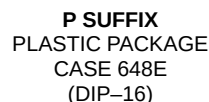
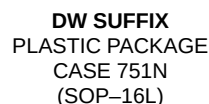


MC33363

HIGH VOLTAGE OFF-LINE SWITCHING REGULATOR

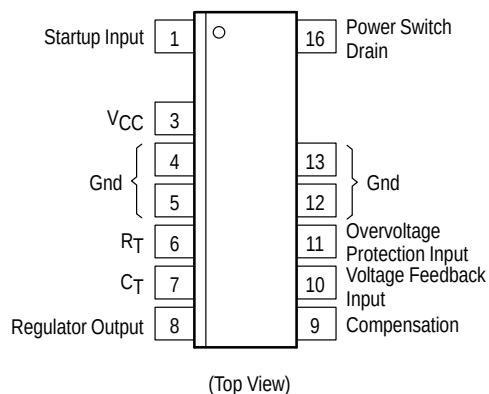
- On-Chip 700 V, 1.0 A SenseFET Power Switch
- Rectified 240 Vac Line Source Operation
- On-Chip 450 V Active Off-Line Startup FET
- Latching PWM for Double Pulse Suppression
- Cycle-By-Cycle Current Limiting
- Input Undervoltage Lockout with Hysteresis
- Output Overvoltage Protection Comparator
- Trimmed Internal Bandgap Reference
- Internal Thermal Shutdown



The schematic diagram illustrates the internal circuitry of the UC1845B, organized into several functional blocks:

- AC Input:** Connected to pins 4, 5, 12, and 13 (Gnd).
- Regulator Output:** Connected to pins 8, 6, and 7 (CT).
- Startup Input:** Connected to pin 1.
- DC Output:** Connected to pins 3 (VCC), 11 (Overvoltage Protection Input), 16 (Power Switch Drain), and 9 (Compensation).
- Internal Blocks:**
 - Mirror:** A current mirror circuit.
 - Reg:** A voltage regulator.
 - Startup:** A startup circuit.
 - Osc:** An oscillator.
 - PWM:** A pulse-width modulator.
 - Thermal:** A thermal protection circuit.
 - PWM Latch:** A latch circuit.
 - Driver:** A driver circuit.
 - LEB:** A load error block.
 - EA:** An error amplifier.

PIN CONNECTIONS



ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Operating Temperature Range	Package
MC33363DW	T _J = -25° to +125°C	SOP-16L
MC33363P		DIP-16

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Switch (Pin 16) Drain Voltage Drain Current	V_{DS} I_{DS}	700 1.0	V A
Startup Input Voltage (Pin 1, Note 1) Pin 3 = Gnd Pin 3 $\leq 1000\ \mu\text{F}$ to ground	V_{in}	400 500	V
Power Supply Voltage (Pin 3)	V_{CC}	40	V
Input Voltage Range Voltage Feedback Input (Pin 10) Compensation (Pin 9) Overvoltage Protection Input (Pin 11) R_T (Pin 6) C_T (Pin 7)	V_{IR}	-1.0 to V_{reg}	V
Thermal Characteristics P Suffix, Dual-In-Line Case 648E Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Air Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case (Pins 4, 5, 12, 13) DW Suffix, Surface Mount Case 751N Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Air Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case (Pins 4, 5, 12, 13) Refer to Figures 15 and NO TAG for additional thermal information.	$R_{\theta JA}$ $R_{\theta JC}$ $R_{\theta JA}$ $R_{\theta JC}$	80 15 95 15	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$
Operating Junction Temperature	T_J	- 25 to +150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	- 55 to +150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

NOTE: ESD data available upon request.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{CC} = 20\text{ V}$, $R_T = 10\text{ k}$, $C_T = 390\text{ pF}$, $C_{pin\ 8} = 1.0\ \mu\text{F}$, for typical values $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, for min/max values T_J is the operating junction temperature range that applies (Note 2), unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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REGULATOR (Pin 8)

Output Voltage ($I_O = 0\text{ mA}$, $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$)	V_{reg}	5.5	6.5	7.5	V
Line Regulation ($V_{CC} = 20\text{ V to } 40\text{ V}$)	Reg_{line}	–	30	500	mV
Load Regulation ($I_O = 0\text{ mA to } 10\text{ mA}$)	Reg_{load}	–	44	200	mV
Total Output Variation over Line, Load, and Temperature	V_{reg}	5.3	–	8.0	V

OSCILLATOR (Pin 7)

Frequency $C_T = 390\text{ pF}$ $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($V_{CC} = 20\text{ V}$) $T_J = T_{low}$ to T_{high} ($V_{CC} = 20\text{ V to } 40\text{ V}$) $C_T = 2.0\text{ nF}$ $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($V_{CC} = 20\text{ V}$) $T_J = T_{low}$ to T_{high} ($V_{CC} = 20\text{ V to } 40\text{ V}$)	f_{OSC}	260 255	285 –	310 315	kHz
Frequency Change with Voltage ($V_{CC} = 20\text{ V to } 40\text{ V}$)	$\Delta f_{OSC}/\Delta V$	–	0.1	2.0	kHz

ERROR AMPLIFIER (Pins 9, 10)

Voltage Feedback Input Threshold	V_{FB}	2.52	2.6	2.68	V
Line Regulation ($V_{CC} = 20\text{ V to } 40\text{ V}$, $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Reg_{line}	–	0.6	5.0	mV
Input Bias Current ($V_{FB} = 2.6\text{ V}$)	I_{IB}	–	20	500	nA
Open Loop Voltage Gain ($T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$)	A_{VOL}	–	82	–	dB
Gain Bandwidth Product ($f = 100\text{ kHz}$, $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$)	GBW	–	1.0	–	MHz

NOTES: 1. Maximum power dissipation limits must be observed.

2. Tested junction temperature range for the MC33363:

$T_{low} = -25^{\circ}\text{C}$

$T_{high} = +125^{\circ}\text{C}$

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued) ($V_{CC} = 20\text{ V}$, $R_T = 10\text{ k}$, $C_T = 390\text{ pF}$, $C_{Pin\ 8} = 1.0\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, for typical values $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, for min/max values T_J is the operating junction temperature range that applies (Note 2), unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
ERROR AMPLIFIER (Pins 9, 10)					
Output Voltage Swing High State ($I_{Source} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$, $V_{FB} < 2.0\text{ V}$) Low State ($I_{Sink} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$, $V_{FB} > 3.0\text{ V}$)	V_{OH} V_{OL}	4.0 –	5.3 0.2	– 0.35	V
OVERVOLTAGE DETECTION (Pin 11)					
Input Threshold Voltage	V_{th}	2.47	2.6	2.73	V
Input Bias Current ($V_{in} = 2.6\text{ V}$)	I_{IB}	–	100	500	nA
PWM COMPARATOR (Pins 7, 9)					
Duty Cycle Maximum ($V_{FB} = 0\text{ V}$) Minimum ($V_{FB} = 2.7\text{ V}$)	$DC_{(max)}$ $DC_{(min)}$	48 –	50 0	52 0	%
POWER SWITCH (Pin 16)					
Drain–Source On–State Resistance ($I_D = 200\text{ mA}$) $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J = T_{low}$ to T_{high}	$R_{DS(on)}$	– –	14 –	17 32	Ω
Drain–Source Off–State Leakage Current ($V_{DS} = 700\text{ V}$)	$I_{D(off)}$	–	0.2	50	μA
Rise Time	t_r	–	50	–	ns
Fall Time	t_f	–	50	–	ns
OVERCURRENT COMPARATOR (Pin 16)					
Current Limit Threshold ($R_T = 10\text{ k}$)	I_{lim}	0.5	0.72	0.9	A
STARTUP CONTROL (Pin 1)					
Peak Startup Current ($V_{in} = 400\text{ V}$) $V_{CC} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{CC} = (V_{th(on)} - 0.2\text{ V})$	I_{start}	– –	20 6.0	– –	mA
Off–State Leakage Current ($V_{in} = 50\text{ V}$, $V_{CC} = 20\text{ V}$)	$I_{D(off)}$	–	40	200	μA
UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT (Pin 3)					
Startup Threshold (V_{CC} Increasing)	$V_{th(on)}$	11	15.2	18	V
Minimum Operating Voltage After Turn–On	$V_{CC(min)}$	7.5	9.5	11.5	V
TOTAL DEVICE (Pin 3)					
Power Supply Current Startup ($V_{CC} = 10\text{ V}$, Pin 1 Open) Operating	I_{CC}	– –	0.25 3.2	0.5 5.0	mA

