

## SA639

Low voltage mixer FM IF system with filter amplifier and data switch

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## DESCRIPTION

The SA639 is a low-voltage high performance monolithic FM IF system with high-speed RSSI incorporating a mixer/oscillator, two wideband limiting intermediate frequency amplifiers, quadrature detector, logarithmic received signal strength indicator (RSSI), fast RSSI op amps, voltage regulator, wideband data output, post detection filter amplifier and data switch. The SA639 is available in 24-lead TSSOP (Thin shrink small outline package).
The SA639 was designed for high bandwidth portable communication applications and will function down to 2.7 V . The RF section is similar to the famous NE605. The data output provides a minimum bandwidth of 1 MHz to demodulate wideband data. The RSSI output is amplified and has access to the feedback pin. This enables the designer to level adjust the outputs or add filtering.

The post-detection amplifier may be used to realize a low pass filter function. A programmable data switch routes a portion of the data signal to an external integration circuit that generates a data comparator reference voltage.

SA639 incorporates a power down mode which powers down the device when Pin 8 is high. Power down logic levels are CMOS and TTL compatible with high input impedance.

## APPLICATIONS

- DECT (Digital European Cordless Telephone)
- FSK and ASK data receivers

FEATURES

- $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7$ to 5.5 V
- Low power consumption: 8.6 mA typ at 3 V
- Wideband data output (1MHz min.)
- Fast RSSI rise and fall times
- Mixer input to >500MHz
- Mixer conversion power gain of 9.2 dB and noise figure of 11 dB at 110 MHz


## PIN CONFIGURATION



Figure 1. Pin Configuration

- XTAL oscillator effective to 150 MHz (L.C. oscillator to 1 GHz local oscillator can be injected)
- 92dB of IF Amp/Limiter power gain
- 25MHz limiter small signal bandwidth
- Temperature compensated logarithmic Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) with a dynamic range in excess of 80 dB
- RSSI output internal op amp
- Post detection amplifier for filtering
- Programmable data switch
- Excellent sensitivity: $2.24 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ into $50 \Omega$ matching network for 10 dB SNR (Signal to Noise Ratio) with RF at 110 MHz and IF at 9.8 MHz
- ESD hardened
- Power down mode

ORDERING INFORMATION

| DESCRIPTION | TEMPERATURE RANGE | ORDER CODE | DWG \# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24-Pin Plastic TSSOP (Thin Shrink Small Outline Package) | -40 to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | SA639DH | SOT-355 |

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## BLOCK DIAGRAM



Figure 2. Block Diagram

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | RATING | UNITS |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Single supply voltage | -0.3 to 6 | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ | Voltage applied to any other pin ${ }^{1}$ | -0.3 to $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.3\right)$ |  |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{STG}}$ | Storage temperature range | -65 to +150 | V |
| $\mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | Operating ambient temperature range SA639 ${ }^{2}$ | -40 to +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

NOTE:

1. Except logic input pins (Pins 8 and 12) which can have 6 V maximum.
2. $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$ Thermal impedance (DH package) $117^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$

## DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; unless otherwise stated.


## NOTE:

1. When the device is forced in power down mode via Pin 8 , the Data Switch will output a voltage close to 1.6 V and the state of the switch control input will have no effect.

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## AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+3 \mathrm{~V}$, unless otherwise stated. RF frequency $=110.592 \mathrm{MHz} ; \mathrm{LO}$ frequency $=120.392 \mathrm{MHz} ; \mathrm{IF}$ frequency $=9.8 \mathrm{MHz} ; \mathrm{RF}$ level $=-45 \mathrm{dBm} ; \mathrm{FM}$ modulation $=576 \mathrm{kHz}$ with $\pm 288 \mathrm{kHz}$ peak deviation, discriminator tank circuit $\mathrm{Q}=4$. The parameters listed below are tested using automatic test equipment to assure consistent electrical characteristics. The limits do not represent the ultimate performance limits of the device. Use of an optimized RF layout will improve many of the listed parameters.


