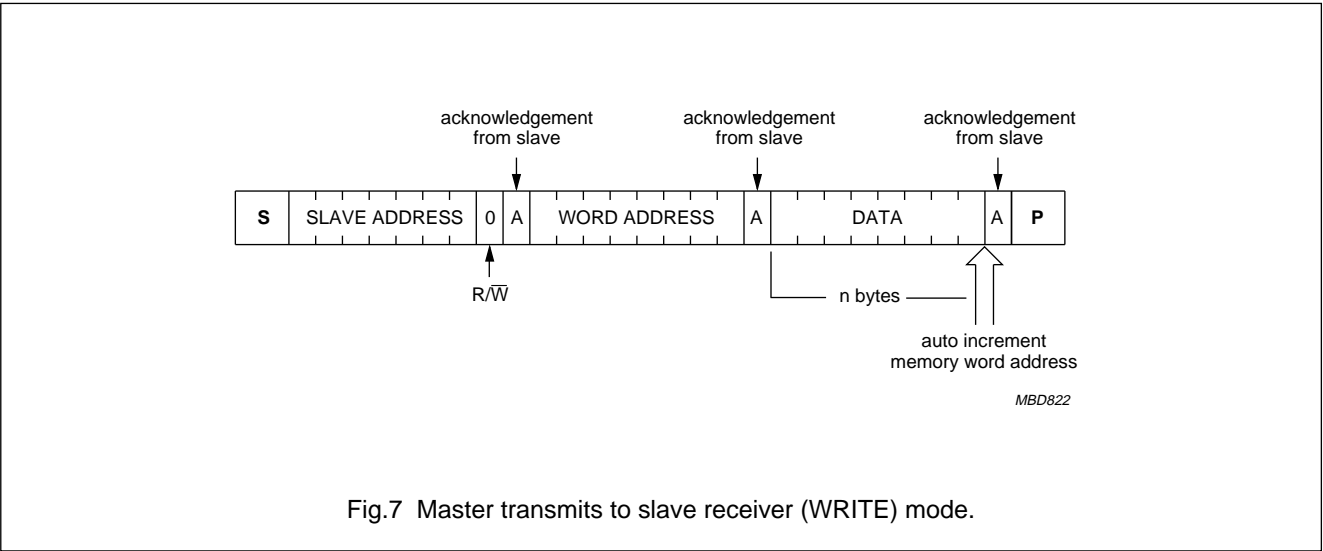
Fig.6 Acknowledgement on the I²C-bus.

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I²C-bus protocol

Before any data is transmitted on the I²C-bus, the device which should respond is addressed first. The addressing is always carried out with the first byte transmitted after the start procedure. The I²C-bus configuration for the different PCF8570 WRITE and READ cycles is shown in Figs 7, 8 and 9.



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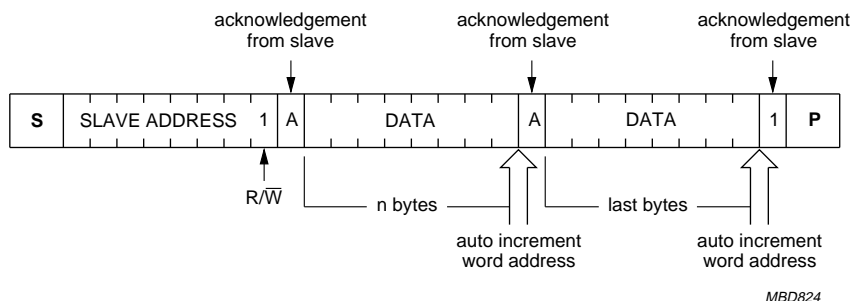


Fig.9 Master reads slave immediately after first byte (READ mode).

