# BLL6H1214-500

# LDMOS L-band radar power transistor

Rev. 02 — 1 April 2010

**Product data sheet** 

### 1. Product profile

#### 1.1 General description

500 W LDMOS power transistor intended for L-band radar applications in the 1.2 GHz to 1.4 GHz range.

#### Table 1. Test information

Typical RF performance at  $T_{\rm case}$  = 25 °C;  $t_p$  = 300  $\mu$ s;  $\delta$  = 10 %;  $I_{\rm Dq}$  = 150 mA; in a class-AB production test circuit.

Mode of operation	f	V <sub>DS</sub>	P <sub>L</sub>	Gp	η <sub>D</sub>	t <sub>r</sub>	t <sub>f</sub>
	(GHz)	(V)	(W)	(dB)	(%)	(ns)	(ns)
pulsed RF	1.2 to 1.4	50	500	17	50	20	6

#### **CAUTION**



This device is sensitive to ElectroStatic Discharge (ESD). Therefore care should be taken during transport and handling.

#### 1.2 Features and benefits

- Typical pulsed RF performance at a frequency of 1.2 GHz to 1.4 GHz, a supply voltage of 50 V, an I<sub>Dq</sub> of 150 mA, a t<sub>p</sub> of 300 μs with δ of 10 %:
  - ◆ Output power = 500 W
  - ◆ Power gain = 17 dB
  - ◆ Efficiency = 50 %
- Easy power control
- Integrated ESD protection
- High flexibility with respect to pulse formats
- Excellent ruggedness
- High efficiency
- Excellent thermal stability
- Designed for broadband operation (1.2 GHz to 1.4 GHz)
- Internally matched for ease of use
- Compliant to Directive 2002/95/EC, regarding restriction of hazardous substances (RoHS)



#### 1.3 Applications

 L-band power amplifiers for radar applications in the 1.2 GHz to 1.4 GHz frequency range

# 2. Pinning information

Table 2. Pinning

Description	Simplified outline	e Graphic symbol
drain1		
drain2	1 2	<u>1</u>
gate1		5
gate2	3 4	5
source	[1]	4 7
		' <u></u>
		2 sym117
	drain1 drain2 gate1 gate2	drain1 drain2 gate1 gate2

<sup>[1]</sup> Connected to flange.

# 3. Ordering information

Table 3. Ordering information

Type number	Packag	Package			
	Name	Description	Version		
BLL6H1214-500	-	flanged balanced LDMOST ceramic package; 2 mounting holes; 4 leads	SOT539A		

## 4. Limiting values

Table 4. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{DS}$	drain-source voltage		-	100	V
$V_{GS}$	gate-source voltage		-0.5	+13	V
I <sub>D</sub>	drain current		-	45	Α
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
Tj	junction temperature		-	200	°C

#### 5. Thermal characteristics

Table 5. Thermal characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Тур	Unit
$Z_{\text{th(j-c)}}$	transient thermal impedance from junction to case	$T_{case}$ = 85 °C; $P_L$ = 500 W		
		$t_p = 100 \ \mu s; \ \delta = 10 \ \%$	0.07	K/W
		$t_p = 200 \ \mu s; \ \delta = 10 \ \%$	0.08	K/W
		$t_p = 300 \ \mu s; \ \delta = 10 \ \%$	0.1	K/W
		$t_p = 100 \ \mu s; \ \delta = 20 \ \%$	0.1	K/W