Figure 1. Oscillator Frequency versus Timing Resistor

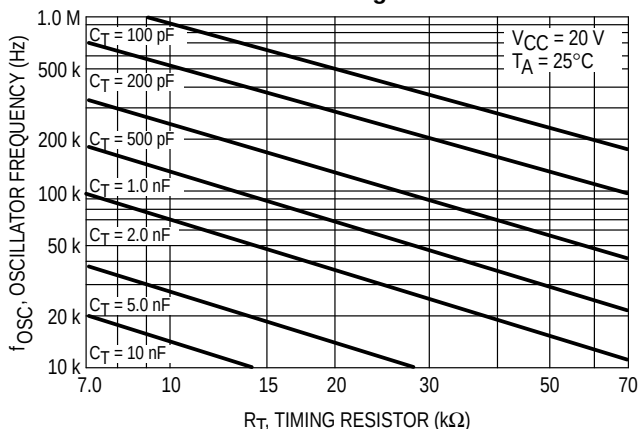


Figure 2. Power Switch Peak Drain Current versus Timing Resistor

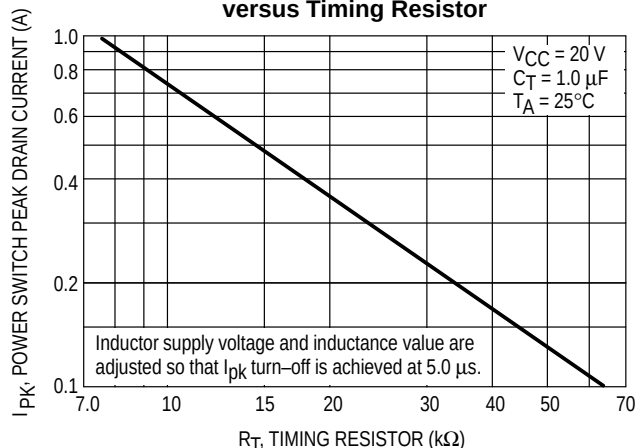


Figure 3. Oscillator Charge/Discharge Current versus Timing Resistor

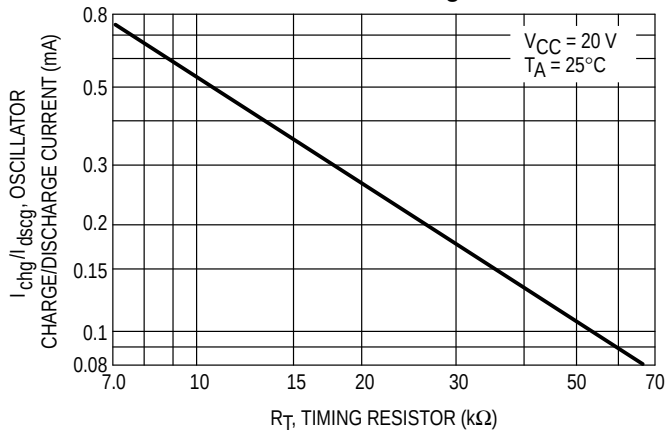


Figure 4. Maximum Output Duty Cycle versus Timing Resistor Ratio

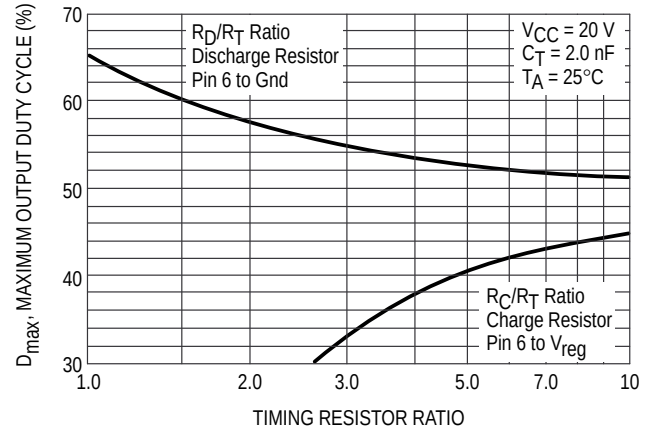


Figure 5. Error Amp Open Loop Gain and Phase versus Frequency

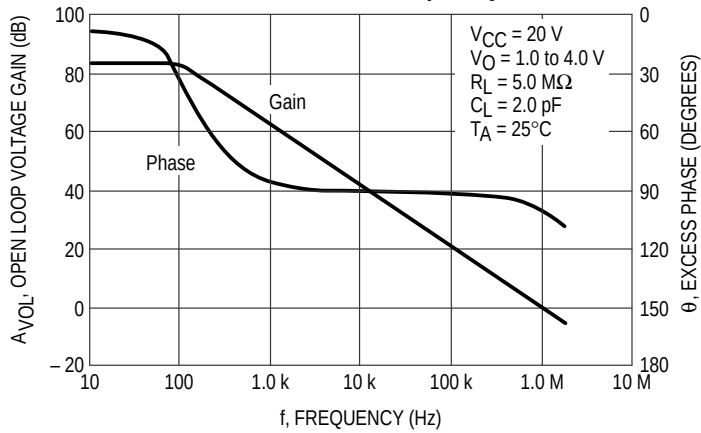


Figure 6. Error Amp Output Saturation Voltage versus Load Current

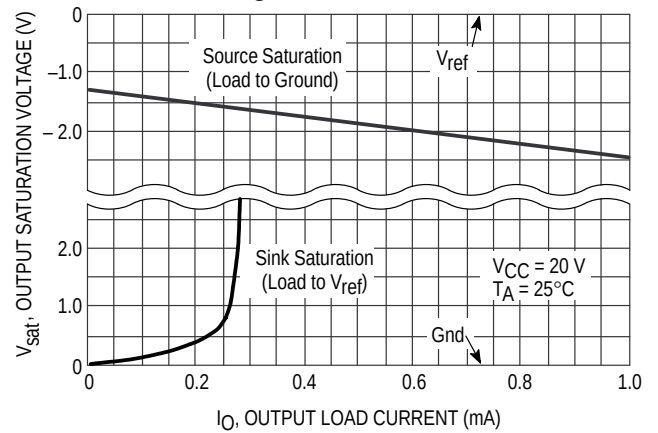


Figure 7. Error Amplifier Small Signal Transient Response

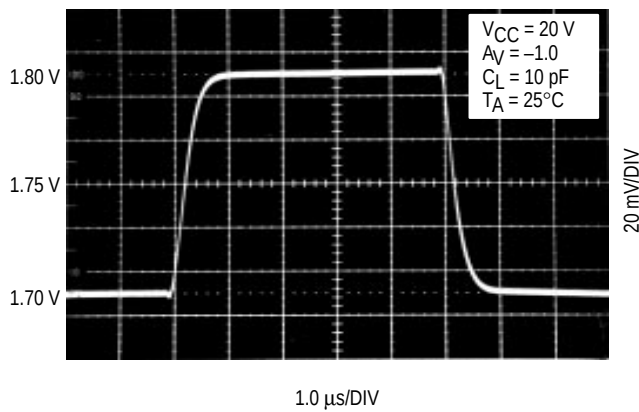


Figure 8. Error Amplifier Large Signal Transient Response