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AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | LIMITS |  |  |  |  | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | SA639 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | MIN | -3\% | TYP | +3 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | MAX |  |
| Post detection filter amplifier |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Amplifier 3dB bandwidth | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { AC coupled: } R_{L}=10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \\ C_{L}=33 \mathrm{pF} \end{gathered}$ |  | 11.7 | 12.8 | 13.8 |  | MHz |
|  | Amplifier gain | AC coupled: $R_{L}=10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, $V_{\text {OUT DC }}=1.6 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | -0.2 |  |  | dB |
|  | Slew rate | $\begin{gathered} \text { AC coupled: } R_{L}=10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \\ C_{L}=33 \mathrm{pF} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 2.4 |  |  | V/us |
|  | Input resistance |  | 300 |  |  |  |  | k $\Omega$ |
|  | Input capacitance |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | pF |
|  | Output impedance |  |  |  | 150 |  | 800 | $\Omega$ |
|  | Output load resistance | AC coupled | 5 |  |  |  |  | k $\Omega$ |
|  | Output load capacitance ${ }^{1}$ | AC coupled |  |  | 30 |  |  | pF |
|  | DC output level ${ }^{2}$ |  | 1.5 | 1.682 | 1.7 | 1.718 | 1.9 | V |
| Data switch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | DC input voltage range ${ }^{3}$ |  | 1.2 |  | 1.6 |  | 2.0 | V |
|  | AC input swing |  |  |  | 400 |  |  | $\mathrm{mV} \mathrm{P}_{\text {- }}$ |
|  | Input impedance |  | 100 |  |  |  |  | k $\Omega$ |
|  | Input capacitance |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | pF |
|  | Output load resistance |  |  |  | 500 |  |  | $\Omega$ |
| Through Mode (Pin 12 = LOW) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AC voltage gain ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  | -1.5 |  |  | dB |
|  | Output drive capability | Sink/source, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ DC $=1.6 \mathrm{~V}$ | 3 |  |  |  |  | mA |
|  | Slew rate | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT DC }}=1.6 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | >14.0 |  |  | V/ $/ \mathrm{s}$ |
|  | Static offset voltage ${ }^{5}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN DC }}=1.2$ to 2.0 V |  | -0.6 | 0.30 | 1.2 | $\pm 5$ | mV |
|  | Dynamic offset voltage ${ }^{2,6}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{INDC}}=1.4 \text { to } 2.0 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \text { to } 5.0 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ \text { RF level }=-70 \text { to }-40 \mathrm{dBm} \end{gathered}$ | -7 |  |  |  | +7 | mV |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN} D C}=1.4 \text { to } 2.0 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \text { to } 5.0 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ \text { RF level }=-40 \text { to }-5 \mathrm{dBm} \end{gathered}$ | -10 |  |  |  | +10 |  |
| Tri-State Mode (Pin 12 = HIGH) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Output leakage current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT DC }}=1.2$ to 2.0 V |  | 9.5 | 20 | 30.5 | 100 | nA |

## NOTES:

1. Includes filter feedback capacitance, comparator input capacitance. PCB stray capacitances and switch input capacitance.
2. Demodulator output DC coupled with Post Detection Filter Amplifier input and the demodulator tank exactly tuned to center frequency.
3. Includes DC offsets due to frequency offsets between Rx and Tx carrier and demodulator tank offset due to mis-tuning.
4. With a $400 \mathrm{mV} V_{P-P}$ sinusoid at 600 kHz driving Pin 10. Output load resistance $500 \Omega$ in series with 10 nF .
5. With a DC input and capacitor in the RC load fully charged.
6. The switch is closed every 10 ms for a duration of $40 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. The DC offset is determined by calculating the difference of 2 DC measurements, which are determined as follows: 1) The first DC value is measured at the integrating capacitor of the switch when the switch is in the closed position immediately before it opens. The value to be measured is in the middle of the peak-to-peak excursion of the superimposed sine-wave. (DClow + (DChigh - DClow)/2). 2) The second DC value (calculated as above) is measured at Pin 11 immediately after the switch opens, and is the DC value which gives the largest DC offset to the first DC measurement within a $400 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ DECT burst. Minimum and maximum limits are not tested, however, they are guaranteed by design and characterization using an optimized layout and application circuit.
7. Standard deviations are measured based on application of 60 parts.

# Low voltage mixer FM IF system with filter amplifier and data switch 

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The SA639 is an IF signal processing system suitable for second IF or single conversion systems with input frequency as high as 1 GHz . The bandwidth of the IF amplifier is about 40 MHz , with $44 \mathrm{~dB}(\mathrm{v})$ of gain from a $50 \Omega$ source. The bandwidth of the limiter is about 28 MHz with about $58 \mathrm{~dB}(\mathrm{v})$ of gain from a $50 \Omega$ source. However, the gain/bandwidth distribution is optimized for $9.8 \mathrm{MHz}, 330 \Omega$ source applications. The overall system is well-suited to battery operation as well as high performance and high quality products of all types, such as digital cordless phones.

The input stage is a Gilbert cell mixer with oscillator. Typical mixer characteristics include a noise figure of 11 dB , conversion power gain of 9.2 dB , and input third-order intercept of -9.5 dBm . The oscillator will operate in excess of 1 GHz in L/C tank configurations. Hartley or Colpitts circuits can be used up to 100 MHz for xtal configurations. Butler oscillators are recommended for xtal configurations up to 150 MHz .