#### 6. Characteristics

Table 6. DC characteristics

 $T_i = 25$  °C; per section unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
drain-source breakdown voltage	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}; I_D = 2.7 \text{ mA}$	100	-	-	V
gate-source threshold voltage	$V_{DS} = 10 \text{ V}; I_D = 270 \text{ mA}$	1.3	1.8	2.2	V
drain leakage current	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}; V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}$	-	-	1.4	μΑ
drain cut-off current	$V_{GS} = V_{GS(th)} + 3.75 \text{ V};$ $V_{DS} = 10 \text{ V}$	32	42	-	Α
gate leakage current	$V_{GS} = 11 \text{ V}; V_{DS} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	-	140	nΑ
forward transconductance	$V_{DS} = 10 \text{ V}; I_{D} = 270 \text{ mA}$	1.7	3	-	S
drain-source on-state resistance	$V_{GS} = V_{GS(th)} + 3.75 \text{ V};$ $I_D = 9.5 \text{ A}$	-	100	164	mΩ
	gate-source threshold voltage drain leakage current drain cut-off current gate leakage current forward transconductance	$\begin{array}{ll} \mbox{drain-source breakdown voltage} & \mbox{$V_{\rm GS} = 0$ V; $I_{\rm D} = 2.7$ mA} \\ \mbox{gate-source threshold voltage} & \mbox{$V_{\rm DS} = 10$ V; $I_{\rm D} = 270$ mA} \\ \mbox{drain leakage current} & \mbox{$V_{\rm GS} = 0$ V; $V_{\rm DS} = 50$ V$} \\ \mbox{drain cut-off current} & \mbox{$V_{\rm GS} = V_{\rm GS(th)} + 3.75$ V; } \\ \mbox{$V_{\rm DS} = 10$ V$} \\ \mbox{gate leakage current} & \mbox{$V_{\rm GS} = 11$ V; $V_{\rm DS} = 0$ V$} \\ \mbox{forward transconductance} & \mbox{$V_{\rm DS} = 10$ V; $I_{\rm D} = 270$ mA} \\ \mbox{drain-source on-state resistance} & \mbox{$V_{\rm GS} = V_{\rm GS(th)} + 3.75$ V;} \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$

Table 7. RF characteristics

Mode of operation: pulsed RF;  $t_p$  = 300  $\mu$ s;  $\delta$  = 10 %; RF performance at  $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA;  $T_{case}$  = 25 °C; unless otherwise specified, in a class-AB production test circuit.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
$P_{L}$	output power		500	-	-	W
$V_{DS}$	drain-source voltage	$P_{L} = 500 \text{ W}$	-	-	50	V
$G_p$	power gain	$P_{L} = 500 \text{ W}$	15	17	-	dB
$RL_{in}$	input return loss	$P_{L} = 500 \text{ W}$	-	10	-	dB
$P_{L(1dB)}$	output power at 1 dB gain compression		-	600	-	W
$\eta_{D}$	drain efficiency	$P_{L} = 500 \text{ W}$	45	50	-	%
P <sub>droop(pulse)</sub>	pulse droop power	$P_{L} = 500 \text{ W}$	-	0	0.3	dB
t <sub>r</sub>	rise time	$P_{L} = 500 \text{ W}$	-	20	50	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	fall time	$P_{L} = 500 \text{ W}$	-	6	50	ns

#### 6.1 Ruggedness in class-AB operation

The BLL6H1214-500 is capable of withstanding a load mismatch corresponding to VSWR = 10 : 1 through all phases under the following conditions:  $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA;  $P_{L}$  = 500 W;  $t_{p}$  = 300  $\mu$ s;  $\delta$  = 10 %.

# 7. Application information

### 7.1 Impedance information

Table 8. Typical impedance

Typical values per section unless otherwise specified.

f	Z <sub>S</sub>	Z <sub>L</sub>
GHz	Ω	Ω
1.2	1.268 – j2.623	2.987 – j1.664
1.3	2.193 – j2.457	2.162 – j1.326
1.4	2.359 – j2.052	1.604 – j1.887

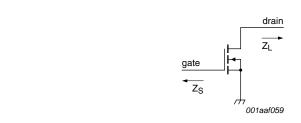
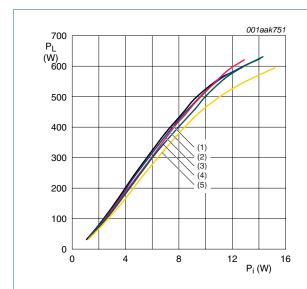


Fig 1. Definition of transistor impedance

### 7.2 RF performance

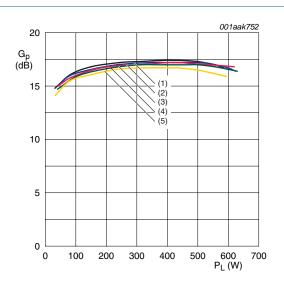
### 7.2.1 Performance curves measured with $\delta$ = 10 %, $t_p$ = 300 $\mu s$ and $T_{hs}$ = 25 $^{\circ}C$



 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 300  $\mu$ s;  $\delta$  = 10 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA.