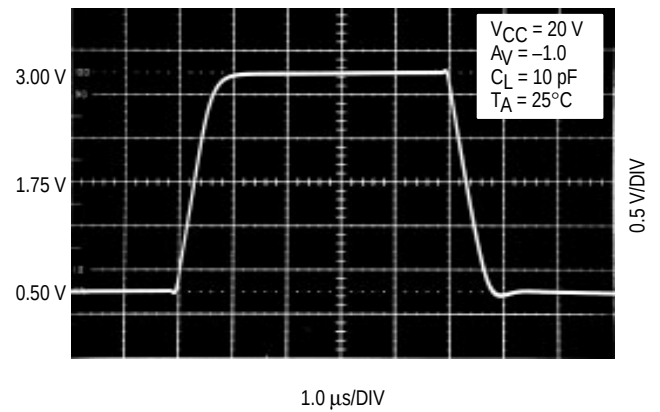


Figure 9. Regulator Output Voltage Change versus Source Current

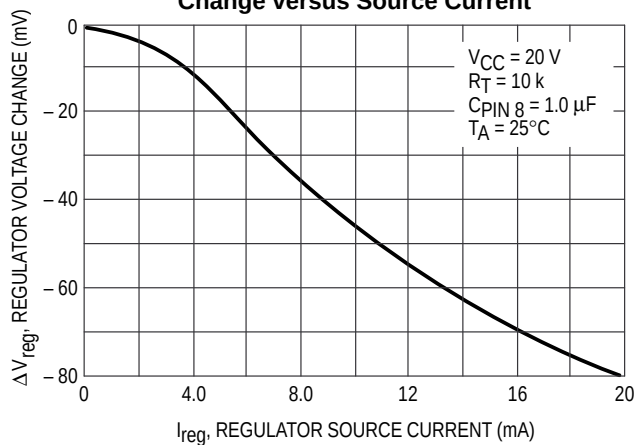


Figure 10. Peak Startup Current versus Power Supply Voltage

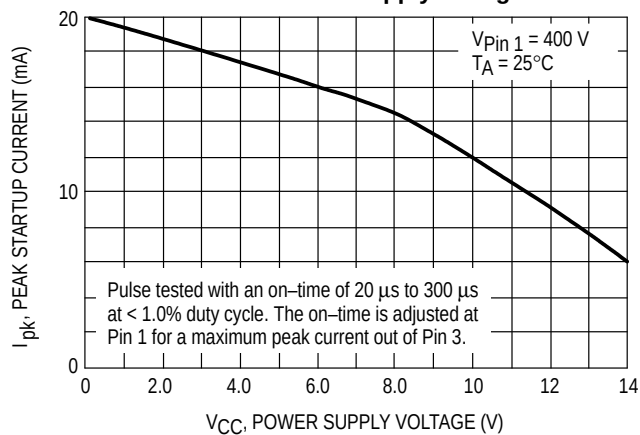


Figure 11. Power Switch Drain-Source On-Resistance versus Temperature

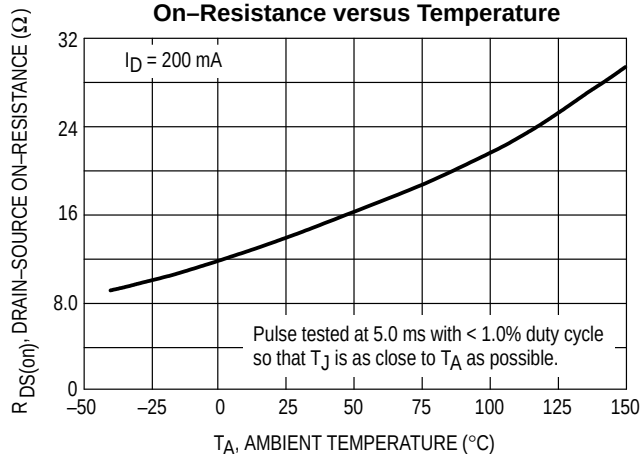


Figure 12. Power Switch Drain-Source Capacitance versus Voltage

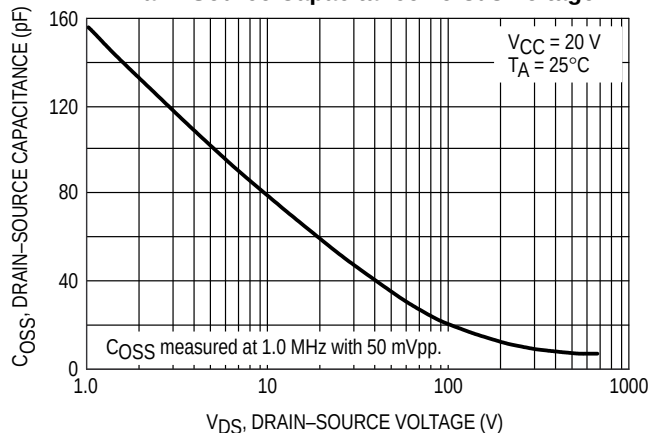


Figure 13. Supply Current versus Supply Voltage

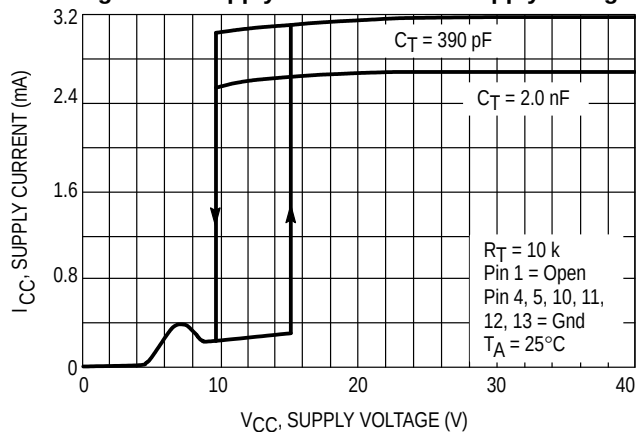


Figure 14. DW and P Suffix Transient Thermal Resistance

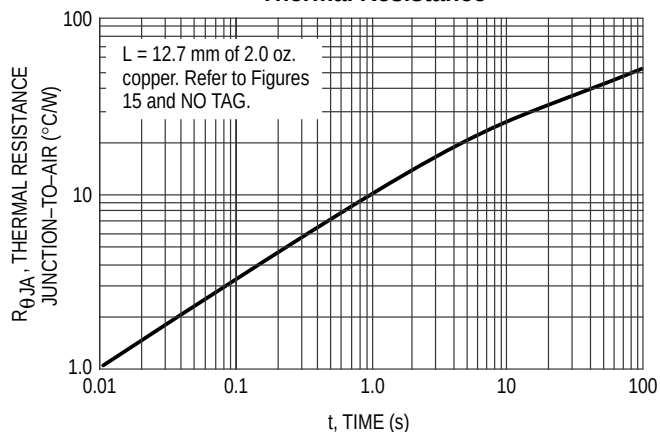


Figure 15. DW Suffix (SOP-16L) Thermal Resistance and Maximum Power Dissipation versus P.C.B. Copper Length

