

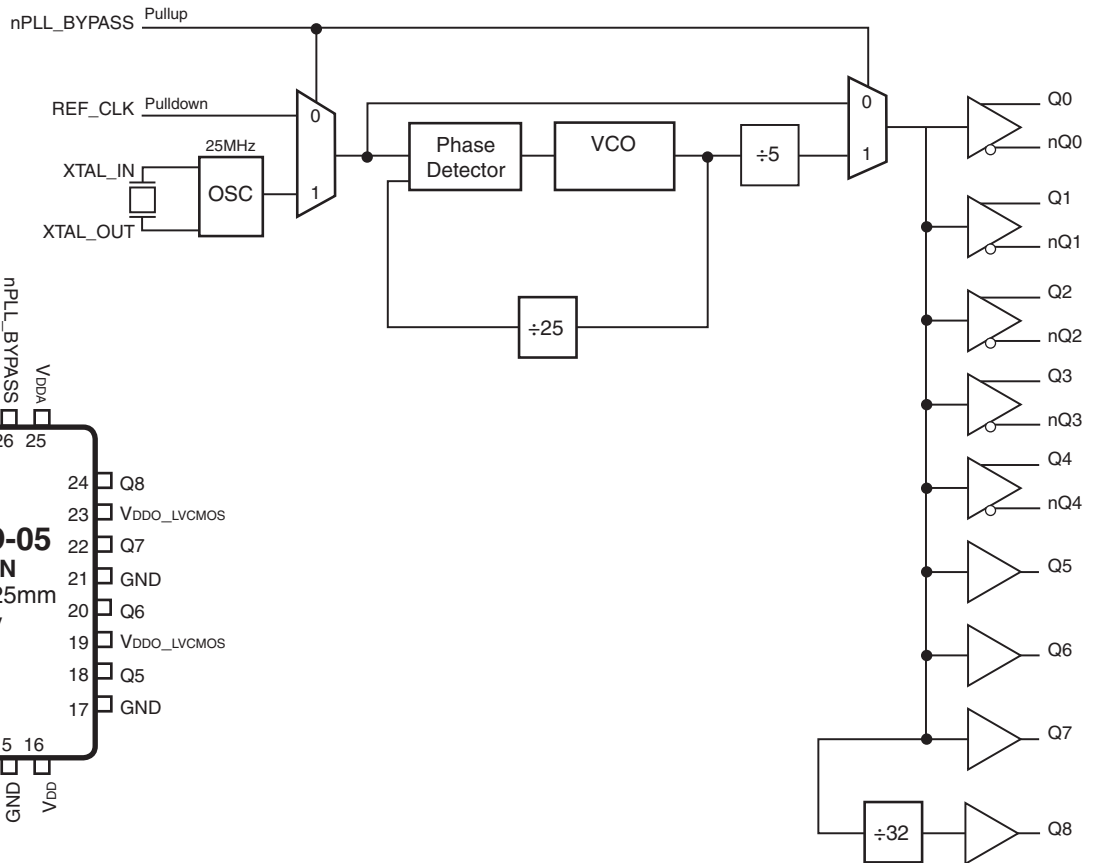
### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ICS8440259D-05 is a 9 output synthesizer optimized to generate Gigabit and 10 Gigabit Ether-net. Using a 25MHz, 18pF parallel resonant crystal, the device will generate 125MHz and 3.90625MHz clocks with mix-ed LVDS and LVCMOS/LVTTL output levels. The ICS8440259D-05 uses IDT's 3<sup>rd</sup> generations low phase noise VCO technology and can achieve <1ps typical rms phase jitter, easily meeting Ethernet jitter requirements. The ICS8440259D-05 is packaged in a small, 32-pin VFQFN package that is optimum for applications with space limitations.

### FEATURES

- Five differential LVDS outputs at 125MHz  
Three LVCMOS/LVTTL single-ended outputs at 125MHz  
One LVCMOS/LVTTL single-ended output at 3.90625MHz
- Selectable crystal oscillator interface or LVCMOS/LVTTL single-ended input and PLL bypass from a single select pin
- VCO range: 510MHz - 650MHz
- RMS phase jitter @ 125MHz, using a 25MHz crystal (1.875MHz - 20MHz): 0.41ps (typical)
- Full 3.3V supply mode
- 0°C to 70°C ambient operating temperature
- Available in lead-free (RoHS 6) package