LIMITING VALUES

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

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | MIN. | MAX. | UNIT |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| V _{DD} | supply voltage (pin 8) | -0.8 | +8.0 | V |
| V _I | input voltage (any input) | -0.8 | V _{DD} + 0.8 | V |
| I _I | DC input current | - | ±10 | mA |
| I _O | DC output current | - | ±10 | mA |
| I _{DD} | positive supply current | - | ±50 | mA |
| I _{SS} | negative supply current | - | ±50 | mA |
| P _{tot} | total power dissipation per package | - | 300 | mW |
| P _O | power dissipation per output | - | 50 | mW |
| T _{amb} | operating ambient temperature | -40 | +85 | °C |
| T _{stg} | storage temperature | -65 | +150 | °C |

HANDLING

Inputs and outputs are protected against electrostatic discharge in normal handling. However, to be totally safe, it is desirable to take precautions appropriate to handling MOS devices (see "Handling MOS Devices").

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DC CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{DD} = 2.5$ to 6.0 V; $V_{SS} = 0$ V; $T_{amb} = -40$ to $+85$ °C; unless otherwise specified.

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| Supply | | | | | | |
| V _{DD} | supply voltage | | 2.5 | – | 6.0 | V |
| I _{DD} | supply current standby mode | V _I = V _{DD} or V _{SS} ; f _{SCL} = 0 Hz; T _{amb} = –25 to +70 °C | – | – | 5 | μA |
| | operating mode | V _I = V _{DD} or V _{SS} ; f _{SCL} = 100 Hz | – | – | 200 | μA |
| V _{POR} | power-on reset voltage | note 1 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.3 | V |
| Inputs, input/output SDA | | | | | | |
| V _{IL} | LOW level input voltage | note 2 | –0.8 | – | 0.3V _{DD} | V |
| V _{IH} | HIGH level input voltage | note 2 | 0.7V _{DD} | – | V _{DD} + 0.8 | V |
| I _{OL} | LOW level output current | V _{OL} = 0.4 V | 3 | – | – | mA |
| I _{LI} | input leakage current | V _I = V _{DD} or V _{SS} | – | – | 1 | μA |
| Inputs A0, A1, A2 and TEST | | | | | | |
| I _{LI} | input leakage current | V _I = V _{DD} or V _{SS} | – | – | ±250 | nA |
| Inputs SCL and SDA | | | | | | |
| C _I | input capacitance | V _I = V _{SS} | – | – | 7 | pF |
| Low V _{DD} data retention | | | | | | |
| V _{DDR} | supply voltage for data retention | | 1 | – | 6 | V |
| I _{DDR} | supply current | V _{DDR} = 1 V | – | – | 5 | μA |
| | | V _{DDR} = 1 V; T _{amb} = –25 to +70 °C | – | – | 2 | μA |
| Power saving mode (see Figs 13 and 14) | | | | | | |
| I _{DDR} | supply current | TEST = V _{DD} ; T _{amb} = 25 °C | – | 50 | 400 | nA |
| t _{HD2} | recovery time | | – | 50 | – | μs |

Notes

1. The power-on reset circuit resets the I²C-bus logic when $V_{DD} < V_{POR}$. The status of the device after a power-on reset condition can be tested by sending the slave address and testing the acknowledge bit.
2. If the input voltages are a diode voltage above or below the supply voltage V_{DD} or V_{SS} an input current will flow; this current must not exceed ±0.5 mA.