- (1) f = 1200 MHz
- (2) f = 1250 MHz
- (3) f = 1300 MHz
- (4) f = 1350 MHz
- (5) f = 1400 MHz

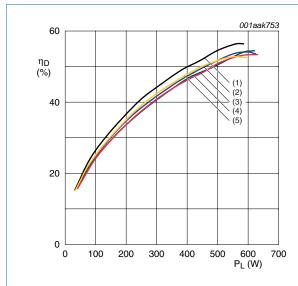
Fig 2. Output power as a function of input power; typical values



 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 300  $\mu s$ ;  $\delta$  = 10 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA.

- (1) f = 1200 MHz
- (2) f = 1250 MHz
- (3) f = 1300 MHz
- (4) f = 1350 MHz
- (5) f = 1400 MHz

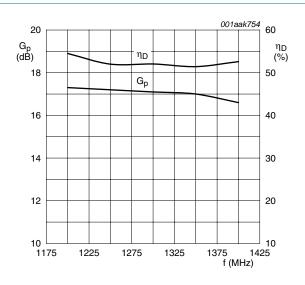
Fig 3. Power gain as a function of load power; typical values



 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 300  $\mu s;~\delta$  = 10 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA.

- (1) f = 1200 MHz
- (2) f = 1250 MHz
- (3) f = 1300 MHz
- (4) f = 1350 MHz
- (5) f = 1400 MHz

Fig 4. Drain efficiency as a function of load power; typical values



 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 300  $\mu s; \, \delta$  = 10 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA.

Fig 5. Power gain and drain efficiency as function of frequency; typical values

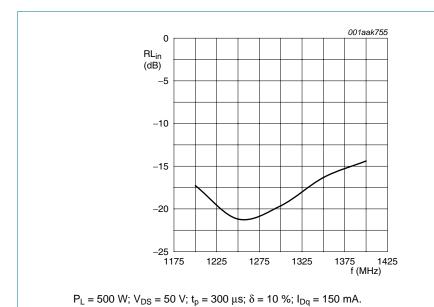
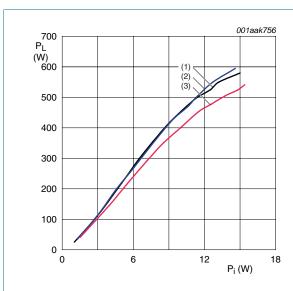


Fig 6. Input return loss as a function of frequency; typical value

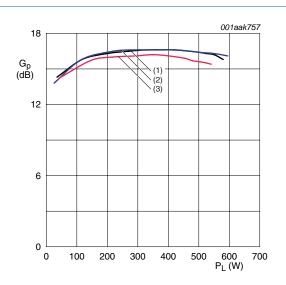
### 7.2.2 Performance curves measured with $\delta$ = 10 %, $t_p$ = 300 $\mu s$ and $T_{hs}$ = 65 $^{\circ}C$



 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 300  $\mu s;~\delta$  = 10 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 100 mA.

- (1) f = 1200 MHz
- (2) f = 1300 MHz
- (3) f = 1400 MHz

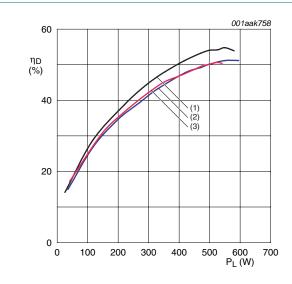
Fig 7. Output power as a function of input power; typical values



 $V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}; t_p = 300 \text{ } \mu\text{s}; \delta = 10 \text{ } \%; I_{Dq} = 100 \text{ mA}.$ 

- (1) f = 1200 MHz
- (2) f = 1300 MHz
- (3) f = 1400 MHz

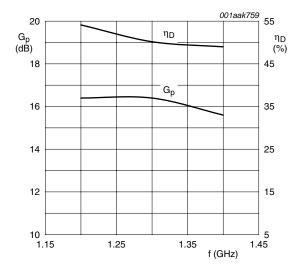
Fig 8. Power gain as a function of load power; typical values



 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 300  $\mu s;~\delta$  = 10 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 100 mA.