### BLOCK DIAGRAM



### PIN ASSIGNMENT

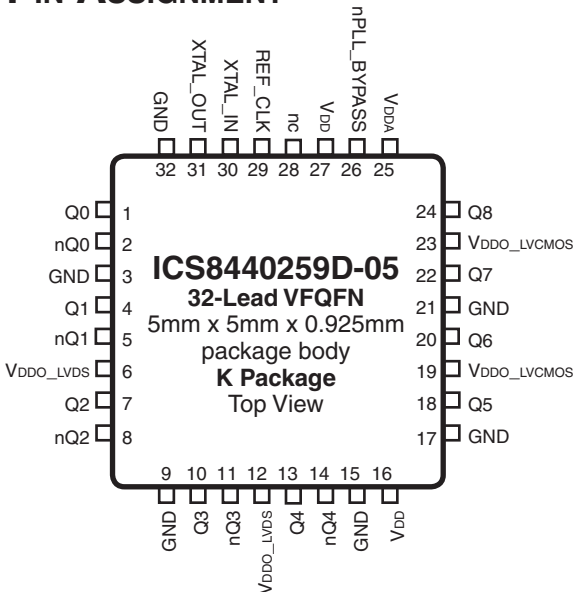


TABLE 1. PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Number	Name	Type		Description
1, 2	Q0, nQ0	Output		Differential clock outputs. LVDS interface levels.
3, 9, 15, 17, 21, 32	GND	Power		Power supply ground.
4, 5	Q1, nQ1	Output		Differential clock outputs. LVDS interface levels.
6, 12	V <sub>DDO_LVDS</sub>	Power		Output supply pins for Q[0:4]/nQ[0:4] LVDS outputs.
7, 8	Q2, nQ2	Output		Differential clock outputs. LVDS interface levels.
10, 11	Q3, nQ3	Output		Differential clock outputs. LVDS interface levels.
13, 14	Q4, nQ4	Output		Differential clock outputs. LVDS interface levels.
16, 27	V <sub>DD</sub>	Power		Core supply pins.
18, 20, 22, 24	Q5, Q6, Q7, Q8	Output		Single-ended clock outputs. LVCMOS/LVTTL interface levels.
19, 23	V <sub>DDO_LVCMOS</sub>	Power		Output supply pins for Q5:Q8 LVCMOS outputs.
25	V <sub>DDA</sub>	Power		Analog supply pin.
26	nPLL_BYPASS	Input	Pullup	Input select and PLL bypass control pin. See Table 3. LVCMOS/LVTTL interface levels.
28	nc	Unused		No connect.
29	REF_CLK	Input	Pulldown	Single-ended reference clock input. Only selected in nPLL_BYPASS mode. LVCMOS/LVTTL interface levels.
30, 31	XTAL_IN, XTAL_ OUT	Input		Crystal oscillator interface. XTAL_OUT is the output. XTAL_IN is the input.

NOTE: Pullup and Pulldown refer to internal input resistors. See Table 2, Pin Characteristics, for typical values.

TABLE 2. PIN CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance			4		pF
C <sub>PD</sub>	Power Dissipation Capacitance	V <sub>DD</sub> , V <sub>DDO_LVCMOS</sub> = 3.465V		15		pF
R <sub>PULLDOWN</sub>	Input Pulldown Resistor			51		kΩ
R <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Impedance	Q5:Q8		25		Ω

TABLE 3. PLL BYPASS AND INPUT SELECT FUNCTION TABLE

Inputs		
nPLL_BYPASS	PLL Bypass	Input Selected
0	PLL Bypassed	REF_CLK
1	PLL Enabled	XTAL_IN/XTAL_OUT (default)

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Supply Voltage, $V_{DD}$	4.6V
Inputs, $V_I$	-0.5V to $V_{DD} + 0.5V$
Outputs, $I_o$ (LVCMOS)	-0.5V to $V_{DDO\_LVCMOS} + 0.5V$
Outputs, $I_o$ (LVDS)	
Continuous Current	10mA
Surge Current	15mA
Operating Temperature Range, $T_A$	-40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature, $T_{STG}$	-65°C to 150°C
Package Thermal Impedance, $\theta_{JA}$	37°C/W (0 mps)

**NOTE:** Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These ratings are stress specifications only. Functional operation of product at these conditions or any conditions beyond those listed in the *DC Characteristics* or *AC Characteristics* is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect product reliability.

**TABLE 4A. POWER SUPPLY DC CHARACTERISTICS,  $V_{DD} = V_{DDO\_LVCMOS} = V_{DDO\_LVDS} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ ,  $T_A = 0^\circ C$  TO  $70^\circ C$** 

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
$V_{DD}$	Core Supply Voltage		3.135	3.3	3.465	V
$V_{DDA}$	Analog Supply Voltage		$V_{DD} - 0.40$	3.3	$V_{DD}$	V
$V_{DDO\_LVCMOS}$ $V_{DDO\_LVDS}$	Output Supply Voltage		3.135	3.3	3.465	V
$I_{DD}$	Power Supply Current	Output Not Loaded			120	mA
$I_{DDA}$	Analog Supply Current	Output Not Loaded			40	mA
$I_{DDO\_LVCMOS}$	LVCMOS Output Supply Current	Output Not Loaded			20	mA
$I_{DDO\_LVDS}$	LVDS Output Supply Current	Output Not Loaded			165	mA

**TABLE 4B. LVCMOS/LVTTL DC CHARACTERISTICS,  $V_{DD} = V_{DDO\_LVCMOS} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ ,  $T_A = 0^\circ C$  TO  $70^\circ C$** 

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
$V_{IH}$	Input High Voltage		2		$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V
$V_{IL}$	Input Low Voltage		-0.3		0.8	V
$I_{IH}$	Input High Current	REF_CLK			150	$\mu A$
		nPLL_BYPASS			5	$\mu A$
$I_{IL}$	Input Low Current	REF_CLK	-5			$\mu A$
		nPLL_BYPASS	-150			$\mu A$
$V_{OH}$	Output High Voltage	Q5:Q8	$I = -12mA$	2.6		V
$V_{OL}$	Output Low Voltage	Q5:Q8	$I = 12mA$		0.5	V

**TABLE 4C. LVDS DC CHARACTERISTICS,  $V_{DD} = V_{DDO\_LVDS} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ ,  $T_A = 0^\circ C$  TO  $70^\circ C$** 

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
$V_{OD}$	Differential Output Voltage		300	400	545	mV
$\Delta V_{OD}$	$V_{OD}$ Magnitude Change				50	mV
$V_{OS}$	Offset Voltage		1.25	1.35	1.50	V
$\Delta V_{OS}$	$V_{OS}$ Magnitude Change				50	mV

**TABLE 5. CRYSTAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
Mode of Oscillation		Fundamental			
Frequency			25		MHz
Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR)				50	$\Omega$
Shunt Capacitance				7	pF
Drive Level				1	mW

NOTE: Characterized using an 18pF parallel resonant crystal.