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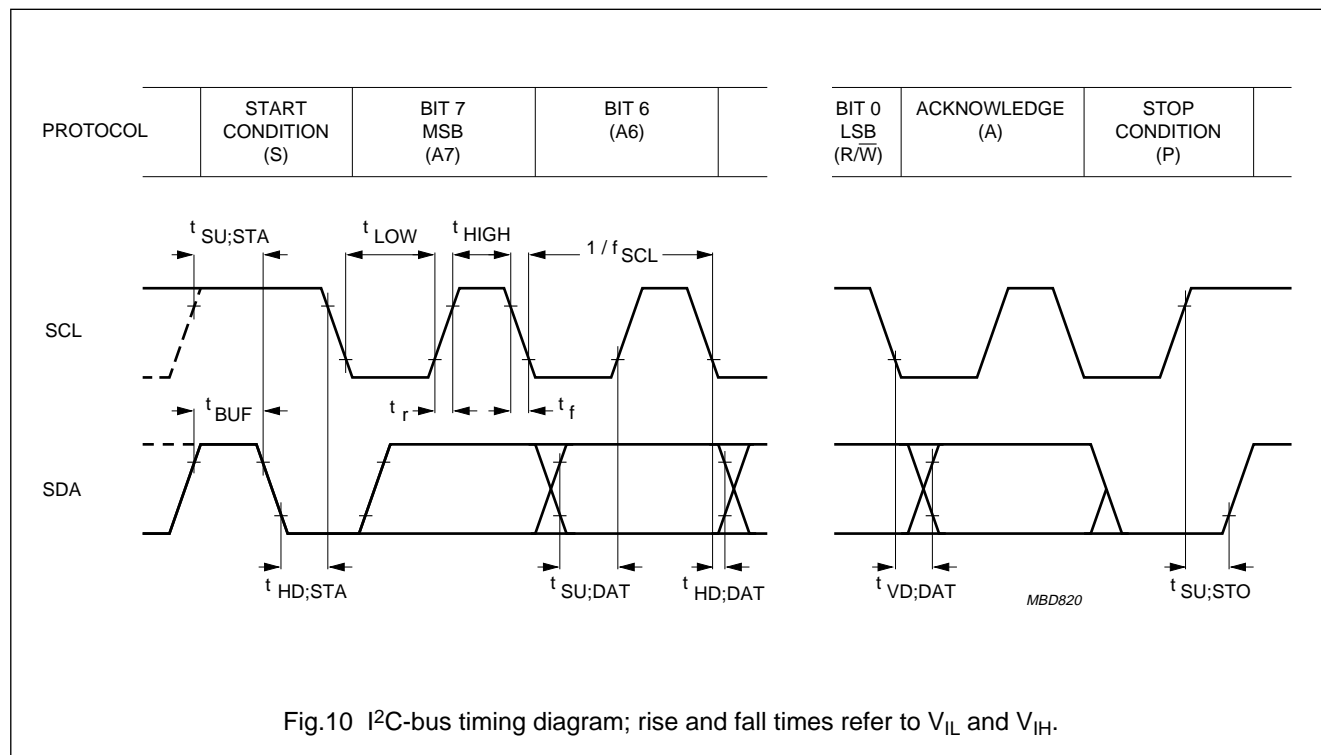
AC CHARACTERISTICS

All timing values are valid within the operating supply voltage and ambient temperature range and reference to V_{IL} and V_{IH} with an input voltage swing of V_{SS} to V_{DD} .

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|---|------------------------------|------|------|------|---------|
| I²C-bus timing (see Fig.10; note 1) | | | | | |
| f_{SCL} | SCL clock frequency | – | – | 100 | kHz |
| t_{SP} | tolerable spike width on bus | – | – | 100 | ns |
| t_{BUF} | bus free time | 4.7 | – | – | μ s |
| $t_{SU;STA}$ | start condition set-up time | 4.7 | – | – | μ s |
| $t_{HD;STA}$ | start condition hold time | 4.0 | – | – | μ s |
| t_{LOW} | SCL LOW time | 4.7 | – | – | μ s |
| t_{HIGH} | SCL HIGH time | 4.0 | – | – | μ s |
| t_r | SCL and SDA rise time | – | – | 1.0 | μ s |
| t_f | SCL and SDA fall time | – | – | 0.3 | μ s |
| $t_{SU;DAT}$ | data set-up time | 250 | – | – | ns |
| $t_{HD;DAT}$ | data hold time | 0 | – | – | ns |
| $t_{VD;DAT}$ | SCL LOW-to-data out valid | – | – | 3.4 | μ s |
| $t_{SU;STO}$ | stop condition set-up time | 4.0 | – | – | μ s |

Note

1. A detailed description of the I²C-bus specification, with applications, is given in brochure “The I²C-bus and how to use it”. This brochure may be ordered using the code 9398 393 40011.