- (1) f = 1200 MHz
- (2) f = 1300 MHz
- (3) f = 1400 MHz

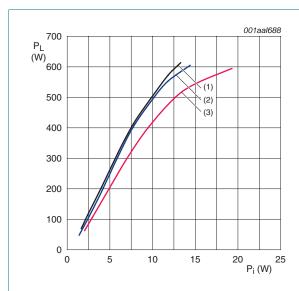
Fig 9. Drain efficiency as a function of load power; typical values



 $P_L$  = 250 W;  $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 300  $\mu s;~\delta$  = 10 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 100 mA.

Fig 10. Power gain and drain efficiency as function of frequency; typical values

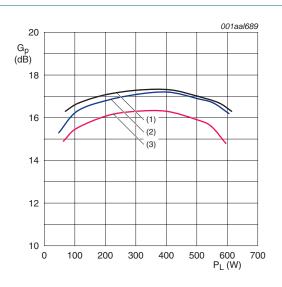
### 7.2.3 Performance curves measured with $\delta$ = 10 %, $t_p$ = 300 $\mu s$ and f = 1300 MHz



 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 300  $\mu s;~\delta$  = 10 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA; f = 1300 MHz.

- (1)  $T_{hs} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2)  $T_{hs} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (3)  $T_{hs} = 65^{\circ}C$

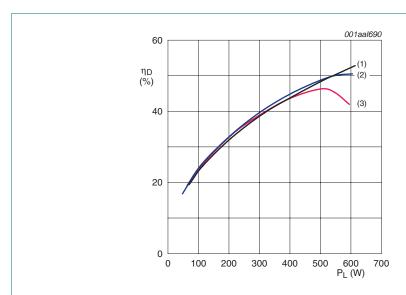
Fig 11. Output power as a function of input power; typical values



 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 300  $\mu s;~\delta$  = 10 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA; f = 1300 MHz.

- (1)  $T_{hs} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2)  $T_{hs} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (3)  $T_{hs} = 65^{\circ}C$

Fig 12. Power gain as a function of load power; typical values

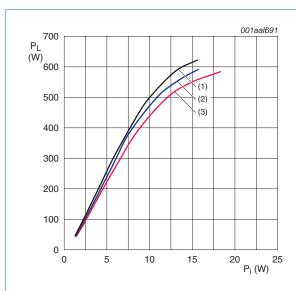


 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 300  $\mu s;~\delta$  = 10 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA; f = 1300 MHz.

- (1)  $T_{hs} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2)  $T_{hs} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (3)  $T_{hs} = 65^{\circ}C$

Fig 13. Drain efficiency as a function of load power; typical values

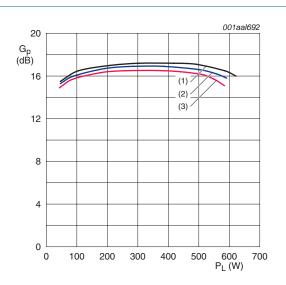
### 7.2.4 Performance curves measured with $\delta$ = 20 %, $t_p$ = 500 $\mu s$ and $T_{hs}$ = 25 $^{\circ}C$



 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 500  $\mu s;~\delta$  = 20 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA.

- (1) f = 1200 MHz
- (2) f = 1300 MHz
- (3) f = 1400 MHz

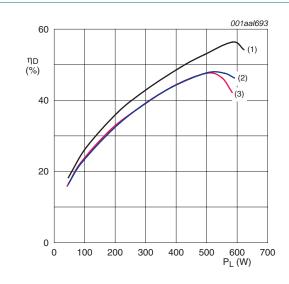
Fig 14. Output power as a function of input power; typical values



 $V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}; t_p = 500 \text{ } \mu\text{s}; \delta = 20 \text{ } \%; I_{Dq} = 150 \text{ } \text{mA}.$ 

- (1) f = 1200 MHz
- (2) f = 1300 MHz
- (3) f = 1400 MHz

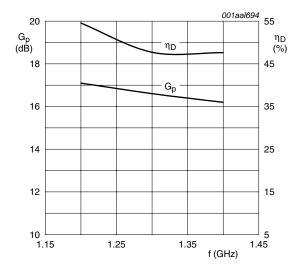
Fig 15. Power gain as a function of load power; typical values



 $V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}; t_p = 500 \text{ } \mu\text{s}; \delta = 20 \text{ } \%; I_{Dq} = 150 \text{ } \text{mA}.$ 

- (1) f = 1200 MHz
- (2) f = 1300 MHz
- (3) f = 1400 MHz

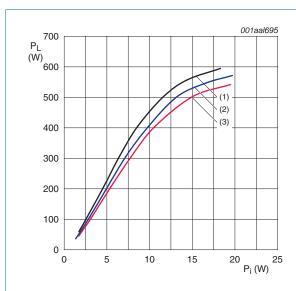
Fig 16. Drain efficiency as a function of load power; typical values



 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 500  $\mu s;$   $\delta$  = 20 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA.