**TABLE 6. AC CHARACTERISTICS,  $V_{DD} = V_{DDO\_LVCMOS} = V_{DDO\_LVDS} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$ ,  $T_A = 0^\circ C$  TO  $70^\circ C$** 

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
$f_{OUT}$	Output Frequency	Q0/nQ0:Q4/nQ4		125		MHz
		Q5:Q7		125		MHz
		Q8		3.90625		MHz
$t_{jit}(\emptyset)$	RMS Phase Jitter (Random); NOTE 1	Q0:4/nQ0:4	125MHz, (1.875MHz - 20MHz)	0.44		ps
		Q5:Q7	125MHz, (1.875MHz - 20MHz)	0.41		ps
$t_R / t_F$	Output Rise/Fall Time	Q0/nQ0:Q4/nQ4 (NOTE 2)	125MHz, 20% to 80%	0.5	1.20	ns
		Q0/nQ0:Q4/nQ4	125MHz, 20% to 80%	0.4	0.65	ns
		Q5:Q7	125MHz, 20% to 80%	0.35	1.20	ns
		Q8 (NOTE 2)	3.90625MHz, 20% to 80%	1.0	1.65	ns
odc	Output Duty Cycle	Q0/nQ0:Q4/nQ4	125MHz	45	55	%
		Q5:Q7	125MHz	42	58	%
		Q8	3.90625MHz	49	51	%
odc	Output Duty Cycle, BYPASS Mode	Q0/nQ0:Q4/nQ4	125MHz	47	53	%
		Q5:Q7	125MHz	43	57	%
		Q8	3.90625MHz	49	51	%

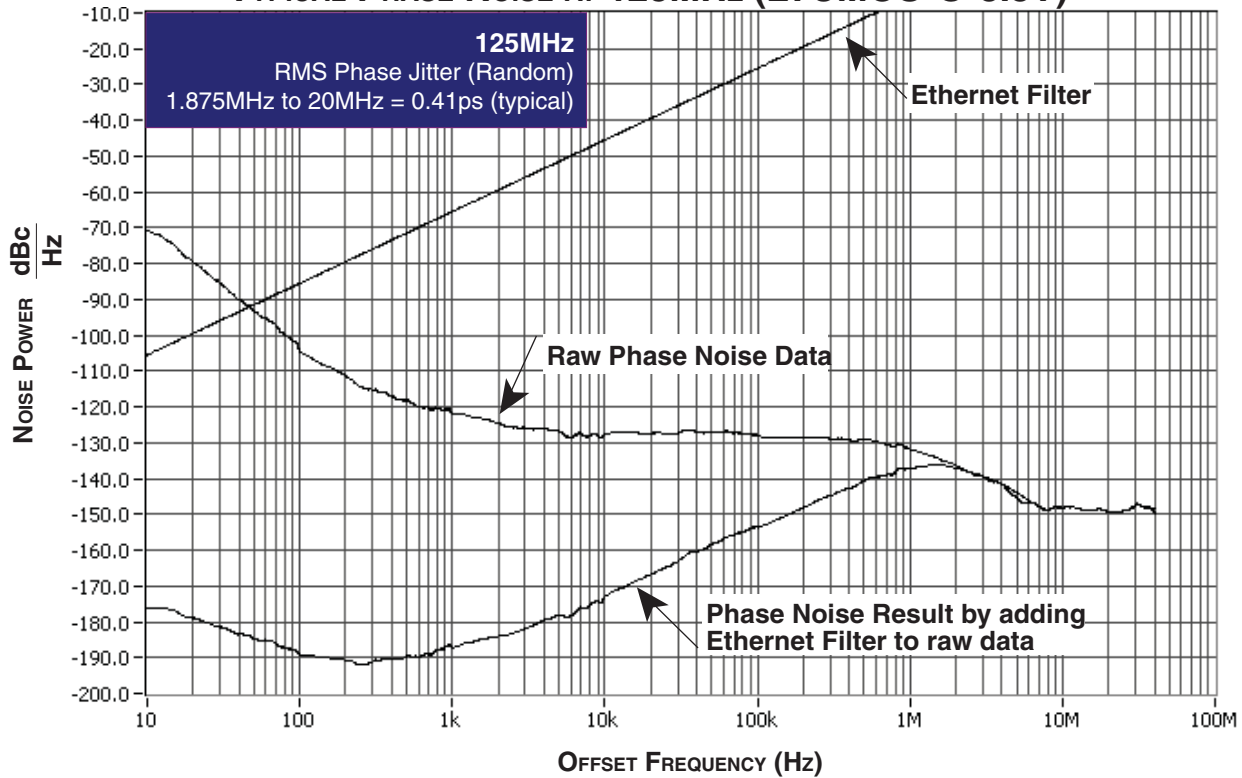
NOTE: Electrical parameters are guaranteed over the specified ambient operating temperature range, which is established when the device is mounted in a test socket with maintained transverse airflow greater than 500 lpm. The device will meet specifications after thermal equilibrium has been reached under these conditions.

NOTE:  $T_A$ , Ambient Temperature applied using forced air flow.