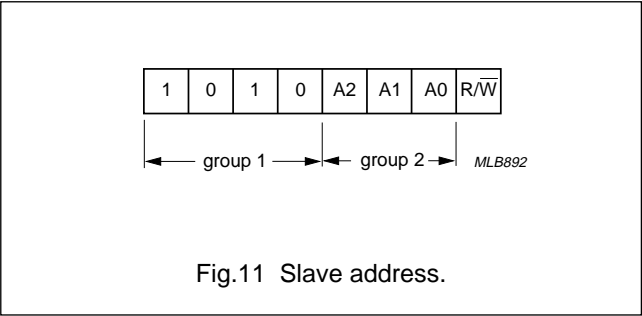
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APPLICATION INFORMATION

Slave address

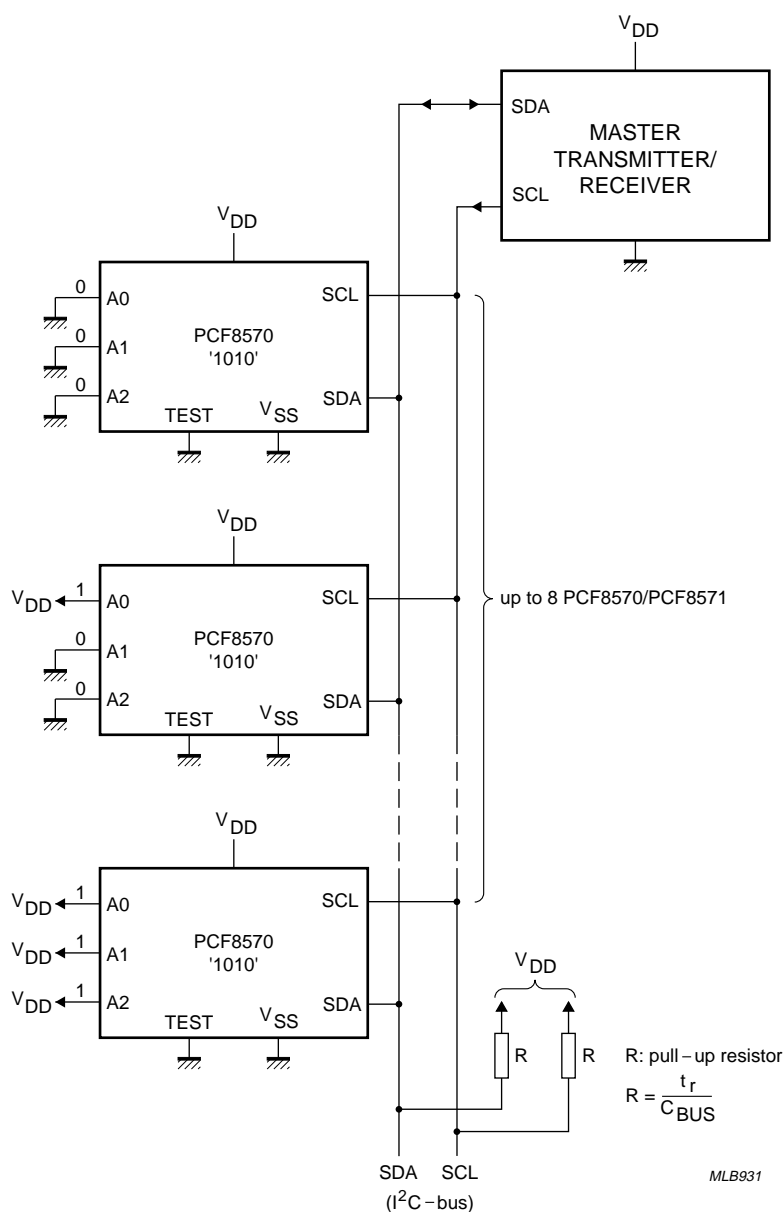
The PCF8570 has a fixed combination 1 0 1 0 as group 1, while group 2 is fully programmable (see Fig.11).



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Application example



It is recommended that a 4.7 μF/10 V solid aluminium capacitor (SAL) be connected between V_{DD} and V_{SS}.