Fig 17. Power gain and drain efficiency as function of frequency; typical values

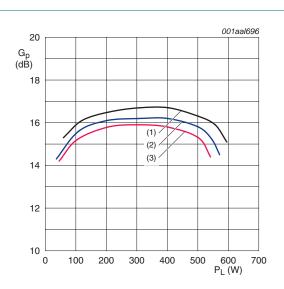
### 7.2.5 Performance curves measured with $\delta$ = 20 %, $t_p$ = 500 $\mu s$ and $T_{hs}$ = 65 $^{\circ}C$



 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 500  $\mu$ s;  $\delta$  = 20 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA.

- (1) f = 1200 MHz
- (2) f = 1300 MHz
- (3) f = 1400 MHz

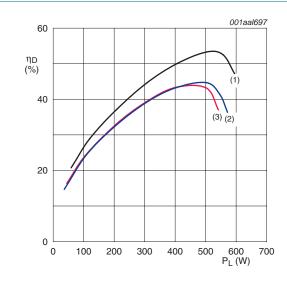
Fig 18. Output power as a function of input power; typical values



 $V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}; t_p = 500 \text{ } \mu\text{s}; \delta = 20 \text{ } \%; I_{Dq} = 150 \text{ } \text{mA}.$ 

- (1) f = 1200 MHz
- (2) f = 1300 MHz
- (3) f = 1400 MHz

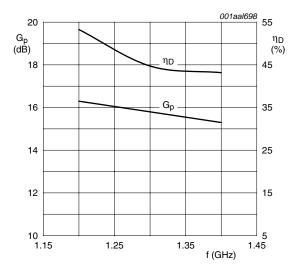
Fig 19. Power gain as a function of load power; typical values



 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 500  $\mu s$ ;  $\delta$  = 20 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA.

- (1) f = 1200 MHz
- (2) f = 1300 MHz
- (3) f = 1400 MHz

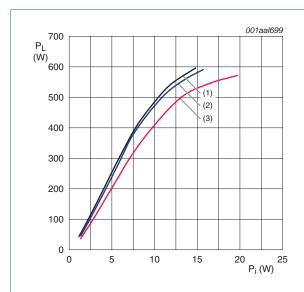
Fig 20. Drain efficiency as a function of load power; typical values



 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 500  $\mu s;$   $\delta$  = 20 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA.

Fig 21. Power gain and drain efficiency as function of frequency; typical values

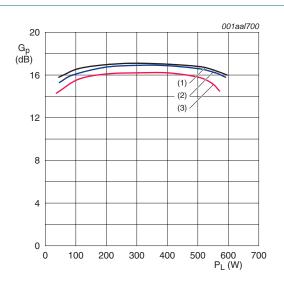
### 7.2.6 Performance curves measured with $\delta$ = 20 %, $t_p$ = 500 $\mu s$ and f = 1300 MHz



 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 500  $\mu s;~\delta$  = 20 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA; f = 1300 MHz.

- (1)  $T_{hs} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2)  $T_{hs} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (3)  $T_{hs} = 65^{\circ}C$

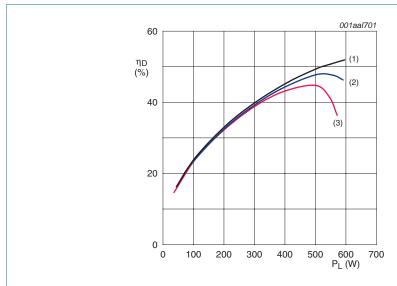
Fig 22. Output power as a function of input power; typical values



 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 500  $\mu s;~\delta$  = 20 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA; f = 1300 MHz.