The output of the mixer is internally loaded with a $330 \Omega$ resistor permitting direct connection to a $330 \Omega$ ceramic filter. The input resistance of the limiting IF amplifiers is also $330 \Omega$. With most $330 \Omega$ ceramic filters and many crystal filters, no impedance matching network is necessary. To achieve optimum linearity of the log signal strength indicator, there must be a $6 \mathrm{~dB}(\mathrm{v})$ insertion loss between the first and second IF stages. If the IF filter or interstage network does not cause 6dB(v) insertion loss, a fixed or variable resistor can be added between the first IF output (Pin 20) and the interstage network.

The signal from the second limiting amplifier goes to a Gilbert cell quadrature detector. One port of the Gilbert cell is internally driven by the IF. The other output of the IF is AC-coupled to a tuned quadrature network. This signal, which now has a $90^{\circ}$ phase relationship to the internal signal, drives the other port of the multiplier cell.

Overall, the IF section has a gain of 90 dB . For operation at intermediate frequency at 9.8 MHz . Special care must be given to layout, termination, and interstage loss to avoid instability.

The demodulated output (DATA) of the quadrature is a low impedance voltage output. This output is designed to handle a minimum bandwidth of 1 MHz . This is designed to demodulate wideband data, such as in DECT applications.

## Post Detection Filter Amplifier

The filter amplifier may be used to realize a group delay optimized low pass filter for post detection. The filter amplifier can be configured for Sallen \& Key low pass with Bessel characteristic and a 3 dB cut frequency of about 800 kHz .

The filter amplifier provides a gain of 0 dB . The output impedance is less than $500 \Omega$ in order to reduce frequency response changes as a result of amplifier load variations. The filter amplifier has a 3dB bandwidth of at least 4 MHz in order to keep the amplifier's
frequency response influence on the filter group delay characteristic at a minimum. At the center of the carrier it is mandatory to provide a filter output DC bias voltage of 1.6 V in order to be within the input common mode range of the external data comparator. The filter output DC bias voltage specification holds for an exactly center tuned demodulator tank and for the demodulator output connected to the filter amplifier input.

## Data Switch

The SA639 incorporates an active data switch used to derive the data comparator reference voltage by means of an external integration circuit. The data switch is typically closed for $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ before and during reception of the synchronization word pattern, and is otherwise open. The external integration circuit is formed by an R/C low pass with a time constant of 5 to $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$.

The active data switch provides excellent tracking behavior over a DC input range of 1.2 to 2.0 V . For this range with an RC load (no static current drawn), the DC output voltage will not differ more than $\pm 5 \mathrm{mV}$ from the input voltage. Since the active data switch is designed to behave like a non-linear charge pump (to allow fast tracking of the input signal without slew rate limitations under dynamic conditions of a 576 kHz input signal with $400 \mathrm{mV} \mathrm{V}_{\text {P-P }}$ and the RC load), the output signal will have a $340 \mathrm{mV} V_{\text {P-p }}$ output with a DC average that will not vary from the input DC average by more than $\pm 10 \mathrm{mV}$.

The data switch is able to sink/source 3mA from/to the external integration circuit in order to minimize the settling time after long power-down periods (DECT paging mode). In addition, during power-down conditions a reference voltage of approximately 1.6 V will be used as the input to the switch. The switch will be in a low current mode to maintain the voltage on the external RC load. This will further reduce the settling time of the capacitor after power-up. It should be noted that during power-down the switch can only source and sink a trickle current $(10 \mu \mathrm{~A})$. Thus, the user should make sure that other circuits (like the data comparator inputs) are not drawing current from the RC circuit.

The data switch provides a slew rate better than $1 \mathrm{~V} / \mu$ s in order to track with system DC offset from receive slot to receive slot (DECT idle lock or active mode). When the data switch is opened the output is in a tri-state mode with a leakage current of less than 100 nA . This reduces discharge of the external integration circuit. When powered-down, the data switch will output a reference of approximately 1.6 V to maintain a charge on the external RC circuit.

A Receive Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) completes the circuitry. The output range is greater than 80 dB and is temperature compensated. This log signal strength indicator exceeds the criteria for DECT cordless telephone. This signal drives an internal op amp. The op amp is capable of rail-to-rail output. It can be used for gain, filtering, or 2nd-order temperature compensation of the RSSI, if needed.