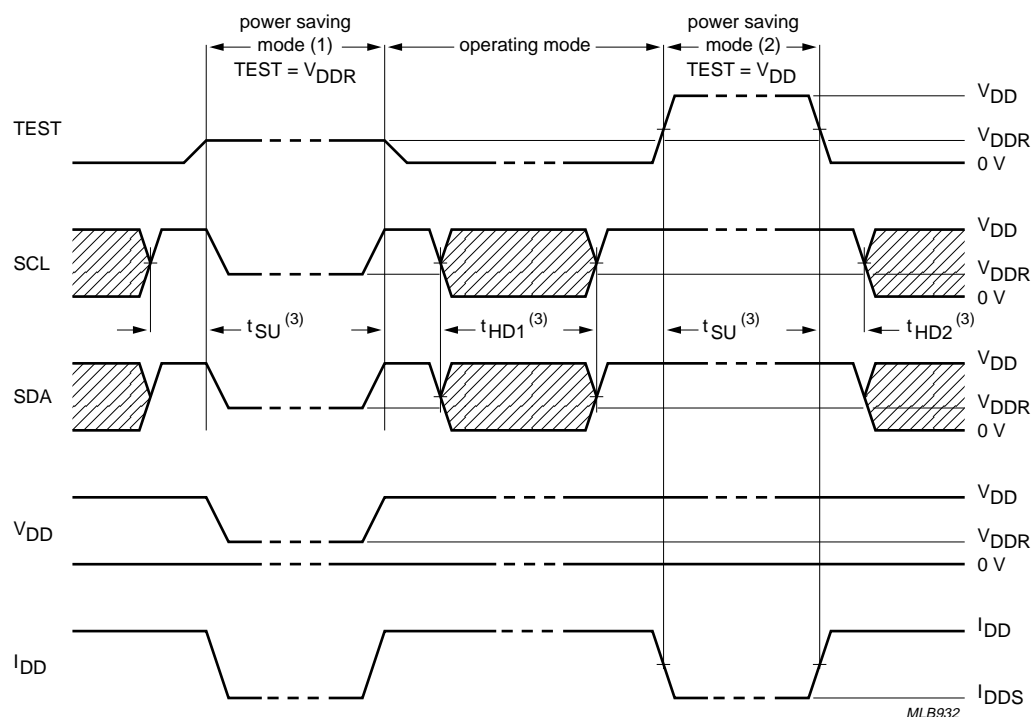
Fig.12 Application diagram.

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Power saving mode

With the condition $TEST = V_{DD}$ or V_{DDR} the PCF8570 goes into the power saving mode and I²C-bus logic is reset.

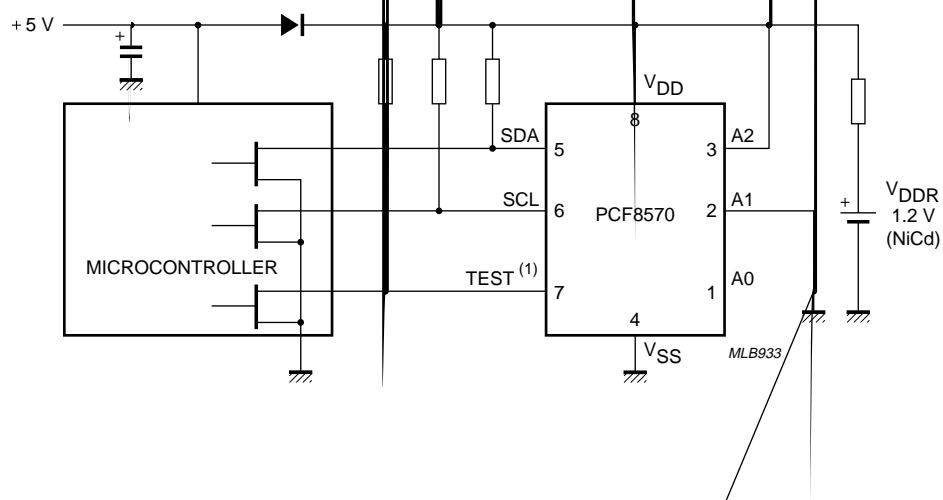


- (1) Power saving mode without 5 V supply voltage.
- (2) Power saving mode with 5 V supply voltage.
- (3) t_{SU} and $t_{HD1} \geq 4 \mu s$ and $t_{HD2} \geq 50 \mu s$.

Fig.13 Timing for power saving mode.