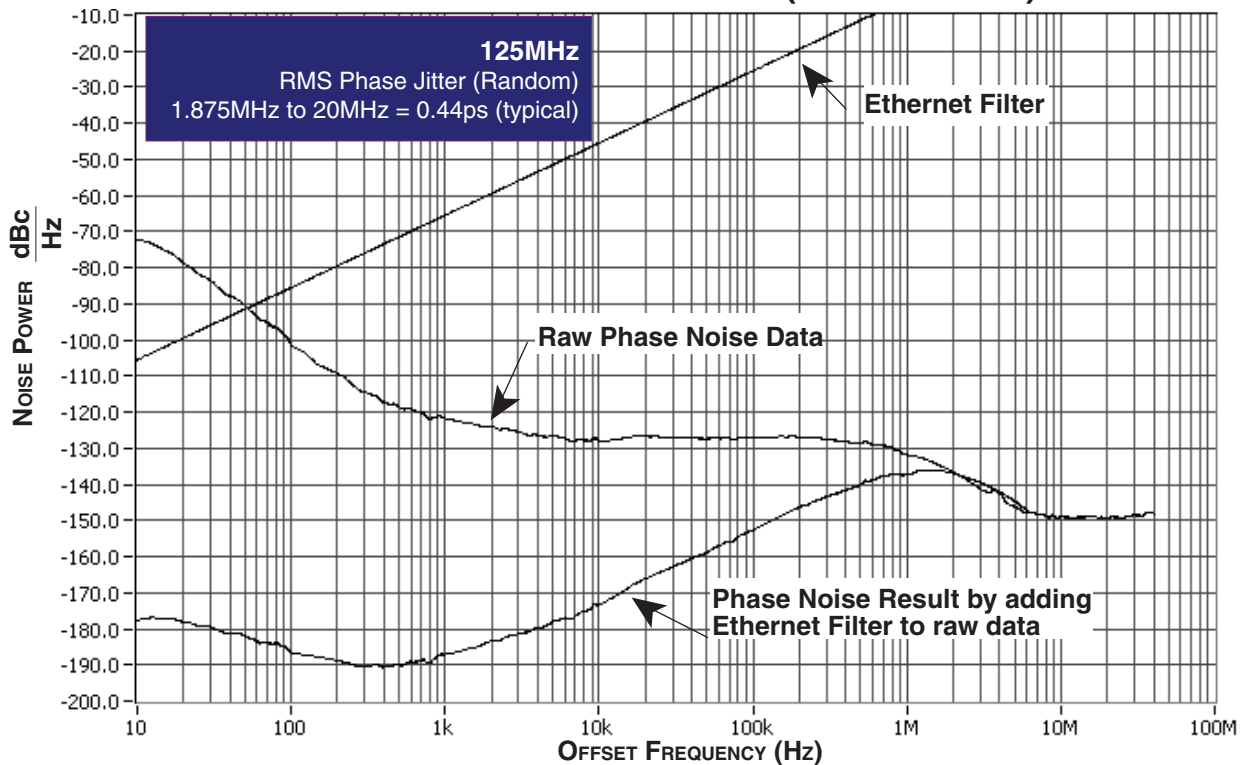
NOTE 1: Please refer to the Phase Noise Plots.

NOTE 2: Output loaded with 15pF.

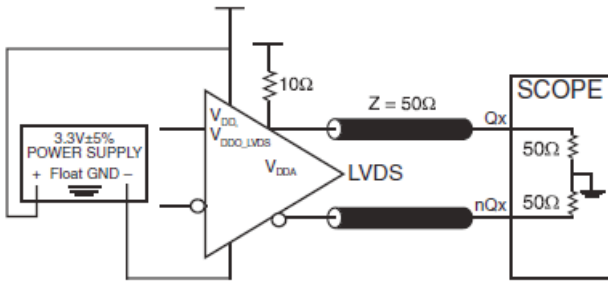
**TYPICAL PHASE NOISE AT 125MHz (LVCMOS @ 3.3V)**



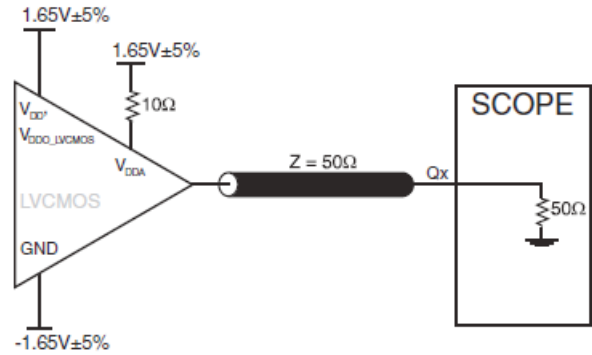
**TYPICAL PHASE NOISE AT 125MHz (LVDS @ 3.3V)**



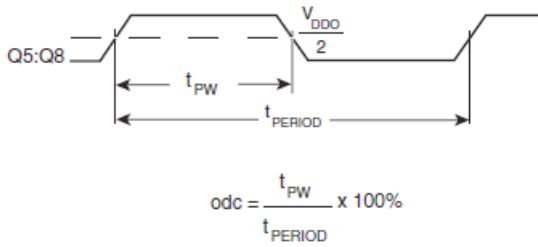
# PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