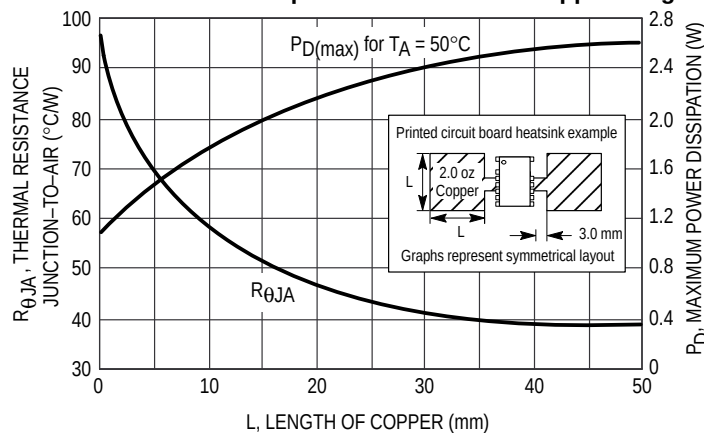
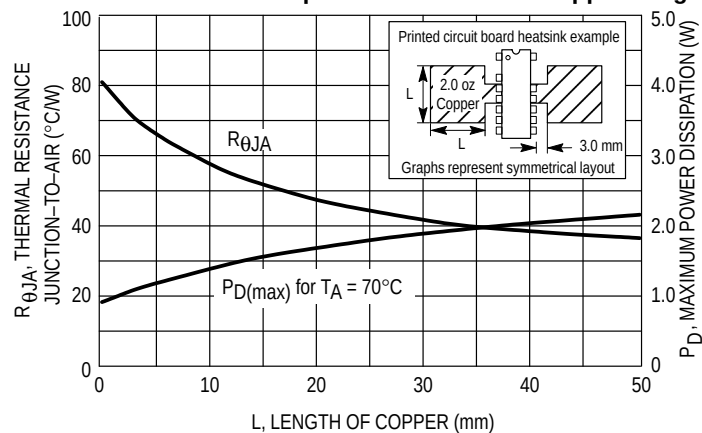


Figure 16. P Suffix (DIP-16) Thermal Resistance and Maximum Power Dissipation versus P.C.B. Copper Length



PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

Pin	Function	Description
1	Startup Input	This pin connects directly to the rectified ac line voltage source. Internally Pin 1 is tied to the drain of a high voltage startup MOSFET. During startup, the MOSFET supplies internal bias, and charges an external capacitor that connects from the V_{CC} pin to ground.
2	—	This pin has been omitted for increased spacing between the rectified ac line voltage on Pin 1 and the V_{CC} potential on Pin 3.
3	V_{CC}	This is the positive supply voltage input. During startup, power is supplied to this input from Pin 1. When V_{CC} reaches the UVLO upper threshold, the startup MOSFET turns off and power is supplied from an auxiliary transformer winding.
4, 5, 12, 13	Ground	These pins are the control circuit grounds. They are part of the IC lead frame and provide a thermal path from the die to the printed circuit board.
6	R_T	Resistor R_T connects from this pin to ground. The value selected will program the Current Limit Comparator threshold and affect the Oscillator frequency.
7	C_T	Capacitor C_T connects from this pin to ground. The value selected, in conjunction with resistor R_T , programs the Oscillator frequency.
8	Regulator Output	This 6.5 V output is available for biasing external circuitry. It requires an external bypass capacitor of at least 1.0 μF for stability.
9	Compensation	This pin is the Error Amplifier output and is made available for loop compensation. It can be used as an input to directly control the PWM Comparator.
10	Voltage Feedback Input	This is the inverting input of the Error Amplifier. It has a 2.6 V threshold and normally connects through a resistor divider to the converter output, or to a voltage that represents the converter output.
11	Overshoot Protection Input	This input provides runaway output voltage protection due to an external component or connection failure in the control loop feedback signal path. It has a 2.6 V threshold and normally connects through a resistor divider to the converter output, or to a voltage that represents the converter output.
14, 15	—	These pins have been omitted for increased spacing between the high voltages present on the Power Switch Drain, and the ground potential on Pins 12 and 13.
16	Power Switch Drain	This pin is designed to directly drive the converter transformer and is capable of switching a maximum of 700 V and 1.0 A.

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Figure 17. Representative Block Diagram