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It is recommended that a 4.7 μ F/10 V solid aluminium capacitor (SAL) be connected between V_{DD} and V_{SS} .

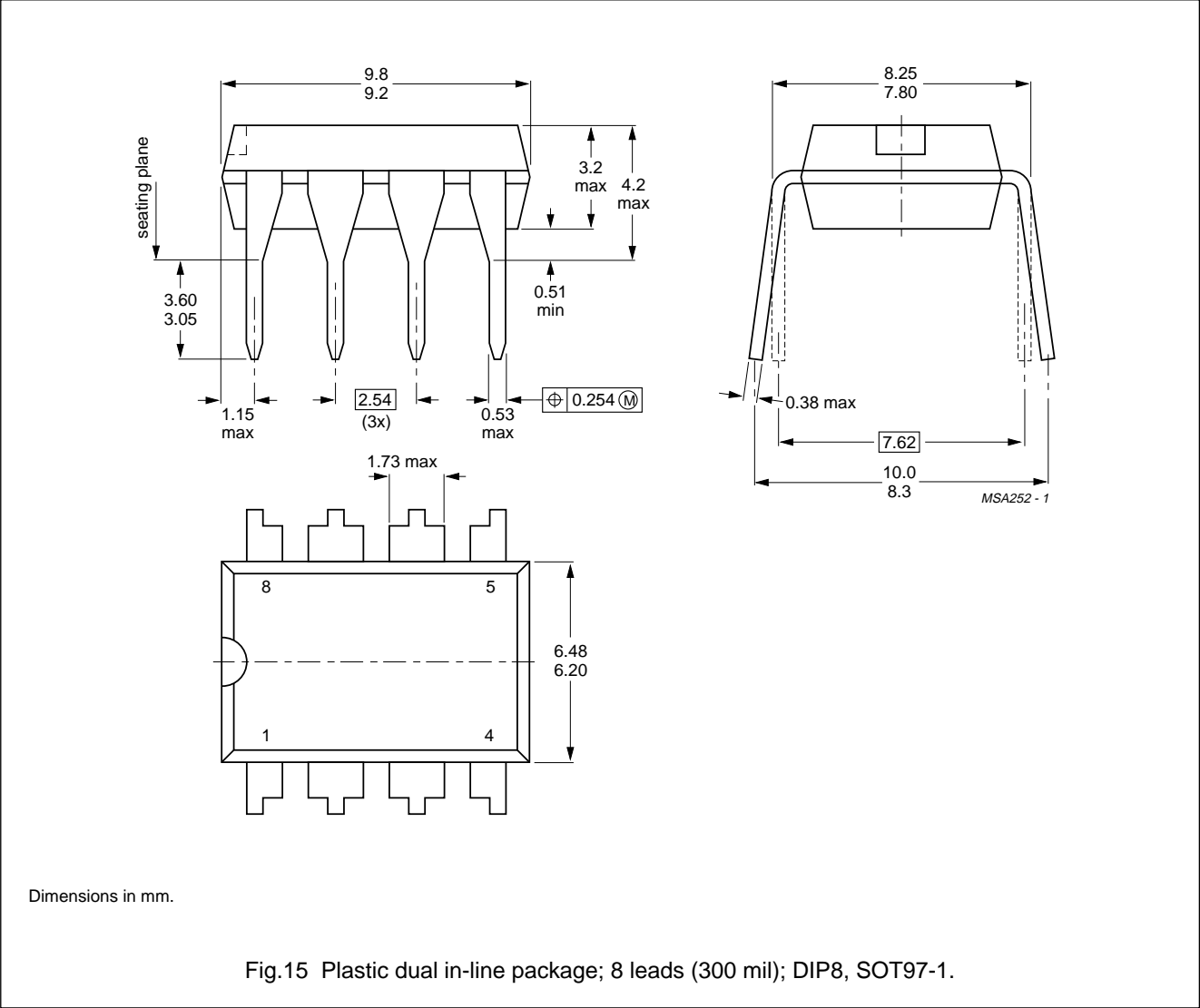
(1) In the operating mode TEST = 0 V; in the power saving mode TEST = V_{DDR} .

Fig.14 Application example for power saving mode.