- (1)  $T_{hs} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2)  $T_{hs} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (3)  $T_{hs} = 65^{\circ}C$

Fig 23. Power gain as a function of load power; typical values

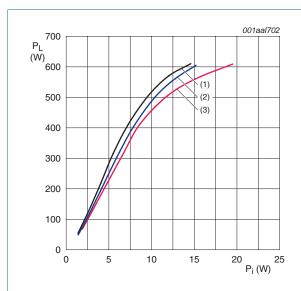


 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 500  $\mu s;~\delta$  = 20 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA; f = 1300 MHz.

- (1)  $T_{hs} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2)  $T_{hs} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (3)  $T_{hs} = 65^{\circ}C$

Fig 24. Drain efficiency as a function of load power; typical values

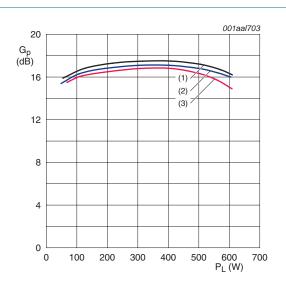
### 7.2.7 Performance curves measured with $\delta$ = 10 %, $t_p$ = 1 ms and $T_{hs}$ = 25 $^{\circ}$ C



 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 500  $\mu$ s;  $\delta$  = 20 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA.

- (1) f = 1200 MHz
- (2) f = 1300 MHz
- (3) f = 1400 MHz

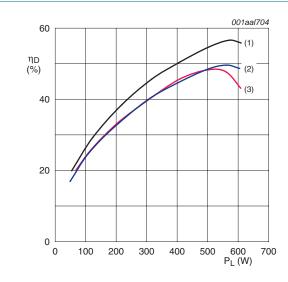
Fig 25. Output power as a function of input power; typical values



 $V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}; t_p = 500 \text{ } \mu\text{s}; \delta = 20 \text{ } \%; I_{Dq} = 150 \text{ } \text{mA}.$ 

- (1) f = 1200 MHz
- (2) f = 1300 MHz
- (3) f = 1400 MHz

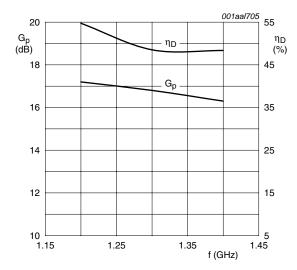
Fig 26. Power gain as a function of load power; typical values



 $V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}; t_p = 500 \text{ } \mu\text{s}; \delta = 20 \text{ } \%; I_{Dq} = 150 \text{ } \text{mA}.$ 

- (1) f = 1200 MHz
- (2) f = 1300 MHz
- (3) f = 1400 MHz

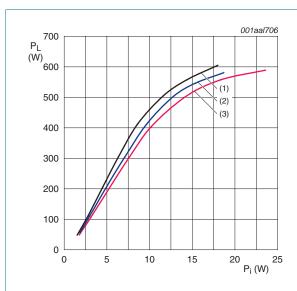
Fig 27. Drain efficiency as a function of load power; typical values



 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 500  $\mu s;~\delta$  = 20 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA.

Fig 28. Power gain and drain efficiency as function of frequency; typical values

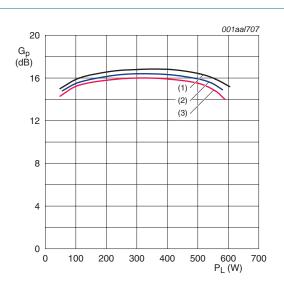
### 7.2.8 Performance curves measured with $\delta$ = 10 %, $t_p$ = 1 ms and $T_{hs}$ = 65 °C



 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 500  $\mu s;~\delta$  = 20 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA.

- (1) f = 1200 MHz
- (2) f = 1300 MHz
- (3) f = 1400 MHz

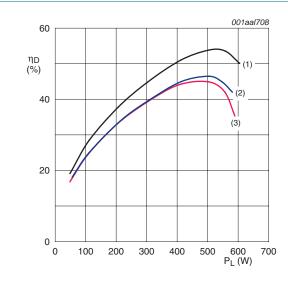
Fig 29. Output power as a function of input power; typical values



 $V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}; t_p = 500 \text{ } \mu\text{s}; \delta = 20 \text{ } \%; I_{Dq} = 150 \text{ } \text{mA}.$ 