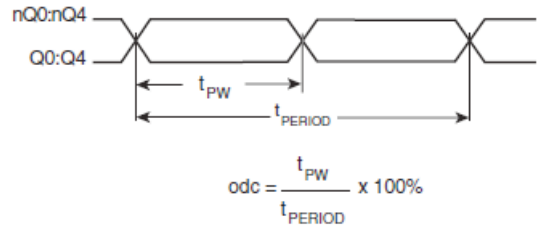
**3.3V LVDS OUTPUT LOAD AC TEST CIRCUIT**



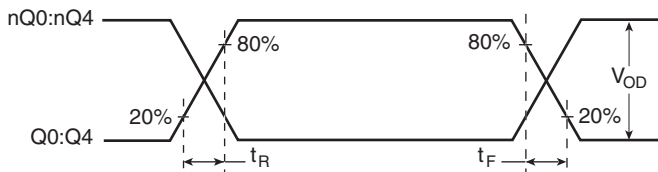
**3.3V LVCMOS OUTPUT LOAD AC TEST CIRCUIT**



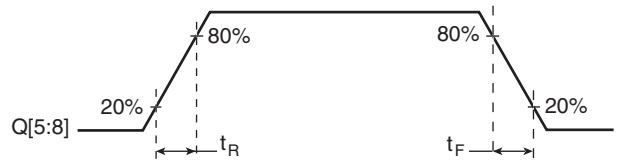
**LVCMOS OUTPUT DUTY CYCLE/PULSE WIDTH/PERIOD**



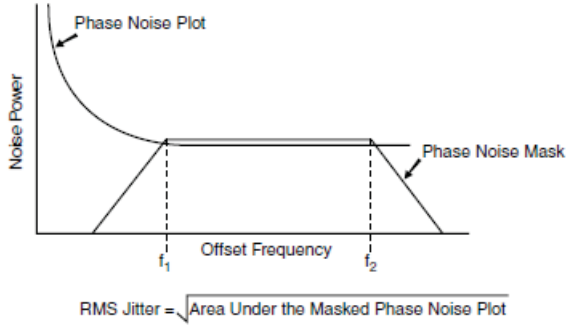
**LVDS OUTPUT DUTY CYCLE/PULSE WIDTH/PERIOD**



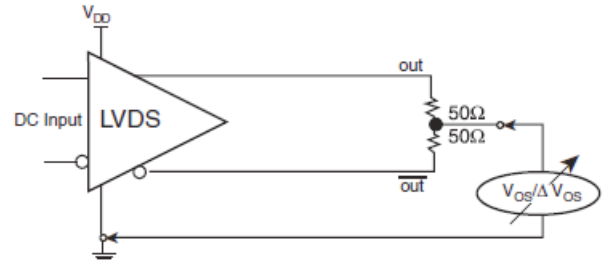
**LVDS OUTPUT RISE/FALL TIME**



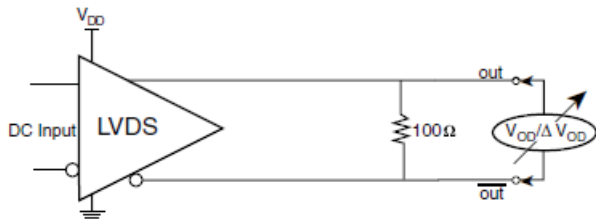
**LVCMOS OUTPUT RISE/FALL TIME**



**RMS PHASE JITTER**



**OFFSET VOLTAGE SETUP**



**DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE SETUP**

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### POWER SUPPLY FILTERING TECHNIQUES

As in any high speed analog circuitry, the power supply pins are vulnerable to random noise. To achieve optimum jitter performance, power supply isolation is required. The ICS8440259D-05 provides separate power supplies to isolate any high switching noise from the outputs to the internal PLL.  $V_{DD}$ ,  $V_{DDA}$ ,  $V_{DDO\_LVDS}$  and  $V_{DDO\_LVCMOS}$  should be individually connected to the power supply plane through vias, and  $0.01\mu\text{F}$  bypass capacitors should be used for each pin. *Figure 1* illustrates this for a generic  $V_{DD}$  pin and also shows that  $V_{DDA}$  requires that an additional  $10\Omega$  resistor along with a  $10\mu\text{F}$  bypass capacitor be connected to the  $V_{DDA}$  pin.

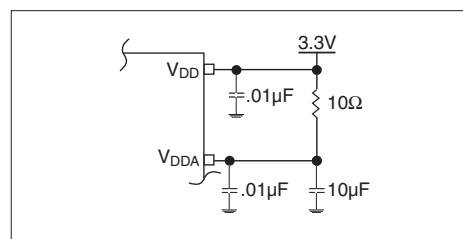


FIGURE 1. POWER SUPPLY FILTERING

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR UNUSED INPUT AND OUTPUT PINS

#### INPUTS:

##### CRYSTAL INPUTS

For applications not requiring the use of the crystal oscillator input, both XTAL\_IN and XTAL\_OUT can be left floating. Though not required, but for additional protection, a  $1\text{k}\Omega$  resistor can be tied from XTAL\_IN to ground.

##### REF\_CLK INPUT

For applications not requiring the use of the reference clock, it can be left floating. Though not required, but for additional protection, a  $1\text{k}\Omega$  resistor can be tied from the REF\_CLK to ground.

##### LVC MOS CONTROL PINS

All control pins have internal pull-downs; additional resistance is not required but can be added for additional protection. A  $1\text{k}\Omega$  resistor can be used.

#### OUTPUTS:

##### LVC MOS OUTPUTS

All unused LVC MOS output can be left floating. There should be no trace attached.