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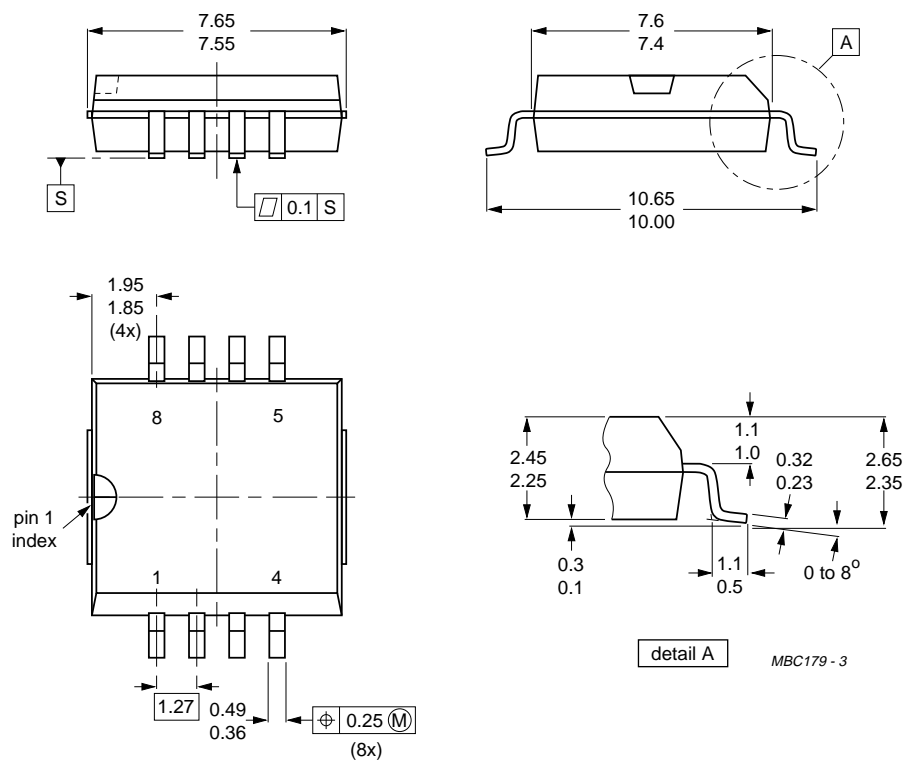
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PACKAGE OUTLINES



256 × 8-bit static low-voltage RAM with I²C-bus interface

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Dimensions in mm.

Fig.16 Plastic small outline package; 8 leads; large body (SO8L, SOT176-1).

256 × 8-bit static low-voltage RAM with I²C-bus interface

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SOLDERING

Plastic dual in-line packages

BY DIP OR WAVE

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

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

REPAIRING SOLDERED JOINTS

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

Plastic small-outline packages

BY WAVE

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

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

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

BY SOLDER PASTE REFLOW

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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: IEROD, Av. Juramento 1992 - 14.b, (1428)
BUENOS AIRES, Tel. (541)786 7633, Fax. (541)786 9367

Australia: 34 Waterloo Road, NORTH RYDE, NSW 2113,
Tel. (02)805 4455, Fax. (02)805 4466

Austria: Triester Str. 64, A-1101 WIEN, P.O. Box 213,
Tel. (01)60 101-1236, Fax. (01)60 101-1211

Belgium: Postbus 90050, 5600 PB EINDHOVEN, The Netherlands,
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Brazil: Rua do Rocio 220 - 5th floor, Suite 51,
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Colombia: IPRELENTO LTDA, Carrera 21 No. 56-17,
77621 BOGOTÁ, Tel. (571)249 7624/(571)217 4609,
Fax. (571)217 4549

Denmark: Prags Boulevard 80, PB 1919, DK-2300 COPENHAGEN S,
Tel. (032)88 2636, Fax. (031)57 1949

Finland: Sinikalliontie 3, FIN-02630 ESPOO,
Tel. (9)0-50261, Fax. (9)0-520971

France: 4 Rue du Port-aux-Vins, BP317,
92156 SURESNES Cedex,
Tel. (01)4099 6161, Fax. (01)4099 6427

Germany: P.O. Box 10 63 23, 20043 HAMBURG,
Tel. (040)3296-0, Fax. (040)3296 213.