- (1) f = 1200 MHz
- (2) f = 1300 MHz
- (3) f = 1400 MHz

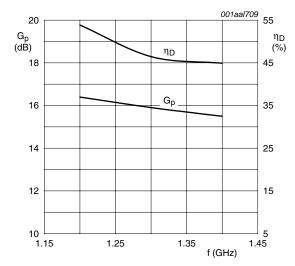
Fig 30. Power gain as a function of load power; typical values



 $V_{DS} = 50 \text{ V}; t_p = 500 \text{ } \mu\text{s}; \delta = 20 \text{ } \%; I_{Dq} = 150 \text{ } \text{mA}.$ 

- (1) f = 1200 MHz
- (2) f = 1300 MHz
- (3) f = 1400 MHz

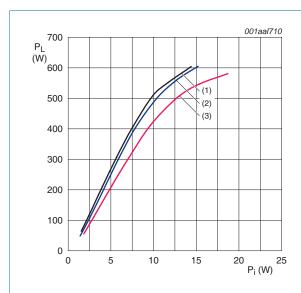
Fig 31. Drain efficiency as a function of load power; typical values



 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 500  $\mu s;$   $\delta$  = 20 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA.

Fig 32. Power gain and drain efficiency as function of frequency; typical values

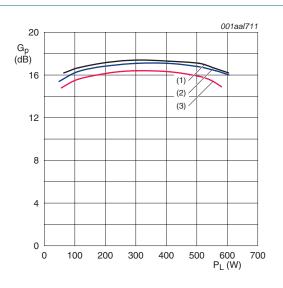
### 7.2.9 Performance curves measured with $\delta$ = 10 %, $t_p$ = 1 ms and f = 1300 MHz



 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 500  $\mu s;~\delta$  = 20 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA; f = 1300 MHz.

- (1)  $T_{hs} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2)  $T_{hs} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (3)  $T_{hs} = 65^{\circ}C$

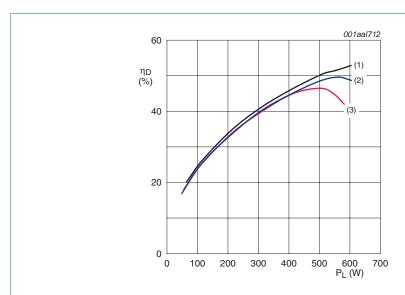
Fig 33. Output power as a function of input power; typical values



 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 500  $\mu s;~\delta$  = 20 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA; f = 1300 MHz.

- (1)  $T_{hs} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2)  $T_{hs} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (3)  $T_{hs} = 65^{\circ}C$

Fig 34. Power gain as a function of load power; typical values



 $V_{DS}$  = 50 V;  $t_p$  = 500  $\mu s;~\delta$  = 20 %;  $I_{Dq}$  = 150 mA; f = 1300 MHz.

- (1)  $T_{hs} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2)  $T_{hs} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (3)  $T_{hs} = 65^{\circ}C$

Fig 35. Drain efficiency as a function of load power; typical values

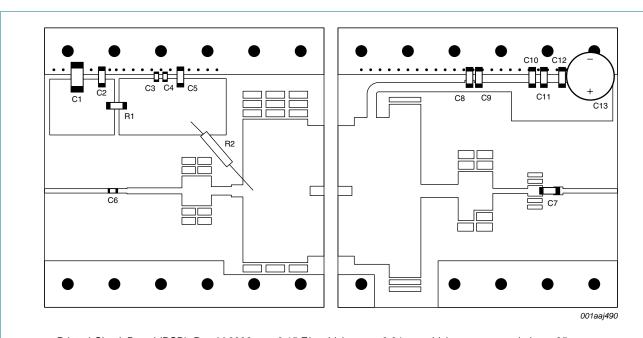
#### 8. Test information

Table 9. List of components

For test circuit see Figure 36.

Component	Description	Value	Remarks
C1	multilayer ceramic chip capacitor	22 μF; 35 V	
C2	multilayer ceramic chip capacitor	51 pF	[1]
C3, C4	multilayer ceramic chip capacitor	100 pF	[1]
C5, C11, C12	multilayer ceramic chip capacitor	1 nf	[2]
C6	multilayer ceramic chip capacitor	47 pF	[1]
C7, C8, C10	multilayer ceramic chip capacitor	51 pF	[3]
C9	multilayer ceramic chip capacitor	100 pF	[3]
C13	electrolytic capacitor	10 μF; 63 V	
R1	SMD resistor	56 Ω	0603
R2	metal film resistor	51 Ω	

- [1] American Technical Ceramics type 100A or capacitor of same quality.
- [2] American Technical Ceramics type 100B or capacitor of same quality.
- [3] American Technical Ceramics type 800B or capacitor of same quality.