##### LVDS OUTPUTS

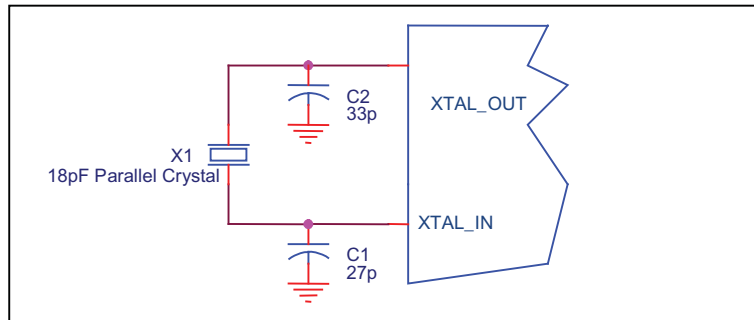
All unused LVDS output pairs can be either left floating or terminated with  $100\Omega$  across. If they are left floating, there should be no trace attached.



## CRYSTAL INPUT INTERFACE

The ICS8440259D-05 has been characterized with 18pF parallel resonant crystals. The capacitor values shown in *Figure 2* below

were determined using a 25MHz, 18pF parallel resonant crystal and were chosen to minimize the ppm error.

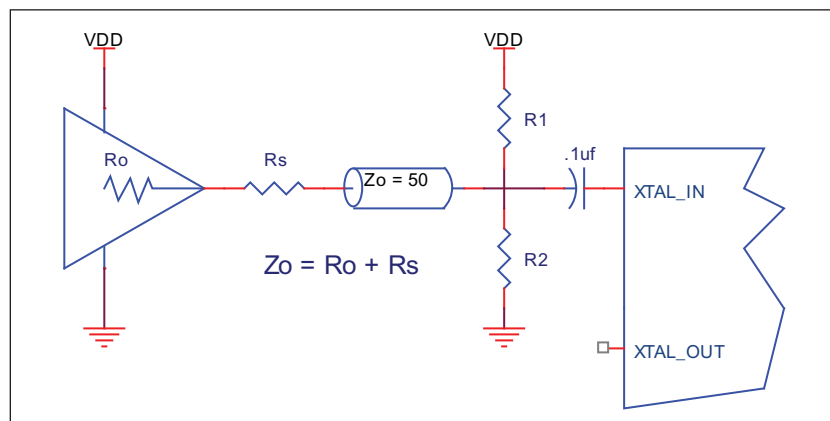


**FIGURE 2. CRYSTAL INPUT INTERFACE**

## LVC MOS TO XTAL INTERFACE

The XTAL\_IN input can accept a single-ended LVC MOS signal through an AC couple capacitor. A general interface diagram is shown in *Figure 3*. The XTAL\_OUT pin can be left floating. The input edge rate can be as slow as 10ns. For LVC MOS inputs, it is recommended that the amplitude be reduced from full swing to half swing in order to prevent signal interference with the power rail and to reduce noise. This configuration requires that the output

impedance of the driver ( $R_o$ ) plus the series resistance ( $R_s$ ) equals the transmission line impedance. In addition, matched termination at the crystal input will attenuate the signal in half. This can be done in one of two ways. First,  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  in parallel should equal the transmission line impedance. For most 50Ω applications,  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  can be 100Ω. This can also be accomplished by removing  $R_1$  and making  $R_2$  50Ω.



**FIGURE 3. GENERAL DIAGRAM FOR LVC MOS DRIVER TO XTAL INPUT INTERFACE**

### 3.3V LVDS DRIVER TERMINATION

A general LVDS interface is shown in *Figure 4*. In a 100Ω differential transmission line environment, LVDS drivers require a matched load termination of 100Ω across near the receiver input. For a

multiple LVDS outputs buffer, if only partial outputs are used, it is recommended to terminate the unused outputs.

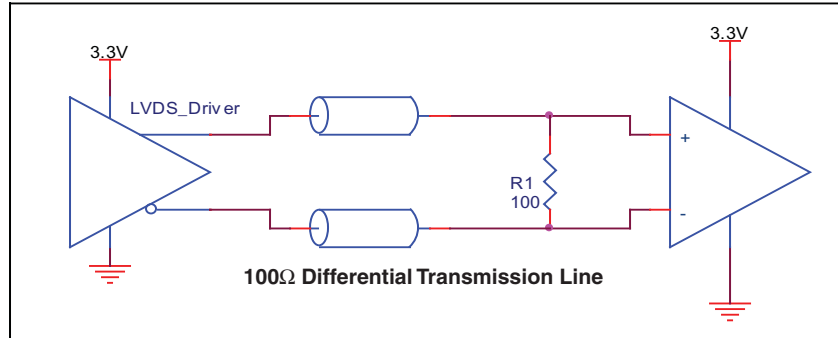


FIGURE 4. TYPICAL LVDS DRIVER TERMINATION

### VFQFN EPAD THERMAL RELEASE PATH

In order to maximize both the removal of heat from the package and the electrical performance, a land pattern must be incorporated on the Printed Circuit Board (PCB) within the footprint of the package corresponding to the exposed metal pad or exposed heat slug on the package, as shown in *Figure 5*. The solderable area on the PCB, as defined by the solder mask, should be at least the same size/shape as the exposed pad/slug area on the package to maximize the thermal/electrical performance. Sufficient clearance should be designed on the PCB between the outer edges of the land pattern and the inner edges of pad pattern for the leads to avoid any shorts.