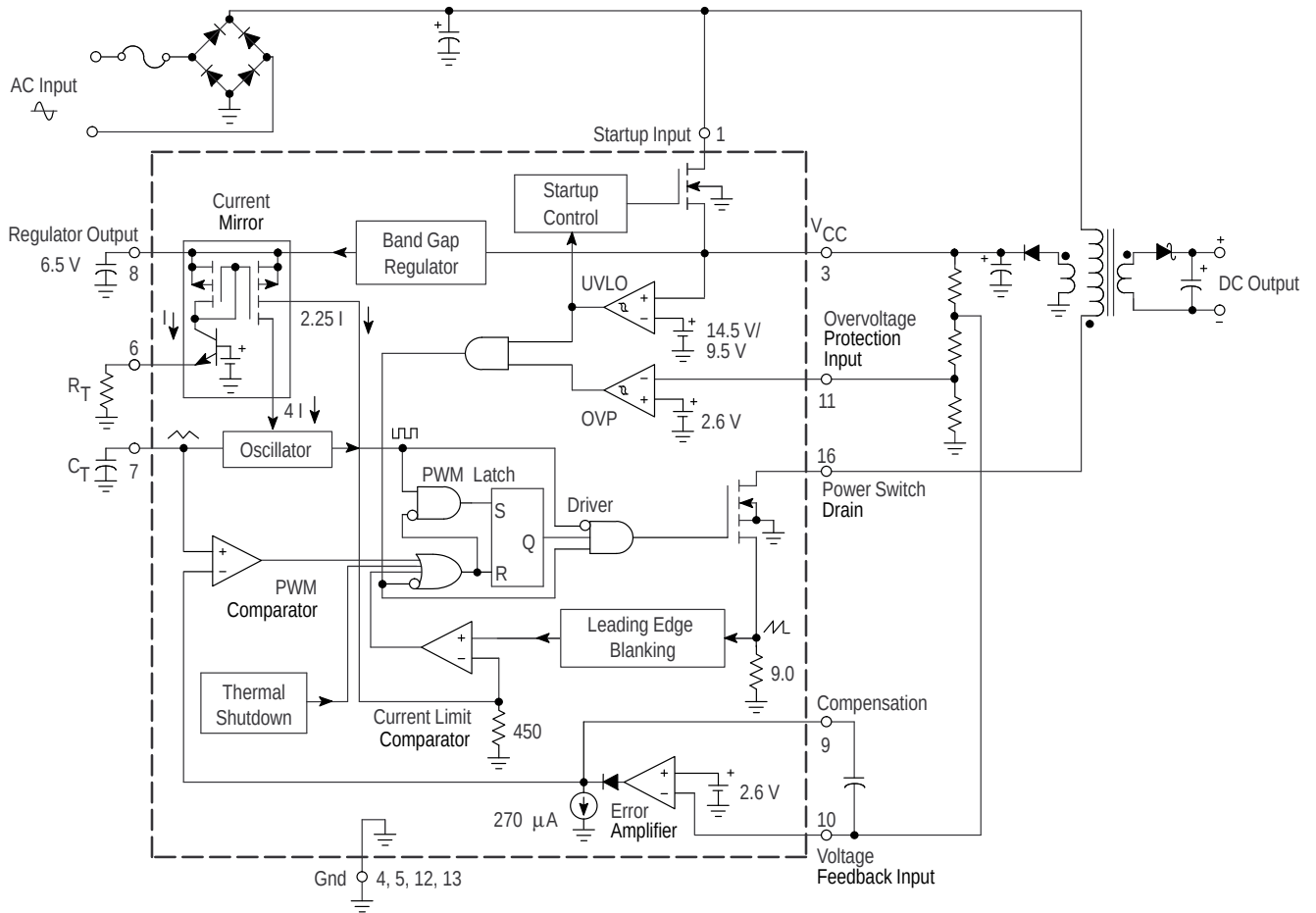
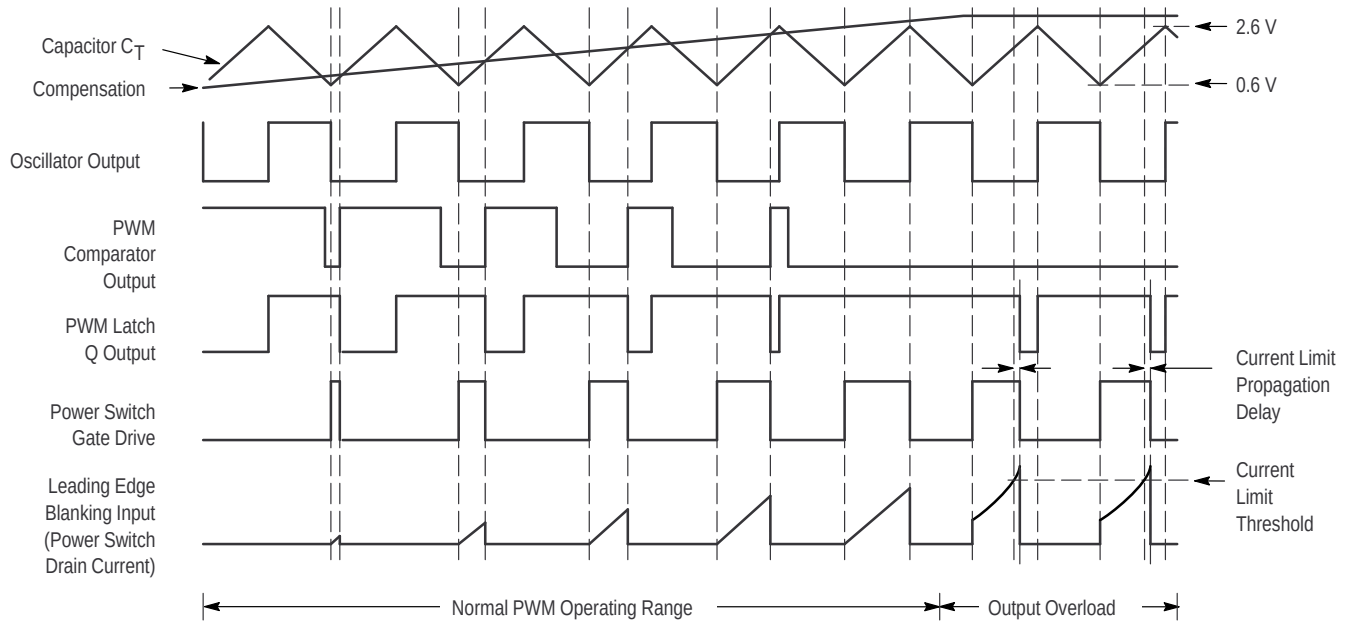


Figure 18. Timing Diagram



OPERATING DESCRIPTION

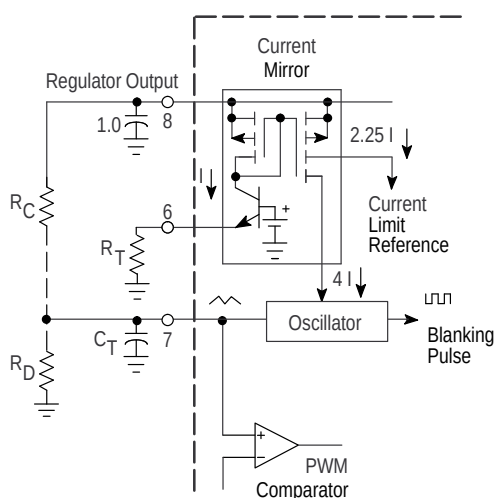
Introduction

The MC33363 represents a new higher level of integration by providing all the active high voltage power, control, and protection circuitry required for implementation of a flyback or forward converter on a single monolithic chip. This device is designed for direct operation from a rectified 240 Vac line source and requires a minimum number of external components to implement a complete converter. A description of each of the functional blocks is given below, and the representative block and timing diagrams are shown in Figures 17 and 18.

Oscillator and Current Mirror

The oscillator frequency is controlled by the values selected for the timing components R_T and C_T . Resistor R_T programs the oscillator charge/discharge current via the Current Mirror 4 I output, Figure 3. Capacitor C_T is charged and discharged by an equal magnitude internal current source and sink. This generates a symmetrical 50 percent duty cycle waveform at Pin 7, with a peak and valley threshold of 2.6 V and 0.6 V respectively. During the discharge of C_T , the oscillator generates an internal blanking pulse that holds the inverting input of the AND gate Driver high. This causes the Power Switch gate drive to be held in a low state, thus producing a well controlled amount of output deadtime. The amount of deadtime is relatively constant with respect to the oscillator frequency when operating below 1.0 MHz. The maximum Power Switch duty cycle at Pin 16 can be modified from the internal 50% limit by providing an additional charge or discharge current path to C_T , Figure 19. In order to increase the maximum duty cycle, a discharge current resistor R_D is connected from Pin 7 to ground. To decrease the maximum duty cycle, a charge current resistor R_C is connected from Pin 7 to the Regulator Output. Figure 4 shows an obtainable range of maximum output duty cycle versus the ratio of either R_C or R_D with respect to R_T .