Greece: No. 15, 25th March Street, GR 17778 TAVROS,
Tel. (01)4894 339/4894 911, Fax. (01)4814 240

Hong Kong: PHILIPS HONG KONG Ltd., 6/F Philips Ind. Bldg.,
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Tel. (852)424 5121, Fax. (852)428 6729

India: Philips INDIA Ltd, Shivsagar Estate, A Block,
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Tel. (022)4938 541, Fax. (022)4938 722

Indonesia: Philips House, Jalan H.R. Rasuna Said Kav. 3-4,
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Tel. (021)5201 122, Fax. (021)5205 189

Ireland: Newstead, Clonskeagh, DUBLIN 14,
Tel. (01)640 000, Fax. (01)640 200

Italy: PHILIPS SEMICONDUCTORS S.r.l.,
Piazza IV Novembre 3, 20124 MILANO,
Tel. (0039)2 6752 2531, Fax. (0039)2 6752 2557

Japan: Philips Bldg 13-37, Kohnan 2-chome, Minato-ku, TOKYO 108,
Tel. (03)3740 5028, Fax. (03)3740 0580

Korea: (Republic of) Philips House, 260-199 Itaewon-dong,
Yongsan-ku, SEOUL, Tel. (02)794-5011, Fax. (02)798-8022

Malaysia: No. 76 Jalan Universiti, 46200 PETALING JAYA,
SELANGOR, Tel. (03)750 5214, Fax. (03)757 4880

Mexico: 5900 Gateway East, Suite 200, EL PASO, TX 79905,
Tel. 9-5(800)234-7381, Fax. (708)296-8556

Netherlands: Postbus 90050, 5600 PB EINDHOVEN, Bldg. VB
Tel. (040)783749, Fax. (040)788399

New Zealand: 2 Wagener Place, C.P.O. Box 1041, AUCKLAND,
Tel. (09)849-4160, Fax. (09)849-7811

Norway: Box 1, Manglerud 0612, OSLO,
Tel. (022)74 8000, Fax. (022)74 8341

Pakistan: Philips Electrical Industries of Pakistan Ltd.,
Exchange Bldg. ST-2/A, Block 9, KDA Scheme 5, Clifton,
KARACHI 75600, Tel. (021)587 4641-49,
Fax. (021)577035/5874546.

Philippines: PHILIPS SEMICONDUCTORS PHILIPPINES Inc.,
106 Valero St. Salcedo Village, P.O. Box 2108 MCC, MAKATI,
Metro MANILA, Tel. (02)810 0161, Fax. (02)817 3474

Portugal: PHILIPS PORTUGUESA, S.A.,
Rua dr. António Loureiro Borges 5, Arquiparque - Miraflores,
Apartado 300, 2795 LINDA-A-VELHA,
Tel. (01)14163160/4163333, Fax. (01)14163174/4163366.

Singapore: Lorong 1, Toa Payoh, SINGAPORE 1231,
Tel. (65)350 2000, Fax. (65)251 6500

South Africa: S.A. PHILIPS Pty Ltd.,
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Tel. (011)470-5911, Fax. (011)470-5494.

Spain: Balmes 22, 08007 BARCELONA,
Tel. (03)301 6312, Fax. (03)301 42 43

Sweden: Kottbygatan 7, Akalla. S-164 85 STOCKHOLM,
Tel. (0)8-632 2000, Fax. (0)8-632 2745

Switzerland: Allmendstrasse 140, CH-8027 ZÜRICH,
Tel. (01)488 2211, Fax. (01)481 77 30

Taiwan: PHILIPS TAIWAN Ltd., 23-30F, 66, Chung Hsiao West
Road, Sec. 1. Taipei, Taiwan ROC, P.O. Box 22978,
TAIPEI 100, Tel. (02)388 7666, Fax. (02)382 4382.

Thailand: PHILIPS ELECTRONICS (THAILAND) Ltd.,
209/2 Sanpavuth-Bangna Road Prakanong,
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