While the land pattern on the PCB provides a means of heat transfer and electrical grounding from the package to the board through a solder joint, thermal vias are necessary to effectively conduct from the surface of the PCB to the ground plane(s). The land pattern must be connected to ground through these vias. The vias act as “heat pipes”. The number of vias (i.e. “heat pipes”) are application

specific and dependent upon the package power dissipation as well as electrical conductivity requirements. Thus, thermal and electrical analysis and/or testing are recommended to determine the minimum number needed. Maximum thermal and electrical performance is achieved when an array of vias is incorporated in the land pattern. It is recommended to use as many vias connected to ground as possible. It is also recommended that the via diameter should be 12 to 13mils (0.30 to 0.33mm) with 1oz copper via barrel plating. This is desirable to avoid any solder wicking inside the via during the soldering process which may result in voids in solder between the exposed pad/slug and the thermal land. Precautions should be taken to eliminate any solder voids between the exposed heat slug and the land pattern. Note: These recommendations are to be used as a guideline only. For further information, refer to the Application Note on the *Surface Mount Assembly* of Amkor’s Thermally/Electrically Enhance Leadframe Base Package, Amkor Technology.

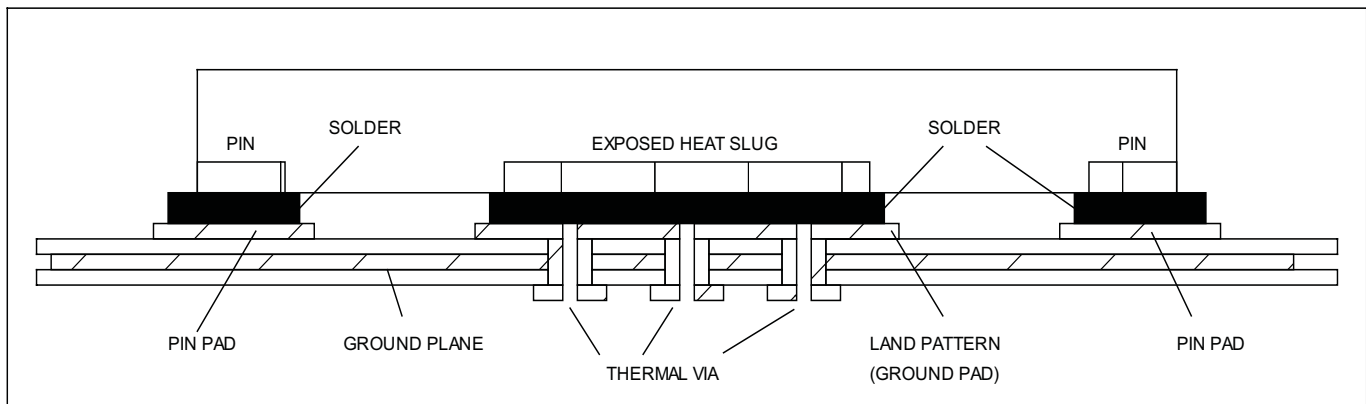


FIGURE 5. P.C. ASSEMBLY FOR EXPOSED PAD THERMAL RELEASE PATH –SIDE VIEW (DRAWING NOT TO SCALE)

## POWER CONSIDERATIONS

This section provides information on power dissipation and junction temperature for the ICS8440259D-05. Equations and example calculations are also provided.

### 1. Power Dissipation.

The total power dissipation for the ICS8440259D-05 is the sum of the core power plus the power dissipated in the load(s). The following is the power dissipation for  $V_{DD} = 3.3V + 5\% = 3.465V$ , which gives worst case results.

#### Core and LVDS Output Power Dissipation

- Power (core, LVDS) =  $V_{DD\_MAX} * (I_{DD} + I_{DDO\_LVDS} + I_{DDA}) = 3.465V * (120mA + 165mA + 40mA) = \mathbf{1126.13mW}$

#### LVC MOS Output Power Dissipation

- Power (LVC MOS, no load) =  $V_{DD\_MAX} * I_{DDO\_LVC MOS} = 3.465V * 20mA = \mathbf{69.3mW}$
- Output Impedance  $R_{OUT}$  Power Dissipation due to Loading  $50\Omega$  to  $V_{DDO}/2$   
Output Current  $I_{OUT} = V_{DDO\_MAX} / [2 * (50\Omega + R_{OUT})] = 3.465V / [2 * (50\Omega + 25\Omega)] = \mathbf{23.1mA}$
- Power Dissipation on the  $R_{OUT}$  per LVC MOS output  
Power ( $R_{OUT}$ ) =  $R_{OUT} * (I_{OUT})^2 = 25\Omega * (23.1mA)^2 = \mathbf{13.3mW}$  per output
- Total Power Dissipation on the  $R_{OUT}$   
**Total Power ( $R_{OUT}$ ) =  $13.3mW * 4 = \mathbf{53.2mW}$**
- Dynamic Power Dissipation at 125MHz  
Power (125MHz) =  $C_{PD} * Frequency * (V_{DDO})^2 = 15pF * 125MHz * (3.465V)^2 = \mathbf{22.5mW}$  per output  
**Total Power (125MHz) =  $22.5mW * 3 = \mathbf{67.5mW}$**
- Dynamic Power Dissipation at 3.9MHz  
**Power (3.9MHz) =  $C_{PD} * frequency * (V_{DDO})^2 = 15pF * 3.90625MHz * (3.465V)^2 = \mathbf{0.7mW}$  per output**

#### Total Power Dissipation

- Total Power**  
= Power (core, LVDS) + Power (LVC MOS, no load) + Total Power ( $R_{OUT}$ ) + Total Power (125MHz) + Total Power (3.9MHz)  
=  $1126.13mW + 69.3mW + 53.2mW + 67.5mW + 0.7mW$   
= **1391.51mW**

## 2. Junction Temperature.

Junction temperature,  $T_j$ , is the temperature at the junction of the bond wire and bond pad and directly affects the reliability of the device. The maximum recommended junction temperature is 125°C.