Figure 19. Maximum Duty Cycle Modification



The formula for the charge/discharge current along with the oscillator frequency are given below. The frequency formula is a first order approximation and is accurate for C_T values greater than 500 pF. For smaller values of C_T , refer to Figure 1. Note that resistor R_T also programs the Current Limit Comparator threshold.

$$I_{\text{chg/dscg}} = \frac{5.4}{R_T} \quad f \approx \frac{I_{\text{chg/dscg}}}{4C_T}$$

PWM Comparator and Latch

The pulse width modulator consists of a comparator with the oscillator ramp voltage applied to the non-inverting input, while the error amplifier output is applied into the inverting input. The Oscillator applies a set pulse to the PWM Latch while C_T is discharging, and upon reaching the valley voltage, Power Switch conduction is initiated. When C_T charges to a voltage that exceeds the error amplifier output, the PWM Latch is reset, thus terminating Power Switch conduction for the duration of the oscillator ramp-up period. This PWM Comparator/Latch combination prevents multiple output pulses during a given oscillator clock cycle. The timing diagram shown in Figure 18 illustrates the Power Switch duty cycle behavior versus the Compensation voltage.

Current Limit Comparator and Power Switch

The MC33363 uses cycle-by-cycle current limiting as a means of protecting the output switch transistor from overstress. Each on-cycle is treated as a separate situation. Current limiting is implemented by monitoring the output switch current buildup during conduction, and upon sensing an overcurrent condition, immediately turning off the switch for the duration of the oscillator ramp-up period.

The Power Switch is constructed as a SenseFET allowing a virtually lossless method of monitoring the drain current. It consists of a total of 1780 cells, of which 46 are connected to a 9.0 Ω ground-referenced sense resistor. The Current Sense Comparator detects if the voltage across the sense resistor exceeds the reference level that is present at the inverting input. If exceeded, the comparator quickly resets the PWM Latch, thus protecting the Power Switch. The current limit reference level is generated by the 2.25 I output of the Current Mirror. This current causes a reference voltage to appear across the 450 Ω resistor. This voltage level, as well as the Oscillator charge/discharge current are both set by resistor R_T . Therefore when selecting the values for R_T and C_T , R_T must be chosen first to set the Power Switch peak drain current, while C_T is chosen second to set the desired Oscillator frequency. A graph of the Power Switch peak drain current versus R_T is shown in Figure 2 with the related formula below.

$$I_{\text{pk}} = 8.8 \left(\frac{R_T}{1000} \right) - 1.077$$

The Power Switch is designed to directly drive the converter transformer and is capable of switching a maximum of 700 V and 1.0 A. Proper device voltage snubbing and heatsinking are required for reliable operation.

A Leading Edge Blanking circuit was placed in the current sensing signal path. This circuit prevents a premature reset of the PWM Latch. The premature reset is generated each time the Power Switch is driven into conduction. It appears as a narrow voltage spike across the current sense resistor, and is due to the MOSFET gate to source capacitance, transformer interwinding capacitance, and output rectifier recovery time. The Leading Edge Blanking circuit has a dynamic behavior in that it masks the current signal until the Power Switch turn-on transition is completed. The current limit propagation delay time is typically 233 ns. This time is measured from when an overcurrent appears at the Power Switch drain, to the beginning of turn-off.

Error Amplifier

An fully compensated Error Amplifier with access to the inverting input and output is provided for primary side voltage sensing, Figure 17. It features a typical dc voltage gain of 82 dB, and a unity gain bandwidth of 1.0 MHz with 78 degrees of phase margin, Figure 5. The noninverting input is internally biased at 2.6 V $\pm$ 3.1% and is not pinned out. The Error Amplifier output is pinned out for external loop compensation and as a means for directly driving the PWM Comparator. The output was designed with a limited sink current capability of 270 μ A, allowing it to be easily overridden with a pull-up resistor. This is desirable in applications that require secondary side voltage sensing, Figure 20. In this application, the Voltage Feedback Input is connected to the Regulator Output. This disables the Error Amplifier by placing its output into the sink state, allowing the optocoupler transistor to directly control the PWM Comparator.

Overvoltage Protection

An Overvoltage Protection Comparator is included to eliminate the possibility of runaway output voltage. This condition can occur if the control loop feedback signal path is broken due to an external component or connection failure. The comparator is normally used to monitor the primary side V_{CC} voltage. When the 2.6 V threshold is exceeded, it will immediately turn off the Power Switch, and protect the load from a severe overvoltage condition. This input can also be driven from external circuitry to inhibit converter operation.

Undervoltage Lockout

An Undervoltage Lockout comparator has been incorporated to guarantee that the integrated circuit has sufficient voltage to be fully functional before the output stage is enabled. The UVLO comparator monitors the V_{CC} voltage at Pin 3 and when it exceeds 14.5 V, the reset signal is removed from the PWM Latch allowing operation of the Power Switch. To prevent erratic switching as the threshold is crossed, 5.0 V of hysteresis is provided.

Startup Control

An internal Startup Control circuit with a high voltage enhancement mode MOSFET is included within the MC33363. This circuitry allows for increased converter efficiency by eliminating the external startup resistor, and its associated power dissipation, commonly used in most off-line converters that utilize a UC3842 type of controller. Rectified ac line voltage is applied to the Startup Input, Pin 1. This causes the MOSFET to enhance and supply internal bias as well as charge current to the V_{CC} bypass capacitor that connects from Pin 3 to ground. When V_{CC} reaches the UVLO upper threshold of 15.2 V, the IC commences operation and the startup MOSFET is turned off. Operating bias is now derived from the auxiliary transformer winding, and all of the device power is efficiently converted down from the rectified ac line.

The startup MOSFET will provide an initial peak current of 20 mA, Figure 10, which decreases rapidly as V_{CC} and the die temperature rise. The steady state current will self limit in the range of 8.0 mA with V_{CC} shorted to ground. The startup MOSFET is rated at a maximum of 400 V with V_{CC} shorted to ground, and 500 V when charging a V_{CC} capacitor of 1000 μ F or less.

Regulator

A low current 6.5 V regulated output is available for biasing the Error Amplifier and any additional control system circuitry. It is capable of up to 10 mA and has short-circuit protection. This output requires an external bypass capacitor of at least 1.0 μ F for stability.

Thermal Shutdown and Package

Internal thermal circuitry is provided to protect the Power Switch in the event that the maximum junction temperature is exceeded. When activated, typically at 155°C, the Latch is forced into a 'reset' state, disabling the Power Switch. The Latch is allowed to 'set' when the Power Switch temperature falls below 145°C. This feature is provided to prevent catastrophic failures from accidental device overheating. It is not intended to be used as a substitute for proper heatsinking.

The MC33363 is contained in a heatsinkable plastic dual-in-line package in which the die is mounted on a special heat tab copper alloy lead frame. This tab consists of the four center ground pins that are specifically designed to improve thermal conduction from the die to the circuit board. Figures 15 and NO TAG show a simple and effective method of utilizing the printed circuit board medium as a heat dissipater by soldering these pins to an adequate area of copper foil. This permits the use of standard layout and mounting practices while having the ability to halve the junction to air thermal resistance. The examples are for a symmetrical layout on a single-sided board with two ounce per square foot of copper. Figure 22 shows a practical example of a printed circuit board layout that utilizes the copper foil as a heat dissipater. Note that a jumper was added to the layout from Pins 8 to 10 in order to enhance the copper area near the device for improved thermal conductivity. The application circuit requires two ounce copper foil in order to obtain 8.0 watts of continuous output power at room temperature.