Printed-Circuit Board (PCB): Duroid 6006;  $\epsilon_r$  = 6.15 F/m; thickness = 0.64 mm; thickness copper plating = 35  $\mu$ m. See <u>Table 9</u> for a list of components.

Fig 36. Component layout for class-AB production test circuit

### Package outline

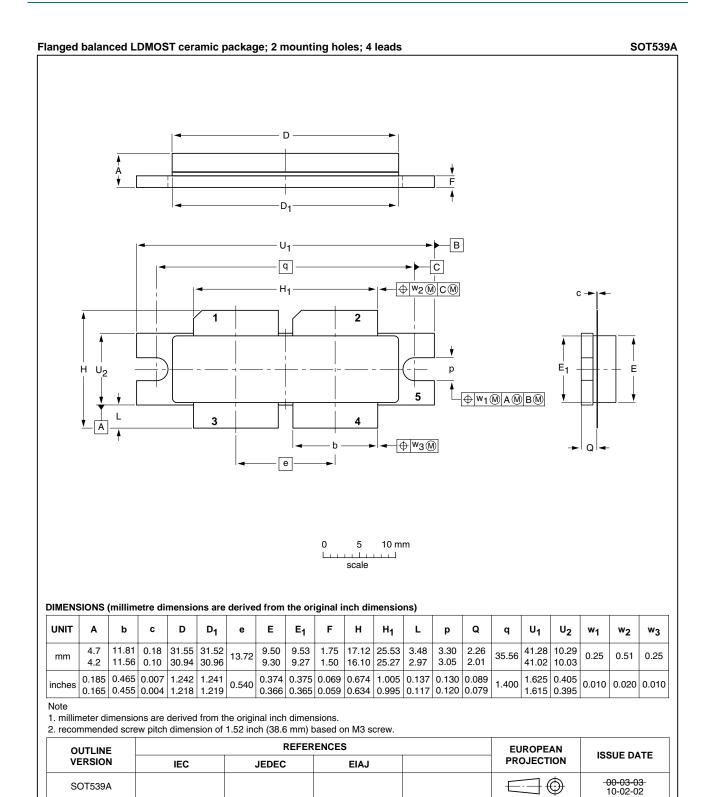


Fig 37. Package outline SOT539A

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### 10. Abbreviations

Table 10. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
LDMOS	Laterally Diffused Metal-Oxide Semiconductor
LDMOST	Laterally Diffused Metal-Oxide Semiconductor Transistor
RF	Radio Frequency
SMD	Surface Mounted Device
L-band	Long wave Band
VSWR	Voltage Standing-Wave Ratio

# 11. Revision history

Table 11. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes	
BLL6H1214-500_2	20100401	Product data sheet	-	BLL6H1214-500_1	
Modifications:		<ul> <li>The format of this data sheet has been redesigned to comply with the new identity guidelines of NXP Semiconductors.</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Legal texts have</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Legal texts have been adapted to the new company name where appropriate.</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>The status of</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The status of this data sheet has been changed to "Product data sheet"</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Added <u>Section 7.2.3 on page 8</u>.</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>Added <u>Section</u></li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Added <u>Section 7.2.4 on page 9</u>.</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Added <u>Section</u></li> </ul>	Added <u>Section 7.2.5 on page 10.</u>			
	<ul> <li>Added <u>Section</u></li> </ul>	Added Section 7.2.6 on page 11.			
	<ul> <li>Added <u>Section</u></li> </ul>	Added Section 7.2.7 on page 12.			
	<ul> <li>Added <u>Section 7.2.8 on page 13.</u></li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>Added <u>Section 7.2.9 on page 14</u>.</li> </ul>				
BLL6H1214-500_1	20090120	Objective data sheet	-	-	

#### 12. Legal information

#### 12.1 Data sheet status

Document status[1][2]	Product status[3]	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

- [1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.
- [2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions"
- [3] The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the Internet at URL <a href="http://www.nxp.com">http://www.nxp.com</a>.

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