NOTE: $\mathrm{dB}(\mathrm{v})=20 \log \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OUT}} / \mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$

## Low voltage mixer FM IF system with filter amplifier

 and data switchPIN FUNCTIONS All DC voltages measured with Pin $8=\operatorname{Pin} 12=\operatorname{Pin} 19=0 \mathrm{~V}$, $\operatorname{Pin} 5=3 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\operatorname{Pin} 9$ connected to $\operatorname{Pin} 10$.

| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { PIN } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | PIN MNEMONIC | DC V | EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PIN } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | PIN MNEMONIC | DC V | EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | RF IN | +1.07 |  | 6 | RSSI FEEDBACK | +0.20 |  |
| 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { RF } \\ \text { BYPASS } \end{gathered}$ | +1.07 |  | 7 | RSSI OUT | +0.20 |  |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { XTAL } \\ & \text { OSC } \end{aligned}$ | +1.57 |  | 8 | POWER DOWN | 0.00 |  |
| 4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { XTAL } \\ \text { OSC } \end{gathered}$ | +2.32 |  | 9 | DATA OUT | +1.7 |  |
| 5 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | +3.00 |  | 10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { POST } \\ \text { AMP } \\ \text { IN } \end{gathered}$ | +1.70 |  |

Figure 3. Pin Functions

## Low voltage mixer FM IF system with filter amplifier

 and data switchPIN FUNCTIONS (continued)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { PIN } \\
\& \text { No. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& PIN MNEMONIC \& DC V \& EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT \& PIN No. \& PIN MNEMONIC \& DC V \& EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT \\
\hline 11 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { POST } \\
\& \text { AMP } \\
\& \text { OUT }
\end{aligned}
\] \& +1.70 \&  \& \begin{tabular}{|c|}
16 \\
17 \\
17 \\
18
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
LIMITER DECOUP \\
LIMITER COUPLING \\
LIMITER \\
IN
\end{tabular} \& +1.23
+1.23
+1.23 \&  \\
\hline \& \& \&  \& 19 \& GND \& 0 \& \\
\hline 12 \& SWITCH CONTROL \& 0.00 \&  \& 20 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
IF \\
AMP OUT
\end{tabular} \& +1.22 \&  \\
\hline 13 \& SWITCH OUT \& +1.70 \&  \& 21 \& IF AMP DECOUP \& +1.22 \&  \\
\hline 14 \& QUAD IN \& +3.00 \&  \& 22

23 \& | AMP IN |
| :--- |
| IF AMP |
| DECOUP | \& +1.22 \&  <br>

\hline 15 \& LIMITER OUT \& +1.35 \&  \& 24 \& MIXER OUT \& +1.03 \& SR00033 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Figure 4. Pin Functions (cont.)

## Low voltage mixer FM IF system with filter amplifier and data switch



Figure 5. SA639 Test Circuit

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



Figure 6. Typical Performance Characteristics

Low voltage mixer FM IF system with filter amplifier and data switch

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)


Figure 7. Typical Performance Characteristics (cont.)

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)


Figure 8. Typical Performance Characteristics (cont.)

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Figure 9. SA639 RSSI Rise Time


Figure 10. SA639 RSSI Fall Time


Figure 11. SA639 System Dynamic Response


Figure 12. SA639 Data Switch Activation Time


DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

| UNIT | $\mathbf{A}$ <br> max. | $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{2}}$ | $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{3}}$ | $\mathbf{b}_{\mathbf{p}}$ | $\mathbf{c}$ | $\mathbf{D}^{(1)}$ | $\mathbf{E}^{(2)}$ | $\mathbf{e}$ | $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{E}}$ | $\mathbf{L}$ | $\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{p}}$ | $\mathbf{Q}$ | $\mathbf{v}$ | $\mathbf{w}$ | $\mathbf{y}$ | $\mathbf{Z}^{(1)}$ | $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | 1.10 | 0.15 | 0.95 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.2 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 0.65 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 0.75 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.13 | 0.1 | 0.5 | $8^{\circ}$ |
|  | 0.05 | 0.80 | 0.2 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 7.7 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 1.2 | 0.50 | 0.3 | 0.2 | $0^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |

Notes

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.
2. Plastic interlead protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

| OUTLINE VERSION | REFERENCES |  |  | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IEC | JEDEC | EIAJ |  |  |
| SOT355-1 |  | MO-153AD |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline 93-06-16 \\ 95-02-04 \end{gathered}$ |

## Data sheet status

| Data sheet <br> status | Product <br> status | Definition [1] |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Objective <br> specification | Development | This data sheet contains the design target or goal specifications for product development. <br> Specification may change in any manner without notice. |
| Preliminary <br> specification | Qualification | This data sheet contains preliminary data, and supplementary data will be published at a later date. <br> Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to make chages at any time without notice in order to <br> improve design and supply the best possible product. |
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Short-form specification - The data in a short-form 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.
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