MC33363

Figure 20. 8.0 W Off-Line Converter

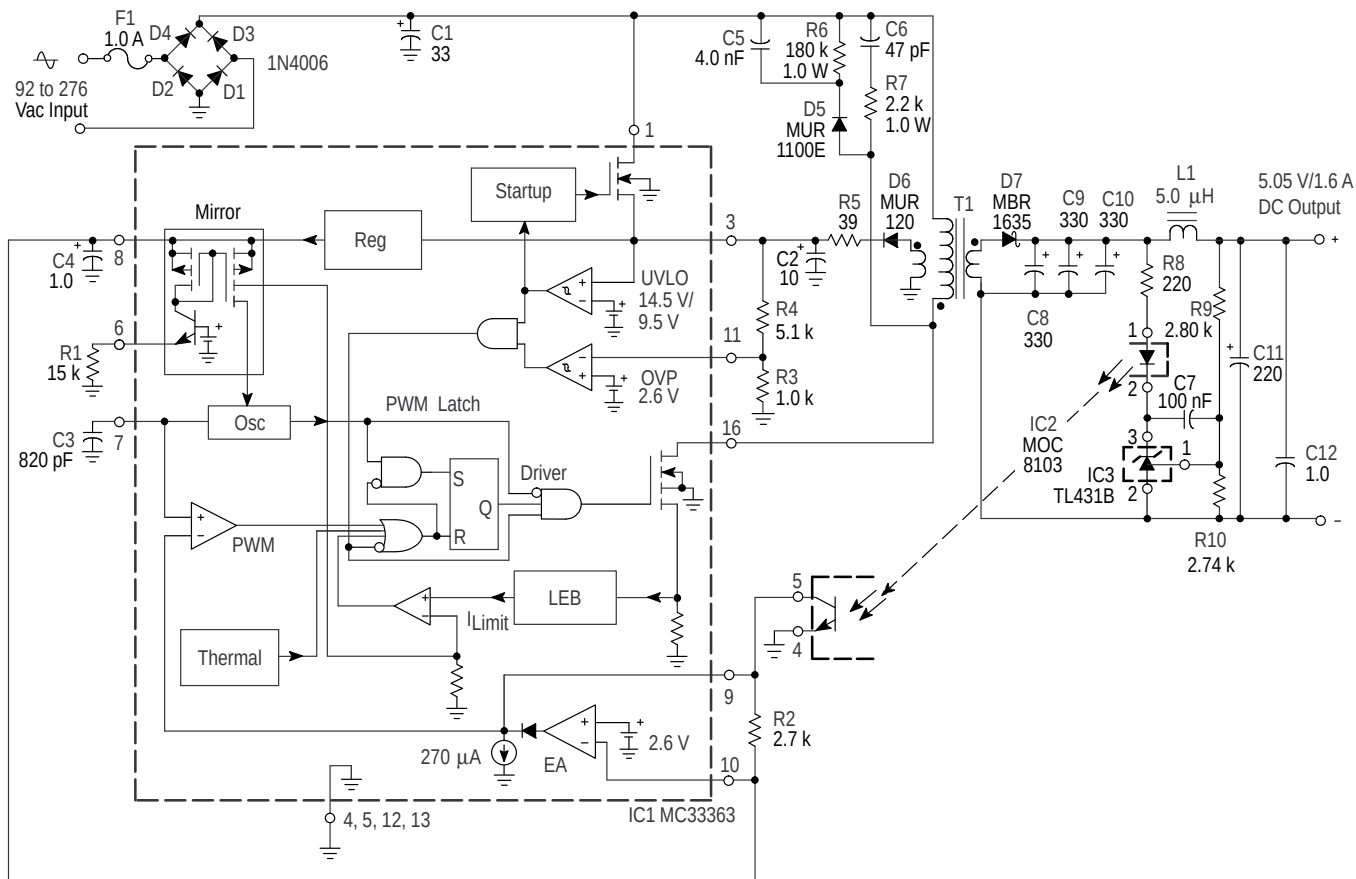


Figure 21. Converter Test Data

Test	Conditions	Results
Line Regulation	$V_{in} = 92 \text{ Vac to } 276 \text{ Vac}$, $I_O = 1.6 \text{ A}$	$\Delta = 1.0 \text{ mV}$
Load Regulation	$V_{in} = 115 \text{ Vac}$, $I_O = 0.4 \text{ A to } 1.6 \text{ A}$	$\Delta = 4.0 \text{ mV}$
	$V_{in} = 230 \text{ Vac}$, $I_O = 0.4 \text{ A to } 1.6 \text{ A}$	$\Delta = 4.0 \text{ mV}$
Output Ripple	$V_{in} = 115 \text{ Vac}$, $I_O = 1.6 \text{ A}$	Triangular = 2.0 mVpp, Spike = 12 mVpp
	$V_{in} = 230 \text{ Vac}$, $I_O = 1.6 \text{ A}$	Triangular = 2.0 mVpp, Spike = 12 mVpp
Efficiency	$V_{in} = 115 \text{ Vac}$, $I_O = 1.6 \text{ A}$	78.6%*
	$V_{in} = 230 \text{ Vac}$, $I_O = 1.6 \text{ A}$	75.6%

This data was taken with the components listed below mounted on the printed circuit board shown in Figure 22.

* With MBR2535CTL, 79.8% efficiency. PCB layout modification is required to use this rectifier.

For high efficiency and small circuit board size, the Sanyo Os-Con capacitors are recommended for C8, C9, C10 and C11.

C8, C9, C10 = Sanyo Os-Con #6SA330M, 330 μF 6.3 V.

C11 = Sanyo Os-Con #10SA220M, 220 μF 10 V.

L1 = Coilcraft S5088-A, 5.0 μH , 0.11 Ω .

T1 = Coilcraft S5502-A

Primary: 77 turns of # 28 AWG, Pin 1 = start, Pin 8 = finish.

Two layers 0.002" Mylar tape.

Secondary: 5 turns of # 22 AWG, 2 strands bifilar wound, Pin 5 = start, Pin 4 = finish.

Two layers 0.002" Mylar tape.

Auxiliary: 13 turns of # 28 AWG wound in center of bobbin, Pin 2 = start, Pin 7 = finish.