The equation for  $T_j$  is as follows:  $T_j = \theta_{JA} * Pd\_total + T_A$

$T_j$  = Junction Temperature

$\theta_{JA}$  = Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance

$Pd\_total$  = Total Device Power Dissipation (example calculation is in section 1 above)

$T_A$  = Ambient Temperature

In order to calculate junction temperature, the appropriate junction-to-ambient thermal resistance  $\theta_{JA}$  must be used. Assuming no air flow and a multi-layer board, the appropriate value is 37°C/W per Table 7.

Therefore,  $T_j$  for an ambient temperature of 70°C with all outputs switching is:

$70^\circ\text{C} + 1.391\text{W} * 37^\circ\text{C/W} = 121.5^\circ\text{C}$ . This is below the limit of 125°C.

This calculation is only an example.  $T_j$  will obviously vary depending on the number of loaded outputs, supply voltage, air flow, and the type of board (multi-layer).

**TABLE 7. THERMAL RESISTANCE  $\theta_{JA}$  FOR 32-LEAD VFQFN, FORCED CONVECTION**

$\theta_{JA}$ vs. Air Flow (Meters per Second)			
	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	37.0°C/W	32.4°C/W	29.0°C/W

## RELIABILITY INFORMATION

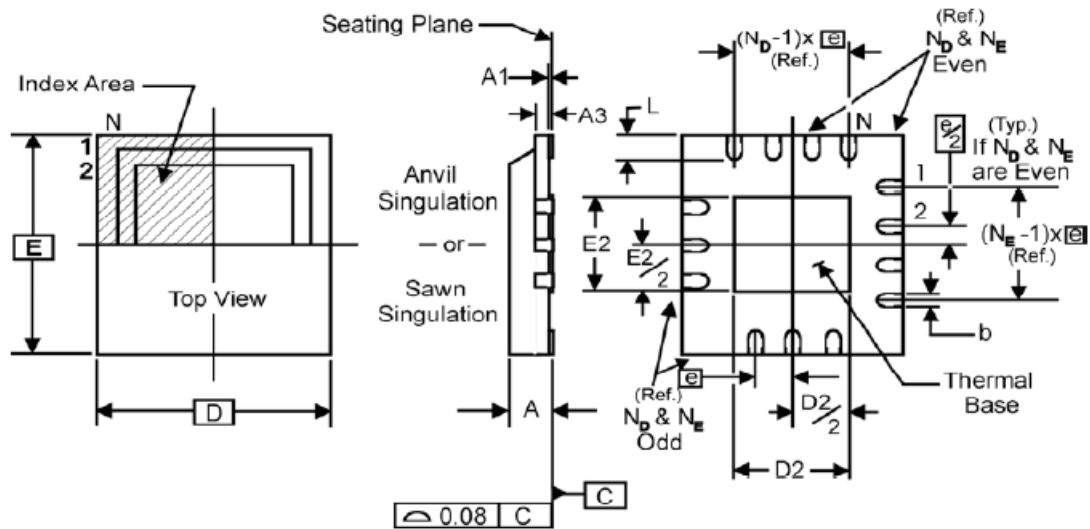
**TABLE 8.  $\theta_{JA}$  vs. AIR FLOW TABLE FOR 32 LEAD VFQFN**

$\theta_{JA}$ vs. Air Flow (Meters per Second)			
	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Multi-Layer PCB, JEDEC Standard Test Boards	37.0°C/W	32.4°C/W	29.0°C/W

**TRANSISTOR COUNT**

The transistor count for ICS8440259D-05 is: 2975

## PACKAGE OUTLINE - K SUFFIX FOR 32 LEAD VFQFN



NOTE: The following package mechanical drawing is a generic drawing that applies to any pin count VFQFN package. This drawing is not intended to convey the actual pin count or pin layout of this device. The pin count and pinout are shown on the front page.

TABLE 9. PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

JEDEC VARIATION ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS (VHHD -2/ -4)		
SYMBOL	Minimum	Maximum
N	32	
A	0.80	1.0
A1	0	0.05
A3	0.25 Reference	
b	0.18	0.30
e	0.50 BASIC	
$N_D$	8	
$N_E$	8	
D, E	5.0 BASIC	
D2, E2	3.0	3.3
L	0.30	0.50

Reference Document: JEDEC Publication 95, MO-220

**TABLE 10. ORDERING INFORMATION**

Part/Order Number	Marking	Package	Shipping Packaging	Temperature
8440259DK-05LF	ICS0259D05L	32 Lead "Lead-Free" VFQFN	Tray	0°C to 70°C
8440259DK-05LFT	ICS0259D05L	32 Lead "Lead-Free" VFQFN	Tape & Reel	0°C to 70°C

NOTE: Parts that are ordered with an "LF" suffix to the part number are the Pb-Free configuration and are RoHS compliant.

## Revision History

9/3/14 Updated datasheet format  
 Pg 1 Removed Block Diagram VCO limits  
 Removed references to leaded devices  
 Pg 15 Ordering Information - removed leaded devices



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- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



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