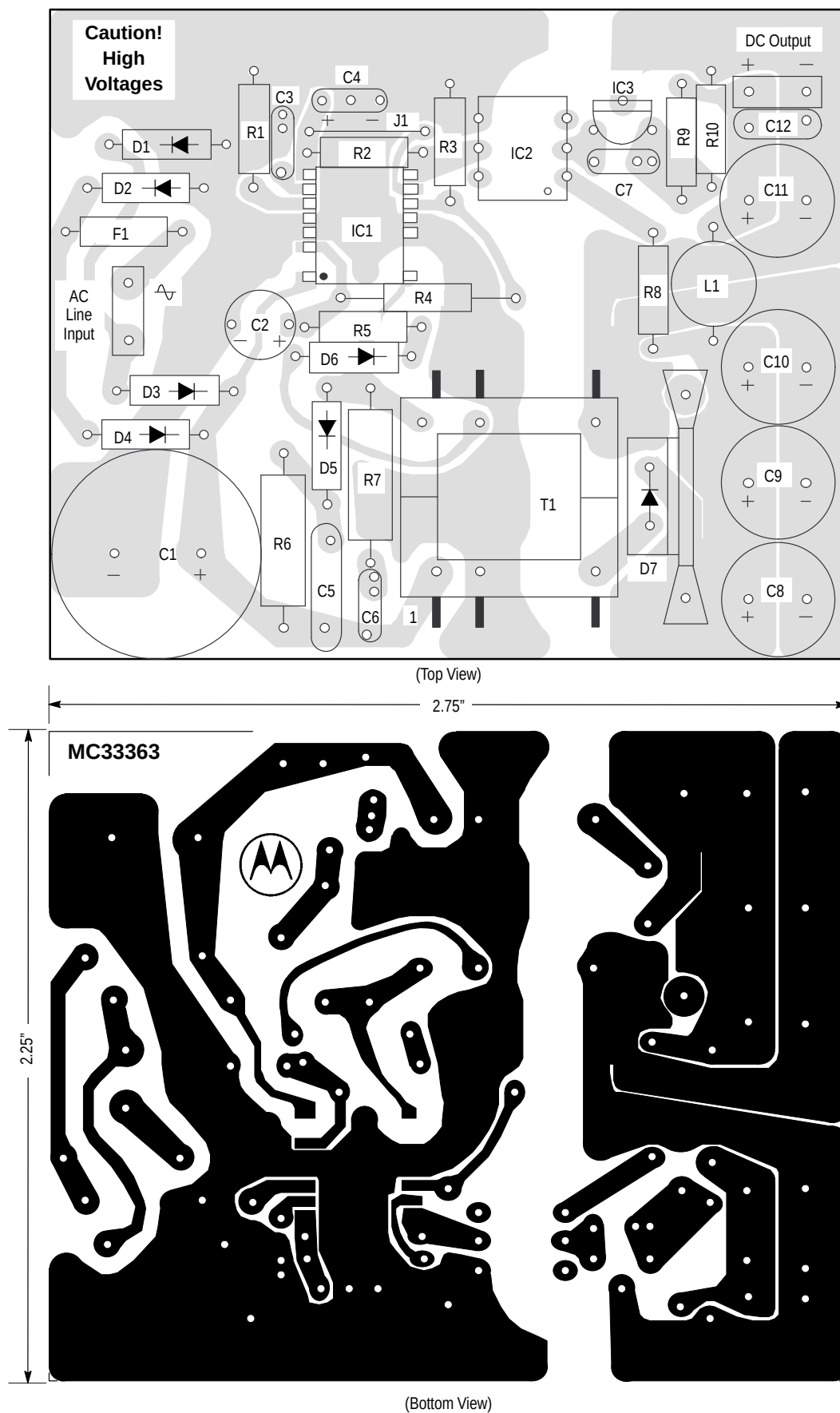
Two layers 0.002" Mylar tape.

Gap: 0.006" total for a primary inductance (L_P) of 1.0 mH.

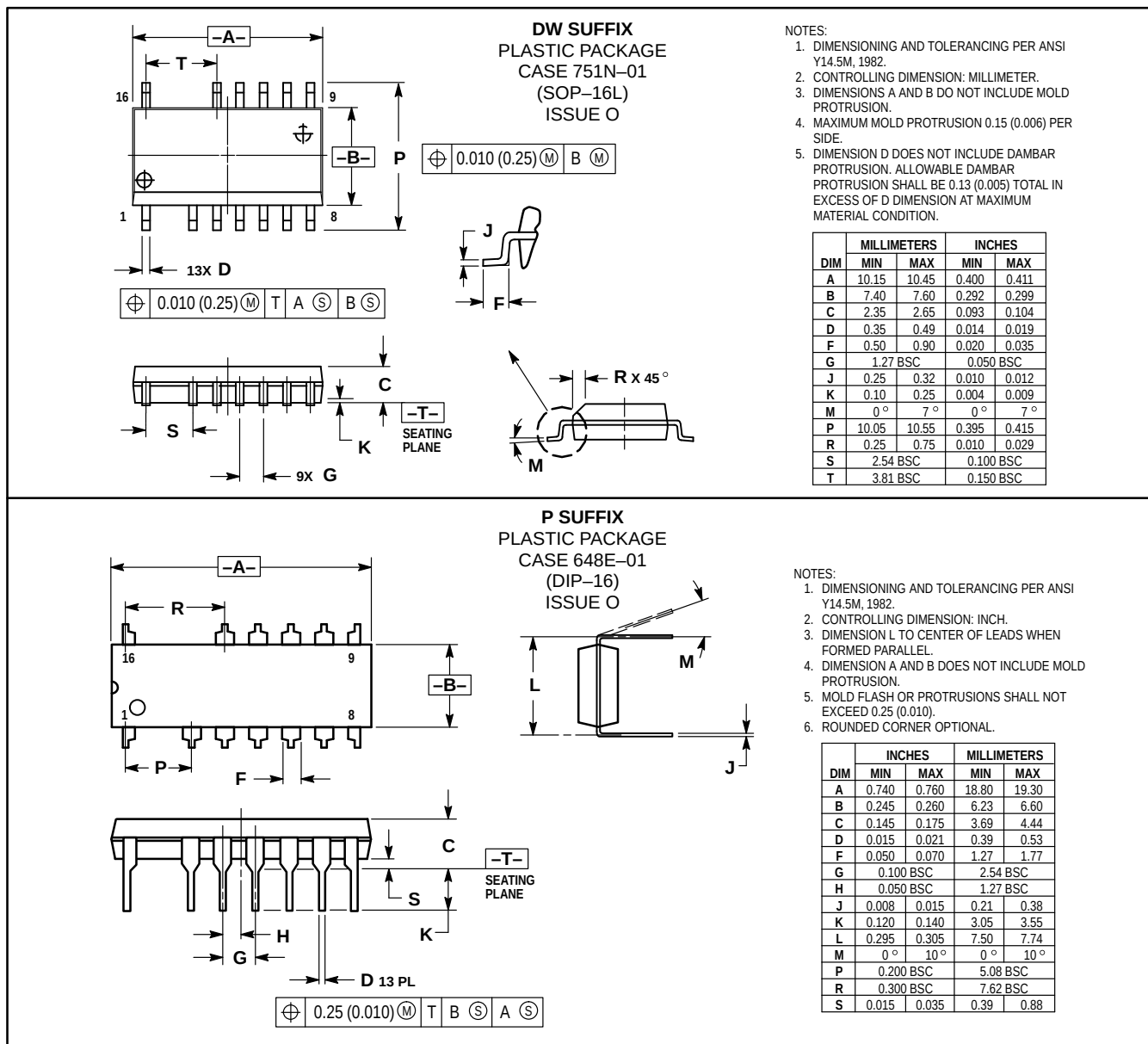
Core and Bobbin: Coilcraft PT1950, E187, 3F3 material.

MC33363

Figure 22. Printed Circuit Board and Component Layout
(Circuit of Figure 20)



OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



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JAPAN: Motorola Japan Ltd.; SPD, Strategic Planning Office, 141,
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